

1887-8.

14,087

---

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1887-8,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

---

IN TEN VOLUMES.  
VOL. VII.

---

SYDNEY :

CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1888.

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1887-8.

IN TEN VOLUMES.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

VOL. VII.

	PAGE.
Title Page.	
Table of Contents.	
Index.	
LICENSING—	
Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission—Report—(First Part) ... ..	1
The Licensing Act—Administration of—Return to Order ... ..	679
Spirits, Wines, and Beer—Convictions under Licensing Act during 1887—Annual Return to Order ... ..	681
Local Option—Result of Vote taken in Metropolitan Suburban Municipalities in February, 1888 ... ..	689
Local Option—Petition—Baptists Union of New South Wales ... ..	693
Liquor Traffic (Local Veto) Bill—Petition—Local Option League ... ..	695
Do do do Good Templars, Lithgow, Jamberoo, Wollongong, Fairy Meadow (three similar Petitions) ... ..	697
Do do do Good Templars, Lismore (sixteen similar Petitions) ... ..	699
Do do do do Tingha (nineteen similar Petitions) ... ..	701
Do do do do Upper Botany (twenty-one similar Petitions) ... ..	703
Do do do do Molong (thirteen similar Petitions) ... ..	705
Do do do do Orange (one similar Petition) ... ..	707
Do do do Public Meeting, Bathurst ... ..	709
Employment of Barmaids in Public-houses—Petition—Women's Christian Temperance Union	711
STATISTICS—	
Blue Book for 1887 ... ..	713
Statistical Register for 1887 ... ..	979
Population of New South Wales and Victoria on 31st December, 1887... ..	1393
Statistical View, showing progress of the Colony, from 1859 to 1887 ... ..	1395
Shipping, imports and exports, during 1887 and previous years ... ..	1397

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

INDEX

TO THE

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

AND

PAPERS LAID UPON THE TABLE

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1887-8.

Opened 20 September, 1887, prorogued 24 July, 1888.

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.		PAPERS	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>A</b>			
ABATTOIRS, GLEBE ISLAND :— Petition from Municipal District Council of Leichhardt for abolition of, presented, 16 .....		8	669
ABBOTT, JOSEPH, ESQ. :— Return of Writ for Newtown, certifying to return of, reported, sworn, 249.			
ABBOTT, MR. J. P., M.P. :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Abbott</i> ) to remove name from Select Committee on "Mineral Conditional Purchase, Parish of Mtz," 462. Name of Sir Henry Parkes substituted for, on Committee on "Teralba Coal-mining Reserve," 585.			
ABBOTT, MR. T. K., STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE— Return showing number and nature of complaints against Stipendiary Magistrates, laid on Table (not printed), 378.			
ABORIGINES OF THE COLONY :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dowell</i> ) for Committee of the Whole for Address to Governor for £10,000 for supplying rations, clothing, and shelter to, and withdrawn, 129. Annual Report of Board for Protection of, for 1887, laid on Table, 475 .....		4	687
ABSENCE (See "LEAVE OF ABSENCE").			
ACCIDENT (See "RAILWAYS").			
ACCOMPLICES EVIDENCE AMENDING BILL :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hassall</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 215; Order of the Day postponed, 253, 325, 508; discharged, 608.			
ACCOUNTS (See "FINANCE").			
ACQUISITION OF LAND (See "PUBLIC WORKS BILL").			
ADDISON, MR., STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. O'Sullivan</i> ) for a Select Committee to inquire into charges of misconduct alleged against, by a meeting of licensed cabmen and drivers, and debate adjourned, 130; Order of the Day postponed, 147; debate resumed and motion negatived, 234. Return of cases heard at Water Police Court by, on 17th November, 1887, laid on Table (not printed), 174. Petition from C. Prince, Chairman of meeting of licensed drivers, expressing dissatisfaction with, when adjudicating in cases in which they were concerned, and praying the appointment of a Select Committee, 185 .....		2	625
Return showing number and nature of complaints against Stipendiary Magistrates, laid on Table not printed, 378.			
ADDITIONAL SITTING DAYS (See also "ASSEMBLY") :— Friday made a sitting day, meet at 3 o'clock, and Government business to take precedence of general business after 7 o'clock, p.m., 103; rescinded, 325. Monday made a sitting day, meet at 3 o'clock, and Government business to take precedence, 585.			

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>A</b>		
ADDITIONAL STANDING ORDER (See "STANDING ORDERS").		
ADDRESS :—		
IN REPLY TO GOVERNOR'S OPENING SPEECH :—		
Brought up, 3; motion made ( <i>Mr. Carruthers</i> ) for adoption of, 4; presented, and His Excellency's answer reported, 5.		
CONGRATULATORY, TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN ON THE COMPLETION OF THE JUBILEE YEAR OF HER REIGN :—		
Mr. Speaker informed the House of the receipt of telegram conveying the special thanks of Her Majesty for the Address, 2.		
CONDOLENCE TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN ON THE DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY :—		
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for, 530.		
Letter from His Excellency the Governor conveying reply of Secretary of State to, 556		
CONDOLENCE TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS VICTORIA :—		
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for, 530.		
ADDRESSES AND ORDERS :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. O'Sullivan</i> ) for a return showing what Resolutions for the production of departmental papers, returns, correspondence, &c., have not been attended to, 118; Returns ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order, laid on Table, 191, 223, 257	1	830, 841, 843
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Wall</i> ) for a return showing the number of Orders made for production of papers and returns since 1st January, 1886, which have not been complied with, 210; Returns ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order laid on Table, 257, 334	1	845, 847
Alphabetical Registers of	1	821
ADELAIDE JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Neild</i> ) for adjournment of the House in reference to, 543.		
EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER FOR :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hassall</i> ) for a return showing the amount paid by the Treasurer to Mr. J. C. Neild, M.P., since his appointment as, 30; Return to Order, laid on Table, 75	8	1,013
NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION :—		
Report of the President, 565	8	985
ADJOURNMENT :—		
SPECIAL, 1, 128, 216, 246, 282, 314, 353 ( <i>Easter</i> ), 456, 467 ( <i>Queen's Birthday</i> ).		
OF HOUSE :—		
Before commencement of business, 203, 465.		
For want of Quorum, before commencement of business, 297.		
Do after commencement of business, 108, 321, 599.		
Motion made for, and passed, 12, 17, 30, 36, 53, 65, 77, 82, 85, 91, 99, 119, 123, 137, 140, 203, 211, 222, 243, 268, 288, 304, 309, 328, 329, 354, 357, 362, 366, 374, 381, 386, 391, 404, 410, 422, 426, 434, 437, 445, 452, 464, 465, 476, 481, 487, 494, 496, 502, 509, 515, 520, 526, 538, 544, 549, 554, 561, 567, 580, 587, 603, 610, 615, 623.		
Motion made for, and withdrawn, 53, 246, 370, 587.		
Motion made for, and House counted out, 108.		
Motion made for, under Additional Standing Order No. 1, on the subjects stated below, and negatived,—		
Publication of Book called "The Introduction of Parliamentary Government in New South Wales," 30.		
Increased prevalence of gambling in shops occupied by Chinese, 35.		
Payment of £16,000 for Evans's Truck Patent, and withdrawn, 53.		
Answer given to a question (Major Parrott's Military Report), 64.		
Replies in reference to paragraphs in newspapers commenting on a compromise alleged therein to have been recently effected by Sir Henry Parkes with his creditors, some of whom are his colleagues in the present Government, 70.		
Gross misrepresentation of Members of the Opposition by the Minister of Public Instruction at Tuena, 88.		
Language used by Minister of Public Instruction in referring to the Opposition, 103.		
Unsatisfactory answer of Minister for Mines <i>re</i> deputation from Newcastle <i>re</i> Sand-drift, 119.		
Statement of the Colonial Secretary as to dealing with measures before Parliament and other matters relating to the government of the Colony, 123.		
Neglect of Lands Department in not providing roads to give access to railway stations, towns, and to main roads, 135.		
Condition of Public Business, 140.		
Facts disclosed in papers laid on Table in case <i>Regina v. Pruen</i> , 151.		
Action taken by the Police in the prosecution of persons for selling the paper known as <i>The Sunday Times</i> , 185.		
Safety of Harbour Steamers and the laws for the management of steamers which are declared by the Chief Justice to be monstrous, 192.		
Answer given by Secretary for Public Works on the question of survey of railway route to Inverell, 197.		
Statements of Examiner of Coal-fields, in papers laid upon the Table, and reflecting upon Commissioners Report, <i>re</i> Bulli Explosion, 200.		
Unworthy appointments to the Commission of the Peace, made by the Ministry now in power, 208.		
Non-production of certain Schedules, 215.		
Arrest of Members, 224.		
Report on the prevalence of leprosy at Honolulu, and other matters affecting public health, 228.		
Proposed expenditure on the State House, and withdrawn, 246.		
Papers laid on Table relating to purchase of a "Gulcher" and plant by Telegraph Department, &c., 246.		
Unsatisfactory administration of the Land Laws by the Minister for Lands, 263.		
Decision of the Privy Council in <i>Tearle v. Edols</i> , and the reservation of forfeited selections within the geographical boundaries of the pastoral holdings, 287.		
Condition of railway labourers on the Blayney and Cowra line, and matters of public importance connected therewith, 325.		
Removal of a large number of men from railway workshops and sheds at Bathurst, and to the fact that the answers given in this Chamber by the Minister were inaccurate and misleading, 328.		
Attack made in an article in the <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> on the Honorable Member for Northumberland, Mr. Melville, 335.		
Action of the Home Government in reference to the Divorce Extension Bill, 342.		
Certain parties, M's. L.A., and others occupying a number of compartments in railway carriages, where only one or two persons occupy the compartments without the number of tickets, 378.		
Statements made in the public Press reflecting upon the Administration of Justice, 429.		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>A</b>		
<b>ADJOURNMENT—(continued) :—</b>		
<b>OF HOUSE—(continued) :—</b>		
Motion made for, and negatived— <i>continued</i> .		
Decision of the Supreme Court, and the intention of the Government in regard thereto, in the matter of the illegal detention of certain Chinese, 463.		
Mineral Conditional Purchases made by the Lane Family and Mr. Withers on the Teralba Coal-mining Reserve, 493.		
Railway Policy of the Government, 513.		
Remission of £900 of a fine £1,000 inflicted on the Captain of the S.S. "Chelydra" for carrying more than the legal number of Chinese, 525.		
Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, 543.		
Statement of Treasurer in reference to state of the Public Accounts, 561.		
Necessity of immediate legislation in reference to the fencing clauses of the existing Land Law, 565.		
Refund of abatements in rents in cases where Crown Lessees have appealed and the rent has been reduced, 586.		
Certain actions of the present Government; and Point of Order raised that "a definite matter" of urgent public importance had not been stated in the notice, and Mr. Speaker pointed out that, by a previous decision of the House, he had been relieved of the responsibility of deciding the point which should have been taken before the motion was stated, 635.		
<b>OF DEBATE :—</b>		
Motion made for, and passed, 35-6, 77, 99, 104, 115, 130, 140, 145, 225, 250, 293, 309, 315, 326, 335, 338, 525, 547.		
Motion made for, and passed, to take precedence, 169, 181, 208, 210, 216.		
Do and negatived, 4, 186, 221, 253.		
<b>ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (See also "ATTORNEY-GENERAL") :—</b>		
<b>EMERY v. BARCLAY :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Martin</i> ) for all papers and plans retained at the Supreme Court, 352.		
<b>REGINA v. PREEN :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. O'Mara</i> ) for all depositions, letters, &c., relating to case of, trial at Quarter Sessions, Bathurst, 30; Return to Address laid on Table, 88	2	681
Motion made that this House do now adjourn to call attention to fact disclosed in Papers, and negatived, 151.		
<b>DISTRICT COURT BAILIFFS :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Gould</i> ) for a return showing names, and amount of fees received by each, distinguishing the several services for which the fees were paid, during 1886 and to 30th June, 1887, 48; Return to Order laid on Table, 492	2	635
<b>PENAL ADMINISTRATION :—</b>		
Report respecting proposed changes in, laid on Table, 52	4	1213
<b>JUVENILE OFFENDERS :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Thompson</i> ) for return in continuation of a previous one, up to 30th June, 1887, 97; Return to Order laid on Table, 165	2	707
<b>ROBERT COYLE :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Walker</i> ) for a Select Committee to inquire into the treatment of, whilst a prisoner in Berrima and other gaols, and debate interrupted by Government Business, 123; Order of the Day postponed, 131; Order of the Day discharged, 252.		
<b>CASE OF W. A. HOPKINS :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hassall</i> ) for all papers in connection with, who was sentenced to six weeks imprisonment for assault, 128; Return to Order laid on Table (not printed), 181.		
<b>MR. ADDISON, STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. O'Sullivan</i> ) for a Select Committee to inquire into charges of misconduct alleged against, by a meeting of licensed cabmen and drivers, and debate adjourned, 130; Order of the Day, postponed, 147; debate resumed and motion negatived, 234.		
Return of cases heard at the Water Police Court by, on 17th November, 1887, laid on Table (not printed), 174.		
Petition from C. Prince, Chairman of meeting of licensed drivers expressing dissatisfaction with, when adjudicating in cases in which they were concerned, and praying the appointment of a Select Committee, 185	2	625
<b>THE REVD. H. H. BRITTON, OF RYDE :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. S. Farnell</i> ) for all documents, depositions, &c., in the case of alleged arson against, and any letters respecting the conduct of Mr. Manning, Coroner, at Ryde, 136; Return to Address laid on Table, 326	2	639
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Frank Farnell</i> ) for letters written to the Minister of Justice by Mr. J. E. Manning, on 2nd December, 1886, and 20th January, 1887, in reference to the alleged arson case at Ryde, 344; Return to Address laid on Table, 415	2	679
<b>LATE ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE AT COROWA :—</b>		
Returns to Order ( <i>Second Session, 1887</i> ), laid on Table (not printed), 144, 389; ordered to be printed, 454	2	631
<b>SUPREME COURT :—</b>		
Rules of, laid on Table, 257, 267, 635	2	709, 711, 727
<b>CLAIM OF CHARLES STREVS :—</b>		
Report of Select Committee adopted, 268.		
<b>JUDGE DOCKER :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for papers, &c., relating to claim for travelling expenses by, 287; Return to Address laid on Table, 451	2	617
<b>SHEPHERD v. LEONARD :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dawson</i> ) for papers in case of, 303; Return to Order laid on Table (not printed), 341.		
<b>CASE AGAINST MR. T. W. CHAMBERS, AT TIDOOHURRA :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for papers relative to, 320. Return to Address laid on Table (not printed), 524.		
<b>CASE OF QUEEN v. BOWLER :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Stokes</i> ) for address to the Governor for papers, &c., 403; Return to Address laid on Table, 429	2	703
<b>PRISONS :—</b>		
Annual Report on, for 1887, laid on Table, 420	4	1223
<b>POLICE MAGISTRATE FOR PARRAMATTA :—</b>		
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1885</i> ) laid on Table, 425	2	627
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Frank Farnell</i> ) for all papers in reference to appointment of, 429; Returns to Addresses laid on Table, 431, 635	2	629
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Vaughn</i> ) for adjournment of the House in order to call attention to statements made in the public Press reflecting on, 429.		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887 8.	PAGES.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>A</b>		
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—(continued):—		
COMMISSIONS TO PROSECUTE FOR THE CROWN:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McElhone</i> ) for return showing particulars of, 437; Return to Order laid on Table, 462.....	2	623
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT:—		
Information respecting prosecutions under the compulsory clause laid on Table, 437.....	4	501
CROWN v. WALLSEND COAL COMPANY:—		
Correspondence respecting laid on Table, 524.....	8	259
DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858:—		
Annual returns under 103 section, laid on Table, 524.....	2	736
MAXWELL ANNE, ASSAULT WITH INTENT ON:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Buchanan</i> ) for Address to Governor for copies of all papers in reference to case of, tried at Lismore Quarter Sessions, 560; Return to Address laid on Table, 635.....	2	689
REGINA v. CHRISTENSON:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Kelly</i> ) for Address for papers in case of, 619.		
ADMINISTRATION OF LAND LAWS (See "CROWN LANDS").		
"AFGHAN S.S.":—		
Return respecting Chinese passengers by, laid on Table, 454.....	2	211
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Kethel</i> ) for address to the Governor for establishment of, and by leave withdrawn, 370.		
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS BILL:—		
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 416.		
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS:—		
IMPORT DUTIES:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) that it is desirable to encourage the agricultural interests, by imposing import duties on grain, pulse, beans, peas, hay, barley, oats, chaff, flour, meal, bran, pollard, sharps, and potatoes, and debate adjourned, 169; negatived, 233.		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) from residents of New England representing that the farming industry is in a deplorable condition, and praying the House to grant relief &c., and read by the clerk, 492.....	3	873
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) from farmers, Inverell District in favour of a specific duty on grain, 492.....	3	871
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) for moderate import duties on agricultural productions grown in the Colony on all articles that can be manufactured in the Colony, and the question not being put at 7 o'clock, Government business takes precedence, 493; Order of the Day postponed, 506; Debate resumed and question negatived, 509.		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Crouch</i> ) from Casino Political League in favour of, and praying the House to pass <i>Mr. Copeland's</i> resolutions, 496.....	3	869
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) from farmers, agriculturalists and labourers of Central New England, praying for import duties on agricultural productions that can be grown in the Colony, and read by the Clerk, 505.....	3	877
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Ewing</i> ) from Public Meeting at Tatham in favour of, 510.....	3	875
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Gornly</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, to consider whether a sum equal to their annual income be granted in aid of, 238; Order of the Day postponed, 252, 329; House in Committee, and resolution agreed to, 336.		
ALBURY:—		
PUBLIC PARK:—		
Notification, under the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, of the resumption of land for, laid on Table, 6.....	5	827
AND WAGGA WAGGA LAND OFFICES:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Day</i> ) for all papers, reports, &c., sent in by the Board appointed to inquire into the working of, 23.		
REMOVAL OF SURVEY OFFICES FROM, TO WAGGA WAGGA:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Day</i> ) for all papers, reports, telegrams, and recommendations respecting, 41; Return to Order laid on Table, 476.....	5	161
ALBURY CATTLE SALE-YARDS BILL:—		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Day</i> ) to proceed with Bill under 65th Standing Order, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 17; Point of Order that Bill was improperly before the House overruled, 42; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with amendments, and report adopted, 43; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 49; returned with amendments, 113; Order of the Day postponed, 122; amendments agreed to with amendments, 192; Message to Council, 197; Council agrees to amendments upon their amendments, 209; Assent reported, 219.		
ALLEN, JOHN (See "CROWN LANDS PURCHASES VALIDATION BILL.")		
ALLEN, WILLIAM JOHNSTON, ESQUIRE (See also "ELECTORAL"):—		
Return of Writ for Paddington, certifying to election of, 249; sworn, 253; Petition laid on Table to refer Seat to Elections and Qualifications Committee, Petition referred to Elections and Qualifications Committee, 269; Report brought up, 296.....	1	891
ALPHABETICAL REGISTERS:—		
Addresses and Orders passed during the Session, &c.....	1	821
Bills dealt with during the Session.....	1	819
AMMUNITION MANUFACTORY:—		
Correspondence respecting proposed establishment of, laid on Table, 479.....	2	41
ANDERSON'S COMBINATION TRUCKS (See "RAILWAYS").		
ANGLEDOOL (See "TELEGRAPHS").		
ANIMALS (See "DISEASED ANIMALS AND MEAT BILL").		
ANIMALS INFECTIOUS DISEASES BILL:—		
Message from Governor, 314; Standing Orders suspended, Motion made ( <i>Mr. Garrett</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 326; House in Committee, Resolution reported and agreed to, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , read 2 <sup>o</sup> and committed, reported, report adopted, read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed and sent to Council, 335; Returned without amendment, 338; Assent reported, 378.	8	665
ANNIVERSARY (See "CENTENARY OF THE COLONY").		
ANSWERS AND QUESTIONS:—		
Sessional Order passed, 10.		
APPEALS (See "CROWN LANDS").		
APPEALS ACT (See "SUPREME COURT APPEALS ACT AMENDMENT BILL").		
APPLICATIONS (See "MINING").		
O IN TLEMENTS (See "CIVIL SERVICE").		

INDEX.

7.

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMNT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
A	VOL.	PAGE.
APPROPRIATION BILL :—		
Ordered ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ) founded on Resolutions of Ways and Means, Nos. 10 and 11, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 627; read 2 <sup>o</sup> ; committed, reported without amendment; report adopted; read 3 <sup>o</sup> ; passed and sent to Council, 639; returned without amendment, 642; assented to in Council Chamber, 642.		
ARBITRATION (See "TRADES CONCILIATION BILL").		
ARDILL, MR. JOHN ROCHE :—		
Petition from, that owing to the action of the Surveyor-General, he is aggrieved, and has suffered loss, and praying relief, presented 43	2	139
Motion made ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ) for correspondence, petitions, claims, &c., for compensation for work done by, as a licensed surveyor, 155; Return to Order laid on Table (not printed), 429.		
ARTILLERY, PERMANENT (See "MILITARY"; also "ELECTORAL").		
ASSEMBLY (See also "ADJOURNMENT"; also "CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES"; also "CLERK OF ASSEMBLY"; also "CLOSURE OF DEBATE"; also "DISORDER"; also "PARLIAMENT"; also "PRIVILEGE"; also "SPEAKER"; also "PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES ALLOWANCE BILL") :—		
Opening of Session, 1.		
Prorogation Speech, 643.		
Usher of Black Rod delivers Message, 1.		
Vacant Seats, 1, 73, 222, 263, 419.		
Issue and Return of Writ reported, 1, 73, 87, 240 <sup>(?)</sup> , 303, 339, 463.		
Members sworn, 76, 87, 249, 253 <sup>(?)</sup> , 303, 342, 463.		
Members named, 156 <sup>(?)</sup> , 184.		
Members declared guilty of persistent disorder and removed from the Chamber by the Sergeant-at-Arms, 220 <sup>(?)</sup> , 221 <sup>(?)</sup> .		
Member committed to custody of Sergeant-at-Arms, 490.		
Member in custody of Sergeant-at-Arms, 483.		
Member discharged from custody of Sergeant-at-Arms, 485.		
Member's name discharged from Select Committee, 432, 462.		
Member's name added to Select Committee, 89, 280.		
Member's name substituted for another on Select Committee, 585.		
Leave of Absence to Member, 17, 112, 308, 361, 437.		
Leave of Absence to Chairman of Committees, 397, 424.		
Disorder reported from Committee of the Whole and Member removed by Sergeant-at-Arms and suspended for the remainder of the sitting, 345.		
Disorderly words reported from Committee of Supply, 452.		
Disorder reported from Committee of the Whole, 479.		
Words of heat used by Member and withdrawn and apologised for, 374.		
Irregularities in Election and Proclamation curing same, reported, 73.		
<i>Pro forma</i> Bill read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 2.		
Governor's opening Speech, 2; Address-in-Reply, 3, 4; Answer to Address-in-Reply, 5.		
Sittings after midnight, 4, 30, 53, 65, 77, 90, 99, 115, 119, 123, 136, 140, 146, 152, 162, 169, 186, 198, 210, 220, 242, 248, 264, 288, 296, 304, 323, 345, 361, 374, 381, 390, 422, 425, 430, 434, 442, 452, 455, 469, 476, 480, 487, 494, 496, 501, 509, 514, 520, 526, 538, 544, 548, 554, 574, 580, 587, 603, 615, 619, 628, 639.		
Continuous Sitting, 619, 628.		
Elections and Qualifications Committee, 17, 37, 53 <sup>(?)</sup> , 55 <sup>(?)</sup> , 145, 239, 287, 296, 548.		
Deputy Speaker's Commission to administer the Oath of Allegiance, 46.		
Standing Order (Right of Reply)—Additional—passed, 23; Speaker authorized to present to Governor for approval, 28; approval reported, 31.		
Standing Order—Additional—No. 5, 128.		
Standing Orders suspended, 191, 241, 294, 295, 326, 361, 344, 395, 409, 455, 470, 553, 578.		
Standing Orders referred to Standing Orders Committee, 353; Report brought up, 476; ordered to be considered in Committee, 479; Order of the Day postponed, 529, 566, 592.	1	849
Sessional Orders passed, 9, 10 <sup>(?)</sup> , 11 <sup>(?)</sup> , 12 <sup>(?)</sup> , 89 <sup>(?)</sup> , 103, 408.		
Sessional Order rescinded, 325.		
Additional Sitting Day passed, 103, 585 <sup>(?)</sup> .		
Hour of meeting of the House, 224, 303.		
Government Business takes precedence at 7 o'clock, 103, 123, 140, 166, 234, 408, 422, 433, 452, 476, 493, 508, 525, 543, 560, 561, 580, 609.		
Business fixed for a future day to take precedence, 169, 181, 208, 210, 216.		
Interruption to Proceedings, 76, 296.		
Select Committee appointed by ballot, 30.		
Standing Committee appointed by ballot, 508.		
Records of the House removed from custody of the Clerk, 51; motion of <i>privilege</i> moved respecting, Records returned, and motion by leave withdrawn, 53.		
Speaker retires, Deputy Speaker takes Chair, Speaker resumes Chair, 579.		
Report from Select Committee referred back to Committee, 200.		
Order of the Day discharged, 77, 107, 137, 145, 146, 185, 192, 233, 241, 246, 252 <sup>(?)</sup> , 309, 325, 506 <sup>(?)</sup> , 507, 508 <sup>(?)</sup> , 608 <sup>(?)</sup> .		
Bill withdrawn, 107, 137, 145, 146, 192, 233, 241, 246, 349, 389, 506, 508, 585, 608.		
Bill recommitted, 98, 152, 201, 373, 507, 547, 586.		
Recommittal of Bill negatived, 98, 507, 586, 595.		
Notices of Motions of General Business postponed in a bunch, 162, 208, 242, 248, 487, 628.		
Notice of Motion of General Business postponed, 502.		
Orders of the Day of General Business postponed in a bunch, 248, 430, 487.		
Orders of the Day of Government Business postponed in a bunch, 417, 430, 463, 468, 487, 502, 509, 628.		
No Tellers in Division, 59, 140.		
Apology from Mr. Thos. Robertson, for having interrupted proceedings of the House, read by Mr. Speaker, and accepted, 79.		
Entry in Votes and Proceedings expunged by Order, 90, 91.		
Ministerial Statement made by Sir Henry Parkes, 123, 252, 264, 361, 364, 404, 451, 501, 613, 641.		
Motion made adjudging Member guilty of contempt, 156 <sup>(?)</sup> .		
Previous Question moved and negatived, 165.		
Death of Member of, reported, 249.		
Retirement of Mr. Jones, Clerk of, 250.		
Commission appointing Mr. Frederick William Webb to be Clerk produced, and Mr. Webb sworn, 285.		

INDEX.

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>A</b>		
<b>ASSEMBLY—(continued) :—</b>		
Motion made for Member to be heard, 302(?)		
Notice of Motion to take precedence of all other business, 328.		
Resolutions, fixing Business for other than a sitting day, rescinded, 595.		
General Orders to take precedence of Motions on Fridays, 593.		
Votes and Proceedings, 1 to 121 .....	1	1
Business undisposed of at close of Session .....	1	645
Attendance of Members in Divisions and Counts-out during the Session .....	1	653
Business of the Session .....	1	655
Weekly Reports of Divisions in Committee of the Whole, Nos. 1 to 22.....	1	657
Weekly Abstracts of Petitions received, Nos. 1 to 37 .....	1	745
Alphabetical Registers of Bills .....	1	819
Alphabetical Registers of Addresses and Orders .....	1	821
Standing and Select Committees appointed during Session .....	1	831
Explanatory Abstracts of Sums estimated and voted .....	3	851
<b>FREE RAILWAY PASSES TO EX-MEMBERS OF :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Haynes</i> ) that Resolution affirming that Members returned to three Parliaments on ceasing to be Members shall be entitled to a permanent free railway pass, be rescinded, and debate adjourned, 129; Order of the Day postponed, 433; Order of the Day discharged, 506		
<b>FRANKING MEMBERS' CORRESPONDENCE ON PUBLIC BUSINESS :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Ewing</i> ) that all letters on public business incidental upon the representation in Parliament of an Electorate shall be carried free by post, 24; and negatived, 25.		
<b>PAYMENT OF MEMBERS (See also "PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES ALLOWANCE BILL") :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Fletcher</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider the necessary steps to be taken to make provision in the Estimates for, 28; House in Committee, and Resolution agreed to, 42.		
<b>POSTAGE ON CORRESPONDENCE RE-DIRECTED FOR MEMBERS :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Chanter</i> ) for no further charge for, and motion not having been put at 7 o'clock, Government business took precedence, 433.		
<b>LIGHTING BUILDINGS WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Thompson</i> ) for all recommendations, tenders, correspondence, &c., in connection with, 103.		
<b>ADDRESSES AND ORDERS :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. O'Sullivan</i> ) for a return showing what Resolutions for the production of departmental papers, returns, correspondence, &c., have not been attended to, 118; Returns ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order laid on Table, 191, 223, 257 .....	1	830, 841, 843
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Wall</i> ) for a return showing the number of orders made, for production of papers and returns since 1 January, 1886, which have not been complied with, 210; Returns ( <i>in part</i> ) to an Order, laid on Table, 257, 334 .....	1	845, 847
<b>CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, MELBOURNE :—</b>		
Telegram from Speaker of Legislative Assembly, Victoria, conveying invitation to, read by Mr. Speaker, 563.		
<b>SELECT COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Barbour</i> ), for Committee of the Whole to consider the question of remuneration of Members attending on, 608.		
<b>ASSENT TO BILLS (See "MESSAGES").</b>		
<b>ASSISTANT-EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, TREASURY :—</b>		
Return respecting applications for position of, laid on Table, 521.....	2	111
<b>ASSOCIATION CRICKET GROUND :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McElhone</i> ) for a return showing all moneys received, and amount expended by the Trustees, giving particulars, 215; Return to Order, laid on Table, 408 .....	8	1021
Return respecting Trustees of, laid on Table, 519 .....	8	1023
<b>TRUSTEES' ACCOUNTS :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McElhone</i> ), for audit and report on; and the Question not having been put at 7 o'clock, Government Business took precedence, 609.		
<b>ASYLUMS :—</b>		
<b>GOVERNMENT :—</b>		
Reports, &c., from the Manager, Matrons, Superintendents, and others, on the Report from the Board appointed to inquire into, laid on Table, 82 .....	4	617
<b>INFIRM AND DESTITUTE :—</b>		
Correspondence as to accommodation and treatment of ophthalmic patients, laid on Table, 82.....	4	607
<b>ATTENDANCES OF MEMBERS IN DIVISIONS AND COUNTS OUT :—</b>		
Sessional paper .....	1	653
<b>ATTENDANCE OFFICERS (See "EDUCATION").</b>		
<b>ATTORNEY-GENERAL :—</b>		
Return, showing names of gentlemen who have held the office under Responsible Government, with the amount of Patent Fees received by each, laid on Table, 144 .....	2	615
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) that the practice of Government paying Counsel's fees to, in addition to his salary, is fraught with danger, and ought to be discontinued forthwith, and debate adjourned, 140; Order of the day postponed, 232; discharged, 586.		
Resignation of office of, by Mr. Wise, 252.		
Acceptance of office of, by Mr. Simpson, 264.		
Opinion of Mr. Dalley on Section 4 of Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, laid on Table, 500. ..	5	109
<b>ATTORNEYS BILLS OF COSTS AND PRACTICE OF CONVEYANCING AMENDMENT BILL :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Frank Farnell</i> ) for leave to bring in, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 191; Order of the Day postponed, 224, 252; read 2 <sup>o</sup> and committed 329; Order of the Day postponed, 341, 386, 433, 493, 579, 593.		
Petition from certificated conveyancers of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, praying for an amendment of the first clause, presented, 277 .....	8	1025
<b>AUBURN PARK ROAD TRUST :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Frank Farnell</i> ) for all papers and minutes in connection with, 196; Return to Order laid on Table, 341.....	5	967
<b>AUDITOR-GENERAL :—</b>		
Report of, on Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1886, laid on Table, 2 .....	3	509
Report of, on Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for 1887, laid on Table, 563.....	3	657
<b>AUSTRALIA (See "COLONY OF AUSTRALIA BILL").</b>		



REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>A</b>			
<b>AUSTRALASIAN NAVAL FORCE BILL :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for Committee of the Whole—motion made, "That Question be now put"— <i>Disorder</i> in division, and Member named, and motion of contempt moved, bars opened, another Member named, and motion of contempt moved, 156; and withdrawn, and motion That Question be now put, withdrawn,—original question carried, 157; Message from Governor, 157; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 166; motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> , amendment "This day six months" moved and debate adjourned, 181; debate resumed, amendment negatived, 186; read 2 <sup>o</sup> and committed, 187; further considered in Committee, 197; reported without amendment and report adopted, 198; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 210; returned without amendment, 230; assent reported, 237.	2	67	
<b>AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S WHARF :—</b>			
<b>PURCHASE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF LAND ADJOINING :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Melville</i> ) for a Select Committee to inquire into, Committee appointed by ballot, 30; Report brought up, 305.	3	917	
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) for an Address to the Governor that the evidence of the Select Committee discloses injudicious and unsatisfactory administration by the Government, and that the amount paid was in excess of its value, and negatived, 329.	3	1011	
Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, and referred to Select Committee, 52	3	1013	
<b>PURCHASE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Trickett</i> ) for all claims, correspondence, valuations, &c., connected with, 136	3	1013	
Return to Order laid on Table, 191	3	1013	
<b>AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY'S ACTS AMENDMENT BILL :—</b>			
Received from Legislative Council and on motion ( <i>Mr. Day</i> ) read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 326; Order of the Day postponed, 365; Question proposed, That this Bill be now read 2 <sup>o</sup> , and the motion not having been put at 7 o'clock, Government business took precedence, 452; Order of the Day postponed, 476; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, report adopted, 506; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, returned to Council without amendment, 512; assent reported, 524.			
<b>AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CARS :—</b>			
Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 373	6	1125	
<b>B</b>			
<b>BAILIFFS (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE").</b>			
<b>BALLOT :—</b>			
For Select Committee, 30.			
For Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, 508.			
<b>BALLOTING FOR SELECT COMMITTEES :—</b>			
Sessional Order passed, 11.			
<b>BALMAIN (See "BOROUGH OF BALMAIN WHARVES BILL;" also "WHARVES").</b>			
<b>BALRANALD :—</b>			
<b>WATER SUPPLY :—</b>			
Notification under Country Towns Water and Sewerage Act, authorizing the construction of works for, laid on Table, 6	5	881	
<b>BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS :—</b>			
For quarter ended 30th June, 1887, laid on Table, 5	3	843	
For quarter ended 30th September, 1887, laid on Table, 135	3	845	
For quarter ended 31st March, 1888, laid on Table, 475	3	847	
<b>BANKING, LAND, BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES :—</b>			
General Summary of Liabilities and Assets for quarter ended 31 March, 1888, laid on Table, 475.	3	849	
<b>BANKRUPT (See "PRIVILEGE").</b>			
<b>BANKRUPTCY ACT OF 1887 :—</b>			
General Rules under, laid on Table, 257, 267, 635	2	709, 711, 727	
Regulations for 1887, 451	2	731	
<b>BANKRUPTCY ACT AMENDMENT BILL :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Clarke</i> ) for leave to bring in, presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 586; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with an amendment, report adopted, 594; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, sent to Council, 598; returned with an amendment, 614; amendment agreed to, 627; assent reported, 629.			
<b>BANKRUPTCY BILL :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Wise</i> ) for leave to bring in, 16; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , Message from Governor, 29; motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> and debate adjourned, 35; resumed, 49; read 2 <sup>o</sup> and committed, 50; further considered in Committee, 53, 65, 71, 82, 85; reported with amendments and report adopted, 85; recommitted, reported 2 <sup>o</sup> , 97, 98; report 2 <sup>o</sup> adopted, 104; read 3 <sup>o</sup> and passed, 106; sent to Council, 107; returned with amendments, 158; amendments agreed to and disagreed to, 166; Message to Council, 174; Council does not insist on its amendments disagreed to, 185; assent reported, 219.	2	729	
<b>BARCELONA :—</b>			
Despatches respecting trade in wheat with Australia, laid on Table, 335, 475	8	1309, 1311	
<b>BARCLAY, ISAAC (See also "CROWN LANDS") :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Martin</i> ) for a Select Committee to inquire into Claim of, for compensation for losses sustained in defending his title to land held under Crown Grant, 165; report brought up, 609	5	487	
<b>BARLING, MR. JOSEPH (See "CIVIL SERVICE").</b>			
<b>BARMAIDS :—</b>			
<b>EMPLOYMENT OF, IN PUBLIC-HOUSES :—</b>			
Petition from Women's Christian Temperance Union and others, that Licensing Law may be amended so as to prohibit, presented, 22	7	711	
<b>BARRIER RANGES (See "RAILWAYS").</b>			
<b>BARRISTERS BILL :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for leave to bring in, 123.			
<b>BATH, CHARLES :—</b>			
Petition to be heard by counsel, attorney, or agent, before the Select Committee on Silverton Tramway Act Amending Bill, presented, 341	2	1097	
<b>BATHGATE, MESSRS. LEONARD AND (See "ROADS").</b>			
<b>BATHURST TO BOURKE (See "RAILWAYS").</b>			
<b>BEATTY, MR. J. M. :—</b>			
Petition from, in reference to public services, and praying for consideration of his case, 403	2	141	

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>B</b>		
BEER (See "SPIRITS").		
BEER DUTY ACT:—		
Regulations under, laid on Table, 35 .....	3	883
BEHAN, DANIEL:—		
LATH SERGEANT IN NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Alfred Allen</i> ) for a Select Committee to inquire into discharge of, 71; name added to Committee, 89.		
BENN, ZACHARY, CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OF (See "CROWN LANDS").		
BENNETT, MR. C. E.:—		
Report of, on Prospect Dam, laid on Table, 529 .....	5	840
BEXLEY (See "RAILWAYS").		
BILLS OF COSTS (See "ATTORNEYS BILLS OF COSTS AND PRACTICE OF CONVEYANCING AMENDMENT BILL").		
BILLS:—		
Recommitted, 98, 152, 201, 373, 507, 547, 583.		
Recommittal negatived, 507, 586, 595.		
Withdrawn, 107, 137, 145, 146, 192, 233, 241, 246, 349, 389, 506, 508, 585, 603.		
Brought in on order of leave of former Bill, 246, 349.		
Alphabetical Registers of .....	1	819
BILLS OF SALE ACT AMENDING BILL:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Day</i> ) for leave to bring in, 408; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 420; Order of the Day postponed, 476; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, report adopted, 507; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, sent to Council, 513.		
BILOELA (See "COCKATOO ISLAND").		
BINGERA DISTRICT (See "MINING").		
BISHOP, MR. C. E.:—		
Report of, on Prospect Dam, laid on Table, 529 .....	5	840
BLACK ROD:—		
Delivers Message, from Governor, 1, 612.		
BLAYNEY (See "RAILWAYS").		
BLUE BOOK:—		
For 1887 laid on Table, 479 .....	7	713
BLUE METAL CONTRACT (See "RAILWAYS").		
BLUFF RIVER (See "RAILWAYS").		
BOARDS (See "PASTURES AND STOCK PROTECTION BOARDS"; also "CIVIL SERVICE"; also "ABORIGINALS OF THE COLONY").		
BOMBALA (See "ROADS"; also "RAILWAYS").		
BONDI ROYAL AQUARIUM:—		
Return respecting occupation of the 100-feet reservation at Dixon's Bay, laid on Table, 553 .....	5	799
BORENORE (See "RAILWAYS").		
BORING OPERATIONS (See "MINING"; also "STOCK").		
BOROUGH OF BALMAIN WHARVES BILL:—		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Garrard</i> ) for leave to proceed with under the 65th Standing Order, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 9; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , 41; committed, reported with amendments, and Report adopted, 42; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 64; returned with amendments, 151; amendments agreed to and Message to Council, 162; assent reported, 171.		
BOTANY BAY:—		
NUISANCE ON NORTH SHORE OF:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Stephen</i> ) for Committee of the Whole for Address to Governor for provision to be made on the Estimates for the abatement of, and withdrawn, 128.		
PARK RESERVE AT KUBNELL:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Carruthers</i> ) that immediate steps be taken to secure, adjacent to the place where Captain Cook first landed in Australia, and withdrawn, 232.		
BOTANY WEST (See "ROCKDALE MUNICIPALITY RE-NAMING BILL").		
BOTTRELL, DR.:—		
CLAIM OF, TO FORESHORES OF SYDNEY HARBOUR:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Lyne</i> ) for all papers connected with, 40; Return to Order, laid on Table, 185.	3	885
BOURKE (See also "RAILWAYS").		
Notification under the Country Towns Water and Sewerage Act, completion of Water Supply Works for, 475 .....	5	883
BOWRAL (See "RAILWAYS").		
BOWLER, THE QUEEN v. (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE").		
BOYS REFORMATORY (See "REFORMATORY FOR BOYS").		
BRAKE CONTINUOUS (See "RAILWAYS").		
BRAZENOR AND VALENTINE (See "RAILWAYS").		
BREACH OF PRIVILEGE (See "PRIVILEGE").		
BRENNING, CHARLOTTE:—		
Petition from, that she served for three years as a Teacher under the Public Instruction Department, and through being sent to places where great hardships had to be endured, her health was greatly affected, and having applied for removal, her resignation was accepted, and praying the appointment of a Select Committee, presented, 135 .....	4	515
BREWARRINA (See "CUSTOMS"; also "RAILWAYS").		
BRIDGES (See also "ROADS"; also "PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS):—		
HIGH-LEVEL OVER RIVER DARLING:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) that necessary steps should be taken to inquire into necessity for, at Wilcannia, at Menindie, and Wentworth, 43.		
OVER RIVER MURRAY AT MULWALA:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Lyne</i> ) for all correspondence, plans, &c., relating to proposed, 64; Return to Order, laid on Table, 277 .....	5	1025
PARRAMATTA RIVER AND IRON COVE:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Frank Farnell</i> ) for all papers in connection with construction of, 118.		
UPPER MURRAY:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Lyne</i> ) for papers in reference to erection of, 803.		
VOTE OF £55,000 ON ESTIMATES FOR 1888:—		
Schedule showing proposed distribution, laid on Table, 224 .....	5	1021
CONTRACT FOR OVER THE PATERSON RIVER:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hurley</i> ) for Select Committee, 404.		
IRON, BETWEEN PARRAMATTA AND PENRITH:—		
Copy of instructions issued to Professor Warren to inquire and report upon, laid on Table, 429 .....	6	1025

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>B</b>		
<b>BRIDGES—(continued) :—</b>		
<b>IRON COVE AND PARRAMATTA RIVER :—</b>		
Return to Order (Second Session 1887, in completion) laid on Table, 432.....	5	823
<b>DUPPLICATED LINE BETWEEN PARRAMATTA AND PENRITH :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for papers, plans, &c., in reference to, 519.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for copy of Professor Warren's report and correspondence relative thereto, 519.		
<b>BRIGADE OFFICE (See "MILITARY").</b>		
<b>BRISBANE TO SYDNEY (See "RAILWAYS").</b>		
<b>BRITPEN, THE Rev. H. H., OF RYDE :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. S. Farnell</i> ) for all documents, depositions, &c., in case of alleged arson preferred against, and any letters on the subject of the conduct of Mr. Manning, Coroner at Ryde, 136; Return to Address laid on Table, 326.....	2	639
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Frank Farnell</i> ) for letters written to the Minister of Justice by Mr. J. E. Manning, on 2nd December, 1886, and 20th January, 1887, in reference to the alleged Arson Case at Ryde, 344; Return to Address, laid on Table, 415.....	2	679
<b>BROKEN HILL (See "RAILWAYS").</b>		
<b>BROKEN HILL AND SUBURBAN GAS COMPANY'S BILL :—</b>		
Standing Order suspended to admit of presentation of Petition to introduce; Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Day</i> ), 361; leave given, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 365; referred to Select Committee, 369; Report brought up, 429; Order of the Day postponed, 476; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with an amendment, report adopted, 507; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, sent to Council, 513.	2	817
<b>BROKEN HILL TRAMWAY BILL :—</b>		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. O'Connor</i> ) for leave to bring in, 81; leave given, presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 147; referred to Select Committee, 155; report brought up, and referred back to Select Committee to take further evidence, 200; report brought up, 2 <sup>o</sup> , 302; Order of the Day postponed, 503.	2	825
Petition from W. P. Macgregor, W. R. Wilson, and W. Jamieson, that their interests will be seriously affected and prejudiced if the Bill be passed, and praying to be heard before the Select Committee, presented, 192.....	2	859
Petition from Inhabitants of Broken Hill and Silverton, praying the House to refuse to sanction the construction of the said Tramway, presented, 295.....	2	861
<b>BROKEN HILL WATER SUPPLY BILL :—</b>		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Brunker</i> ) for leave to bring in, 344, leave given, 348, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 353; referred to Select Committee, 361; Report brought up, 537.....	2	863
<b>BROKERS (See "MERCANTILE BROKERS").</b>		
<b>BROUGHAM, JAMES KENNEDY (See "MINING").</b>		
<b>BROWNE, THOMAS FREDERIC DE COURCY, ESQUIRE :—</b>		
Return of writ for Wentworth, certifying to election of, reported, 73; sworn, 76.		
<b>BUCHANAN, DAVID, BARRISTER-AT-LAW :—</b>		
Petition in favour of Cremation Bill, presented, 272.....	8	1049
Return of Writ for Central Cumberland, certifying to election of, reported, sworn, 463.		
<b>BULLI COLLIERY :—</b>		
<b>EXPLOSION :—</b>		
Copy of the Attorney-General's opinion respecting, laid on Table, 35.....	8	435
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Melville</i> ) for all replies, letters, &c., by Mr. Mackenzie respecting Commission's Report on, 185; Return to Order, laid on Table, 196.....	8	437
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Melville</i> ) that this House do now adjourn to consider statements of Examiner of Coal-fields in papers laid on Table, and reflecting upon Commissioners report on, and negatived, 200.		
<b>BULLI COLLIERY DISASTER FUND BILL :—</b>		
Received from Legislative Council, and on motion ( <i>Mr. Gould</i> ), read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 398; Order of the Day postponed, 454; motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> , and, the Question not having been put at 7 o'clock, Government Business took precedence, 543; Order of the Day postponed, 546, 593, 628.		
<b>BULK SAMPLES OF ORE (See "MINING").</b>		
<b>BUNABA NORTH (See "CROWN LANDS").</b>		
<b>BURNS, THE HONORABLE JOHN FITZGERALD :—</b>		
Ministerial statement made by in reference to revenue receipts and expenditure during quarter ended 31st March, 1888, 361.		
<b>BUSHRANGERS (See "HUSBAND, JAMES H., CLAIM OF").</b>		
<b>BUSINESS DAYS :—</b>		
Sessional Orders passed, 9.		
<b>BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE :—</b>		
Sessional Order passed, 11.		
Precedence of Government Business, Sessional Order passed, 10.		
Do do on Friday, (additional sitting day,) after 7 o'clock, 103, 123, 140, 166, 234.		
Precedence of Government Business, General Business, Sessional Order passed, 10.		
Fixed for a future day to take precedence of all other business, 169, 181, 208, 210, 216.		
Precedence of Government Business on Tuesday at 7 o'clock, 403, 422, 433, 452, 476, 493, 508, 523, 525, 543, 561, 580, 609.		
Friday made a Sitting Day, with General Business to take precedence, 585.		
Monday made a Sitting Day, with Government Business to take precedence, 585.		
Orders of the Day of General Business to take precedence of Motions on Friday, 593.		
<b>PRIVILEGE :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Garvan</i> ) that Sir Henry Parkes, Colonial Secretary and Premier, having tendered his resignation as a Member, and said resignation having been accepted, this House declines to transact any further business till the Premier occupies his Seat as an elected Member of this House, and negatived, 76.		
<b>BUSINESS OF THE SESSION :—</b>		
Sessional Paper.....	1	655
<b>BUTCHER, DR. (See "RABBIT PEST").</b>		
<b>BUTTERLEY, MRS. :—</b>		
<b>CLAIM OF :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Schey</i> ) for Select Committee, and that Return to Order ( <i>Second Session, 1887</i> ) be referred, 12; Report brought up, 140.....	6	647
<b>BY-LAWS :—</b>		
<b>LAI'D ON TABLE :—</b>		
University of Sydney, 6, 257 (?).....	4	557, 569, 571
Free Public Library, Gunnedah, 257.....	4	597

INDEX.

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>B</b>			
BY-LAWS—(continued) :—			
Laid on Table—(continued) :—			
Municipalities Act :—			
Borough of Gosford, 6, 475, .....	2	347, 349	
Do Alexandria, 6 .....	2	309	
Do Newcastle, 6, 257, 273 .....	2	379, 381, 383	
Do Armidale, 52 .....	2	441	
Do East St. Leonards, 52 .....	2	477	
Do West Maitland, 63 .....	2	425	
Do Kempsey, 63 .....	2	355	
Do Goulburn, 97 .....	2	513	
Do Bourke, 97 .....	2	319	
Do Marrickville, 128 .....	2	371	
Do Narrandera, 174, 403 .....	2	375, 377	
Do East Maitland, 191. ....	2	339	
Do Burwood, 223, 257 .....	2	325, 327	
Do Waverley, 334 .....	2	421	
Do Cootamundra, 369 .....	2	333	
Do North Willoughby, 369 .....	2	387	
Do Balmain, 403 .....	2	311	
Do Mudgee, 484 .....	2	373	
Do Bathurst, 543, 619 .....	2	313, 317	
Do Cudgegong, 578 .....	2	337	
Municipal District of Silverton, 6 .....	2	397	
Do Wentworth, 6, 484 .....	2	423	
Do Parkes, 6 .....	2	389	
Do Dubbo, 6 .....	2	463	
Do Balranald, 6 .....	2	457	
Do Glen Innes, 6, 543 .....	2	345	
Do Broughton Creek and Bomaderry, 128 .....	2	323	
Do Hay, 174. ....	2	351	
Do Gunnedah, 191 .....	2	525	
Do Lismore, 257 .....	2	369	
Do Coonamble, 257 .....	2	331	
Do Cobar, 257 .....	2	329	
Do Bowral, 257 .....	2	461	
Do Adamstown, 273 .....	2	293	
Do Taree, 273 .....	2	405	
Do Five Dock, 273 .....	2	489	
Do North Illawarra, 369 .....	2	385	
Do Waratah, 403 .....	2	551	
Do Prospect and Sherwood, 429 .....	2	395	
Do Inverell, 429 .....	2	353	
Do Port Macquarie, 475 .....	2	391	
Do Ulladulla, 475, 501 .....	2	417, 419	
Do Tenterfield, 484 .....	2	407	
Do Glen Innes, 6 .....	2	499	
Do Tumut, 543 .....	2	539	
Do St. Peters, 543 .....	2	403	
Nuisances Prevention Act :—			
Borough of Woollahra, 6 .....	2	439	
Do Newcastle, 97 .....	2	433	
Do Gunnedah, 191, 525 .....	2	525	
Do North Willoughby, 634 .....	2	437	
Municipal District of St. Peters, 6 .....	2	435	
Do Dubbo, 6 .....	2	463	
Do Balranald, 6 .....	2	457	
Do Glen Innes, 6 .....	2	499	
Do Armidale, 52 .....	2	441	
Do East St. Leonards, 52 .....	2	477	
Do Goulburn, 97 .....	2	513	
Do Bega, 257 .....	2	427	
Do Hamilton, 257 .....	2	429	
Do Bowral, 257 .....	2	461	
Do Five Dock, 273 .....	2	489	
Do Lismore, 302 .....	2	431	
Do Waratah, 403 .....	2	551	
Do Tumut, 543 .....	2	539	
Country Towns Water and Sewerage Act :—			
Borough of Wagga Wagga, 6 .....	5	887	
Do Bathurst, 6 .....	5	789	
Municipal District of Forbes, 352 .....	5	891	
BYROCK (See "RAILWAYS").			
<b>C</b>			
CABLE (See "TELEGRAPHS"; also "TELEPHONES").			
CAMERON, ANGUS, Esq., M.P. :—			
Elected as Chairman of Committees, 9.			
Commission to, as Deputy Speaker, to Administer the Oath of Allegiance, 19.			
Absence of, through illness reported, 70, 383.			
Leave of absence granted to Chairman of Committees on account of serious illness, 397, 424.			
CAREENING COVE (See "RECLAMATION OF NEUTRAL BAY AND CAREENING COVE.")			
CARRIAGE OF WOOD AND OTHER PRODUCE :—			
Original Tenders for, from Railway Station, Redfern, and Darling Harbour, laid on Table (as Exhibits only), 454.			
CASSILIS :—(See "RAILWAYS").			

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>C</b>		
<b>CASTINGS FOR HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT :—</b>		
Tenders for supply of, laid on Table, 308 .....	3	313
<b>CASTLEREAGH AND ELIZABETH STREETS PROPERTY (See "EDUCATION.")</b>		
<b>CASUAL LABOUR BUREAU :—</b>		
Return respecting, laid on Table, 35 .....	8	1027
<b>CATTLE SALE YARDS (See "WEST MAITLAND CATTLE SALE YARDS BILL.")</b>		
<b>CEMETERIES BILL :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for leave to bring in, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 397; Order of the Day postponed, 543; discharged and Bill withdrawn, 585.		
<b>CEMETERY :—</b>		
<b>PRESBYTERIAN, AT MACLEAN :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McFarlane</i> ) for a Select Committee to inquire into claims of Messrs. J. Macdonald, F. Mackenzie, and D. Shearer, to be reinstated as Trustees, 71; petition presented on 11th May, 1887, referred, 122;		
Petition from Moderator of the General Assembly for leave to be represented before the Select Committee, presented, 128 .....	8	1255
<b>ROOKWOOD AND WAVERLEY :—</b>		
Information respecting the Church of England Chaplains at, laid on Table, 144 .....	8	1263
<b>LAND FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT :—</b>		
Resumption of land for Public Cemetery at Singleton, notification laid on Table, 252 .....	8	1223
<b>DEVONSHIRE-STREET :—</b>		
Return of names of Trustees of, laid on Table, 263. ....	8	1055
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Day</i> ) to close, and motion withdrawn, 263.		
<b>CENSURE (See "VOTE OF CENSURE").</b>		
<b>CENSUS :—</b>		
Return showing estimated population on 31st December, 1877, of New South Wales and Victoria respectively, laid on Table, 352 .....	7	1393
<b>CENTENARY CELEBRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) for leave to bring in, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 59; Order of the Day postponed, 103, 192; Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 246.		
<b>CENTENARY CELEBRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2) :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) that Order of Leave be read, entry in Votes and Proceedings read by Clerk, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 246; Order of the Day postponed, 252; motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> , and Debate adjourned, 285; resumed and negatived, 288.		
<b>CENTENARY OF THE COLONY :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider Resolutions to mark in a fitting manner, House in Committee, Resolutions reported and agreed to, 114.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Garvan</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider Resolution offering prizes in connection with the Celebration, 136; Order of the Day postponed, 147; Order of the Day discharged, 185.		
Statement of amounts paid, or passed for payment, on account of the Celebration, up to 30 April 1888, laid on Table, 437. ....	8	1029
<b>RELIEF TO POOR OF SYDNEY :—</b>		
Information respecting, laid on Table, 302 .....	8	1031
<b>CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, MELBOURNE :—</b>		
<b>INVITATION TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY :—</b>		
Telegram from Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Victoria, conveying, read by Mr. Speaker, 563.		
<b>PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH :—</b>		
Letter from Executive Commissioner asking for loan of, and Resolution passed against sending, 569.		
<b>CENTENNIAL PARK :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. O'Sullivan</i> ) for all papers, &c., in connection with scheme of, 208.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ), for papers relating to construction and dedication, 308.		
Statement of Payments made on account of, from 1st August, 1887, to 21st March, 1888, laid on Table, 352. ....	5	813
<b>PETITION OF RESIDENTS OF WOLLAHRA :—</b>		
Praying for a gate to be placed at the top of Moncur-street, 505 .....	5	815
<b>CENTRAL CUMBERLAND (See "ELECTORAL").</b>		
<b>CENTRAL POLICE COURT (See "PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.")</b>		
<b>CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES :—</b>		
Mr. Cameron elected, 9; Deputy Speaker's Commission to administer the Oath, 17.		
House informed of Mr. Cameron's absence through illness, 70, 383.		
Mr. Cameron granted leave of absence on account of serious illness, 397, 424.		
Mr. Slattery appointed for day only, 70, 342, 344, 343.		
Deputy reports disorder from Committee of the Whole, 345, 479.		
Mr. Garrard appointed for day only, 359, 363, 385.		
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) as a matter of urgency to suspend Standing Orders, to allow appointment of, for this day only, 385.		
Deputies appointed to act temporarily in absence of Chairman, 389.		
Mr. Speaker calls on Ninian Melville, Esq., to act as Deputy for the day only, 397, 416, 420, 442, 451, 463, 479, 496, 506, 532, 543, 547, 560.		
Mr. Speaker calls on Jacob Garrard, Esq., to act as Deputy for the day only, 403, 425, 432, 468, 484, 493, 500, 513, 538, 543, 573.		
Mr. Speaker calls on Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., to act as Deputy for the day only, 408, 524.		
Mr. Speaker calls on Albert John Gould, Esq., to act for the day only, 420, 437, 454, 476, 519, 565.		
<b>CHAMBERS, Mr. T. W. (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE").</b>		
<b>CHANTER, MR. :—</b>		
A MEMBER FOR THE MURRAY :—		
Declared guilty of persistent disorder and removed by Sergeant-at-Arms from the Chamber, 220.		
<b>CHAPLAINS :—</b>		
Information respecting the Church of England, at Rookwood and Waverley Cemeteries, laid on Table, 144. ....	8	1263
<b>CHARGES (See "LUCAS, SURVEYOR").</b>		
<b>CHARITIES (See also "STATISTICS").</b>		
Report of the Inspector of Public, for 1886, laid on Table, 52 .....	4	691
<b>"CHELYDRA" S.S. (See "CHINESE.")</b>		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>C</b>		
CHINESE (See also "ADJOURNMENT"; also "CHINESE RESTRICTION AND REGULATION BILL," 455) :—		
INFLUX OF :—		
Information respecting alleged, from New Caledonia, laid on Table, 174	2	207
Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 196	2	201
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 196; House in Committee, and resolution agreed to, 201.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Thompson</i> ) for a Select Committee to inquire into the influx of, their habits, employments, terms on which the Coobe class have immigrated here, and all matters connected therewith, 237; leave given to sit during adjournment and inspect premises, 302.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Thompson</i> ) for return showing number who paid poll-tax and number who exhibited letters of naturalization for 1886 and 1887, 307; Return to Order, laid on Table, 335.	2	209
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Street</i> ) Chinese merchants of Sydney in reference to their existing rights, under the Treaty of Peking, read by the Clerk, 519	2	223
IN HER MAJESTY'S COLONIES :—		
Despatch respecting, laid on Table, 344	2	221
IMMIGRATION :—		
Ministerial Statement made by <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> , 364, 451.		
Further Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 369	2	203
Petition presented from Chinese residents upon the subject, and read by the Clerk, 454	2	225
Return respecting passengers by steamships "Afghan," "Tsinan," "Guthrie," and "Menmuir," laid on Table, 454	2	211
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) for adjournment of the House to bring under the notice of the Government the decision of the Supreme Court, and the intention of the Government in regard thereto, in the matter of the illegal detention of certain Chinese, 463.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Slattery</i> ) for adjournment of the House in reference to the remission of £900 of a fine of £1,000 inflicted on the captain of the s.s. "Chelydra" for carrying more than the legal number of Chinese, 525; papers relating to, laid on Table, 538	2	213
Despatch respecting treaty between the Governments of China and the United States on the subject, laid on Table, 529	2	217
VOTE OF CENSURE :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ), condemning the acts of the Government in reference thereto, and amendment moved and negatived, 468.		
CONFERENCE :—		
Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 479	2	189
Copy of Papers, being telegrams and Draft Bill agreed upon, laid on Table, and read by the Clerk, 520	2	195
Proceedings of, laid on Table, 524	2	171
CHINESE RESTRICTION AND REGULATION BILL —		
Message from Governor, 454; Standing Orders suspended, House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, presented, read 1 <sup>o</sup> , read 2 <sup>o</sup> ; Point of Order, that Bill was beyond order of leave ruled against by <i>Mr. Speaker</i> ; committed, reported with amendments, report adopted, 455; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 456; returned with amendments, 514; motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) to consider amendments in Committee, and <i>Mr. Speaker</i> called attention to the nature of one of the amendments, 525; House in Committee, and amendments agreed to, disagreed to, including the amendment in the title, and amended others, 526; message to Council, 531; Council insists on some amendments and does not insist on others, 566; Assembly does not insist on its disagreements, nor on Assembly's amendments to which the Council disagreed, 573; assent reported, 585.	2	227
CHLOROFORM, DEATHS UNDER —		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Withers</i> ) for return of particulars of, 404; Return to Order, laid on Table, 578.	8	1051
CHRISTENSON, REGINA v. (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE").		
CHRISTIAN CHAPEL LANDS SALE BILL :—		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Alfred Allen</i> ) for leave to bring in, 168; leave given, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 174; referred to Select Committee, 185; Report brought up, 224; Order of the Day postponed, 325; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with amendment, Report adopted, 386; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 389; returned without amendment, 426; assent reported, 461.	2	883
CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS MINING BILL :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Inglis</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider introduction of Bill to make better provision for, 161; House in Committee, resolution agreed to, Message from Governor, 166; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 573; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with amendments, report adopted, 580; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 585; returned with an amendment, 615; amendment agreed to, 627; assent reported, 629.		
CHURCH AND PERKINS STREETS, NEWCASTLE, BILL :—		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Fletcher</i> ) for leave to bring in, 43; leave given, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 52; referred to Select Committee, 60; Report brought up, 70; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment and report adopted, 107; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 112; returned without amendment, 152; assent reported, 171.	2	891
CHURCH OF ENGLAND PROPERTY BILL :—		
Received from Legislative Council, and, on motion of <i>Mr. Abigail</i> , read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 455; Order of the Day postponed, 593; motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> ; <i>Speaker</i> ruled that although it was introduced in the Council as a Private Bill, it should be treated in this House under the 69th Standing Order as a Public Bill; motion for adjournment of Debate moved, and House counted out, 599.		
Petition presented from <i>Captain Rossi</i> , praying to be heard in opposition to the Bill before the Bar of the House or the Select Committee, 538	2	897
Petition presented from <i>Daniel P. M. Halbert, M.A., &amp;c.</i> , against, 560	2	899
CHURCH-STREET, PARRAMATTA (See "PARRAMATTA CHURCH-STREET AMENDED ALIGNMENT BILL").		
CIRCULAR QUAY, PURCHASE OF LAND ADJOINING (See "GOVERNMENT"; also, "PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS").		
CIRCULAR QUAY LAND SALE AND DEDICATION BILL :—		
Message from Governor, 420; motion made ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 425; House in Committee, resolution agreed, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 494; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, 544; reported with amendments, 549; report adopted, 561; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 567; returned with an amendment, 613; amendment agreed to, 626; assent reported, 629.	3	1019
CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES (See "CROWN LANDS").		
CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD :—		
Annual Report of, for year ended August, 1887, laid on Table, 112	2	269
CITY OF SYDNEY MAYORAL ELECTION BILL :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. O'Connor</i> ) for leave to bring in, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 236; Order of the Day postponed, 349, 508.		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
C	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>CIVIL SERVICE</b> (See also "VOTE OF CENSURE") :—		
<b>ACT :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Frank Farnell</i> ) for a statement showing retirements under clauses 43, 44, 46, and 47, gratuities to officers whose services have been dispensed with under clauses 48, 49, and 50, amount chargeable to Superannuation Account, giving each officer's gratuity, with particulars of all cases where officer's services have been dispensed with, 22; Return to Order, laid on Table, 112.	2	79
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Waddell</i> ) for alteration of provisions in reference to allowances and gratuities, and by leave withdrawn, 433.		
<b>APPOINTMENTS TO :—</b>		
Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order ( <i>Second Session, 1887</i> ) laid on Table, 6.	2	85
<b>DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS :—</b>		
Information respecting officers in, and Permanent-way men on the Railways, laid on Table, 28.	8	1053
Papers in connection with appointment of Mr. Joseph Barling to the position of Chief Clerk in the Ministerial Branch of, laid on Table, 144.	2	99
<b>APPOINTMENTS MADE IN THE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Lyne</i> ) for a return showing permanent and temporary since 1st January, 1887, 40; Return to Order, laid on Table, 231.	2	97
<b>SALARIES OF CIVIL SERVANTS :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McElhone</i> ), that the payment of increases in the salaries proposed by the Stuart Government and sanctioned by Parliament, and continued to the present time, ought to cease, and the salaries revert to the rate paid prior to the granting of the increases, and that effect be given to this resolution in the Estimates for 1888 and negatived, 58.		
<b>EXAMINERS OF TITLES AND REGISTRAR-GENERAL :—</b>		
Particulars respecting the office-hours, &c., of, laid on Table, 63.	2	115
<b>EXAMINERS OF TITLES UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACT :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for return showing work done by Mr. Burton and the others, 70; Return to Order, laid on Table, 112.	2	117
<b>GRATUITIES AND RETIRING ALLOWANCES :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Frank Farnell</i> ) for a comparative return showing amounts voted and paid each year out of Consolidated Revenue Fund for ten years prior to the passing and since the passing of the Act of 1884, 106.		
<b>FEEES RECEIVED BY CIVIL SERVANTS :—</b>		
Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order ( <i>Second Session, 1887</i> ) laid on Table, 191.	2	103
Further Return to Order, laid on Table, 257.	2	109
<b>MR. G. H. EMERY, LATE LAND AGENT AT QUEANBEYAN :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. O'Sullivan</i> ) for all papers, &c., in connection with recent removal of, 215; Return to Order, laid on Table (not printed), 304.		
<b>CHARGES MADE AGAINST EXAMINER OF COAL-FIELDS :—</b>		
Report laid on Table, 273.	8	217
<b>OVERTIME TO OFFICERS :—</b>		
Statement showing amounts in Department of Lands during 1887, laid on Table, 277.	5	97
<b>CORRESPONDENCE, RECORD, AND MAIL BRANCHES, GENERAL POST OFFICE :—</b>		
Return showing names and length of service of Officers employed in, laid on Table, 324.	4	979
<b>MR. LEOPOLD YATES, ACTING STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE :—</b>		
Information respecting, laid on Table (not printed), 378.		
<b>MESSEES. ADDISON, O'MALLEY CLARKE, AND MR. T. K. ABBOTT, STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES :—</b>		
Return showing Number and Nature of Complaint against, laid on Table (not printed), 378.		
<b>MR. J. M. BEATTY :—</b>		
Petition from, submitting statement of his public services and praying for consideration of his case, 468.	2	141
<b>BOARD :—</b>		
Annual Report for 1887, laid on Table.	2	69
<b>HARBOURS AND RIVERS DEPARTMENT :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Frank Farnell</i> ) for a return of officers, their length of service and rate of pay, and the number of articulated pupils and their rates of pay, 500.		
<b>ASSISTANT EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, TREASURY :—</b>		
Return respecting applications for position of, laid on Table, 524.	2	111
<b>DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION :—</b>		
Information respecting persons employed in, who have attained the age of sixty years, laid on Table, 635.	4	487
<b>CLARENCE TOWN :—</b>		
<b>CLARENCE, THE</b> (See "ELECTORAL").		
<b>CLARENCE RIVER</b> (See also "PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS") :—		
Report by Sir John Coode on the Entrance to, laid on Table, 475.	3	899
<b>CLARENCE TOWN :—</b>		
<b>REMOVAL OF TIMBER FROM CROWN LANDS :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Creer</i> ) for papers, 335; Return to Order laid on Table, 385.	5	499
<b>CLARKE, MR. O'MALLEY, STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE :—</b>		
Return showing number and nature of complaints made against Stipendiary Magistrates, laid on Table, 378.		
<b>CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS</b> (See "EDUCATION").		
<b>CLERK OF ASSEMBLY :—</b>		
Reads Proclamation convening Parliament, 1.		
Reads Address in Reply, 3.		
Reads Petition, 76, 84, 88, 127, 145, 218, 246, 252, 294, 303, 345, 352, 421, 437, 454, 492, 496, 505, 519, 543, 565, 579, 635.		
Reads Documents, 520.		
Reads Report from Committee of Elections and Qualifications, 55, 296.		
Reads Deputy Speaker's Commission to administer the Oath of Allegiance, 19.		
Reads letter from Mr. P. J. Hourigan, requesting name of Solicitor who will accept service on behalf of Mr. Speaker, of writ issued at instance of T. M. Slattery, Esq., M.P., 228.		
Reads entry in Votes and Proceedings of Order of Leave for the introduction of a Bill, 246, 349.		
Reads Statement in Speech made by Mr. Haynes, M.P., reported in the <i>Australian Star</i> , 364.		
Summoned to produce records, 89, 351.		
Swears Members of Elections and Qualifications Committee, 37 (?), 287.		
Lays on Table Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence taken before Select Committee of a previous Session, 71, 115, 140.		
Obtains leave to return documents handed in before Select Committee, 88, 468.		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. 1—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>C</b>		
CLERK OF ASSEMBLY—(continued):— Reports non-return to his custody of Records of the House, by a Member who had had the use of them, 51; motion of <i>Privilege</i> moved in reference to—Records returned—and motion by leave withdrawn, 53. Retirement of Mr. Jones from position of, 250. Commission appointing Mr. Frederick William Webb to be Clerk of the Assembly produced, and Mr. Webb sworn, 285.		
CLOSURE OF DEBATE:— Motion made "That Question be now put," and passed, 24 (?), 156, 220, 221, 222, 468, 485. Do do do and withdrawn, 156-7. Do do do and negatived, 493, 530. Do do do and Tellers Lists showing less than forty Members in favour of, 468. Ruling of Mr. Speaker that when there are no voices for the Noes, and he is satisfied that forty Members are present, it is not necessary to take a Division, 24; dissent from ruling moved ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) and negatived, 25.		
COAL-FIELDS (See "MINING").		
COAL-FIELDS REGULATION ACT:— Correspondence relating to alleged Breaches of, at Duckenfield Colliery, laid on Table, 252 .....	8	343
COAL SUPPLY:— GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY:— Motion made ( <i>Mr. McElhone</i> ) for papers &c. in reference to contracts of Messrs. Reid and Longworth and offer of Mr. Nowland at lower price, 352. Return to Order, laid on Table, 505 .....	6	673
COAST DEFENCES (See "DEFENCES").		
COAST HOSPITAL, LITTLE BAY:— Report for 1887 laid on Table, 479 .....	4	599
Report of Board of Health on Treatment of Typhoid Fever at, laid on Table, 608 .....	2	235
COBAR (See "RAILWAYS").		
COCHRAN, CAPTAIN JOHN FOSTER:— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Neild</i> ) for all papers, &c., in reference to estate of the late, 506; Return to Order, laid on Table, 548 .....	8	1065
COCKATOO ISLAND:— Correspondence respecting the sanitary condition of, laid on Table, 6 .....	2	243
COINAGE:— JUBILEE:— Despatch respecting, laid on Table, 5, 356 .....	2	1219, 1221
COLLEGE (See "AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE").		
COLLIERIES (See "MINING").		
COLONIAL CONFERENCE IN LONDON, 1887:— Proceedings of,—Vol. 1, laid on Table (not printed), 6. Do Vol. 2 (Appendix), Papers laid before the Conference, laid on Table (not printed), 6. Proceedings of,—Papers laid before the Conference, laid on Table (not printed), 6.		
COLONY OF AUSTRALIA BILL:— Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for leave to bring in, 175; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 176.		
COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES:— Statistical view of progress of since separation of Queensland in 1859 to 1887, laid on Table, 462...	7	1395
COLO VALLEY RAILWAY SURVEY:— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Frank Farnell</i> ) for papers, &c., 303; Returns ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order, laid on Table, 348, 352 .....	6	1047, 1067
COMBINATION TRUCKS (See "RAILWAYS").		
COMMERCE AND TRADE (See "STATISTICS").		
COMMISSION (See also "ADELAIDE JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION"). Deputy Speaker's ( <i>Mr. Cameron</i> ) to administer the Oath, 19. Appointing Frederick William Webb, Clerk of Assembly, 285.		
INTOXICATING DRINK INQUIRY:— Report ( <i>First Part</i> ), with Minutes of Evidence and Appendices, laid on Table, 6 .....	7	1
APPOINTMENT OF, TO OPEN FOREIGN MARKETS FOR WOOL AND MEAT:— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Waddell</i> ) for, 129, and negatived, 130.		
WATER CONSERVATION:— Motion made ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ) for all correspondence, vouchers, &c., relating to expenditure by the recently expired, 155; Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order, laid on Table, 565 .....	5	829
COMMISSIONS TO PROSECUTE FOR THE CROWN:— Motion made ( <i>Mr. McElhone</i> ) for return showing particulars respecting, 437; Return to Order, laid on Table, 462 .....	2	623
COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS (See "ELECTORAL").		
COMMON LODGING-HOUSES BILL:— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Cameron</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 64; Order of the Day postponed, 113; discharged, 325.		
COMMONS:— FIELD OF MARS:— Return to Order ( <i>Second Session of 1887</i> ) laid on Table, 103 .....	5	823
MUSWELLBROOK:— Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for papers in reference to dedication of land for, 500.		
COMMONS ACTS:— Regulations under, laid on Table, 6 .....	5	825
COMPANIES BILL:— Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for leave to bring in, 378; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 385; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, report adopted, 506; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, sent to Council, 512; returned with an amendment, 594; amendment agreed to, 628; Assent reported, 630.		
CONCILIATION (See "TRADES CONCILIATION BILL").		
CONDITIONAL PURCHASES (See "CROWN LANDS"; also "MINING"; also "CONVERSION TO MINING CONDITIONAL PURCHASES VALIDATING BILL"; also "CROWN LANDS PURCHASES VALIDATION BILL").		
CONDOLENCE (See "ADDRESS").		
CONFERENCE (See "POSTAL"; also "CHINESE").		
CONNOLLY, MR. J. F.:— APPLICATION TO MINE IN PARISH OF CURRAJONG:— Motion made ( <i>Mr Stokes</i> ) for all correspondence in reference to, between 1884 and 1887, 118; Return to Order, laid on Table, 294 .....	8	349



REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887—8.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>C</b>			
<b>CONSERVATION OF WATER :—</b>			
<b>LAKE CUDGELLIGO AND THE LOWER LACHLAN RIVER :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Gormly</i> ) for Construction of Works, 560.			
<b>COMMISSION :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ) for all correspondence, vouchers, &c., relating to expenditure by, 155;			
Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order, laid on Table, 565			
		5	829
<b>CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (See also "FINANCE")</b>			
Statement of the Fund for 1888, laid on Table, 219			
		3	497
<b>CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BILL :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ) that suspension of certain Standing Orders is of urgent and pressing necessity; Standing Orders suspended; Messages from Governor, 241; ordered, presented, read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, report adopted, read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed and sent to Council, 242; returned without amendment, 247; Assent reported, 250.			
		3	821-823
<b>CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BILL (No. 2) :—</b>			
Message (Vote of Credit), 285; Standing Orders suspended, ordered, presented, and read 1, 295; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, report adopted, read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed and sent to Council, 296; returned without amendment, 303; Assent reported, 311.			
		3	825
<b>CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BILL (No. 3.) :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ) for suspension of Standing Orders, 344; Message from Governor 345; ordered, presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, report adopted, read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed and sent to Council, 346; returned without amendment, 349; Assent reported 351.			
		3	827
<b>CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BILL (No. 4) :—</b>			
Message (Vote of Credit), 404; Standing Orders suspended, ordered, presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 2 <sup>o</sup> committed, reported without amendment, report adopted, read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed and sent to Council, 409; returned without amendment, 416; Assent reported, 419.			
		3	829
<b>CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BILL (No. 5) :—</b>			
Message (Vote of Credit) 477; Standing Orders suspended, 479; ordered, presented, read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, report adopted, read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed and sent to Council, 481; returned without amendment, 486; Assent reported, 491.			
		3	831
<b>CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BILL (No. 6) :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ) for suspension of Standing Orders, Message from Governor, 553; ordered, presented, read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 2 <sup>o</sup> ; committed, reported without amendment, report adopted, read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed and sent to Council, returned without amendment, 554; Assent reported, 555.			
		3	833
<b>CONSTITUTION ACT AMENDMENT (See "MINISTERIAL ELECTION BILL").</b>			
<b>CONTAGIOUS DISEASES PREVENTION BILL :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Frank Farnell</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 64; Order of the Day postponed, 107, 145, Discharged; 252.			
<b>CONTEMPT :—</b>			
Motion made adjudging a member guilty of, 156 (?).			
<b>CONTRACTORS (See "RAILWAYS").</b>			
<b>CONTRACTORS DEBTS ACT EXTENSION BILL :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Carruthers</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 52; Order of the Day postponed, 65, 107, 131, 288; House in Committee; resolution agreed to, 321; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> 342; Order of the Day postponed, 416; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, report adopted, 507; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed and sent to Council, 513; returned without amendment, 547; Assent reported, 555.			
<b>CONTRACTS FOR LOCOMOTIVES (See "RAILWAYS").</b>			
<b>CONTRACTS OF CHARLES KIDMAN AND SONS AND JAMES KIDMAN :—</b>			
Statement of Amount of Money paid under, from 1876 to 1887, laid on Table (not printed), 403			
<b>CONVERSION INTO MINING CONDITIONAL PURCHASES VALIDATION BILL :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Garrett</i> ) for leave to bring in, 231; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 236; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with amendments, report adopted, 258; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 263; returned with an amendment, 281; amendment agreed to, 309; Assent reported, 317.			
<b>CONVEYANCERS (See "ATTORNEYS BILLS OF COSTS AND PRACTICE OF CONVEYANCING AMENDMENT BILL").</b>			
<b>CONVICTIONS UNDER THE LICENSING ACT :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Henson</i> ) for additional information respecting, 506.			
<b>SPIRITS, WINES, AND BEER :—</b>			
Annual Return to Order laid on Table, 560			
		7	681
<b>CONWAY, C. J. :—</b>			
<b>CLAIM OF :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Waddell</i> ) for Select Committee to inquire into and report upon, and withdrawn, 237.			
<b>COODE, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.I.C.E. :—</b>			
Report (with plans) upon Lake Macquarie Harbour Works, laid on Table, 324			
		3	895
Report on Entrance to Richmond River, laid on Table, 462			
		3	905
Report on the Entrance to Clarence River, laid on Table, 475			
		3	899
<b>COOLA CREEK (See "EDUCATION").</b>			
<b>COOLE, TICKET-COLLECTOR EDWARD (See "RAILWAYS").</b>			
<b>COOMA (See "ROADS"; also "RAILWAYS").</b>			
<b>COOMA CHURCH OF ENGLAND LANDS SALE BILL :—</b>			
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Day</i> ) for leave to bring in, 523; leave given; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 529; referred to Select Committee, 537; Report brought up, 547; Order of the Day postponed, 585; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with amendments, report adopted, 599; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 602; returned with amendments, 639; amendments agreed to, 641; assented to in Council Chamber, 642.			
		2	901
<b>COOMBING (See "RAILWAYS").</b>			
<b>COPELAND ATS. NASH (See "RAILWAYS").</b>			
<b>COPYRIGHT LAWS OF GREAT BRITAIN :—</b>			
Correspondence respecting infringement of, laid on Table, 181			
		8	1047
<b>CORK, ROBERT, CASE OF (See "CROWN LANDS PURCHASES VALIDATION BILL").</b>			
<b>CORKERY, DANIEL (See "RAILWAYS").</b>			
<b>COROWA :—</b>			
<b>LATE ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE :—</b>			
Return to Order ( <i>Second Session 1887</i> ) laid on Table (not printed), 144.			
Further Return to Order ( <i>Second Session 1887</i> ) laid on Table, 389; Ordered to be printed, 454...			
		2	631
<b>CORPORATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL (See "SYDNEY CORPORATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL").</b>			

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.
	VOL. PAGE.
<b>C</b>	
CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY :— Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for 1885, 1886, and 1887 respectively, laid on Table, 429	2 256
CORRESPONDENCE (See "POSTAL") :—	
COUNCIL (See "LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL").	
COUNSEL'S FEES (See "ATTORNEY-GENERAL").	
COUNT-OUT (See "NO QUORUM").	
COUNTRY TOWNS WATER AND SEWERAGE ACT (See also "BY-LAWS") :— NOTIFICATIONS UNDER, LAID UPON THE TABLE :—	
Authorizing the construction of Water Supply Works for the town of Balranald, G	5 381
Completion of the Water Supply Works for the town of Wentworth, 475	5 385
Completion of the Water Supply Works for the town of Bourke, 475	5 383
COUNTRY TOWNS WATER AND SEWERAGE ACT EXTENSION BILL :— Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 64; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 70; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, and report adopted, 104; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 112; returned without amendment, 177; assent reported, 219.	
COWRA (See "RAILWAYS").	
COYLE, ROBERT :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Walker</i> ) for Select Committee to inquire into treatment of, whilst a prisoner in Berrima and other gaols, and debate interrupted by Government Business, 123; Order of the Day postponed, 131; Order of the Day discharged, 252.	
CRAWFORD, RAILWAY TRAFFIC INSPECTOR (See "RAILWAYS").	
CREDITORS REMEDIES (See "JUDGMENT CREDITORS REMEDIES EXTENSION BILL")	
CREER, MR. A MEMBER FOR NORTHUMBERLAND :— Declared guilty of persistent disorder and removed, by the Sergeant-at-Arms, from the Chamber, 221.	
CREMATION BILL :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Trickett</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 53; Order of the Day discharged, 77. Motion made ( <i>Mr. Trickett</i> ) for leave to bring in, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 185. Petition in favour of, from David Buchanan, Barrister-at-Law, presented, 272	8 1049
CRICKET GROUND (See "ASSOCIATION CRICKET GROUND").	
CRIME AND CIVIL JUSTICE (See "STATISTICS").	
CRIMINALS (See "FUGITIVE CRIMINALS").	
CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL :— Received from Legislative Council, and on motion of ( <i>Mr. William Clarke</i> ) read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 430; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, report adopted, 536; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, returned to Council, 598; Assent reported, 626.	
CROWN LANDS (See also "CROWN LANDS PURCHASES VALIDATION BILL"; also "CROWN LANDS BILL"; also "RESERVES") :— ALTERATIONS OF DESIGNS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES :— Abstract of, laid on Table, 5, 97, 150, 210, 263, 326, 360, 442, 547, 634	5 629 to 647
SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES :— Abstract of, laid on Table, 5, 97, 150, 210, 263, 326, 360, 442, 484, 547, 634	5 743 to 763
RESERVED FOR PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY :— Abstract of, laid on Table, 5, 97, 151, 209, 263, 326, 360, 442, 484, 547, 634	5 701 to 741
DEDICATED TO PUBLIC PURPOSES :— Abstract of, laid on Table, 5, 97, 112, 151, 209, 263, 326, 360, 442, 484, 547, 634	5 649 to 671
DEDICATED TO RELIGIOUS PURPOSES :— Abstract of, laid on Table, 5	5 673
DEDICATION OF CERTAIN LANDS UNDER 105 SEC :— Gazette Notices respecting, laid on Table, 5, 97, 210, 326, 344, 360, 441, 484, 547, 634	5 675 to 699
REGULATIONS :— Under Act of 1884, laid on Table, 40 (2), 155, 190, 267, 302, 360, 429, 613	5 581 to 597
Under Act of 1884, notifications of cancellation, laid on Table, 360	5 595
DEPARTMENT :— Report for 1886 laid on table, 257	5 1
Statement showing overtime to officers for 1887, laid on Table, 277	5 97
VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Crowe</i> ) for a return showing number issued, number made use of, specifying the number used in each Land District, 12; Return to Order, laid on Table, 168	2 31
RENTS ON CROWN LEASES :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Lee</i> ) for a return showing rents recommended by Local Land Boards on each pastoral, homestead, and conditional lease, and occupation license, the minimum rental on same, and rental fixed by Minister, 22; Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order, laid on Table, 84	5 171
ALBURY AND WAGGA WAGGA OFFICES :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Day</i> ) for all papers, reports, &c., sent in by the Board appointed to inquire into the working of, 23.	
ALBURY TO WAGGA WAGGA, REMOVAL OF SURVEY OFFICES FROM :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Day</i> ) for all papers, reports, telegrams, and recommendations respecting, 41; Return to Order, laid on Table, 476	5 101
EVAN McINTOSH'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE AT CURRABUBULA :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Levien</i> ) for a Select Committee on, which was afterwards transferred to Daniel Regan, Esq., and that evidence and papers produced before the Select Committee in Session 1885-6 be referred, 36.	
GRAFTON AND THE CLARENCE ELECTORATES :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. See</i> ) for a return showing entire revenue from all sources since 1861, 128.	
MRS. ANN ROUSE'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE AT KAHIBAH :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for all papers relating to 80 acres made at Newcastle on 20th July, 1871, also on 4th February, 1875, and all reports on and surveys of the land, with plans and descriptions of any reserves by which the said 80 acres of land was affected, 41; Return to Order, laid on Table, 208; referred to Select Committee, 389	5 277
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for Select Committee to inquire into circumstances of, 89; papers referred to Committee, 389; report brought up, 496	5 265
CURRAGUNDI RUN :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Frank Farnell</i> ) for all papers, plans, &c., in connection with the pastoral holding of, Gwydir District, 48; Return to Order, laid on Table, 208	5 251
Petition of Mr. George Robert Edward Fergusson, that he entered into possession of a conditional purchase, and an action was brought against him by Mr. G. M. Pitt, by which he incurred serious expense and losses, and praying relief, presented, 277	5 263

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
C	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>CROWN LANDS—(continued) :—</b>		
<b>G. M. PITT'S, JUNR.—BUNAMA NORTH AND CURRAGUNDI STATIONS :—</b>		
Petition from George Matcham Pitt, junior, that in 1884 on the passing of the present Act he was the owner of, and that by the division of the said stations injustice has been done him, and he has suffered pecuniary loss, and praying relief, presented, 144 ; motion made ( <i>Mr. Bowman</i> ), for Select Committee, 232 ; report brought up, 416 .....	5	485
<b>THOMAS THOMPSON'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE, MADE AT MOAMA :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Chanter</i> ) that a Select Committee be appointed, and that Progress Report, evidence, &c., of last Session be referred, 58 ; Report brought up, 200 ; adoption of Report negatived, 433 .....	5	207
<b>SALE OF CERTAIN LAND, PARISH OF MOLONG, COUNTY OF ASHUBURNHAM :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ) for Address to Governor, for copies of correspondence, plans, &c., and the Judge's decision and ruling, 479.		
<b>JOHN TIERNY'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Wall</i> ) for Select Committee to inquire into refusal by Mines Department of the application to mine on, under the 7th section of the Act, 59.		
<b>WILLIAM SKENE'S PRE-LEASE AT CONARGO :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Chanter</i> ) for all papers, correspondence, &c., in relation to, 60, 320 ; Return to Order, laid on Table, 208 ; Return to Order, laid on Table, 634 .....	5	217, 233
<b>RINGBARKING :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ) for Return showing area and list of runs on which permission had been granted since 31st March, 1881, 325 ; Return to Order, laid on Table, 613 .....	5	507
<b>CONDITIONAL PURCHASES OF JAMES C. STEVENSON :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for copies of all papers relating to, 325 ; Return to Order, laid on Table, 432 .....	5	325
<b>REMOVAL OF TIMBER FROM, NEAR CLARENCE TOWN :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Creer</i> ), for papers, 335 ; Return to Order, laid on Table, 385 .....	5	499
<b>CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OF ZACHARY BENN :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Cronch</i> ) for papers in the case of, 341 ; Return to Order, laid on Table, 429 .....	5	311
<b>CONDITIONAL PURCHASE CASE—GEORGE MILLGATE v. The Honorable JOHN SMITH :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ) for further correspondence, reports &c., since that laid on Table in March, 1884, 64 ; Further Return to Order, laid on Table, 277 .....	5	343
<b>THE LAND LAWS :—</b>		
Petition referring to present mode of determining the rents of pastoral leases, presented, 76 .....	5	619
Petition referring to operation of, and praying that certain amendments be made in Bill now before House, presented, 88, 218, 294 .....	5	621 to 625
Petition referring to action of Minister for Lands in fixing rents, and stating that the raising of the rents had depreciated the value of pastoral securities, presented, 352 .....	5	627
<b>FORFEITED CONDITIONAL PURCHASES WITHIN LEASEHOLD AREAS :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ), for Address to the Governor. That as the Privy Council had in the case <i>Edols v. Tearle</i> affirmed that the land was open to conditional purchase, this House is of opinion that such should at once be thrown open for conditional purchase, 353.		
<b>SELECTIONS BY JOHN HARRISON, OF LISMORE :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Ewing</i> ), for papers in reference to forfeiture of, 357 ; Return to Order, laid on Table, 462 .....	5	447
<b>CLAIM OF CORNELIUS GRADY :—</b>		
Leave given to Clerk to return to Lands Department papers produced before the Select Committee of last Session on the subject, 88.		
<b>PARRY'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASES ON CURRUGUNDI AND WARREN SOUTH RUNS :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hassall</i> ) for a Select Committee to inquire into, 130 ; Report brought up, 487 .....	5	239
<b>SECTION 4, CROWN LANDS ALIENATION ACT OF 1861 :—</b>		
Opinion of Mr. Attorney-General Dalley respecting the application of, to the reservation of large areas from sale for mining purposes, laid on Table, 500 .....	5	109
<b>CONDITIONAL PURCHASES MADE BY MR. AND MRS. POOLE, MESSRS PARNELL, AND THE MISSES PARNELL :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McElhone</i> ) for papers in connection with, 500 ; Return to Order, laid on Table, 634 .....	5	355
<b>COMMON FOR MUSWELBROOK :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for papers relating to dedication, 500.		
<b>CONDITIONAL PURCHASE MADE BY MARY MALONEY AT BURROWA :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Vaughn</i> ) for papers in connection with, 546.		
<b>SELECTION MADE BY GEORGE FOSTER AT COROWA :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for papers in connection with, 546.		
<b>QUIT RENTS :—</b>		
Return to Order (Session 1887), laid on Table, 559 .....	5	195
<b>FENCING PROVISIONS OF THE LAND LAW :—</b>		
Adjournment moved to call attention to necessity of immediate legislation in regard to, 595.		
<b>ROBERT MACKRELL'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE AT FORBES :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Vaughn</i> ) for a Select Committee to inquire into, and that Proceedings and Evidence of previous Session, laid on Table to be referred, 130 ; Proceedings, &c., laid on Table and referred to Select Committee, 140. Report brought up, 342 .....	5	235
Petition from E. H. Moulder of Wardry Station, that he is interested in, and praying to be heard by Counsel or Agent before the Select Committee, presented, and prayer of Petitioner granted, 181 .....	5	309
<b>JOACHIM FAMILY :—</b>		
Petition from, that they came to Colony in 1873, and conditionally purchased land near Moama, that on alleged grounds of non-residence and others, they were subjected to severe litigation, and that their title has not been recognised by the Crown, presented, and referred to Select Committee on Crown Lands Purchases Validation Bill, 135 .....	5	559
Papers (Session 1873-4) in reference to Conditional Purchases of, referred to Select Committee on Crown Lands Purchases Validation Bill, 161.		
<b>MEASURED FOR SALE AT FITZROY WATERFALL :—</b>		
Plan of forty-five portions, situate near the village of Yarrunga, laid on Table, 228 .....	5	201
<b>ROBERT MUNFORD'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASES MADE AT MOLONG :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ) for a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon, 237.		
Motion made ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ) to refer Return to Order (Session 1887), 277.		
<b>MR. G. H. EMERY, LATE LAND AGENT AT QUANBEHAN :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. O'Sullivan</i> ) for all papers, &c., in connection with the recent removal of, 215 ; Return to Order laid on Table, (not printed), 304		
<b>CONDITIONAL PURCHASES :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ) for a return showing the number made in each District from 1881 to date, the total area, and the number transferred, 150, 416 ; Return to Order, laid on Table, 429 .....	5	199

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. 14—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
C	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>CROWN LANDS—(continued):—</b>		
<b>CLAIM OF ISAAC BARCLAY:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Martin</i> ) for a Select Committee to consider, for compensation for losses sustained in defending his title to land held under Crown Grant, 165. Report brought up, 609.	5	487
<b>ADMINISTRATION OF LAND LAWS BY MINISTER FOR LANDS:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Stokes</i> ) that this House do now adjourn, to call attention to unsatisfactory, put and negatived, 263.		
<b>CLAIM OF CHARLES STEVENS:—</b>		
Report from Select Committee ( <i>Session 1887</i> ), adopted, 268.		
<b>RENTS FOR CROWN LANDS:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. O'Sullivan</i> ) for a return of rent received for leasehold areas, occupation licenses, and homestead areas, under Land Act of 1884, 258. Return to Order, laid on Table, 320	5	111
<b>TEARLE V. EDOLS:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for adjournment of the House to discuss decision of the Privy Council, 287.		
<b>RENTS OF PASTORAL LEASES:—</b>		
Return giving particulars of appeals in connection with, not dealt with by Minister, laid on Table, 415	5	191
<b>SELECTION OF JAMES IRVING, SOUTH YATHONG, URAHA:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Lyne</i> ) for papers in connection with, 403.		
<b>RATE OF RENTAL PER ACRE AND LICENSE FEE PER SECTION ON THE WESTERN DIVISION:—</b>		
Return respecting, laid on Table, 408; Return ( <i>in substitution</i> ), 415	5	113
<b>IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED ON, IN EASTERN, CENTRAL, AND WESTERN DIVISIONS:—</b>		
Return showing value of, laid on Table, 415	5	205
<b>AREA OF LAND ALIENATED, LEASED, AND RETAINED IN EASTERN DIVISION:—</b>		
Approximate return showing, laid on Table, 415	5	203
<b>RENTS AND LICENSE FEES:—</b>		
Return respecting, recommended by Land Boards and fixed by Minister, 415	5	123
<b>LAND BUSINESS, DISTRICTS OF PARKES, FORBES, AND MOLONG:—</b>		
Return respecting, for years 1885, 1886, and 1887, respectively, laid on Table, 580	5	197
<b>REFUND OF ABATEMENTS IN RENTS OF CROWN LESSEES:—</b>		
Adjournment of the House moved in respect to cases where appeal has been made and rent reduced, 586.		
<b>CROWN LANDS ACT FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL (<i>FENCING</i>):—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Garrett</i> ), for Committee of the Whole, 573; Standing Orders suspended, 578; House in Committee, resolution agreed to, 580; presented ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ), read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 586; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , passed, committed, reported, report adopted, 587; 3 <sup>o</sup> reading moved, and amendment proposed to recommit, and negatived, read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, motion made for Message to Council, and amendment moved to add words, and negatived, Message to Council passed, 595; returned without amendment, 626; Assent reported, 630.		
<b>CROWN LANDS ALIENATION ACT OF 1861 (See "CROWN LANDS").</b>		
<b>CROWN LANDS ACT OF 1884 (See "CROWN LANDS").</b>		
<b>CROWN LANDS BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Garrett</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 35; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, Message from Governor, 49; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 65; motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> and debate adjourned, 99; Order of the Day discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 137	5	599
<b>PETITION PRESENTED:—</b>		
Suggesting certain amendments, 123	5	601
<b>CROWN LANDS BILL (No. 2):—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Garrett</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 152; House in Committee, 161; Resolution agreed to, Message from Governor, 162; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 162; motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> , and debate adjourned, 296; debate resumed, and further adjourned, 308, 315, 326, 335, 338, 349, 357; resumed, read 2 <sup>o</sup> , 361; committed, 362; further considered in Committee, 373, 374, 381, 390, 398, 417, 437, 442.	5	603
<b>PETITION FROM WILLIAM JAMES REID AND THOMAS SHAW:—</b>		
Praying that the 101st clause may be amended, and asking for leave to appear at Bar of the House, presented, 303; and prayer granted, 404	5	607
<b>PETITION OF INHABITANTS OF MOAMA AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS:—</b>		
Protesting against the Bill and praying that a Bill will be passed enabling the petitioners to obtain portions of land on which to settle, read by the Clerk, 437	5	605
<b>PETITION FROM THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF ST. LEONARDS:—</b>		
Praying that clauses 84 to 87 be eliminated or amended in the manner indicated, 462	5	609
<b>PETITION SELECTORS OF ADAMINABY AND DISTRICT:—</b>		
Praying the House to consider certain amendments suggested by them, 500	5	611
<b>PETITION OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MANLY:—</b>		
Praying that clauses 84 to 87 may be eliminated or amended as indicated in the Petition, 505	5	615
<b>PETITION OF RESIDENTS OF THE DISTRICT OF BOGGABRI:—</b>		
Praying that a Court of Appeal should be established, and stating that the present and proposed Courts of Inquiry does not meet with approval, 505	5	613
<b>PETITION OF MAYOR OF BOROUGH OF WEST MAITLAND:—</b>		
Praying the House not to pass the clauses relating to the rescinding reservations of water frontages, 543	5	617
<b>CROWN LANDS PURCHASES VALIDATION BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Garrett</i> ) for leave to bring in, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 17; motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> — amendment carried to refer Bill to a Select Committee, 29; report brought up, 468; motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> ( <i>as amended and agreed to in Select Committee</i> ) and debate adjourned, 494; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with amendments, 544; recommitted, 547; reported with a further amendment, 548; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 560; returned with an amendment 594; Order of the Day postponed, 609; Council's amendment agreed to, 627; Assent reported 630.	5	503
<b>PETITIONS REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE:—</b>		
From the Joachim family, 135	5	563
Martin Tully, the younger, 161	5	561
Robert Barclay Wallace and James Robert Miller Robertson, 165	5	565
Matthew O'Shanassy, 208	5	567
Alexander Rodgers, 215	5	569
John Allen, 232	5	573
Edward Grace, 324	5	571
Stephen Fennell, 328	5	575
Mary Elizabeth Murphy, 403	5	579
Patrick Hogan of Randwick, 451	5	579

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>C</b>		
<b>CROWN LANDS PURCHASES VALIDATION BILL—(continued) :—</b>		
<b>SELECT COMMITTEE :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Garrett</i> ) that the recommendation of the Minister for the validation of certain conditional purchases be referred to the Select Committee on the Bill, 442.		
Applications for validation of Conditional Purchases, referred to Select Committee, 136.		
Papers in reference to Conditional Purchases of the Joachim Family, referred to the Select Committee, 161.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Garrett</i> ) that the applications or recommendations for the validation of the auction purchases enumerated therein be referred to the Select Committee sitting on the Bill, 397.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Garrett</i> ) that the applications or recommendations for the validation of the conditional purchases enumerated therein be referred to Select Committee sitting on the Bill, 397.		
Name of Mr. Thompson added to, 280.		
<b>CASE OF ROBERT CORK AT MILTON :—</b>		
Papers laid on Table, and referred to Select Committee, 403; leave given to clerk to return papers, 468.		
<b>SELECTION OF MICHAEL HERREN .—</b>		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Levien</i> ) praying that the case may be referred to the Select Committee, 408.	5	577
CUDGELICO LAKE. (See "CONSERVATION OF WATER").		
CURRAGUNDI RUN (See "CROWN LANDS").		
<b>CUSTOMS :—</b>		
Petition from residents of Broughton Creek, Brogher's Creek, Broughton Vale, and Kangaroo Vale, against the abolition of duties on Farm Produce, presented, 252.	3	881
<b>MR. SWIFT, CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICER, BREWARRINA :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Waddell</i> ) for papers in connection with dismissal of, 369; Return to Order laid on Table, 370	2	133
<b>CUSTOMS REGULATION ACT OF 1879 AND CUSTOMS DUTIES ACT OF 1887 :—</b>		
Amended Regulations under, laid on Table, 208	3	865
<b>D</b>		
<b>DAILY "HANSARD" (See "HANSARD").</b>		
<b>DAMS AND WEIRS REGULATION AND REGISTRATION BILL :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for leave to bring in, 378; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 381; Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 506.		
<b>DARLING RIVER (See "BRIDGES").</b>		
<b>DAWES POINT (See "LAND").</b>		
<b>DAYSDALE TANK :—</b>		
Notification of resumption under Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, of land in Parish of Gordon, County of Hume, laid on Table, 415	8	951
<b>DEAN, MR. THOMAS (See "EDUCATION").</b>		
<b>DEATH OF HONORABLE MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (See "GIBBES, FREDERICK JAMISON, ESQ.")</b>		
<b>DEATHS UNDER CHLOROFORM :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Withers</i> ) for Return of particulars respecting, 404; Return to Order laid on Table, 578	8	1051
<b>DEBATE (See "ADJOURNMENT").</b>		
<b>DEDICATION OF CERTAIN LANDS (See "CROWN LANDS").</b>		
<b>DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES OF EMPLOYEES FOR MEDICAL ATTENDANCE :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Walker</i> ) for Select Committee to inquire into practice of contractors, 353; Return to Order, "Patients received into Hospitals from Public Works," referred to Committee, 462.		
<b>DEFENCES :—</b>		
Report of Major-General Schaw on, of New South Wales, laid on Table, 199	2	47
<b>COAST AND HARBOUR :—</b>		
Correspondence respecting Major Parrott's report on, laid on Table, 84	2	63
<b>DEFICIT ACCOUNT (See "FINANCE").</b>		
<b>DENILIKUIN :—</b>		
<b>FIRE BRIGADES BOARD :—</b>		
Report for 1887-8, laid on Table, 472	2	605
Regulations laid on Table, 634	2	607
<b>DENILIKUIN TRAMWAY BILL (See "HAY AND DENILIKUIN TRAMWAY BILL").</b>		
<b>DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES (See "CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES").</b>		
<b>DEPUTY SPEAKER :—</b>		
Commission to Angus Cameron, Esquire, to administer the Oath of Allegiance to Members, reported, read by Clerk, 19.		
Takes Chair, 579.		
<b>DESPATCHES :—</b>		
<b>LAI'D ON TABLE :—</b>		
Jubilee Coinage, 6, 356	8	1219, 1221
Foreign Deserter's Act, 1852, 135, 356	8	1181, 1183
Surrender of Fugitive Criminals, 285	8	1281
Trade in Wheat between Australia and Barcelona, 335, 475	8	1309, 1311
Divorce Extension Bill of 1887, 344	8	1061
Position of Chinese in Her Majesty's Dominions, 344	2	221
Authentication of Extradition Papers, 352	8	1067
Applications for certificates of competency as masters and mates, 475	8	1015
Employment of officers of the Royal Navy under Colonial Governments, 475	2	23
Treaty between China and the United States in reference to Chinese Immigration, 529	2	217
<b>DESTRUCTION OF RABBITS (See "RABBIT PEST").</b>		
<b>DEVONSHIRE-STREET (See "CEMETERY").</b>		
<b>DIAMOND DRILLS (See "MINING").</b>		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>D</b>		
<b>DIBBS, MR.</b> —		
<b>A MEMBER FOR THE MURRUMBIDGE:—</b>		
Declared guilty of persistent disorder and removed by Sergeant at Arms from the Chamber, 221.		
<b>PRIVILEGE—GARRETT V. DIBBS:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) That the Crown Solicitor be instructed to defend the action of <i>Garrett v. Dibbs</i> in the interest of the Privileges of this House, 326.		
<b>DIFFERENTIAL RATES</b> (See "RAILWAYS").		
<b>DISCOVERY OF GOLD</b> (See "MINING").		
<b>DISEASES</b> (See "VINE DISEASES ACT AMENDMENT BILL").		
<b>DISEASED ANIMALS AND MEAT BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 537; Message from Governor, 539; House in Committee, 543; resolution agreed to, presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 541; motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> , and debate adjourned, 547; Order of the Day postponed, 566; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, 609; Order of the Day postponed, 627.	8	667
<b>DISEASES IN SHEEP AND IMPORTED STOCK ACTS:—</b>		
Regulations under, laid on Table, 257	8	651
<b>DISORDER:—</b>		
Language used reflecting on the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, now an acting Judge of the Supreme Court, ruled out of order—motion moved to dissent from Mr. Speaker's ruling and afterwards withdrawn, 49.		
In division—the Honorable Member for Northumberland, Mr. Walker, "named"—motion moved, adjudging him guilty of contempt—bars opened and division lapsed—the Honorable Member for South Sydney, Mr. Toohey, "named," motion made adjudging him guilty of contempt and committing him to the custody of Sergeant-at-Arms, and Speaker having ruled that the motion was in order, motion made to dissent from ruling, 156; and negatived, and Mr. Toohey, having apologized, motion of contempt withdrawn, 157.		
Use of Language by Mr. Melville, one of the Members for Northumberland, not having been apologized for, when called upon by the Chair, Mr. Melville "named"—Mr. Melville withdrew words and apologized, 184.		
Members declared guilty of persistent disorder, and removed from the Chamber by the Sergeant-at-Arms, 220 (?), 221 (?).		
In Committee—Deputy Chairman reported that the Honorable Member for Newcastle had crossed the Chamber and committed an assault on the Honorable Member for Mudgee, Mr. Haynes. Mr. Fletcher removed from Chamber by Sergeant-at-Arms by direction of Mr. Speaker, and motion passed suspending him for the remainder of the sitting, 345.		
In Committee—Deputy Chairman reported that Mr. McElhone had used certain words which he as Deputy Chairman had declared to be disorderly, and required Mr. McElhone to withdraw them. This the Honorable Member had declined to do, remarking, "Now you can do what you like." 479; Mr. McElhone ordered to attend in his place—Sergeant-at-Arms reported that he had failed to find Mr. McElhone—Mr. McElhone committed to the custody of Sergeant, and Speaker's warrant issued, 480; reported as put in execution, 483; motions made in reference to discharge of the Honorable Member from custody—Mr. McElhone admitted to the Bar to make explanation and apology and discharge authorized—Speaker directed Sergeant accordingly, 485, 486.		
<b>DISSENT FROM MR. SPEAKER'S RULING:—</b>		
Motion made for, and withdrawn, 49.		
Motion made for, and negatived, 4, 24, 25, 156-7, 565.		
<b>DISTRESS FOR RENT ABOLITION BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Walker</i> ) for leave to bring in, 70; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 88; motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> , and negatived, Order of the Day discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 107.		
<b>DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS IN SEMPILL'S ESTATES BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Clarke</i> ) for leave to bring in, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 338; Order of the Day discharged, 349.		
<b>DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS IN SEMPILL'S ESTATES BILL (No. 2):—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. William Clarke</i> ) that Order of Leave be read, entry in Votes and Proceedings read by Clerk, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 349; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported, report adopted, 366; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 373; returned with amendments, 398; amendments agreed to, 429; assent reported, 461.		
<b>DISTRICT COURT BAILIFFS:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Gould</i> ) for a return showing the names of, and fees received by each during 1886 and to 30 June, 1887, distinguishing the several services for which the fees were paid, 48; Return to Order laid on Table, 492	2	635
<b>DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858:—</b>		
Annual Returns under 103 section, laid on Table, 524	2	735
<b>DISTRICT GOVERNMENT BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 16; House in Committee, 28; Resolution agreed to, 29; Message from Governor, 34; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 65; Order of the Day, postponed, 104, 602.	2	569
<b>DIVISIONS:—</b>		
Attendances of Members in, and Counts-out	1	653
<b>IN THE HOUSE:—</b>		
Interrupted by disorder and bars opened, 156.		
No Tellers for, 59, 140.		
Dissent from Mr. Speaker's Ruling, 25, 157, 565.		
"That the Question be now put," 24 (?), 156, 220, 221, 222, 468, 495.		
Adjournment of Debate, 4, 36, 146, 186.		
Business Days ( <i>Sessional Order</i> ), 9, 10.		
Hour of Meeting of the House, 224.		
Additional Standing Order (Right of Reply), 23.		
Local Option, 24.		
Franking Members Correspondence on Public Business, 24, 25 (?).		
Bankruptcy Bill, 36, 98.		
Borough of Balmain Wharves Bill, 41;		
Salaries of Civil Servants, 58.		
Sale of Intoxicating Drink in the Parliamentary Buildings, 59.		
Privilege—Transaction of Business while the Premier is not a Member, 76.		
Daily "Hansard," 89.		
Entry in Votes and Proceedings expunged by Order, 90 (?).		
Perpetual Trustee Company, 98.		
Newcastle Sand-drift Reclamation Act Repeal Bill, 113.		
Centenary of the Colony, 114.		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.
D	VOL. PAGE.
<b>DIVISIONS—(continued) :—</b>	
<b>IN THE HOUSE—(continued) :—</b>	
Additional Standing Order, No. 5, 129.	
Free Railway Passes to Ex-members of the Legislative Assembly, 129.	
Foreign Markets for Wool and Meat—Appointment of a Commission, 130.	
Hay and Deniliquin Tramway Bill, 145.	
Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales Incorporation Bill, 146. 233.	
Purchase by the Government of Land adjoining the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, Vote of Censure, 329.	
Forfeited Conditional Purchases within leasehold areas ( <i>Edols v. Tearle</i> ), 353.	
Electoral Act Amendment Bill, 146.	
North Shore, Manly, and Pittwater Tramway and Railway Bill, 146.	
Colony of Australia Bill, 175 (2), 176.	
Australasian Naval Force Bill, 186 (2), 187.	
Import Duties on Agricultural Products, 233.	
Mr. Addison, Stipendiary Magistrate, 234.	
Agricultural Societies, 238.	
Conservation of Water in Lake Cudgellico and the Lower Lachlan River, 560.	
Government Railway Act Amendment Bill, 566.	
Chinese Restriction and Regulation Bill, 573.	
Property Tax Bill, 574 (2).	
The Speaker—Motion in reference to, 579.	
Crown Lands Act Further Amendment Bill, 595.	
Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 595.	
Electoral Act Amendment Bill, 603.	
The Mining Industry (Abolition of Timber Licenses), 608.	
Extension of Telegraph Lines, 609.	
Diseased Animals and Meat Bill, 609.	
Divorce Extension Bill, 451, 638.	
Adjournment of the House, 264.	
Totalizer Legalizing Bill, 273.	
Postage on Newspapers, 303, 304.	
Centenary Celebration Act Amendment Bill No. 2, 289.	
Attorney's Bills of Costs and Practice of Conveyancing Amendment Bill, 320.	
Crown Lands Bill (No. 2), 361.	
Privilege—Speech made by Mr. Haynes, 365.	
Government Railways Bill, 391.	
Postponement of Government Orders of the Day, 410.	
Sydney Hydraulic Power Company's Bill, 421.	
Thomas Thompson's Conditional Purchase made at Moama, 433.	
The Chinese, Vote of Censure, 468, 469 (2).	
Committal of Member to custody of Sergeant-at-Arms, 480.	
Privilege—Discharge of Member from custody of Sergeant-at-Arms, 485 (2), 496.	
Land Tax Bill, 501 (2), 586, 593.	
Import Duties on Agricultural Produce and Manufactures, 493, 500.	
Parliamentary Representatives Allowance Bill, 520, 548.	
Address of Condolence to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Victoria, 530, 531.	
Privilege—Seat of Joseph Mitchell, Esq., 548.	
<b>IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE :—</b>	
Borough of Balmain Wharves Bill, 657, 658.	
Municipal Roads and Streets Bill, 658.	
Payment of Members of the Legislative Assembly ( <i>Resolution</i> ), 659.	
Bankruptcy Bill, 661, 663, 665, 666, 667 (2), 668 (2), 669, 670, 671 (2), 672 (2), 673, 674, 689.	
Centenary of the Colony ( <i>Resolution</i> ), 675, 676 (2).	
Government Railways Bill, 676, 677, 678 (2), 679, 680, 681 (2), 682 (2), 683 (2), 684, 685, 686, 687 (2), 710 (2), 711 (2).	
Inland Waters Fisheries Bill, 689, 690 (2).	
Australasian Naval Force Bill, 691 (2).	
Public Works Bill, 693, 695, 696 (2), 697 (2).	
Eight Hours Bill, 699.	
Crown Lands Bill (No. 2), 701, 703, 705, 714, 715.	
Vine Diseases Act Amendment Bill, 707.	
Sydney Hydraulic Power Company's Bill, 709.	
Chinese Restriction and Regulation Bill, 717, 718, 727.	
Municipalities Act of 1867 Amendment Bill (No. 2), 719.	
Bills of Sale Act Amending Bill, 723.	
Land Tax Bill, 724 (2), 725, 728, 729 (2), 730 (2).	
Crown Lands Purchases Validation Bill, 731.	
Property Tax Bill, 741.	
<b>IN COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY :—</b>	
General Estimates for 1888 :	
Executive Council, 713.	
That Chairman leave Chair to Report <i>Point of Order</i> , 713.	
Board of Health, 720 (2).	
Loan Estimate :	
Fortifications, Warlike material, &c., 743.	
Do Warlike stores, &c., 744.	
<b>IN COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS :</b>	
Land Tax ( <i>Resolution</i> ), 711, 712.	
<b>DIVORCE EXTENSION BILL :—</b>	
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Neild</i> ) for leave to bring in, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 344 ; Order of the Day postponed, 361, read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, 451 ; reported with amendments, recommitted, reported 2 <sup>o</sup> with a further amendment, further recommittal negatived and report adopted, 507 ; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, sent to Council, 513 ; returned with amendments, 638 ; motion made to consider amendments forthwith and negatived, 638 ; motion made to consider Council's amendments in Committee and withdrawn, 641.	
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Neild</i> ) for adjournment of the House in order to comment upon the action of the Home Government in reference to Bill of last Session, 342.	
Despatch respecting, laid on Table, 344	
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Neild</i> ) in reference to action of the Home Government in reference to Bill of last Session, and Debate adjourned, 525 ; Order of the Day postponed, 573, 603.	

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>D</b>		
DIVORCE EXTENSION BILL—(continued):—		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Gould</i> ) from William Macquarie Cowper, M.A., Commissary of the Bishop of Sydney, against the passing of the Bill, 499 .....	8	1057
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Street</i> ) by Ministers of Religion against the Bill, 506 .....	8	1059
DOCKFR, JUDGE:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for an Address to the Governor for papers, &c., relating to claim for travelling expenses by, 287; Return to Address laid on Table, 451 .....	2	617
DOYLE, BRISBANE (See "OAKLEY PARK COAL-MINING COMPANY'S RAILWAY BILL").		
DOYLE, SARAH (See "OAKLEY PARK COAL-MINING COMPANY'S RAILWAY BILL").		
DRAINAGE (See "SEWERAGE;" also "PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.")		
DREDGE (See "PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.")		
DRILLS (See "MINING"; also "STOCK").		
DRINK COMMISSION (See "COMMISSION").		
DRUMMOYNE PARK WHARF:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Carruthers</i> ) for all leases, tenders, and correspondence relating to leasing of, 122; Return to Order, laid on Table, 199 .....	3	1021
DUBBO (See "RAILWAYS").		
DUCKENFIELD COLLIERY (See "MINING").		
DUTY (See "FINANCE").		
<b>E</b>		
EASTGROVE:—		
RAILWAY CROSSING TO CONNECT GOULBURN:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Teece</i> ) for papers, 386; Return to Order laid on Table, 454 .....	6	971
EDDY, MR. E. M. G.:—		
Correspondence respecting the appointment of, as Chairman of the Railway Board, laid on Table, 537 .....	6	625
EDUCATION (See also "STATISTICS"):—		
CHARLOTTE BRENNING:—		
Petition from, that she has served as teacher under the Department of Public Instruction for three years, that through being sent to places where great hardships had to be endured, her health was greatly affected, and having applied for removal, her resignation was accepted, and praying the appointment of a Select Committee, presented, 135 .....	4	515
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT:—		
Regulations under, laid on Table, 6 (?) .....	4	517, 519
Prosecution under Compulsory Clause, Information respecting, laid on Table, 437 .....	4	501
RESUMPTIONS OF LAND FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES:—		
Notifications of, laid on Table, 70, 155, 246, 257, 341, 360, 408, 496, 553, 608 .....	4	525 to 545
RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES, PARISH OF HOLDSWORTHY:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Gibbes</i> ) for all papers in connection with the, 130; Return to Order laid on Table, 454 .....	4	511
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY:—		
Amended By-laws, laid on Table, 6, 257(*) .....	4	557, 569, 571
Information respecting examination fees, laid on Table, 348 .....	4	555
Report for 1887, laid on Table, 524 .....	4	547
MR. J. A. SMITH, PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER AT COOLA CREEK:—		
Return to Order ( <i>Second Session, 1887</i> ), laid on Table (not printed), 6.		
TECHNICAL:—		
Report by Edward Combes, C.M.G., on, laid on Table, 28 .....	4	220
FREE RAILWAY PASSES TO SCHOOL CHILDREN:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for all minutes and other documents, written or sent by any Minister or Officer of the Civil Service, in reference to the Resolution authorizing, passed last Session, 40; Return to Order, laid on Table, 231 .....	6	711
CASE OF THOMAS DEAN:—		
Correspondence relating to, summoned at Balmain under the Public Instruction Act, laid on Table (not printed), 62.		
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS:—		
Copies of minutes, instructions, and circulars respecting, laid on Table, 75 .....	5	493
SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL:—		
Report for 1886, laid on Table, 285 .....	4	573
Report for 1887, laid on Table, 432 .....	4	581
CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Frank Farnell</i> ) for return of information respecting 1B and 1A certificates, 361; Return to Order laid on Table, 389 .....	4	489
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Kettle</i> ) for Address to Governor for establishment of, and, by leave, withdrawn, 370.		
STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF DEPARTMENT:—		
Report on, for year ended 5th April, 1888, 565 .....	4	753
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:—		
Report of the Minister on, for the year 1887, laid on the Table, 408; Annex XVII to, 425 .....	4	1
Information respecting persons employed in Department who have attained the age of sixty years, laid on Table, 635 .....	4	487
FOREST VALE SCHOOL:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Lyne</i> ) for minutes and correspondence in reference to, 429; Return to Order laid on Table, 560 .....	4	503
RESUMPTION OF PROPERTIES FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES, ELIZABETH AND CASTLERBAGH STREETS.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Withers</i> ) for Return showing date, amount of purchase money, &c., 463.		
EIGHT HOURS BILL:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Schey</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 36; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 42; Order of the Day postponed, 77, 145, 252; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed; no Report from Committee, 342.		
ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS COMMITTEE (See "ELECTORAL").		



REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887—8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>E</b>		
<b>ELECTORAL</b> (See also "MINISTERIAL ELECTION BILL"; also "WENTWORTH ELECTORATE SUBDIVISION BILL") :—		
<b>PADDINGTON</b> :—		
Resignation of W. J. Trickett, Esq., and issue of Writ reported—Return of Writ, certifying to the Return of William Johnston Allen, Esq., reported, 249; Mr. Allen sworn, 253.		
<b>NEWTOWN</b> :—		
Death of Frederick Jamison Gibbes, Esq., issue and return of Writ, reported, Mr. Joseph Abbott sworn, 249.		
Resignation of William John Foster, Esq., reported and seat declared vacant, 269; issue and return of Writ, reported, Mr. Joseph Mitchell sworn, 303.		
<b>WENTWORTH</b> :—		
Resignation of W. P. Macgregor, Esq., and issue of writ reported, 1; return of writ certifying to election of T. F. De Courcy Browne, certain irregularities in holding the election, and proclamation curing the same, reported, 73; Mr. Browne sworn, 76.		
<b>ROLLS</b> :—		
For 1887-8, laid on Table, 257		
For 1880 to 1888, showing operation of expansive clauses of Electoral Act of 1884, laid on Table, 369	1	921
<b>ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS COMMITTEE</b> :—		
Speaker's Warrant laid on Table, 17, 269; maturity reported, 37, 287; Members sworn, 37 (?), 287; first meeting appointed, 53; leave given to adjourn <i>sine die</i> , 55, 296.		
<i>Seat of the Honorable Bernhard Ringrose Wise, Esquire.</i>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) to refer, whether he has since his election accepted an office of emolument in having accepted a fee of fifty-five guineas from the Commissioner for Railways, in contravention of the 28th section of the Constitution Act, 53; Report brought up, 55	1	903
<i>Seat of John Haynes, Esquire.</i>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Melville</i> ) to refer, whether it has not and is not now vacant by reason of his becoming a bankrupt or an insolvent debtor, and negatived, 145.		
<i>Seat of Joseph Mitchell, Esquire.</i>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) to refer seat to, in consequence of alleged corrupt practices at the last election, and negatived, 548.		
<i>Election Petition—Paddington—Hellmrich v. W. J. Allen.</i>		
Mr. Speaker laid on Table Election Petition from Charles Hellmrich, alleging that at some polling booths votes were declared informal which were not informal and should have been counted for Petitioner, that the ballot papers were wrongly counted at some of the polling booths, that Mr. W. J. Allen was declared duly elected, and praying that Mr. Allen's election be declared null and void, that a scrutiny of the ballot papers be made by the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, and that your Petitioner may be declared duly elected—Petition referred to Committee, 269; Report brought up, 296	1	891
<b>ACT</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Schey</i> ) for amendment so as to give the franchise to members of the Police Force, Permanent Artillery, and to all other adult males who shall not be otherwise under disability, and withdrawn, 25.		
<b>NAMOI DISTRICT</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dangar</i> ) for a return showing entire revenue from, under Crown Lands, Mining Leases and Licenses, Miners' Rights and Timber Licenses, 41.		
<b>ST. LEONARDS</b> :—		
Resignation of Sir Henry Parkes as a Member for, reported—seat declared vacant, 73; issue and return of writ reported—Sir Henry Parkes sworn, 87.		
<b>CENTRAL CUMBERLAND</b> :—		
Resignation of A. H. McCulloch, jun., Esq., reported,—seat declared vacant, 222, 419; issue and return of Writ reported, 249, 463; Mr. A. H. McCulloch, jun., sworn, 253; David Buchanan sworn, 463.		
Resignation of Varney Parkes, Esq., reported,—seat declared vacant, 311; issue and return of Writ reported, 339; Mr. John Nobbs sworn, 342.		
<b>ELECTORAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Haynes</i> ) for leave to bring in, 17; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 35; Order of the Day postponed, 77; motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> and negatived, Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 146.		
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for leave to bring in, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 592; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, 603.		
<b>ELECTORATES OF THE GWYDIR AND INVERELL BOUNDARIES AMENDMENT BILL</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Moore</i> ) for leave to bring in, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 484.		
Petitions from residents of Little Plain, near Inverell, in favour of the passing of the Bill, 585.		
<b>ELECTRIC CARS</b> (See "TRAMWAYS").		
<b>ELECTRIC LIGHT</b> (See also "PARLIAMENT") :—		
<b>THE "GULCHER" MACHINE</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Thompson</i> ) for all letters, correspondence, &c., relating to, purchased by Telegraph Department, 147; Returns to Order, laid on Table, 231, 273	4	1191, 1197
<b>APPARATUS PURCHASED BY GOVERNMENT</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Wall</i> ) for return of, giving dates of purchase, time of delivery, and authority of purchase, and whether in use, 267.		
<b>MACQUEAN LIGHHOUSE</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Wall</i> ) for correspondence between Colonial Architect and the Superintendent of Telegraphs, 267; Return to Order, laid on Table, 543	4	1199
<b>ELECTRIC LIGHTING BILL</b> (See "SYDNEY AND SUBURBAN ELECTRIC LIGHTING BILL").		
<b>ELIZABETH AND CASTLEREAGH STREETS PROPERTY</b> (See "EDUCATION").		
<b>ELLIS DR.</b> (See "RABBIT PEST").		
<b>EMERY, MR. G. II.</b> (See "CIVIL SERVICE").		
<b>EMERY V. BARCLAY</b> (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE").		
<b>EMPLOYERS LIABILITY ACT AMENDMENT BILL</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Garrard</i> ) for leave to bring in, 40.		
<b>EMPLOYERS</b> (See "RAILWAYS"; also "TRAMWAYS").		
<b>EMPERESS VICTORIA OF GERMANY</b> (See "ADDRESS").		
<b>ENDOWMENT TO MUNICIPALITIES</b> :—		
Opinions of Attorneys-General in years 1876 and 1888 on, laid on Table, 642	2	273
<b>ENGINES</b> (See "RAILWAYS").		
<b>ENGINE-SHEDS</b> (See "RAILWAYS").		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>E</b>		
<b>ESSEX-STREET ALIGNMENT BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Garrett</i> ) for leave to bring in, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 437; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, report adopted, 561; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed and sent to Council, 567.		
<b>ESTIMATES</b> (See "FINANCE").		
<b>EVANS COMBINATION TRUCK</b> (See "RAILWAYS").		
<b>EXAMINATION FEES</b> See ("UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY").		
<b>EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS</b> (See "ASSISTANT-EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS").		
<b>EXAMINER OF COAL-FIELDS:—</b>		
Report of, on charges made against him in the Legislative Assembly, laid on Table, 273 .....	8	217
<b>EXAMINERS OF TITLES</b> (See "CIVIL SERVICE").		
<b>EXCLUSION OF STRANGERS:—</b>		
Sessional Order passed, 12.		
<b>EXHIBITION</b> (See "ADELAIDE JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION"; also, "CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, MELBOURNE").		
<b>EXPENDITURE:—</b>		
Statement of, on National and Local Works in the Colony, from 1860 to 1886, laid on Table, 28...	8	1231
Statement of Annual, of Colony during 1881 to 1886, and the actual and estimated during 1887; also population and rate per head, laid on Table, 219 .....	3	495
Statement of Annual, of Colony on account of Loan Services during 1881 to 1886, and the actual and estimated, during 1887, the population and rate per head, laid on Table, 219 .....	3	503
<b>EXPLANATORY TEST-RACTS:—</b>		
Of Sums Estimated and Voted.....	3	851
<b>EXPORTS</b> (See "STATISTICS").		
<b>EXPLOSIVE GAS</b> (See "MINING")		
<b>EXPLOSIVES:—</b>		
Amended Rates and Charges for Lightering, Delivering, and Storing laid on Table, 280.....	8	1207
<b>EXPUNGED ENTRY:—</b>		
By Order of Assembly, 90.		
Speaker states course intended to be pursued to record,—motion made to instruct Speaker as to entry in Votes and Proceedings, 91.		
<b>EXTRADITION PAPERS:—</b>		
Despatch respecting authentication of, laid on Table, 352 .....	8	1067
<b>F</b>		
<b>FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS REGULATION BILL:—</b>		
Received from Legislative Council, read 1 <sup>o</sup> ; printed, 614; Order of the Day postponed, 619.		
<b>FARES AND FREIGHTS</b> (See "RAILWAYS").		
<b>FARM PRODUCE</b> (See "AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS").		
<b>FARNELL, MR. J. S., M.P.:—</b>		
Leave of Absence granted to, 437.		
<b>FEES</b> (See "CIVIL SERVICE"; also "UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY").		
<b>FENCING</b> (See also "CROWN LANDS"; also, "CROWN LANDS ACT FURTHER AMENDMENT BILL"):—		
Notification of further amendment of Section 5 of Schedule of Classes, under the Crown Lands Act, laid on Table, 40, 199, 613 .....	5	585, 587, 589
<b>FENNEL, STEPHEN</b> (See "CROWN LANDS PURCHASES VALIDATION BILL").		
<b>FERGUSON, DAVID A., ESQ., M.P.:—</b>		
Leave of Absence granted to, for four weeks, 17, 112.		
<b>FERGUSON, MR. GEORGE ROBERT EDWARD</b> (See "CROWN LANDS").		
<b>FERRIES:—</b>		
<b>GOVERNMENT:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Bowes</i> ) for abolition of Tolls and Dues on, 608.		
<b>FEVER, OUTBREAK OF, AT GLENDUART, MORUYA:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Lukeman</i> ) for all papers relating to, 519; Return to Order, laid on Table, 578.	2	239
<b>FIELD OF MARS COMMONS:—</b>		
Returns to Order ( <i>Second Session of 1887</i> ), laid on Table, 103, 432 .....	5	827
<b>FINANCE</b> (See also, "PROPERTY TAX BILL," and "LAND TAX BILL"; also "FINANCE"):—		
<b>REVENUE, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE:—</b>		
Abstracts for Quarter ended 30th June, 1888, laid on Table, 561.		
<b>RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE:—</b>		
Statement of, together with the Auditor General's Report thereon for 1886, laid on Table, 2 .....	3	509
Do do do for 1887, laid on Table, 563 ...	3	657
<b>BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS:—</b>		
For the Quarter ended 30th June 1887, laid on Table 5 .....	3	843
Do 30th September, 1887, laid on table, 135.....	3	845
Do 31st March, 1888, laid on Table, 475 .....	3	847
<b>BANKING, LAND, BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES:—</b>		
General Summary for Quarter ended 31st March, laid on Table, 475.....	3	849
<b>SUPPLY:—</b>		
Committee of, Sessional Order passed, 11.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ) for House to go into Committee, 174, 295, 345, 409, 433, 452, 476, 480, 544, 548, 553, 554, 610, 613, 619.		
House in Committee, 201, 242, 295, 345, 409, 433, 452, 476, 480, 544, 548, 553, 554, 610, 613, 619.		
Resolutions reported, 201, 242, 295, 345, 409, 430, 553, 619.		
Resolutions agreed to, 201, 242, 295, 345, 409, 480, 553, 625.		
<b>WAYS AND MEANS:—</b>		
Committee of, Sessional Order passed, 11.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ) for House to go into Committee, 174, 295, 316, 409, 430, 481, 501, 554, 561, 627.		
House in Committee, 201 ( <i>Financial Statement</i> ), 229, 234, 241, 242, 247; 295, 316, 409, 430, 481, 501, 554, 561, 627.		
Resolutions reported, 242, 248, 295, 346, 409, 430, 481, 554, 561, 627.		
Resolutions agreed to, 242, 248, 295, 316, 409, 430, 481, 554, 561, 627.		
Estimates for 1888 ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ) laid on Table, 201, 613.		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887—8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>F</b>		
<b>FINANCE—(continued) :—</b>		
<b>EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL AND LOCAL WORKS :—</b>		
Statement of, in the Colony, from 1860 to 1886, laid on Table, 28. ....	8	1231
<b>IMPORT DUTIES ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) that it is desirable to encourage the agricultural interest by imposing import duties on grain, beans, peas, barley, oats, hay, chaff, flour, meal, bran, pollard, sharps, and potatoes, and Debate adjourned, 169; negatived, 233.		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) representing that the farming industry is in a deplorable condition, and praying the House to grant relief, read by the Clerk, 492.....	3	873
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) from farmers of Inverell, in favour of specific duty on grain, 492.	3	871
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) for moderate import duties on, and on all articles which can be locally manufactured, and the Question not having been put at 7 o'clock, Government business took precedence, 493; Order of the Day postponed, 506; Debate resumed and Question negatived, 509.		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Crouch</i> ) in favour of, and praying the House to pass <i>Mr. Copeland's</i> Resolutions, 496.....	3	860
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) from farmers, agriculturalists, and labourers of Central New England, praying for the imposition of import duties on agricultural productions that can be grown in the Colony, and read by the Clerk, 505 .....	3	877
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Ewing</i> ) from Public Meeting, held at Tatham, in favour of, 519.....	3	875
<b>ESTIMATES :—</b>		
Message No. 14 ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ) recommending accompanying for 1888, and Supplementary for 1887, and previous years, laid on Table, 200.....	3	1
Ways and Means for 1888 ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ) laid on Table, 201, 613.....	3	371, 461
Schedule to, for 1888, showing total remuneration of all Public Officers, laid on Table, 228 .....	3	153
Mr. Speaker ruled as properly before the House, notwithstanding that the Salaries shown were lower than those provided for by the Civil Service Act, 433.		
Mr. Speaker ruled that Schedules A, B, C, were not open for discussion, as they were already provided for by Act of Parliament, 433.		
Mr. Speaker declined to overrule the decision of Deputy Chairman in reference to words used by <i>Mr. McElhone</i> in Committee of Supply, 452.		
Message No. 56 ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ) asking for Return of that portion of the Estimates-in-Chief having reference to the Colonial Secretary's Department, 491 .....	3	259
Message No. 66, recommending accompanying Amended Estimates for Departments under control of Colonial Secretary, 545 .....	3	295
Message No. 73 ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ) recommending accompanying Further Supplementary for 1887 and Additional for 1888, laid on Table, 610 .....	3	381
Message No. 74 ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ) recommending accompanying Further Additional for 1888, laid on Table, 610 .....	3	353
Message No. 75 ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ) recommending accompanying Additional Estimate on Account of Repayment of Loans, laid on Table, 610 .....	3	359
Message No. 76 ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ) recommending accompanying Loan Estimates for 1888, laid on Table, 610.....	3	365
<b>EXPLANATORY ABSTRACTS :—</b>		
Of sums estimated and voted .....	3	851
<b>FINANCIAL STATEMENT :—</b>		
Made by <i>Mr. Burns</i> , 201, 361, 610.		
<b>ACCOUNTS :—</b>		
Deficit for 1886 and previous years, laid on Table, 208 .....	3	501
Annual Expenditure of Colony, during 1881-6, and the actual and estimated Expenditure during 1887, showing population and rate per head, laid on Table, 219 .....	3	495
Annual Expenditure of Colony, during 1881-6, on Loan Services, and the actual and estimated Expenditure during 1887, showing population and rate per head, laid on Table, 219 .....	3	503
Statement of Consolidated Revenue Fund for 1888, laid on Table, 219 .....	3	497
Return showing the Amounts due by the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Loan Funds and Trust Funds on 30 April, 1888, laid on Table, 538 .....	3	499
Adjournment of the House moved to consider statement of Treasurer in reference to the Public Accounts, 561.		
<b>FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT—VOTE OF CENSURE :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) that Financial Policy of the Government is unsatisfactory, amendment moved confining the question to such of the financial proposals of the Government as refer to the reduction of the Civil Service Salaries, and debate adjourned, 208; debate resumed and further adjourned, 210, 216; debate resumed, disorder arose, and fourteen members removed from the Chamber, 220, 221; amendment and original motion negatived, 222.		
<b>IMPORT DUTY ON TIMBER :—</b>		
Petition from Proprietors of Saw Mills that if the reduction of the duty be carried, the Colonial trade will be crippled, and praying that the reduction be not sanctioned, 240. ....	3	879
<b>INSCRIBED STOCK ACT OF 1883 :—</b>		
Fifth Report on the Creation Inscription and issue of Stock under, laid on Table, 257.....	3	505
<b>PROPOSED NEW TARIFF :—</b>		
Petition from residents of Broughton Creek, Brogher's Creek, Broughton Vale, and Kangaroo Valley, against the abolition of the Customs Duties on Farm Produce, presented and read by the Clerk, 252. ....	3	881
<b>LOAN OF INSCRIBED STOCK :—</b>		
Correspondence by Cable in reference to floating of, laid on Table, 420 .....	3	815
<b>ROAD TRUSTS ACCOUNTS :—</b>		
Half-year ending 30th June and 31st December, 1887, laid on Table, 505 .....	5	937
<b>ASSISTANT EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, TREASURY :—</b>		
Return respecting applications for position of, laid on Table, 524 .....	2	111
<b>FINANCIAL BUSINESS :—</b>		
Ministerial Statement made by <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> , 405, 501.		
<b>FIRE BRIGADES ACT.</b>		
<b>GOULBURN BOARD :—</b>		
Report for 1887, laid on Table, 302.....	2	609
<b>TAMWORTH BOARD :—</b>		
Regulation of, laid on Table, 6, 578.....	2	611, 613
<b>METROPOLITAN BOARD :—</b>		
Report for 1887, laid on Table, 378.....	2	571
<b>DENILIQUIN BOARD :—</b>		
Report for 1887-8, laid on Table, 462.....	2	605
Regulations, laid on Table, 634.....	2	607

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>F</b>		
<b>FISHERIES</b> (See also "INLAND WATERS FISHERIES BILL") :—		
Report on, by the Commissioners, up to 31st December, 1886, laid on Table, 223 .....	8	1069
<b>MR. OLIVER, LATE INSPECTOR</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dawson</i> ) for papers connected with removal of, 303; Return to Order, laid on Table, 442 .....	2	123
<b>FITZROY WATERFALLS</b> :—		
Plan of forty-five portions of Crown Lands situated near the village of Yarrunga at, measured for sale, laid on Table, 228 .....	5	201
<b>FLETCHER, JAMES, ESQ., M.P.</b> :—		
<b>A MEMBER FOR NEWCASTLE</b> :—		
Removed from Chamber by Sergeant-at-Arms, by direction of Mr. Speaker, and suspended for the remainder of the Sitting, for assaulting Mr. Haynes, a Member for Mudgoe, 345.		
<b>FORBES</b> (See also "RAILWAYS," "MUNICIPAL"; also "PUBLIC BUILDINGS"; also "CROWN LANDS") :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Stokes</i> ) for papers in connection with Special Audit of Municipal Accounts, 325; Return to Order, laid on Table, 334 .....	2	279
<b>FORCES</b> (See "MILITARY").		
<b>FOREIGN DESERTERS ACT, 1852</b> :—		
Despatches respecting, laid on Table, 135, 356 .....	8	1181, 1183
<b>FOREIGN MARKETS FOR WOOL AND MEAT</b> :—		
<b>APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Waddell</i> ) for, to obtain all possible information to assist in opening up 129 and negatived, 130.		
<b>FORESHORES OF SYDNEY HARBOUR</b> :—		
<b>DR. BOTHELL'S CLAIM</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Lyne</i> ) for all papers connected with, 40; Return to Order, laid on Table, 185.	3	885
<b>FOREST BRANCH</b> (See "MINING").		
<b>FOREST VALE SCHOOL</b> (See "EDUCATION").		
<b>FORESTS</b> (See "STATE FORESTS AND FOREST RESERVES.")		
<b>FORFEITED CONDITIONAL PURCHASES</b> (See "CROWN LANDS")		
<b>FORMAL BUSINESS</b> :—		
Sessional Order passed, 10.		
<b>FORMATION OF STREET, NORTH OF THE GENERAL POST OFFICE</b> :—		
Message from His Excellency the Governor recommending that provision be made for, 383.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Roberts</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider Resolutions, 390; Order of the Day postponed, 410; House in Committee, 416, 479, 484, 487.	4	1141
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) for plan showing proposed new street, and also <i>Mr. Dibbs's</i> proposed alteration, 454; Return to Order, laid on Table ( <i>as an exhibit only</i> ), 602.		
Correspondence and Papers respecting, laid on Table, 484 .....	4	1125
<b>FOSTER, GEORGE</b> (See "CROWN LANDS").		
<b>FOSTER, WILLIAM JOHN ESQ., M.P.</b> :—		
Resignation of, as a Member for Newtown, reported, and seat declared vacant, 269.		
<b>FRANKING MEMBERS CORRESPONDENCE</b> (See "POSTAL").		
<b>FRAUD, ALLEGED</b> (See "STAMP DUTIES ACT"; also "RAILWAYS").		
<b>FREDERICKTON</b> :—		
<b>PUBLIC WHARF AT, MACLEAY RIVER</b> :—		
Notification of resumption under Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, of land in parish of Kempsey, county of Gordon, laid on Table, 482 .....	3	1049
<b>FREE PASSES</b> (See "RAILWAYS").		
<b>FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY</b> (See "BY-LAWS"; also "SYDNEY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY").		
<b>FRENCH MILITARY POSTS</b> (See "NEW HEBRIDES").		
<b>FRIDAY</b> (See "ADDITIONAL SITTING DAY").		
<b>FRIEZE WORK</b> (See "TELEPHONES.")		
<b>FRUIT GROWING</b> :—		
Petition from New South Wales Fruitgrowers Union that they have agreed upon certain principles for the protection of the industry, which they pray should be embodied in an Act, presented, 127. ....	8	1185
<b>FUEL BILL</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Alfred Allen</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 40; Order of the Day postponed, 58, 107; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, 253; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 263; Order of the Day postponed, 353, 425, 476, 598.		
<b>FUGITIVE CRIMINALS</b> :—		
Despatch in reference to surrender of, laid on Table, 285 .....	8	1281
<b>G</b>		
<b>GAOLS</b> (See also "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE") :—		
<b>PARRAMATTA</b> :—		
Notification of resumption, under Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, of land in parish of Field of Mars, required for extension of, laid on Table, 231 .....	4	1227
<b>GARRARD, JACOB, ESQ., M.P.</b> :—		
Appointed Chairman of Committees for the day only, 359, 363, 385.		
Appointed with three others to act temporarily as Chairman of Committees in the absence of the Member appointed to that office, 380.		
Mr. Speaker calls on, to act as Deputy Chairman for the day only, 403, 425, 432, 468, 481, 493, 500, 513, 538, 543, 573.		
<b>GARRETT, THE HON. THOMAS, M.P.</b> (See also "TERALBA COAL MINING RESERVE") :—		
Resignation of, as Minister for Lands, 613.		
<b>PRIVILEGE—Garrett v. Dibbs</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) that the Crown Solicitor be instructed to defend the action <i>Garrett v. Dibbs</i> in the interests of the privileges of this House, and negatived, 326.		
<b>MINERAL LANDS HELD BY</b> :—		
Return respecting, laid on Table, 578.....	8	263
<b>GARSED MR. JOHN</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hurley</i> ) for letters addressed to the Attorney-General, on 8th June and 21st July, with the reply dated 14th September, 1887, 131; Return to Order, laid on Table, 185.....	8	1227
<b>GARVAN, MR.</b> :—		
<b>A MEMBER FOR EDEN</b> :—		
Declared guilty of persistent disorder and removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms from the Chamber, 220.		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>G</b>		
GENERAL BUSINESS:—		
Sessional Order passed, as to precedence of, 10.		
Notices of Motions postponed in a bunch, 162, 208, 242, 248, 487.		
Notice of Motion postponed, 502.		
Orders of the Day postponed in a bunch, 248, 487.		
GENERAL POST OFFICE (See "POSTAL").		
GHINNY GHINNY:—		
WHARF OVER MANNING RIVER:—		
Notification of resumption under Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act of land in Parish of Cudal, County of Macquarie, laid on Table, 475 .....	3	1051
GIBBES, FREDERICK JAMISON, ESQUIRE:—		
Death of the Honorable Member for Newtown reported, 249.		
GIPPS, Mr. F. B.:—		
Letter, dated 5th July, 1888, as an Appendix to Return respecting Kenny Hill and Pott's Hill Reservoir Schemes, laid on Table, 578.....	5	869
GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS:—		
Petition, Municipal District Council of Leichhardt, for the abolition of, presented, 16 .....	8	669
GLENDUARI, MORUYA:—		
OUTBREAK OF FEVER:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Lakeman</i> ) for copies of all papers relating to, 519; Return to Order, laid on Table, 678 .....	2	239
GLENTHORNE:—(See "ROADS").		
GOLD MINING (See "MINING").		
GOULBURN (See also "SAINT SAVIOUR'S GLEBE LAND LEASING BILL"; also "RAILWAYS"):—		
Report of Fire Brigades Board for 1887, laid on Table, 302 .....	2	609
GOULBURN AND TUENA TRAMWAY BILL:—		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Stevenson</i> ) for leave to bring in, 492; leave given, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 496; referred to Select Committee, 600; Report brought up, 523; Order of the Day postponed, 585; motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> , and debate adjourned, 599; Order of the Day postponed, 628 .....	2	907
GOULD, ALBERT JOHN, ESQ., M.P.:—		
Speaker's Warrant appointing, as Member of Elections and Qualifications Committee, laid on Table, 269; maturity of Warrant reported and Member sworn, 287.		
Added to Standing Orders Committee, 280.		
Appointed temporarily with three others to act as Chairman of Committees in the absence of the Member appointed to that office, 389.		
Mr. Speaker calls on to act as Deputy Chairman of Committees for the Day only, 420, 437, 454, 476, 519, 565.		
GOVERNMENT (See also "TRAMWAYS"):—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Garvan</i> ) for adjournment of the House in reference to certain actions of, and Point of Order raised, That notice did not state "a definite matter" of public importance. Mr. Speaker pointed out that, by a previous decision of the House, he had been relieved of the responsibility of deciding the point, which should have been taken before the motion was stated, 635; motion negatived, 635.		
ASYLUMS (See "ASYLUMS").		
BUSINESS:—		
Precedence of, Sessional Order passed, 10.		
Do. after 7 o'clock on Friday (additional day), 103, 123, 140, 166, 234.		
Do. after 7 o'clock on Tuesday, 408, 422, 433, 452, 476, 493, 503, 525, 543, 561, 580, 609.		
Orders postponed in a bunch, 417, 430, 463, 468, 487, 502, 509, 628.		
ELECTRIC LIGHT APPARATUS PURCHASED BY:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Wall</i> ) for return, giving dates of purchase, time of delivery, &c., and authority of purchase, and whether in use, 267.		
PRINTING OFFICE:—		
Annual Return to Order, for 1887 ( <i>Session 1883-4</i> ), laid on Table, 302.....	8	1187
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Frank Smith</i> ) for return in reference to private work done at Government Printing Office, 500; Return to Order laid on Table, 515 .....	8	1197
PREMISES RENTED BY:—		
Further Return to Order ( <i>Second Session 1887</i> ), laid on Table, 191 .....	8	1249
PURCHASE BY, OF LAND ADJOINING THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S WHARF:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Melville</i> ) for a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon, Committee appointed by ballot, 29; Report brought up, 305 .....	3	917
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ), That the evidence of the Select Committee discloses injudicious and unsatisfactory administration by the Government, and that the amount paid was in excess of its value, 329.		
Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, and referred to Select Committee, 51 .....	3	1011
PURCHASE BY, OF AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S WHARF:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Trickett</i> ) for all claims, correspondence, valuations, &c., connected with, 136; Return to Order, laid on Table, 191 .....	3	1013
SAVINGS BANK:—		
Statement of Accounts for 1887, 356 .....	3	819
GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS ACT AMENDMENT BILL:—		
Message from Governor, 539; motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 546; House in Committee, resolution agreed to, presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 561; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, report adopted, 567; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, 573; sent to Council, 574; returned without amendment, 593; Assent reported, 619.	6	1105
GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS BILL:—		
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 16; House in Committee, resolution agreed to, 29; Message from Governor, 35; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 52; motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> , and debate adjourned, 104; resumed and further adjourned, 115; resumed, read 2 <sup>o</sup> , and committed, 119; further considered in Committee, 123, 136; reported with amendments, 136; recommitted, 152; further considered in Committee, and reported 2 <sup>o</sup> , with further amendments, 162; recommitted and reported 3 <sup>o</sup> , with further amendments, 201; report adopted, 225; Order of the Day postponed, 240; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 258; returned with amendments, 378; amendments agreed to, disagreed to, amended and agreed to, Message to Council, 390; Council does not insist on amendment, but proposes one in lieu thereof, agrees to Assembly's amendment on Council's amendment, insists on amendment, and does not insist on amendment, 417; motion made for consideration in Committee of the Whole of Message, and amendment moved ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ), and negatived, to lay Bill aside, 425; Speaker ruled amendment of Council did not infringe on Assembly's rights, 426; further considered, agrees to amendment, and does not insist upon disagreement to amendment, Message to Council, 425; Assent reported, 461.	6	1107

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>G</b>		
GOVERNOR:—		
Message from, delivered by Usher of the Black Rod, 1, 642.		
Opening Speech, 2; Address in Reply, 3, 4; Answer to Address, 5.		
Prorogation Speech, 643.		
“GRACE, EDWARD” (See “CROWN LANDS PURCHASES VALIDATION BILL”).		
“GRADY, CORNELIUS” (See “CROWN LANDS”).		
GRAFTON (See “ELECTORAL”).		
GRAFTON SCHOOL OF ARTS TRUSTEES ENABLING BILL:—		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. See</i> ) for leave to bring in, 174; leave given, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 181; referred to Select Committee, 185; Report brought up, 224; Order of the Day postponed, 325, 369; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, report adopted, 507; Order of the Day postponed, 593, 628.	2	919
GRAIN (See “AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS”).		
GRANT, ALEXANDER OGILVIE (See “HUNTER-STREET, NEWCASTLE, EXTENSTON BILL”).		
GRANTS (See “ORIGINAL GRANTS OF LAND BOUNDARIES BILL;” see also “ROADS”).		
GRANVILLE (See “RAILWAYS”).		
GRATUITIES (See “CIVIL SERVICE”).		
GREAT NORTHERN AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS (See “RAILWAYS”).		
GREVILLE (See “TERALBA COAL-MINING RESERVE”).		
“GULCHER” MACHINE (See “ELECTRIC LIGHT”).		
GUNNEDAH (See also “ROADS”; also “BY-LAWS”):—		
OSRIC-STREET:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Goodwin</i> ) for all correspondence respecting the flooding of, by a railway drain, with all reports, plans, &c., relating to same, 22; Return to Order, laid on Table, 122 .....	6	1077
“GUTHRIE,” S.S.:—		
Return respecting Chinese passengers by, laid on Table, 454 .....	2	211
GUYRA (See “RAILWAYS”).		
GWYDIR ELECTORATE (See “ELECTORATES OF THE GWYDIR AND INVERELL BOUNDARIES AMENDMENT BILL”).		
<b>H</b>		
“HANSARD”:—		
DAILY:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Carruthers</i> ) for adoption of Report from Select Committee of last Session, and negatived, 88.		
SHORTHAND WRITING SERVICES:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Walker</i> ) for a Return showing amount paid for, in connection with Commissions and Boards of Inquiry since 1st January, 1886, and the number and name of Commissions and Boards of Inquiry attended by staff of, 232.		
HARBOURS (See also “PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS”).		
TRUSTS:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Martin</i> ) that the Government should immediately resume the whole of the wharf and foreshores requisite at Port Jackson and at Port Hunter, Newcastle, with a view to form, with large powers, and by leave withdrawn, 59.		
DEFENCE:—		
Correspondence respecting Major Parrott's Report on Coast and, laid on Table, 84.....	2	63
AND RIVERS DEPARTMENT:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Frank Farnell</i> ) for return of officers, length of service and pay, and the number of articulated pupils and their rates of pay, 500; Return to Order, laid on Table, 635...	2	110
HARDEN RAILWAY STATION:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Gordon</i> ) for return of goods and passenger traffic, and revenue and expenditure at, 294; Return to Order laid on Table, 338 .....	6	741
HARRISON JOHN (See “CROWN LANDS”).		
HASSALL, MR.:—		
MEMBER FOR THE GWYDIR:—		
Declared guilty of persistent disorder and removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms from the Chamber, 220.		
HAUGHTON AND PALMER (See “MINING”).		
HAY AND DENLIQUIN TRAMWAY BILL:—		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. R. B. Wilkinson</i> ) to proceed with Bill under 65th Standing Order, 21; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 22; motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> , and debate adjourned, 77; debate resumed and 2 <sup>o</sup> negatived, 145.		
HAYNES, JOHN, ESQUIRE, M.P.:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Melville</i> ) to refer to Elections and Qualifications Committee, to report whether the Seat of, as a Member for Mudgee, has not and is not now vacant by reason of his becoming a bankrupt or insolvent debtor, and negatived, 145;		
A MEMBER FOR MUDGEE:—		
Assaulted whilst addressing the Chair by Mr. Fletcher, 345.		
PRIVILEGE:—		
Mr. Melville called attention to speech reported in the <i>Australian Star</i> and moved that the statement be read by the Clerk, 364; Statement read by the Clerk, and motion made ( <i>Mr. Melville</i> ) censuring the Honorable Member, and negatived, 365.		
HEALTH BOARD (See “RABBIT PEST”; also “TYPHOID FEVER”).		
HELLMICH, MR. CHARLES (See “ELECTORAL”).		
HERREN, MICHAEL (See “CROWN LANDS PURCHASES VALIDATION BILL”).		
HOGAN, PATRICK (See “CROWN LANDS PURCHASES VALIDATION BILL”).		
HOLDSWORTHY (See “EDUCATION”).		
HOMEBUSH (See “RAILWAYS”).		
HOPKINS, W. A. (See “ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE”).		
HORSES (See “TELEGRAPHS”).		
HOSPITALS:—		
PATIENTS RECEIVED INTO, FROM PUBLIC WORKS:—		
Return to Order ( <i>Second Session 1887</i> ), laid on Table, 6; referred to Select Committee on “Deductions from wages of employes for medical attendance,” 462 .....	4	781
PRINCE ALFRED:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hassall</i> ) for all correspondence between the University and W. C. Wilkinson, Esq., M.P., relative to appointment of Pathologist or Physician to, 231; Return to Order, laid on Table, 257 .....	4	775

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
H	VOL.	PAGE.
HOUR OF MEETING (See "ASSEMBLY").		
HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT (See "PARLIAMENT").		
HULBERT, THE REV. DANIEL P.M. :—		
Petition from, that for 39 years he was in the direct pay of Her Imperial Majesty and for over 30 years occupied the position of Stupendary Pastor in Goulburn Church District, but has not received the revenues of the office, and praying the appointment of a Select Committee for investigation, presented, 144	8	1299
Petition presented from, in opposition to the Church of England Property Bill, 560	2	899
HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT (See "CASTINGS FOR HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT").		
HUNTER-STREET NEWCASTLE EXTENSION BILL :—		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Fletcher</i> ) for leave to bring in, 257; leave given, presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 294; referred to Select Committee, 308; report brought up, 423	2	925
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Ellis</i> ) Ratepayers of Newcastle in favour of passing, 325	2	943
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Ellis</i> ) Rev. Sydney Calvert Jackson Crime, Frances his wife, William Howard Greenway, and Charles Sweetland against the Bill or to restrict the provisions of, 325	2	941
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Hassall</i> ) from Alexander Ogilvie Grant, of Parramatta, against the Bill as it stands, 369	2	945
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Hassall</i> ) Alexander Ogilvie Grant, of Parramatta, for leave to appear at the Bar of the House, by Counsel or Attorney, against the Bill, 369	2	947
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Levien</i> ) from Alexander Ogilvie Grant, of Parramatta, for leave to appear by Counsel or Attorney before the Select Committee on the Bill, 385; leave granted, 417	2	949
HURSTVILLE (See "RAILWAYS").		
HUSBAND, JAMES H., CLAIM OF :—		
Return to Order ( <i>Second Session, 1887</i> ), laid on Table, 257	8	1033
HYDRAULIC POWER (See "SYDNEY HYDRAULIC POWER COMPANY'S BILL"; also "SYDNEY AND SUBURBAN HYDRAULIC POWER COMPANY'S BILL").		
<b>I</b>		
IMMIGRATION (See also "STATISTICS"; also "CHINESE") :—		
Report for 1887 laid on Table, 352	2	159
Further Returns to Addresses, laid on Table,—Steamship "Oroya," 6; Steamship "Liguria," 144; Steamship "Orient," 257	2	165, 167 169
CHINESE :—		
Further Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 369	2	203
Ministerial Statement by Sir Henry Parkes, 364, 451.		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Haynes</i> ) from Chinese residents upon the subject, and read by the Clerk, 454	2	225
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ), (Vote of Censura,) condemning acts of Government in reference to, 468, and negatived, 469.		
IMPERIAL CONFERENCE (See "COLONIAL CONFERENCE IN LONDON, 1887").		
IMPORT DUTIES (See "FINANCE").		
IMPORTED STOCK ACTS :—		
Regulation under, laid on Table, 6 (2), 257, 524	8	637, 639, 641, 651
IMPORTS (See "STATISTICS").		
IMPROVEMENT (See "CROWN LANDS").		
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA :—		
Amended Regulations under Industrial Schools Act of 1866, laid on Table, 155	4	521
INFECTIOUS DISEASES (See "ANIMALS INFECTIOUS DISEASES BILL").		
INFIRM AND DESTITUTE (See "ASYLUMS, GOVERNMENT").		
INLAND WATERS FISHERIES BILL :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Tonkin</i> ) for leave to bring in, 70; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 84; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with amendments, and report adopted, 192; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 196; returned with amendments, 247; amendments agreed to, 248; Assent reported, 249.		
INSANE :—		
Report of the Inspector-General for 1887, laid on Table, 429	4	635
INSCRIBED STOCK ACT OF 1883 :—		
Fifth Report on the Creation, Inscription, and Issue of Stock under, laid on Table, 257	3	505
INSCRIBED STOCK (See "FINANCE").		
INSOLVENT DEBTOR (See "PRIVILEGE").		
INSOLVENCY (See also "BANKRUPTCY BILL"; also "BANKRUPTCY ACT AMENDMENT BILL") :—		
PETITIONS FOR LEAVE TO SURRENDER ESTATES IN :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Cameron</i> ) for a return showing number presented since the appointment of Alfred M'Farland, Esq., as Deputy Commissioner, with particulars as to mode of dealing with them, 52.		
INSTRUCTION (See "EDUCATION").		
INTERRUPTION :—		
To debate, 76, 253, 303, 308.		
To Proceedings of the House by interjection by Mr. Thomas Robertson, 79.		
To Proceedings, 296, 349.		
INTOXICATING DRINK :—		
INQUIRY COMMISSION :—		
Report ( <i>first part</i> ), with Minutes of Evidence and Appendices, laid on Table, 6	7	1
SALE OF, IN PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Thompson</i> ) that the practice of, be at once discontinued, and negatived, 59.		
INVENTIONS :—		
Letters of Registration of, for 1883 and 1884, laid on Table, 191, 420	9	1
INVERELL (See "RAILWAYS"; also "ELECTORATES OF THE GWYDIR AND INVERELL BOUNDARIES AMENDMENT BILL").	10	1
INVESTMENT, BANKING, LAND, AND BUILDING COMPANIES :—		
General Summary of Liabilities and Assets for quarter ended 31st March, 1888, laid on Table, 475	3	840
IRBY, EDWARD. (See "RAILWAYS").		
IRON COVE BRIDGE. (See "BRIDGES").		
IRON AND STEEL RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY MATERIALS (See "RAILWAYS"; also "TRAMWAYS").		
IRON TELEGRAPH POLES (See "TELEGRAPHS").		
IRVING, JAMES (See "CROWN LANDS").		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>J</b>		
JENKINS, MR. L. C. (See "RAILWAYS").		
JOACHIM FAMILY (See "CROWN LANDS"; also "CROWN LANDS PURCHASES VALIDATION BILL").		
JONES, STEPHEN W., ESQ. :— Retirement of, from position of Clerk of Legislative Assembly, 250.		
JUBILEE (See also "ADDRESS"; also "ADELAIDE JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION") :— COINAGE :— Despatch respecting, laid on Table, 5, 356 .....	8	1,219, 1,221
JUDGES ENABLING BILL :— Received from Legislative Council, and on motion ( <i>Mr. Wise</i> ) read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 185; Standing Orders suspended, 191; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, report adopted, read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and returned to Council without amendment, 197.		
JUDGES OF LIVE STOCK (See "RAILWAYS").		
JUDGMENT CREDITORS REMEDIES EXTENSION BILL :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Trickett</i> ) for leave to bring in, 58; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 59; Order of the Day postponed, 107, 147, 151, 234, 416; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, report adopted, 508; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 513; returned without amendment, 626; Assent reported, 630.		
JUVENILE OFFENDERS :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Thompson</i> ) for a return, in continuation of a previous one, up to 30th June, 1887, 97; Return to Order, laid on Table, 165 .....	2	707
<b>K</b>		
KAHIBAH (See "CROWN LANDS"; also "MINING").		
KENNY HILL (See "WATER SUPPLY").		
KENT-STREET ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH LAND SALE BILL :— Received from Legislative Council, and on motion ( <i>Mr. Day</i> ) read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 152; motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> , amendment moved to refer to Select Committee and withdrawn, read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with amendments and report adopted, 193; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and returned to Council with amendments, 196; amendments agreed to, 200; assent reported, 237.		
KIAMA (See "ELECTORAL").		
KIAMA TRAMWAY ACT AMENDMENT BILL :— Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Cameron</i> ), 302; leave given, presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 307; referred to Select Committee, 314; Report brought up, 369, read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, report adopted, 430; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed and sent to Council, 432; returned without amendment, 547; Assent reported, 555.	2	951
KIDMAN & SONS AND JAMES KIDMAN :— Statement of Amount of Money paid to, under various Contracts, from 1876 to 1887 inclusive, laid on Table, (not printed) 403.		
KINGSBURY & CO (See "TELEGRAPHS").		
KURNELL :— PARK RESERVE AT BOTANY BAY :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Carruthers</i> ) that immediate steps be taken to secure a sufficient area as, adjacent to the place where Captain Cook first landed in Australia, and withdrawn, 232.		
<b>L</b>		
LABOUR BUREAU, CASUAL :— Return respecting, laid on Table, 35 .....	8	1027
LABOUR HOURS (See "EIGHT HOURS BILL").		
LACHLAN RIVER (See "CONSERVATION OF WATER").		
LAKE MACQUARIE HARBOUR WORKS :— Report (with plans) by Sir John Cooze, K.C.M.G., M.I.C.E., laid on Table, 324 .....	3	695
LAND (See also "RAILWAYS"; also "GOVERNMENT"; also "CROWN LANDS") :— PURCHASE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF, BETWEEN A.S.N. CO.'S WHARF AND DAWES POINT :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Melville</i> ) for Select Committee to inquire into, Committee appointed by ballot, 30; Report brought up, 305.....	3	917
Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, and referred to Select Committee, 52 .....	3	1011
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) for an address to the Governor, censuring Government for, and negatived, 329.		
HELD BY THE HON. JOHN SMITH, IN THE DISTRICT OF MOLONG :— Motion made ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ), for a Return showing, under Orders in Council, area of each portion and why granted, 155; Return to Order, laid on Table, 219 .....	5	445
SALE OF IN PARISH OF MOLONG, COUNTY OF ASHBURNHAM :— Motion made ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ) for address to Governor for correspondence, plans, Judges decision, and ruling, &c., 479.		
LAND TAX BILL :— Message from Governor, 234, Resolution reported from Ways and Means and agreed to, Ordered ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ) founded on Resolution of Ways and Means, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 430; motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> and debate adjourned, 496; read 2 <sup>o</sup> and committed, 501; further considered in Committee, 520, 532; further considered, and reported with amendment, 538; report adopted, 544; Order of the Day postponed, 561, 573; amendment negatived to reconsider clauses 1, 2, and 15, recommitted to consider clause 59, 586; further amended, reported 2 <sup>o</sup> , Speaker ruled amendment in order, report adopted, 587; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 593.	3	835
Petition from J. C. Neild, Mayor of Woollahra, representing that the provisions in regard to lands held in fee simple and lands held under lease are manifestly inequitable, read by the Clerk, 579.		
LAND TITLES. (See "REAL PROPERTY ACT").	3	837



REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. 1—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION 1887-8.	PAPERS.
	VOL. PAGE.
<b>L</b>	
<b>LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT:—</b>	
NOTIFICATIONS OF RESUMPTIONS UNDER, LAID ON TABLE:—	
Public Parks, 6 .....	5 827
Military Road, South Head to Ben Buckler and Bondi, 22 .....	2 65
Road along Main Sewer to Bondi, from Old South Head Road to Forts at Bondi, 22 .....	6 1019
Public School purposes, 70, 155, 246, 257, 341, 360, 408, 436, 553, 603 .....	4 525 to 545
Water Supply purposes, 5, 165, 613.....	5 871 to 875
Extension of Parramatta Gaol, 231.....	4 1227
Public Cemetery at Singleton, 252 .....	8 1223
Gazette Notice setting forth resumption under 6th section, 814.....	5 683
Daysdale Tank, 415 .....	8 951
Public Wharf near Frederickton, Macleay River, 432 .....	3 1049
Public Wharf near Ghinny Ghinny, Manning River, 475 .....	3 1051
Sydney Sewerage Works, 613.....	5 877
<b>LANDS OFFICE, SYDNEY:—</b>	
Return respecting Tenders for completion of, laid on Table, 635 .....	5 90
<b>LANE FAMILY</b> (See "TERALBA COAL-MINING RESERVE").	
<b>LEASEHOLD AREAS</b> (See "CROWN LANDS").	
<b>LEAVE OF ABSENCE:—</b>	
Granted to Member of the Legislative Assembly, 17, 112, 308, 361, 437.	
Do Chairman of Committees, 397, 424.	
<b>LEESON, MR.</b> (See "TELEGRAPHS").	
<b>LEGAL PRACTITIONERS BILL:—</b>	
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Walker</i> ) for leave to bring in, presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 128; Order of the Day postponed, 252, 288, 365, 506, 579.	
<b>LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:—</b>	
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Walker</i> ) that one Chamber is all that is necessary for the proper transaction of Parliamentary Business, that the Legislative Council is useless and dangerous, and ought to be abolished, and withdrawn, 36.	
<b>LEICHHARDT COUNCIL CHAMBERS (MORTGAGE) BILL:—</b>	
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Hawthorne</i> ) for leave to bring in, 107; leave given presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> 122; referred to Select Committee, 128; Report brought up, 145; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, and report adopted, 233; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 236; returned without amendment, 258; assent reported, 311.	2 957
<b>LEONARD AND BATHGATE'S CANCELLED CONTRACTS</b> (See "ROADS").	
<b>LEPROSY AT HONOLULU</b> (See "ADJOURNMENT").	
<b>LETTER SORTERS AND CARRIERS</b> (See "POSTAL").	
<b>LEVIEN MR.:—</b>	
A MEMBER FOR TAMWORTH:—	
Declared guilty of persistent disorder and removed by Sergeant-at-Arms from the Chamber, 221.	
<b>LIBRARY COMMITTEE:—</b>	
Sessional Order passed, 11.	
Name added to, 89.	
<b>LICENSED SURVEYORS:—</b>	
Motion made ( <i>Mr. MacElhone</i> ) for returns of uncompleted instructions in hands of, the names and district, the names of those who employ assistants, the number employed, and the total number employed and unemployed, 378.	
<b>LICENSE FEES</b> (See "CROWN LANDS").	
<b>LICENSES</b> (See also "LOCAL OPTION.")	
<b>LICENSING ACT:—</b>	
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Jones</i> ) for a return showing, revenue derived under from rights granted or penalties inflicted, the annual cost of administration, the annual cost of administration of Justice, the annual cost by reason of the existence of the Liquor Traffic, the number of convictions, and of individuals convicted of drunkenness, 23; Return to Order, laid on Table, 476 .....	7 679
<b>EMPLOYMENT OF BARMAIDS IN PUBLIC HOUSES:—</b>	
Petition from Women's Christian Temperance Union and others, to amend the law so as to prohibit, presented, 22. ....	7 711
<b>PRIVATE BARS IN PUBLIC HOUSES:—</b>	
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Henson</i> ) that the system of, is an evil, the Government should at once take steps to suppress; Previous Question moved and negatived, 165.	
<b>CONVICTIONS UNDER:—</b>	
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Henson</i> ) for additional information, 506.	
Spirits, wines, and beer—Annual Return to Order, laid on Table, 560. ....	7 681
<b>LIENS ON WOOL BILL:—</b>	
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for a Committee of the Whole, 40; Order of the Day postponed, 65; House in Committee and Resolution agreed to, 107;	
<b>LIGHTERING, DELIVERING, AND STORING OF EXPLOSIVES:—</b>	
Amended Rates and Charges for, laid on Table, 280 .....	8 1207
<b>LIGHTHOUSE</b> (See "MACQUARIE LIGHTHOUSE").	
<b>LIMITED EXPRESS TRAIN</b> (See "RAILWAYS").	
<b>LIQUOR</b> (See "COMMISSION;" also "LICENSING ACT").	
<b>LIQUOR TRAFFIC (LOCAL VETO) BILL:—</b>	
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hutchinson</i> ) for leave to bring in, 344; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 345; Order of the Day discharged, 389.	
<b>PETITIONS PRESENTED</b> , representing that enormous evils everywhere result from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and praying the House to pass the Bill:—	
From Alexander Gow, Chairman of Local Option League, 386 .....	695
"Light of the Valley" Lodge, Lithgow, 432 .....	
"Excelsior Lodge," No. 279, Jamberoo, 432 .....	697
"Beacon of Light" Lodge, Wollongong, 432 .....	
"Miners' Friend" Lodge, Fairy Meadow, 432.....	
"Northern Star" Lodge, Lismore, 451 .....	
"Hope to Save" Lodge, Lismore, 451 .....	7
"Pride of the Richmond" Lodge, Rous, 451 .....	
"Minnehaha" Lodge, Lismore, 451 .....	
"Victoria" Lodge, Armidale, 451 .....	699
"Hope of Saumarez" Lodge, Saumarez Ponds, 451 .....	
"Lachlan" Lodge, Forbes, 451 .....	
"Hopeful" Lodge, Condobolin, 451 .....	

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION 1887-8.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>L</b>			
<b>LIQUOR TRAFFIC (LOCAL VETO) BILL—(continued) :—</b>			
<b>PETITIONS PRESENTED—(continued) :—</b>			
From "Guiding Star" Lodge, Wellington, 451 .....		7	699
Public Meeting of Residents in and about Balmain, 451 .....			
"Alexander Hutchison" Lodge, Newcastle, 451 .....			
"W. S. Reay" Lodge, Bredaibanc, 454 .....			
"Evening Star" Lodge, Parramatta, 462 .....			
"Rock of Refuge" Lodge, Maclean, Clarence River, 462 .....			
No. 96 Lodge, Milton, 462 .....			
"Pride of Austinmer" Lodge, Austinmer, 462 .....			
"Happy Dawn" Lodge, Arsluen, 462 .....			
Certain residents of Tingha, 467 .....			
"Flower of the Forest" Lodge, Kangaloon, 467 .....			
"Enemy of Alcohol" Lodge, Werombi, near Camden, 467 .....			
"Sherwood Rangers" Lodge, Goughstown, 467 .....			
"Temple of Good Hope" Lodge, Tenterfield, 467 .....			
"Princess Beatrice" Lodge, Newtown, 467 .....			
"Rescue" Lodge, Parkes, 467 .....			
"Pride of Rooty Hill" Lodge, Rooty Hill, 467 .....			
"Union is Strength" Lodge, Wiseman's Creek, 467 .....			
"Hearts of Oak" Lodge, Waverley, 467 .....			
"Alexandria" Lodge, St. Mark's, Darling Point, 467 .....			
"Southern Cross" Division, Kiama, 467 .....			
Certain residents of Wagga Wagga and surrounding Districts, 467 .....			
"Try Again" Lodge, Hillston, 467 .....			
"Ark of Refuge" Lodge, Cobar, 467 .....			
"Union of the East" Lodge, Eastgrove, Goulburn, 467 .....			
"Eureka" Lodge, Gunning, 467 .....			
"Hope of Wilcannia" Lodge, Wilcannia, 467 .....			
"Golden Chain" Lodge, Petersham, 467 .....			
"Dawn of Day" Lodge, Goulburn, 467 .....			
"Reunion" Lodge, Upper Botany, 475 .....			
"Star of the South" Lodge, Cooma, 475 .....			
"Hope of Walcha" Lodge, Walcha, 475 .....			
"Hope of Hastings" Lodge, Port Macquarie, 475 .....			
"Haste to the Rescue" Lodge, Balmain, 475 .....			
"Excelsior" Lodge, Clarence Town, 475 .....			
"Pride of Bungawalbyn" Lodge, Bungawalbyn, 475 .....			
"Wardell Hope" Lodge, Wardell, 475 .....			
"Star of Hope" Lodge, Chatsworth, Clarence River, 475 .....			
"Rose of Dryaba" Lodge, Lawrence, Clarence River, 475 .....			
"Pride of Minmi" Lodge, Minmi, 475 .....			
"Perseverance" Lodge, Hay, 475 .....			
"Unity" Lodge, St. Paul's, Redfern, 475 .....			
"Victoria" Lodge, Collector, 478 .....			
"Joseph Livesay" Lodge, Randwick, 478 .....			
"Friendship Division," No. 10, Lismore, 478 .....			
"Centennial" Lodge, Marulun, 478 .....			
"Universal" Lodge, Castle Hill, 478 .....			
"Star of the East" Lodge, Field of Mars, 478 .....			
"Harvest Home" Lodge, Tamworth, 478 .....			
"Hope of Coolangatta" Lodge, Coolangatta, Shoalhaven, 484 .....			
"Star of Moruya" Lodge, Moruya, 484 .....			
"Hope of Molong" Lodge, Molong, 492 .....			
The "W. E. Gladstone" Lodge, Mount Keira, 492 .....			
"Glen Morrison" Lodge, Glen Morrison, 492 .....			
"Star of Young" Lodge, Young, 492 .....			
"Pride of Moss Vale" Lodge, Moss Vale, 492 .....			
"Hope of Bundanoon" Lodge, Bundanoon, 492 .....			
"Gordon" Lodge, Bowral, 492 .....			
"Rose of Murrickville" Lodge, Murrickville, 492 .....			
"Life Buoy" Lodge, Gundurimba, 492 .....			
"Star of Oberon" Lodge, Oberon, 493 .....			
"Want Supplied" Lodge, Bingera, 493 .....			
"Currabubula United" Lodge, Currabubula, 493 .....			
Good Templars, Walgett, 496 .....			
"Olive Branch" Lodge, Kinchela, 500 .....			
"Ark of Safety" Lodge, Orange, 560 .....			
"Star of Peace" Lodge, Spring Terrace, 560 .....			
Public Meeting held in Bathurst, 538 .....			
<b>LISMORE (See also "CROWN LANDS") :—</b>			
<b>WATER SUPPLY :—</b>			
Notification of resumption of certain land, required in connection with the construction of works for, 5 .....		5	871
<b>LISTER J. H. A. (See "MINING").</b>			
<b>LITTLE BAY (See "COAST HOSPITAL, LITTLE BAY.")</b>			
<b>LIVERPOOL CHURCH OF ENGLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL LAND SALE BILL :—</b>			
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Nobbs</i> ) for leave to bring in, 386; leave given, presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 389; referred to Select Committee, 397; report brought up, 409; Order of the Day postponed, 479, 593, 608, 613, 619.		2	965
<b>LIVERPOOL-ST. PETER'S LINE (See "RAILWAYS").</b>			
<b>LIVE STOCK :—</b>			
Return of, in Australasian Colonies, 1871, 1881, and 1887, laid on Table, 565 .....		8	597
<b>LOAN ESTIMATES (See "FINANCE").</b>			
<b>LOANS (See "FINANCE," also "MUNICIPAL LOANS BILL," also "REPAYMENT OF LOANS BILL," also "PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BILL").</b>			
<b>LOCAL AND NATIONAL WORKS :—</b>			
Statement of Expenditure on, in the Colony, from 1860 to 1886, laid on Table, 28 .....		8	1231
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL (See "DISTRICT GOVERNMENT BILL").</b>			

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.		PAPERS.	
L		VOL.	PAGE.
LOCAL OPTION (See also "LIQUOR TRAFFIC (LOCAL VETO) BILL").			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hutchison</i> ) that a legal power of restraining the issue or renewal of licenses should be placed in the hands of those most interested, who are entitled to protection from injurious consequences of the present system by some efficient measure of, 21;			
Petition that a veto power as to granting new licenses or the renewal of old ones be conceded in any amending Licensing Act, presented, 35		7	693
VOTE IN METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES:—			
Return showing result of, taken in February, 1888, laid on Table, 524		7	689
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES (See "RAILWAYS").			
LODGING-HOUSES BILL (See "COMMON LODGING-HOUSES BILL").			
LUCAS, SURVEYOR, CHARGES AGAINST:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McElhone</i> ) for papers in connection with, 578.			
LYNE MR.:—			
A MEMBER FOR THE HOME:—			
Declared guilty of persistent disorder and removed by Sergeant-at-Arms from the Chamber, 221.			
<b>M</b>			
MACGREGOR, WILLIAM PETER, ESQ., M.P.:—			
Resignation of, as a Member for Wentworth, reported, 1.			
MACKRELL, ROBERT. CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OF (See "CROWN LANDS").			
MACLEAN (See PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY AT MACLEAN").			
MACQUARIE LIGHTHOUSE:—			
ELECTRIC LIGHTING:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Wall</i> ) for correspondence between the Colonial Architect and the Superintendent of Telegraphs, 267; Return to Order, laid on Table, 543		4	1199
MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AUSTRALIA VIA SUEZ (See "POSTAL").			
MALONEY, MARY (See "CROWN LANDS").			
MANLY DRAINAGE WORKS (See "PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS").			
MANLY TRAMWAY BILL (See "NORTH SHORE, MANLY, AND PITTWATER TRAMWAY AND RAILWAY BILL").			
MANNING, MR., CORONER, AT RYDE (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE").			
MANSEFIELD, JOHN:—			
Report and evidence in connection with the Fatal Accident to, at the Northumberland colliery, 475		8	249
MANUFACTORIES (See also "STATISTICS").			
IMPORT DUTIES ON ARTICLES LOCALLY MANUFACTURED:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) for, and on agricultural productions grown in the Colony, and the Question not being put at 7 o'clock, Government business takes precedence, 493.			
MARKETS (See "FOREIGN MARKETS FOR WOOL AND MEAT").			
MARKS (See "MERCHANDISE MARKS BILL").			
MASTERS AND MATES:—			
Despatch respecting Applications for Certificate of Competency, laid on Table, 475		8	1015
MAXWELL ANN (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE").			
MAYORAL ELECTION (See "CITY OF SYDNEY MAYORAL ELECTION BILL").			
MCBEAN JOHN (See "MINING").			
McCARRAN, EDWARD:—			
Report and evidence in connection with the Fatal Accident to, at the West Wallsend colliery, laid on Table, 475		8	250
McCULLOCH, ANDREW HARDIE, JUN., ESQ., M.P.:—			
Resignation of, as a Member for Central Cumberland reported, and seat declared vacant, 222, 419; issue and return of Writ reported, 249, 463; sworn, 253.			
McELHONE, JOHN, ESQ., M.P.:—			
Words of heat used by, withdrawn and apology made, 374.			
Disorderly words used by, reported from Committee of Supply, 452.			
Disorderly words used by, reported from Committee of Whole, 479; Ordered to attend in his place, Sergeant reported that after diligent search he had failed to find the Hon. Gentleman on the premises, committed to custody of Sergeant-at-Arms for contempt, and Speaker's warrant issued, 489; reported as in custody of Sergeant-at-Arms, 483; motion made in reference to discharging the Honorable Member from custody, Hon. Member admitted to Bar and made explanation and apology, and discharge authorized, Speaker directed Sergeant accordingly, 485, 486.			
McINTOSH EVAN, CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OF (See "CROWN LANDS").			
McIVOR MATTHEW (See "MINING").			
McKINLAY, JOSEPH FRANCIS (See "MINING").			
McNEILL, MESSRS. HUGH, AND PARTY (See "MINING").			
McSHARRY AND O'ROURKE (See "RAILWAYS").			
MEAT (See DISEASED ANIMALS AND MEAT BILL).			
MEDICAL ATTENDANCE (See "DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES OF EMPLOYEES FOR MEDICAL ATTENDANCE").			
MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS (See "REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS BILL").			
MEDICINE AND SURGERY:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McNeill</i> ) for Select Committee to inquire into practice, law, and regulation of, 59.			
MEETING OF THE HOUSE:—			
Sessional Order passed, 10.			
Hour of:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Seaver</i> ) that during remainder of Session, House meet at 4 o'clock instead of 3 o'clock as at present, and negatived, 224.			
MELBOURNE EXHIBITION (See "CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, MELBOURNE").			
MELVILLE, NINIAN, ESQ., M.P.:—			
A MEMBER FOR NORTHUMBERLAND:—			
"Named" by Mr. Speaker for refusing to withdraw and apologize for words ruled as out of order, withdrew words and apologised, 184.			
Declared guilty of persistent disorder and removed by Sergeant-at-Arms from the Chamber, 220.			
Motion made for adjournment of House to consider attack on, by <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> , 335.			
Appointed with three others to act temporarily as Chairman of Committees in the absence of the Member appointed to that office, 389.			
Mr. Speaker calls on, to act as Deputy Chairman for this day only, 397, 416, 429, 442, 451, 463, 479, 493, 506, 522, 543, 547, 560.			

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>M</b>		
<b>MEMBERS</b> (See also "PAYMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY"; also "ASSEMBLY"; also "PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES ALLOWANCE BILL.") :—		
Sworn, 76, 87, 249, 253 <sup>(1)</sup> , 303, 342, 463.		
Of Elections and Qualifications Committee sworn, 37 <sup>(1)</sup> .		
Leave of absence granted to, 17, 112, 308, 361, 437.		
"Named" by Mr. Speaker, 156 <sup>(2)</sup> , 184.		
Suspended for remainder of Sitting, 345.		
Motion made for, to be heard, 302 <sup>(2)</sup> .		
Name added to Select Committee, 89, 280.		
Name discharged from Select Committee, 432, 462.		
Declared guilty, of persistent disorder, and removed from Chamber, 220 <sup>(1)</sup> , 221 <sup>(1)</sup> .		
<i>Words of heat</i> , used by, 374.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Melville</i> ) for adjournment of House to consider an attack made in an article in the <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> on an Honorable Member for Northumberland, 334.		
Committed to custody of Sergeant-at-Arms by Speaker's warrant, 480.		
In custody of Sergeant-at-Arms, 483.		
Discharged from custody, 486.		
Name substituted for another on Select Committee, 585.		
Attendance of, in Divisions and Counts-out .....	1	653
<b>MENINDIE</b> (See "BRIDGES").		
<b>MENMUIR, S.S.</b> :—		
Return respecting Chinese passengers by, laid on Table, 454 .....	2	211
<b>MERCANTILE BROKERS</b> :—		
Petition from Merchants and, praying to be regulated by enactment by issue of licenses, presented, 224 .....	8	1225
<b>MERCHANDISE MARKS BILL</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Wise</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 352. Order of the Day postponed, 508.		
<b>MESSAGES</b> :—		
<b>TRANSMISSION OF, BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES</b> :—		
Sessional Order passed, 11.		
<b>FROM THE GOVERNOR</b> :—		
Delivered by Usher of the Black Rod, 1, 642.		
1. Assent to Saint James Parsonage Land Lending Bill ( <i>passed in last Session</i> ), 2.		
2. Bankruptcy Bill, 2 .....	2	729
3. District Government Bill, 34 .....	2	569
4. Government Railways Bill, 35 .....	6	1105
5. Crown Lands Bill, 49 .....	6	599
6. Supreme Court Appeals Act Amendment Bill, 135 .....	2	783
7. Public Works Bill, 135 .....	8	1250
8. Naval Force (Australasian Naval Force Bill), 157 .....	2	67
9. Crown Lands Bill (No. 2), 162 .....	5	603
10. Mining on Church and School Lands, 166 .....	8	541
11. Assent to Supreme Court Appeals Act Amendment Bill, 168.		
12. Assent to Church and Perkins Streets (Newcastle) Bill, 171.		
13. Assent to Borough of Balmain Wharves Bill, 171.		
14. Estimates of Expenditure for 1888 and Supplementary Estimates for 1887 and previous years, 200 .....	3	1
15. Assent to Bankruptcy Bill, 219.		
16. Assent to Royalty on Oysters Abolition Bill, 219.		
17. Assent to Municipal Roads and Streets Bill, 219.		
18. Assent to Country Towns Water and Sewerage Act Extension Bill, 219.		
19. Assent to Albury Cattle Sale-yards Bill, 219.		
20. Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Amendment Bill, 228 .....	5	879
21. Land Tax, 234 .....	3	835
22. Property Tax, 234 .....	3	839
23. Assent to Australasian Naval Force Bill, 237.		
24. Assent to Kent-street Roman Catholic Church Land Sale Bill, 237.		
25. Assent to Yass Roman Catholic Church Land Sale Bill, 239.		
26. Vote of Credit 241 .....	3	821
27. do (January), 241 .....	3	823
28. Assent to Inland Waters Fisheries Bill, 249.		
29. Assent to Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill, 250.		
30. Assent to Sydney Corporation Act Amendment Bill, 250.		
31. Assent to Wentworth Electorate Subdivision Bill, 250.		
32. Rabbit Pest Suppression Bill, 268 .....	8	981
33. Parliamentary Representatives Allowances Bill, 268 .....	1	885
34. Vote of Credit, 285 .....	3	825
35. Assent to Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill, 311.		
36. Assent to Leichhardt Council Chambers (Mortgage) Bill, 311.		
37. Animals Infectious Diseases Bill, 314 .....	8	665
38. Assent to Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Amendment Bill, 317.		
39. Assent to Conversion into Mining Conditional Purchases Validation Bill, 317.		
40. Vote of Credit, 345 .....	3	827
41. Assent to Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 3), 351.		
42. Mail Service between Great Britain and Australia, <i>via</i> Suez, 355 .....	4	1109
43. Assent to Animals Infectious Diseases Bill, 378.		
44. Formation of street north of the General Post Office, 383 .....	4	1141
45. Vote of Credit, 404 .....	3	829
46. Assent to Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 4), 419.		
47. Assent to Victorian Coal-mining Company's Extension Bill, 419.		
48. Circular Quay Land Sale and Dedication Bill, 420 .....	3	1019
49. Assent to Tattersall's Club Bill, 435.		
50. Chinese Restriction and Regulation Bill, 454 .....	2	227
51. Assent Government Railways Bill, 461.		
52. Assent to Distribution of Funds in Sempill's Estates Bill (No. 2), 461.		
53. Assent to Christian Chapel Lands Sale Bill, 461.		
54. Assent to Rockdale Municipality Naming Bill, 462.		
55. Vote of Credit, 477 .....	3	831
56. Amended Estimates for Departments under control of Colonial Secretary, 491 .....	3	259

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>M</b>		
MESSAGES—(continued):—		
FROM THE GOVERNOR—(continued):—		
57. Assent to Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill, 491.		
58. Assent to Public Works Bill, 492.		
59. Assent to Redhead Coal Mine Railway Act Extension Bill, 492.		
60. Assent to Australian Mutual Provident Society's Acts Amendment Bill, 521.		
61. Government Railways Act Amendment Bill, 530	6	1107
62. Diseased Animals and Meat Bill, 539	8	667
63. Assent to St. Thomas Church (Enfield) Lands Sale Bill, 539.		
64. Assent to Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales Bill, 539.		
65. Assent to Vine Diseases Act Amendment, 540.		
66. Amended Estimates for Departments under control of Colonial Secretary, 545	3	295
67. Vote of Credit, 553	3	332
68. Assent to Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 6), 555.		
69. Assent to Contractors' Debts Act Amendment Bill, 555.		
70. Assent to Kiama Tramway Act Amendment Bill, 555.		
71. Assent to Perpetual Trustee Company Bill, 555.		
72. Assent to Chinese Restriction and Regulation Bill, 585.		
73. Further Supplementary Estimates for 1887, and Additional Estimate for 1888, 610	3	331
74. Further Additional Estimate for 1888, 610	3	353
75. Additional Estimate on Account of Repayment of Loans, 610	3	359
76. Loan Estimate for 1888, 610	3	365
77. Assent to Government Railways Act Amendment Bill, 619.		
78. Assent to Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 626.		
79. Assent to Parramatta Church-street Amended Alignment Bill, 629.		
80. Assent to Circular Quay Land Sale and Dedication Bill, 629.		
81. Assent to Bankruptcy Act Amendment Bill, 629.		
82. Assent to Church and Schools Lands Mining Bill, 629.		
83. Assent to Crown Lands Purchases Validation Bill, 630.		
84. Assent to Companies Bill, 630.		
85. Assent to Municipal Loans Bill, 630.		
86. Assent to Judgment Creditors' Remedies Extension Bill, 630.		
87. Assent to Crown Lands Act Further Amendment Bill, 630.		
FROM ASSEMBLY TO COUNCIL:—		
Transmitting		
Sydney Corporation Act Amendment Bill, 49.		
Municipal Roads and Streets Bill, 49.		
Albury Cattle Sale Yards Bill, 49		
Borough of Balmain Wharves Bill, 64.		
Bankruptcy Bill, 107.		
Country Towns Water and Sewerage Act Extension Bill, 1		
Church and Perkins Streets (Newcastle) Bill, 112.		
Wentworth Electorate Sub-division Bill, 136.		
Supreme Court Appeals Act Amendment Bill, 145.		
Yass Roman Catholic Church Land Sale Bill, 150.		
Royalty on Oysters Abolition Bill, 160.		
Inland Waters Fisheries Bill, 194.		
Rockdale Municipality Re-naming Bill, 208.		
Australasian Naval Force Bill, 210.		
Transmitting Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Amendment Bill, 232.		
Leichhardt Council Chambers (Mortgage Bill), 236.		
North Shore, Manly, and Pittwater Tramway and Railway Bill, 236.		
Victorian Coal-mining Company's Extension Bill, 237.		
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill, 242.		
Government Railway Bills, 278.		
Conversion into Mining Conditional Purchases Validation Bill, 263.		
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 2), 296.		
Redhead Coal-mine Railway Act Extension Bill, 325.		
Animals Infectious Diseases Bill, 335.		
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill, 346.		
Distribution of Funds in Sempill's Estates Bill, 373.		
Public Works Bill, 380.		
Christian Chapel Lands Sale Bill, 380.		
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 4), 479.		
Vine Diseases Act Amendment Bill, 422.		
Silverton Tramway Act Amending Bill, 425.		
Kiama Tramway Act Amendment Bill, 432.		
Chinese Restriction and Regulation Bill, 456.		
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 5), 481.		
Companies Bill, 512.		
Divorce Extension Bill, 512.		
Bills of Sale Act Amending Bill, 513.		
Broken Hill and Suburban Gas Company's Bill, 513.		
Contractors Debts Act Extension Bill, 513.		
Judgment Creditors Remedies Extension Bill, 513.		
Parliamentary Representatives Allowance Bill, 549.		
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill, 554.		
Crown Lands Purchases Validation Bill, 560.		
Circular Quay Land Sale and Dedication Bill, 567.		
Essex-street Alignment Bill, 567.		
Government Railways Act Amendment Bill, 573.		
Church and School Lands Mining Bill, 585.		
Land Tax Bill, 593.		
Crown Lands Act Further Amendment Bill, amendment proposed to add words to and negated, 595.		
Bankruptcy Act Amendment Bill, 598.		
Parramatta Municipal Quays Bill, 601.		
Parramatta Church-street Amended Alignment Bill, 602.		
Cocoma Church of England Lands Sale Bill, 602		
Municipal Loans Bill, 602.		
Appropriation Bill, 639.		
Repayment of Loans Bill, 640.		
Public Works Loans Bill, 640.		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.
M	VOL. PAGE.
MESSAGES (continued) :—	
FROM ASSEMBLY TO COUNCIL—(continued) :—	
Returning Kent-street Roman Catholic Church Land Sale Bill, with amendments, 196.	
Judges Enabling Bill, without amendment, 197.	
Tattersall's Club Bill, 425.	
Perpetual Trustee Company Bill, with amendments, 505.	
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales Bill, without amendment, 524.	
St. Thomas Church (Enfield) Lands Sale Bill, without amendment, 524.	
Australian Mutual Provident Society's Acts Amendment Bill, without amendment, 512.	
Criminal Law Amendment Bill, without amendment, 598.	
Agreeing to amendments in Borough of Balmain Wharves Bill, 162.	
Municipal Roads and Streets Bill, 192.	
Sydney Corporation Act Amendment Bill, 243.	
Wentworth Electorate Subdivision Bill, 243.	
Inland Waters Fisheries Bill, 248.	
Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Amendment Bill, 308.	
Conversion into Mining Conditional Purchases Validation Bill, 309.	
Rockdale Municipalities Naming Bill, 417.	
Distribution of Funds in Sempill's Estate Bill (No. 2), 429.	
Public Works Bill, including an amendment in the Title, 463.	
Redhead Coal Mine Railway Act Extension Bill, 464.	
Vine Diseases Act Amendment Bill, 494.	
Circular Quay Land Sale and Dedication Bill, 626.	
Bankruptcy Act Amendment Bill, 627.	
Church and School Lands Mining Bill, 627.	
Crown Lands Purchases Validation Bill, 627.	
Companies Bill, 628.	
Silverton Tramway Act Amending Bill, 641.	
Cooma Church of England Lands Sale Bill, 641.	
Agreeing and disagreeing to amendments in Bankruptcy Bill, 174.	
Agreeing to amendments with amendments, in the Albury Cattle Sale Yards Bill, 197.	
Agreeing to, (disagreeing to, amending and agreeing to, amendments in Government Railways Bill, 390.	
Agreeing to amendments made in the Victorian Coal-mining Company's Extension Bill, 410.	
Agreeing to amendment and not insisting upon disagreement to amendment in Government Railway Bill, 426.	
Agreeing to some, disagreeing to others, including an amendment in the Title, and amending others of the amendments in the Chinese Restriction and Regulation Bill, 531.	
Not insisting on disagreements from Council's amendments, nor upon Assembly's amendments, in the Chinese Restriction and Regulation Bill, 573.	
FROM COUNCIL TO ASSEMBLY :—	
Transmitting Perpetual Trustee Company Bill, 98.	
Australian Mutual Provident Society's Acts Amendment Bill, 326.	
Tattersall's Club, 346.	
Kent-street Roman Catholic Church Land Sale Bill, 152.	
Judges Enabling Bill, 185.	
Bulli Colliery Disaster Fund Bill, 398.	
Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 430.	
Church of England Property Bill, 455.	
St. Thomas Church, Enfield, Lands Sale Bill, 462.	
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales Bill, 467.	
Factories and Workshops Bill, 614.	
Returning Municipal Roads and Streets Bill, with amendments, 71.	
Albury Cattle Sale Yards Bill, with amendments, 113.	
Borough of Balmain Wharves Bill, with amendments, 151.	
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 2.) without amendment, 308.	
Animals Infectious Diseases Bill, 338.	
Church and Perkins Streets (Newcastle) Bill, without amendment, 152.	
Supreme Court Appeals Act Amendment Bill, without amendment, 157.	
Bankruptcy Bill, with amendments, 158.	
Country Towns Water and Sewerage Act Extension Bill, without amendment, 177.	
Royalty on Oysters Abolition Bill, without amendment, 197.	
Yass Roman Catholic Church Land Sale Bill, without amendment, 210.	
Wentworth Electorate Subdivision Bill, with amendments, 210.	
Sydney Corporation Act Amendment Bill, with amendments, 229.	
Australasian Naval Force Bill, without amendment, 230.	
Inland Waters Fisheries Bill, with amendments, 247.	
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill, without amendment, 247.	
Leichhardt Council Chambers (Mortgage) Bill, 258.	
Returning Rockdale Municipality Re-naming Bill, with amendments, 264.	
Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Amendment Bill, with amendments, 281.	
Conversion into Mining Conditional Purchases Validation Bill, with amendment, 281.	
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 3), 349.	
Government Railways Bill, with amendments, 373.	
Redhead Coal-mine Railway Act Extension Bill, with amendments, 390.	
Distribution of Funds in Sempill's Estates Bill (No. 2), with amendments, 393.	
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 4), without amendment, 416.	
Victorian Coal-Mining Company's Extension Bill, with amendments, 410.	
Christian Chapel Lands Sale Bill, without amendment, 426.	
Vine Diseases Act Amendment Bill, with amendments, 442.	
Public Works Bill, with amendments, 442.	
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 5), without amendment, 486.	
Chinese Restriction and Regulation Bill, with amendments, 514.	
Kiama Tramway Act Amendment Bill, without amendment, 547.	
Contractors Debts Act Extension Bill, without amendment, 547.	
Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 6), without amendment, 554.	
Circular Quay Land Sale and Dedication Bill, with an amendment, 613.	
Bankruptcy Act Amendment Bill, with an amendment, 614.	
Church and Schools Lands Mining Bill, with an amendment, 615.	
Crown Lands Act Further Amendment Bill, without amendment, 626.	
Judgment Creditors Remedies Extension Bill, without amendment, 626.	
Government Railways Act Amendment Bill, without amendment, 593.	

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
M	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>MESSAGES—(continued):—</b>		
<b>FROM COUNCIL TO ASSEMBLY—(continued):—</b>		
Returning Silverton Tramway Act Amending Bill, with amendments, 593.		
Crown Lands Purchases Validation Bill, with an amendment, 594.		
Companies Bill, with an amendment, 594.		
Parramatta Church-street Amended Alignment, Bill, without amendment, 626.		
Municipal Loans Bill, without amendment, 626.		
North Shore, Manly, and Pittwater Tramway and Railway Bill, with amendments, 635.		
Divorce Extension Bill, with amendments, 638.		
Cooma Church of England Lands Sale Bill, with amendments, 639.		
Appropriation Bill, without amendment, 642.		
Repayment of Loans Bill, without amendment, 642.		
Public Works Loan Bill, without amendment, 642.		
Not insisting upon its amendments disagreed to in Bankruptcy Bill, 185		
Agreeing to amendments upon amendments in Albury Cattle Sale-Yards Bill, 200.		
Agreeing to amendments in Kent-street Roman Catholic Church Land Sale Bill, 200.		
Not insisting on their amendment, but proposing one in lieu thereof, agreeing to amendment made by Assembly on their amendments and insisting on amendment and not insisting on amendment, in Government Railways Bill, 417.		
Agreeing to amendments made in the Perpetual Trustee Company Bill, 538.		
Insisting on some of its amendments, and does not insist on others, in the Chinese Restriction and Regulation Bill, 566.		
<b>METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES ACT OF 1884:—</b>		
Report of Fire Brigades Board for 1887, laid on Table, 378 .....	2	571
<b>METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS:—</b>		
Information respecting, laid on Table, 385 .....	2	201
<b>METROPOLITAN WATER AND SEWERAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 196; House in Committee and resolution agreed to, 201; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 224; Message from Governor, 228; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with an amendment, and report adopted, 228; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed and sent to Council, 232; returned with amendments, 281; amendments agreed to, 308; assent reported, 317.	6	870
<b>METZ (See "MINING").</b>		
<b>MIDNIGHT:—</b>		
Sittings after, 4, 30, 53, 65, 77, 90, 99, 116, 119, 123, 136, 140, 146, 152, 162, 169, 186, 198, 210, 220, 242, 248, 264, 288, 296, 304, 329, 345, 361, 374, 381, 390, 422, 425, 430, 434, 442, 452, 452, 455, 469, 476, 480, 487, 494, 496, 501, 509, 514, 520, 526, 538, 544, 548, 554, 574, 580, 587, 603, 615, 619, 628, 639.		
<b>MILITARY:—</b>		
<b>OFFICERS OF PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER CORPS:—</b>		
Return to Order ( <i>Second Session 1887</i> ), laid on Table, 6 .....	2	13
<b>ROAD, SOUTH HEAD TO BEN BUCKLER AND FORTS. BONDI:—</b>		
Notification under Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act of resumption of land for, laid on Table, 22 .....	2	65
<b>MAJOR PARROTT'S REPORT:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) that this House do now adjourn to consider answer to a question in reference to, and negatived, 64.		
Correspondence respecting, on Coast and Harbour Defence, laid on Table, 84 .....	2	63
<b>CASE OF DANIEL BEHAN:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Alfred Allen</i> ) for a Select Committee to inquire into discharge of, late a Sergeant in the New South Wales Artillery, 71; name added to Committee, 89.		
<b>DEFENCES OF NEW SOUTH WALES:—</b>		
Report of Major-General Schaw on, laid on Table, 199 .....	2	47
<b>CAPTAIN A. H. P. SAVAGE, PERMANENT ARTILLERY:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Wall</i> ) for papers relative to appointment of, as Captain, 320; Return to Address laid on Table, 334 .....	2	11
<b>ORDERLY CLERKS EMPLOYED IN THE BRIGADE OFFICE:—</b>		
Return showing number for last twelve months, laid on Table, 334 .....	2	29
<b>FORCES OF THE COLONY:—</b>		
Annual Report for 1887 laid on Table, 425 .....	2	1
<b>ENGAGEMENT OF IMPERIAL OFFICER:—</b>		
Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 479 .....	2	7
<b>AMMUNITION:—</b>		
Correspondence respecting Establishment of Manufactory, laid on Table, 479 .....	2	41
<b>FREE RAILWAY PASSES:—</b>		
Return respecting issued by the Staff Office of Volunteers, &c., during quarter ended 30 June, 1888, laid on Table, 524 .....	2	25
<b>FRENCH POSTS IN THE NEW HEBRIDES:—</b>		
Correspondence respecting evacuation of, laid on Table, 529 .....	8	1231
<b>BRIGADE OFFICE ACCOUNTS:—</b>		
Return respecting, laid on Table, 578 .....	2	25
<b>MILLAUR, THOMAS (See "CROWN LANDS PURCHASES VALIDATION BILL").</b>		
<b>MILGATE, GEORGE (See "CROWN LANDS").</b>		
<b>MILPARINKA (See "TELEGRAPHS").</b>		
<b>MINERALS (See "MINING").</b>		
<b>MINERS' RIGHTS (See "MINING").</b>		
<b>MINING (See also "CHURCH AND SCHOOLS LANDS MINING BILL").:—</b>		
<b>APPLICATIONS FOR MINERAL CONDITIONAL PURCHASES, PARISH OF METZ:—</b>		
Further Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to an Order ( <i>Second Session 1887</i> ), laid on Table, 6; Referred to Select Committee, on same subject, 463 .....	8	459
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Levien</i> ) for a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the granting of to John Moore and others and the refusal and granting of other applications, 238; Returns to Order of 7th July and 21st September, respectively referred to Select Committee, 463; Report brought up, 572 .....	8	439
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) that the name of Mr. J. P. Abbott be removed from Select Committee, 462.		
Petition presented from John Moore and John McBean of Armidale, praying that they may be heard by counsel before the Committee, presented and read by the Clerk, 345; prayer of Petition granted, 348 .....	8	465
Petition presented from Joseph Francis McKinlay, of Armidale, praying to be heard before Select Committee, and prayer granted, 468 .....	8	467

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>M</b>		
<b>MINING—(continued):—</b>		
APPLICATIONS OF MESSRS. HAUGHTON AND PALMER TO MINE UNDER RESERVES AT KAHIRAH:— Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for all, with all correspondence, surveys, plans, and reports, and any permits issued in respect of, and any application to convert such permit into a lease, 41; Return to Order laid on Table, 252	8	360
APPLICATIONS FOR MINERAL LEASES:— Return to Order ( <i>Second Session, 1887</i> ), laid on Table, 223	8	337
APPLICATION OF MR. J. F. CONNOLLY TO MINE IN PARISH OF CURRAJONG:— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Stokes</i> ) for all correspondence in reference to, between 1884 and 1887, 118; Return to Order laid on Table, 294	8	340
BULLI COLLIERY EXPLOSION:— Copy of the Attorney-General's opinion respecting, laid on Table, 35 Motion made ( <i>Mr. Melville</i> ) for all replies, letters, &c., by Mr. Mackenzie respecting Commission's Report, 185; Return to Order, laid on Table, 196 Motion made ( <i>Mr. Melville</i> ) that this House do now adjourn to consider statements made by Examiner of Coal-fields in Papers laid on Table, and reflecting upon Commissioners Report on, and negatived, 200.	8	435
CHARGES AGAINST EXAMINER OF COAL-FIELDS:— Report on, laid on Table, 273	8	217
CLAIM OF MATTHEW M'IVOR TO A TIN-MINE AT PHEASANT'S CREEK:— Report of Select Committee of Session 1887 adopted, 273.		
CLAIMS OF WILLIAM TOM, JUNIOR, AND J. H. A. LISTER AS FIRST DISCOVERERS OF GOLD IN THIS COLONY:— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dalton</i> ) for all petitions, letters, papers, &c., in connection with, 231.		
DIAMOND DRILL, No. A:— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hurley</i> ) for all correspondence and agreements respecting application for use of, dispatched to Clarence Sidg, 232; Return to Order laid on Table, 252	8	411
DIAMOND DRILLS:— Return showing outstanding accounts in connection with and Water Augers, laid on Table, 273	8	433
DUCKENFIELD COLLIERY:— Correspondence relating to alleged Breaches of the Coal-fields Regulation Act at, laid on Table, 252.	8	343
ENDOWMENT TO MUNICIPALITIES:— Opinions of Attorneys-General in the years 1876 and 1888 on, laid on Table, 642	2	273
FATAL ACCIDENT TO JOHN MANSFIELD:— Report and Evidence in connection with, at the Northumberland Colliery, laid on Table, 475	8	249
FATAL ACCIDENT TO EDWARD M'CARRAN:— Report and Evidence in connection with, at the West Wallsend Colliery, laid on Table, 475	8	259
EXPLOSIVE GAS IN THE SOUTH WARATAH COLLIERY:— Papers in connection with the influx of, laid on Table, 475	8	253
GOLD-MINING AND MINERAL LEASES:— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Wall</i> ) for a return of, applied for during five years ending 1st September, 1887, showing the period that intervened between the date of application and the date of issue, 35; Return to Order laid on Table, 191	8	473
GOLD-MINING LEASES AT ARMIDALE:— Return respecting, laid on Table, 642	8	485
JEREMIAH SHEA:— Petition from, representing that he was sent to the Colony in 1818; that he is 88 years of age, that he discovered gold on the Northern Fields in 1852, but has received no acknowledgment for the same; that he is now, through infirmity, unable to earn his living, and praying relief, presented, 112	8	1217
LEASES IN THE BINGERA DISTRICT:— Return to Order (Session 1885-86) laid on Table, 352	8	409
LANDS HELD BY MR. GARRETT, MINISTER FOR LANDS:— Return respecting, laid on Table, 578	8	263
MESSRS. HUGH McNEILL AND PARTY—MINERAL LEASE AT CAPTAIN'S FLAT:— Motion made ( <i>Mr. O'Sullivan</i> ) for Select Committee, 403; Report brought up, 592 Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) from Hugh McNeill and Party, praying to be heard by Counsel before the Select Committee, 491	8	491
MINERAL CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OF JAMES KENNEDY BROUGHM:— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Chanter</i> ) for Papers, 601.		
MINERAL LICENSE TAKEN UP BY MICHAEL CHARLES BENHAM, PARISH OF PICTON:— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Chanter</i> ) for papers in reference to, 635.		
MINING ACT FURTHER AMENDMENT ACT:— Regulations relating to, laid on Table, 492	8	539
MINERS' RIGHTS:— Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Sydney Smith</i> ) from miners of Hill End, Sofala, Sunny Corner, Rylstone, Cargo, Gulgong, Silverton, Limestone, Mount McDonald, Bathurst, Wattle Flat, Nymagee, Hargraves, Copeland, Parkes, Mount Brown, Oberon, and Tamboraora, representing that the charge for a Miners' Right is excessive, and that the Miners' Right should remain in force for twelve months, and praying the House to consider the matter and grant relief, 380.	8	469
MINES DEPARTMENT:— Annual Report of the Stock Branch for 1886, laid on Table, 6; Do. 1887, laid on Table, 408 Annual Report of Forest Branch for 1886, laid on Table, 97 Annual Report for 1887, laid on Table, 378	8	543-573
PROSPECTING FOR GOLD AND OTHER MINERALS:— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Sydney Smith</i> ) for Committee of the Whole for Address to Governor that £50,000 be placed on Estimates for 1888 for, 89; House in Committee and Resolution (£20,000), agreed to, 108.	5	765
SMELTING WORKS FOR TREATING BULK SAMPLES OF ORE:— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Wall</i> ) for erection of, by Mines Department, and withdrawn, 351.	8	1
TERALBA COAL-MINING RESERVE:— Adjournment of the House moved ( <i>Mr. McElhone</i> ) in reference to Mineral Conditional Purchases made by the Lane Family and Mr. Withers, 433. Motion made ( <i>Mr. McElhone</i> ) for papers in connection with selections of the Lane Family, T. Garrett, Greville, and others, 500; Returns to Order laid on Table, 547, 580; referred to Select Committee, 587; order for printing rescinded, 592.		



REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>M</b>		
<b>MINING—(continued):—</b>		
<b>TERRALBA COAL-MINING RESERVE—(continued):—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McElhone</i> ) for Select Committee to inquire into selections of Lane Family, Henry J. Withers, and William Thorne, 502; name of Sir Henry Parkes substituted for name of Mr. J. P. Abbott, 585; papers referred to Select Committee, 587.		
Plan of Reserves Nos. 83 and 60, showing Mineral Conditional Purchases and Mineral Leases held thereon, laid on Table (not printed), 547		
<b>THE MINING INDUSTRY:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Waddell</i> ) for encouragement to by the abolition of timber licenses for timber used as fuel for smelting, 608.		
<b>MINING ACT FURTHER AMENDMENT ACT (See "MINING").</b>		
<b>MINING CONDITIONAL PURCHASES (See "CONVERSION INTO MINING CONDITIONAL PURCHASES VALIDATION BILL").</b>		
<b>MINING BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Abigail</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 592; House in Committee, resolution agreed to, presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 602.		
<b>MINING ON PRIVATE PROPERTY:—</b>		
Petitions praying that a Bill be passed providing for, 257 (13)	8	471
<b>MINISTER FOR LANDS (See "CROWN LANDS").</b>		
<b>MINISTERIAL ELECTION BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. O'Mara</i> ) for leave to bring in, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 36; Order of the Day postponed, 107, 147, 234, 252, 285, 321, 508.		
<b>MINISTERIAL STATEMENT:—</b>		
Made by Sir Henry Parkes, 123, 404.		
Made by Sir Henry Parkes—Resignation of Mr. Wise, the Attorney-General, 252.		
Made by Sir Henry Parkes—Resignation of Mr. Garrett, the Minister for Lands, 613.		
Made by Sir Henry Parkes—Acceptance of office as Attorney-General of Mr. G. B. Simpson, 264.		
Made by Mr. Burns—Revenue Receipts and Expenditure during the quarter ended 31 March, 1888, 361.		
Made by Sir Henry Parkes—Chinese Immigration, 364, 451.		
Made by Sir Henry Parkes—Public Business, Public Accounts, Estimates for Military Service, 501.		
Made by Sir Henry Parkes—Railway Policy, 501, 641.		
<b>MITCHELL, JOSEPH, ESQ., M.P.:—</b>		
Election of, as a Member for Newtown, reported, sworn, 303.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) to refer seat to Elections and Qualifications Committee, and negatived, 548.		
<b>MOAMA:—</b>		
Report upon Extension of Channel and Improvements to Wharf, 302	3	1039
<b>MOLONG (See "RAILWAYS"; also "CROWN LANDS").</b>		
<b>MONETARY AND FINANCIAL (See "STATISTICS").</b>		
<b>MONTPELIER ESTATE:—</b>		
List of purchasers of leases of portions of, laid on Table (not printed), 8.		
<b>MOORE JOHN (See "MINING").</b>		
<b>MOREE (See "RAILWAYS").</b>		
<b>MORTGAGES OF STOCK (See "LIENS ON WOOL BILL").</b>		
<b>MOSS VALE (See "RAILWAYS").</b>		
<b>MOTIONS:—</b>		
Notice of, to take precedence, 328.		
Notices of General Business postponed in a bunch, 162, 208, 242, 248, 487, 628.		
General Orders to take precedence of, on Fridays, 593.		
Notice of postponed, 502.		
<b>MOULDER, EDWARD HENRY (See "CROWN LANDS").</b>		
<b>MOUNT BROWNE (See "TELEGRAPHS").</b>		
<b>MOUNT VICTORIA (See "RAILWAYS").</b>		
<b>MUDGEER LINE (See "RAILWAYS").</b>		
<b>MULTIPLE CABLE:—</b>		
Information respecting, purchased, for Telephonic purposes, laid on Table, 267	4	1185
<b>MULWALA (See "BRIDGES").</b>		
<b>MUNFORD'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASES AT MOLONG (See "CROWN LANDS").</b>		
<b>MUNICIPAL (See also "BY-LAWS"; also "DISTRICT GOVERNMENT BILL"; also "PARRAMATTA MUNICIPAL QUARRIES BILL"):—</b>		
<b>ASSOCIATIONS:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hawken</i> ) that any measure to give effect to the principle of decentralization to confer power over local affairs should provide that the aggregation of districts, councils, shires, or municipalities into irresponsible associations shall be declared illegal, and by leave withdrawn, 29.		
<b>CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY:—</b>		
Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for 1885, 1886, and 1887, respectively, laid on Table, 429.	2	255
<b>FORBES MUNICIPALITY:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Stokes</i> ) for copies of all papers in connection with the special audit of accounts, 323; Return to Order laid on Table, 334	2	279
<b>SPECIAL GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Creer</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider an Address to the Governor for, 404; Order of the Day, discharged, 503.		
<b>LOCAL OPTION VOTE:—</b>		
Return showing result of, taken in Metropolitan and Suburban Municipalities in February, 1888, laid on Table, 524	7	689
<b>MUNICIPALITIES OF FORBES AND PARKES:—</b>		
Return respecting Revenue derived from, laid on Table, 560	2	287
<b>GRANTS FOR ROADS WITHIN MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES:—</b>		
Return respecting, laid on Table, 635	2	271
<b>ENDOWMENTS TO MUNICIPALITIES:—</b>		
Opinions of Attorneys General, in years 1876 and 1888, laid on Table, 642	2	273
<b>MUNICIPAL LOANS BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Day</i> ) for leave to bring in, 572; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 573; Order of the Day postponed, 585; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with amendments, and an amended Title, report adopted, 599; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 602; returned without amendment, 620; Assent reported, 630.		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.		PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.	
<b>M</b>			
MUNICIPAL ROADS AND STREETS BILL:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Frank Farrell</i> ) for leave to bring in, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 22; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with amendments, and Report adopted 43; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 49; returned with amendments, 71; Order of the Day postponed, 77; amendments agreed to, and Message to Council, 192; Assent reported, 219.			
MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867 AMENDMENT BILL:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Davis</i> ) for leave to bring in, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 48; Order of the Day postponed, 65; Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 145.			
MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867 AMENDMENT BILL. (No. 2):—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Davis</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 169; House in Committee and resolution agreed to, 193; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 197; Order of the Day postponed, 325, 365; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, 476.			
MURPHY, MARY ELIZABETH and WILLIAM EDWARD (See "CROWN LANDS PURCHASES VALIDATION BILL").			
MURRAY RIVER (See "BRIDGES").			
MURRAY, THE UPPER (See "BRIDGES").			
MURROMBURRAH PLATFORM:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Gordon</i> ) for return of goods and passenger traffic and revenue and expenditure at, 295; Return to Order laid on Table, 338	6	739	
MUSIC HALLS (See "PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT OR RESORT").			
MUSWELLBROOK (See "COMMONS," also "RAILWAYS").			
<b>N</b>			
NAMOI ELECTORATE:—			
REVENUE DERIVED FROM:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dangar</i> ) for a return showing total, from Crown Lands, mining leases and licenses, miners' rights, and timber licenses, 41.			
NARRABRI (See "RAILWAYS").			
NASH v. COPELAND (See "RAILWAYS").			
NATIONAL AND LOCAL WORKS:—			
Statement of expenditure on, in the Colony, from 1860 to 1886, laid on Table, 28	8	1231	
NATIONAL PARK:—			
Particulars respecting William Ross late overseer at, laid on Table, 52	5	817	
NATURALIZATION, LETTERS OF (See "CHINESE").			
NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON":—			
Report for 1887, laid on Table, 285	4	683	
NAVAL FORCE (See "AUSTRALASIAN NAVAL FORCE BILL," also "OFFICERS, IMPERIAL").			
NEILD, MR. J. C., M.P.:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hassall</i> ) for a return showing the amount paid by the Treasurer to, since his appointment as Executive Commissioner for the South Australian Exhibition, 30; Return to Order, laid on Table, 75	8	1013	
NEUTRAL BAY (See "RECLAMATION OF NEUTRAL BAY AND CAREENING COVE").			
NEWCASTLE (See "CHURCH AND PERKINS STREETS NEWCASTLE BILL"; also "HUNTER STREET NEWCASTLE EXTENSION BILL"; also "PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS").			
NEWCASTLE SAND-DRIFT RECLAMATION ACT REPEAL BILL:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Abigail</i> ) for leave to bring in, 112; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 112; Order of the Day postponed, 296, 309.			
NEW HEBRIDES:—			
Correspondence respecting evacuation of the French military posts in, laid on Table, 529	8	1,239	
NEWSPAPER POSTAGE:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McElhone</i> ) for imposition of, amendment proposed, and negatived, 303; Original Question negatived, 304.			
NEWTOWN (See "ELECTORAL").			
NEW TRIALS LIMITATION BILL:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hassall</i> ) for leave to bring in, presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 122; Order of the Day, postponed, 215, 285, 508; discharged and Bill withdrawn, 608.			
NOBBS, JOHN, ESQ., M.P.:—			
Election of, as a Member for Central Cumberland, reported, 339; sworn, 342.			
NO QUORUM:—			
In House before commencement of business, 297.			
In House after commencement of business, 108, 321, 599.			
Reported from Committee of Ways and Means, 234.			
Attendances of Members in Divisions and Counts-out	1	653	
NORTH HEAD:—			
QUARANTINE STATION:—			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Lyne</i> ) for all papers, letters, &c., in reference to removal of, 241; Return to Order laid on Table, 263	2	241	
Motion made ( <i>Mr. See</i> ) for correspondence, &c., in reference to removal of, 573.			
NORTH SHORE (See "WHALING ROAD;" also, "PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS").			
NORTH SHORE BOROUGH WHARVES BILL:—			
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Trickett</i> ) for leave to proceed with, under 65th Standing Order, presented, read 1 <sup>o</sup> , and referred to Select Committee, 23; motion made that Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence of previous Session be laid on Table and referred to Select Committee, documents laid on Table and referred, 115; Report brought up, 463	2	971	
PETITIONS PRESENTED FROM:—			
Property-owners and residents of St. Leonards, in favour of, 16	2	1,005	
The Captain and Secretary of the North Shore Rowing Club, to be heard by counsel or in person before the House or Select Committee in opposition, and referred to Select Committee on Bill, 40	2	1,009	
P. O. Williams, A.G. Milson and others, with similar prayer, and referred to Select Committee on Bill, 40	2	1,007	

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>N</b>		
<b>NORTH SHORE, MANLY, AND PITTWATER TRAMWAY AND RAILWAY BILL:—</b>		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Reid</i> ) for leave to bring in, 48; leave given, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 60; referred to Select Committee, 64; Report brought up, 89; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , and committed, 146; further considered in Committee, reported with amendments and report adopted, 233; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed and sent to Council, 236; returned with amendments, 635; Order of the Day postponed, 641.	2	1,011
<b>PETITIONS IN FAVOUR OF, PRESENTED:—</b>		
From Residents at St. Leonards and North Shore, and that provision be made to make the proposed bridge at the Spit, free of Toll, 145	2	1,027
From Residents at Manly with similar prayer, 145	2	1,027
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND COLLIERY (See "MINING").</b>		
<b>NO TELLERS:—</b>		
In Division, 59, 140.		
<b>NOTICES OF MOTIONS:—</b>		
Of General Business postponed in a bunch, 162, 208, 242, 248, 487, 628		
Postponed, 502.		
For motion to take precedence, 328.		
<b>NOTIFICATIONS (See "LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT").</b>		
<b>NOWLAND, MR. (See "RAILWAYS").</b>		
<b>NOXIOUS TRADES:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Carruthers</i> ) that legislation dealing with, in and around Sydney, is urgently required, and withdrawn, 232.		
<b>NOXIOUS WEEDS IN THE DISTRICT OF THE RICHMOND RIVER:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Ewing</i> ) for report and papers in connection with, 546; Return to Order laid on Table, 578	8	933
<b>NUISANCE ON NORTH SHORES OF BOTANY BAY (See "BOTANY BAY").</b>		
<b>NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT (See "BY-LAWS").</b>		
<b>O</b>		
<b>OAKLEY PARK COAL-MINING COMPANY'S RAILWAY BILL:—</b>		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Hurley</i> ) for leave to bring in, 252; leave given 258; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 263; referred to Select Committee, 268; Report brought up, 353; motion made for second reading, and amendment moved to refer back to Select Committee, and passed, 487; Report (Second) brought up, 519; Order of the Day postponed, 628	2	1,029
Petition presented from Brisbane Doyle, of Parramatta, stating that the Bill would seriously affect his rights, and praying the House to refer the Bill back to the Select Committee, 389; referred to Select Committee, 487	2	1,037
Petition presented from Sarah Doyle, praying that the Bill may be again referred back to the Select Committee, and that she may be heard before the Committee, 608	2	1,045
<b>OATHS (See "CLERK OF ASSEMBLY").</b>	2	1,047
<b>OFFICERS, IMPERIAL:—</b>		
Despatch relative to the employment of officers of Navy under Colonial Governments, laid on Table, 475	2	23
Correspondence respecting engagement of military, laid on Table, 479	2	7
<b>OLIVER, MR., LATE INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES (See "FISHERIES").</b>		
<b>O'MARA, MR.:—</b>		
A MEMBER FOR MONARO:—		
Declared guilty of persistent disorder, and removed, by Sergeant-at-Arms, from the Chamber, 220.		
<b>OPENING OF THE SESSION:—</b>		
Proclamation read by Clerk, 1.		
Governor's Opening Speech, 2.		
<b>OPHTHALMIC PATIENTS (See "ASYLUMS").</b>		
<b>ORANGE TO MOLONG (See "RAILWAYS").</b>		
<b>ORDER (See "POINTS OF ORDER").</b>		
<b>ORDERLY CLERKS:—</b>		
Return showing number of, employed in Brigade Office, during last twelve months, laid on Table, 334	2	29
<b>ORDERS FOR PAPERS:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. O'Sullivan</i> ) for a return showing what Resolutions for the production of departmental papers, returns, correspondence, &c., have not been attended to, 118; Returns ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order, laid on Table, 191, 223, 257	1	839, 841, 843
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Wall</i> ) for a return showing number made since 1 January, 1886, which have not been complied with, 210; Returns ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order, laid on Table, 257, 334	1	845, 847
<b>ORDERS OF THE DAY:—</b>		
Discharged, 77, 107, 137, 145, 146, 185, 192, 233, 241, 246, 252 (?), 309, 325, 506 (?), 507, 508 (?), 608 (?).		
Of General Business postponed in a bunch, 248, 430, 487.		
Of Government Business postponed in a bunch, 417, 430, 463, 468, 487, 502, 509, 628.		
Postponed after debate, 487.		
Motion Rescinding postponement of, to day other than a sitting day, 585.		
General Business to take precedence of Motions on Fridays, 593.		
<b>ORDNANCE LANDS TRANSFER BILL:—</b>		
Presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , <i>pro forma</i> , 2.		
<b>ORIGINAL GRANTS OF LAND BOUNDARIES BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. S. Farnell</i> ) for leave to bring in, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 40; Order of the Day postponed, 77, 107, 145, 169, 192, 224; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , and committed, 253; Order of the Day postponed, 285, 321, 341, 386, 433, 493.		
<b>O'ROURKE AND McSHARRY (See "RAILWAYS").</b>		
<b>O'SULLIVAN, MR.:—</b>		
MEMBER FOR QUEANBEYAN:—		
Declared guilty of persistent disorder, and removed, by Sergeant-at-Arms, from the Chamber, 221.		
<b>OVERTIME TO OFFICERS (See "CROWN LANDS").</b>		
<b>OYSTERS (See "ROYALTY ON OYSTERS ABOLITION BILL").</b>		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.		PAPERS.			
	VOT.	PAGE.			
<b>P</b>					
PADDINGTON (See "ELECTORAL").					
PARAGUAY, REPUBLIC OF (See "DESPATCHES").					
PARISH ROADS (See "ROADS").					
PARKES (See "RAILWAYS"; also "MUNICIPAL"; also "PUBLIC BUILDINGS"; also "CROWN LANDS").					
PARKES, THE HONORABLE SIR HENRY, G.C.M.G., M.P.:—					
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McEithne</i> ) that House do now adjourn, to call attention to replies given in reference to paragraphs in certain newspapers, commenting on a compromise alleged to have been made by, with his creditors, some of whom, it is alleged, are his colleagues in the present Government,—and negatived, 70.					
Resignation of, as a Member for St. Leonards, reported, and seat declared vacant, 73; issue and return of writ reported, sworn, 87.					
List of purchasers of leases of the Montpellier Estate, laid on Table (not printed), 85.					
Ministerial Statement made by, 123, 252, 264, 364, 404, 451, 501 (2), 613, 641.					
PRIVILEGE:—					
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Garvan</i> ) that Sir Henry Parkes, Colonial Secretary and Premier, having tendered his resignation as a Member, and said resignation having been accepted, this House declines to transact any further business till the Premier occupies his Seat as an elected Member of this House, and negatived, 76.					
Name substituted for Mr. J. P. Abbott on Select Committee, "Teralba Coal-mining Reserve," 585					
PARKES, VARNEY, Esq., M.P.:—					
Resignation of, as Member for Central Cumberland, reported, and seat declared vacant, 311.					
PARKS:—					
PUBLIC:—					
Notification under the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act of the resumption of land for, Albury, laid on Table, 6				5	827
Returns showing subsidies, granted for improvement of, for the year 1887, laid on Table, 35				5	805
Return showing subsidies from the year 1880 to 1887 inclusive, laid on Table, 524				5	807
NATIONAL:—					
Particulars respecting William Ross, late overseer at, laid on Table, 52				5	817
CENTENNIAL:—					
Motion made ( <i>Mr. O'Sullivan</i> ) for all papers, &c, in connection with scheme of, 208.					
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) for papers relating to construction and dedication, 308.					
RESERVE AT KURNELL, BOTANY BAY:—					
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Carruthers</i> ) that immediate steps be taken to secure, adjacent to the place where Captain Cook first landed in Australia, and withdrawn, 232.					
PARLIAMENT (See also "HANSARD"; also "PRIVILEGE"):—					
Opening of the Session, 1.					
Prorogued, 642.					
FRANKING MEMBERS CORRESPONDENCE ON PUBLIC BUSINESS:—					
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Ewing</i> ) that all letters on public business incidental upon the representation in Parliament of an Electorate shall be carried free by post, 24; and negatived, 25.					
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:—					
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Walker</i> ) that one Chamber is all that is necessary for the transaction of the Parliamentary Business—that the Legislative Council is useless and dangerous, and ought to be abolished, and withdrawn, 36.					
PAYMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:—					
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Fletcher</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, to consider the necessary steps to be taken to make provision for, 28; House in Committee, and resolution agreed to, 42.					
SALE OF INTOXICATING DRINK IN THE BUILDINGS:—					
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Thompson</i> ) that the practice of selling and supplying intoxicating drink within the walls of the building should be at once discontinued, and negatived, 59.					
HOUSES OF—STATE HOUSE:—					
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider expediency of bringing in a Bill to appropriate £150,000 from sale of portion of Centennial Park for erecting a State House, to be used as Houses of Parliament, in Macquarie-street, 60; Order of the Day, postponed, 103, 192(2), 252, 568; discharged, 586.					
NEW HOUSES OF:—					
Motion made ( <i>Mr. R. Burdett Smith</i> ) that no further delay take place in the erection of, and by leave withdrawn, 169.					
LIGHTING BUILDINGS WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT:—					
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Thompson</i> ) for all recommendations, tenders, correspondence, &c., in connection with, 103;					
PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH:—					
Letter reported from Executive Commissioner of the Centennial Exhibition, Melbourne, asking for loan of pictures, and resolution passed against sending them, 569.					
PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES ALLOWANCE BILL:—					
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Garrett</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 208; House in Committee, 258; Resolution reported and agreed to, 259; Message from the Governor, 268; read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 268; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported, and report adopted, 520; read 3 <sup>o</sup> passed 548; sent to Council, 549.				1	885
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS:—					
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Sutherland</i> ) for appointment of, as provided for by the Public Works Act of 1888, Committee appointed by Ballot, 508.					
PUBLIC WORKS REFERRED TO:—					
Wharfage accommodation, Woolloomooloo Bay, 640.					
Improvements to the Circular Quay, 640.					
Storage Reservoir at Potts Hill, 640.					
Dredge and plant for Sydney Harbour, 640.					
Second pipe between Potts Hill and Crown-street, 640.					
Improvements to the entrance of the Richmond River, 640.					
Bridges at the Spit, Middle Harbour, 640.					
New Central Police Court, 640.					
Improvements to the entrance of the Clarence River, 641					
Drainage works, Manly, 641.					
Drainage works, North Shore, 641.					
Drainage works for the Western Suburbs, 641.					
Harbour improvements at Newcastle, 641.					

REFERENCES TO THEIR VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>P</b>		
<b>PARNELL, MESSRS. AND MISSES</b> (See "CROWN LANDS").		
<b>PARRAMATTA</b> (See also "BRIDGES") :—		
<b>INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS</b> :—		
Amended Regulations under the Industrial Schools Act of 1866, laid on Table, 155 .....	4	521
<b>GAOL</b> :—		
Notification of resumption, under Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, of land in parish of Field of Mars, required for extension of, laid on Table, 231 .....	4	1227
<b>POLICE MAGISTRATE FOR</b> :—		
Return to Order (Session 1885), laid on Table, 425 .....	2	627
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Frank Farnell</i> ) for Address for papers in connection with appointment of, 429; Returns to Addresses laid on Table, 451 (not printed), 635 .....	3	620
<b>PARRAMATTA CHURCH-STREET AMENDED ALIGNMENT BILL</b> :—		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Hugh Taylor</i> ) for leave to bring in, 302; leave given, presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 308; referred to Select Committee, 314; Report brought up, 348; Order of the Day postponed, 416, 508, 513, 543, 579, 585; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, report adopted, 599; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 602; returned without amendment, 626; Assent reported, 629.	2	1049
<b>PARRAMATTA MUNICIPAL QUARRIES BILL</b> :—		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Hugh Taylor</i> ) for leave to bring in, 302; leave given, presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 308; referred to Select Committee, 314; Report brought up, 348; Order of the Day postponed, 416, 508, 513, 543, 579, 585; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, report adopted, 599; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 601.	2	1055
<b>PARROTT, MAJOR</b> (See "MILITARY").		
<b>PARRY'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASES</b> (See "CROWN LANDS").		
<b>PARTNERSHIP BILL</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 64; Order of the Day postponed, 103, 147, 389; Order of the Day discharged, 507.		
<b>PASSENGER TRAFFIC</b> (See "RAILWAYS").		
<b>PASTORAL LEASES</b> :—		
Return giving particulars of appeals in connection with rents of, not yet dealt with by Minister, laid on Table, 403 .....	5	191
<b>PASTURES AND STOCK PROTECTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Garrett</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 240; Order of the Day for Committee discharged, 309.		
<b>PASTURES AND STOCK PROTECTION BOARDS</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for copies of balance-sheets, 349; Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order laid on Table, 619; Further Return to Order laid on Table, 635 .....	8	599, 635
<b>PATENT FEES</b> (See "ATTORNEY-GENERAL").		
<b>PATENTS</b> (See "INVENTIONS") :—		
<b>OFFICE</b> :—		
Regulations under Patents Act laid on Table, 257, 378 .....	8	1241, 1245
<b>PATENTS LAW AMENDMENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Haynes</i> ) for leave to bring in, 585.		
<b>PATERSON RIVER</b> :—		
<b>CONTRACT FOR BRIDGE OVER</b> :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hurley</i> ) for Select Committee, 404.		
<b>PATHOLOGIST</b> (See "PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL").		
<b>PATIENTS RECEIVED INTO HOSPITALS</b> (See "HOSPITALS").		
<b>PAYMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY</b> (See also "PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES ALLOWANCE BILL") :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Fletcher</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, to consider the necessary steps to be taken to make provision for, 28; House in Committee, and resolution agreed to, 42;		
<b>PEARCE'S CORNER</b> (See "RAILWAYS").		
<b>PEAT'S FERRY ACCIDENT</b> (See "RAILWAYS").		
<b>PENAL ADMINISTRATION</b> :—		
Report respecting the proposed changes in, laid on Table, 52 .....	4	1213
<b>PENRITH</b> (See "RAILWAYS" also "BRIDGES").		
<b>PERMANENT ARTILLERY</b> (See "MILITARY").		
<b>PERMANENT TRUSTEE COMPANY OF NEW SOUTH WALES BILL</b> :—		
Received from Legislative Council, and on motion ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ), read 1 <sup>o</sup> 469; read 2 <sup>o</sup> committed, reported without amendment, report adopted 508; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and returned to Council, 524; Assent reported, 539.		
<b>PERPETUAL TRUSTEE COMPANY BILL</b> :—		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Trickett</i> ) for leave to proceed with, under the 65th Standing Order, 35; received from Legislative Council, read 1 <sup>o</sup> and 2 <sup>o</sup> , 98; Order of the Day postponed, 107, 147, 234, 252, 288; committed, reported with amendments, and report adopted, 342; Order of the Day postponed, 353, 479; read 3 <sup>o</sup> passed and returned to Council with amendments, 505; amendments agreed to 538; Assent reported, 555.		
<b>PERRY'S COMBINATION TRUCK</b> (See "RAILWAYS").		
<b>PEST</b> (See "RABBIT PEST").		
<b>PETERSHAM</b> (See "RAILWAYS").		
<b>PETITIONS</b> (See also "INSOLVENCY") :—		
Sessional Order as to printing of, passed, 12.		
Read by Clerk, 76, 84, 88, 127, 145, 218, 240, 252, 294, 303, 345, 352, 421, 437, 454, 492, 496, 505, 519, 543, 565, 579, 636.		
Referred to Select Committee, 40 <sup>(2)</sup> , 122, 135, 165, 192, 215, 232, 324, 328, 403, 491.		
To be heard in person or by Counsel before Select Committee, 144, 150, 161, 181, 192, 208, 341, 294.		
Weekly Abstract of, Nos. 1 to 37 .....	1	745
<b>PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES INCORPORATION BILL</b> :—		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Sydney Smith</i> ) for leave to bring in, 16; leave given, 23; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 25; referred to Select Committee, 28; Report brought up, 76; motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> , and debate adjourned, 145; motion for 2 <sup>o</sup> negatived, 233.	2	1061
<b>PHEASANT'S CREEK TIN-MINE</b> See ("MINING").		
<b>PITT, MR. GEORGE MATCHAM, JUNIOR</b> (See "CROWN LANDS").		
<b>PITTWATER TRAMWAY AND RAILWAY</b> (See "NORTH SHORE, MANLY, AND PITTWATER TRAMWAY AND RAILWAY BILL").		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.		PAPERS.	
P		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT OR RESORT:—</b>			
Report on Theatres and, laid on Table, 128 .....	8	1209	
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dowel</i> ) that the Government should bring in a Bill to place under proper control; to provide improved construction, so as to insure greater immunity from risk from fire or panic, 129.			
<b>POINTS OF ORDER (See also "SPEAKER") :—</b>			
Arising in the House, 24, 42, 156, 192, 224, 252, 259, 315, 426, 433, 455, 574, 579, 587, 599, 635.			
Reported from Committee of Supply, 433 <sup>(2)</sup> , 452.			
<b>POLICE (See also "ELECTORAL") :—</b>			
Correspondence respecting duties of, laid on Table, 82 .....	4	1211	
Report of Department for 1887, laid on Table, 257 .....	4	1203	
<b>WILLIAM STAFFORD, EX-SERGEANT :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. O'Sullivan</i> ) for Papers respecting dismissal of, 338; Return to Order, laid on Table, 352 .....	4	1215	
Petition presented ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ), from William Stafford, in reference to dismissal of, 425 .....	4	1221	
<b>POLICE MAGISTRATE (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE").</b>			
<b>POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT (See "VOTE OF CENSURE").</b>			
<b>POLL-TAX (See "CHINESE").</b>			
<b>POOLE, MR. AND MRS. (See "CROWN LANDS").</b>			
<b>POOR OF SYDNEY. RELIEF TO (See "CENTENARY OF THE COLONY"; also "SICK POOR OF THE METROPOLIS").</b>			
<b>POPULATION (See also "STATISTICS") :—</b>			
Return showing estimated on 31 December, 1887, of New South Wales and Victoria respectively, laid on Table, 352 .....	7	1393	
<b>POSTAL :—</b>			
Thirty-second Annual Report of the Postmaster-General, being for 1886, laid on Table, 6 .....	4	783	
Thirty-third Annual Report of the Postmaster-General, being for 1887, laid on Table, 635 .....	4	881	
<b>FRANKING MEMBERS' CORRESPONDENCE ON PUBLIC BUSINESS :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Ewing</i> ) that all letters on public business incidental upon the representation in Parliament of an Electorate shall be carried free by post, 24, and negatived, 25.			
<b>LETTER-SORTERS AND LETTER-CARRIERS :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Frank Smith</i> ) for a return showing the number of sorters appointed in General Post Office during two years, with names, dates of appointment, and salaries, also number of carriers who have received promotion during same period, 77; Return to Order laid on Table, 128 .....	4	981	
<b>FUTURE MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AUSTRALIA, VIA SUEZ :—</b>			
Further Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 252, 341 .....	4	1037-1081	
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Roberts</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider resolutions, 356; Message from Governor recommending, 355; Order of the Day postponed, 361; House in Committee, Resolutions reported, 365; agreed to, 366.	4	1109	
<b>CONFERENCE :—</b>			
Proceedings of, held in Sydney in January, 1888, laid on Table, 252 .....	4	883	
<b>POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McElhone</i> ) for imposition of, amendment moved and negatived, 303; Original Question negatived, 304.			
<b>CORRESPONDENCE, RECORD, AND MAIL BRANCHES, GENERAL POST OFFICE :—</b>			
Return showing names and length of service of Clerks employed in, laid on Table, 324 .....	4	979	
<b>TRANSIT CHARGES ON MAILES THROUGH FRANCE AND ITALY :—</b>			
Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 341 .....	4	1111	
<b>FORMATION OF STREET NORTH OF THE GENERAL POST OFFICE :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) for plan showing the proposed new street, with Mr. Dibbs' proposed amendment, 454; Return to Order laid on Table ( <i>as an Exhibit only</i> ), 602 .....	4	1125	
Correspondence and papers laid on Table, 484 .....	4	1141	
Message from Governor, 383; Motion made ( <i>Mr. Roberts</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider Resolutions, 390; Order of the Day postponed, 410; House in Committee, 416, 479, 484, 487.			
<b>CORRESPONDENCE RE-DIRECTED FOR MEMBERS :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Chanter</i> ) for no further charge to be made on, and the motion not having been put at 7 o'clock, Government Business took precedence, 433.			
<b>POSTPONEMENTS RESCINDED :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) in reference to business fixed for other than a sitting day, 585.			
<b>POTS' HILL (See "WATER SUPPLY") (See also "PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS").</b>			
<b>PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY (See "MEDICINE AND SURGERY").</b>			
<b>PRECEDENCE OF BUSINESS (See "BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE").</b>			
<b>PREFERENTIAL CLAIMS FOR RENT BILL :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Wall</i> ) for leave to bring in, 76.			
<b>PRE-LEASE (See "CROWN LANDS").</b>			
<b>PREMISES RENTED BY THE GOVERNMENT :—</b>			
Further Return to Order ( <i>Second Session, 1887</i> ), laid on Table, 191 .....	8	1249	
<b>PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY AT MACLEAN :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McFarlane</i> ) for a Select Committee to inquire into claims of Messrs. J. Macdonald, F. Mackenzie, and D. Shearer, to be reinstated as trustees, 71; Petition presented on 11th May, 1887, referred, 122.			
Petition from Moderator of the General Assembly, for leave to be represented before the Select Committee, presented, 128 .....	8	1255	
<b>PRESERVATION OF FISH (See "INLAND WATERS FISHERIES BILL").</b>			
<b>PREVIOUS QUESTION :—</b>			
Moved and negatived, 165.			
<b>PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hassall</i> ) for all correspondence between the University and W. C. Wilkinson, Esq., M.P., relative to appointment of Pathologist or Physician to, 231; Return to Order laid on Table, 257 .....	4	775	
<b>PRINTING OFFICE (See "GOVERNMENT").</b>			
<b>PRISONS (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE").</b>			
<b>PRIVATE BARS IN PUBLIC HOUSES :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Henson</i> ) that the system of, is an evil the Government should at once take steps to suppress; Previous Question moved and negatived, 165.			
<b>PRIVATE BILLS :—</b>			
Vote of Chairman of Select Committee on, Sessional Order passed, 11.			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Barbour</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider the question of remuneration to Members attending on Select Committees, 608.			

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>P</b>		
<b>PRIVILEGE :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Garvan</i> ) that Sir Henry Parkes, Colonial Secretary and Premier, having tendered his resignation as a Member, and said resignation having been accepted, this House declines to transact any further business till the Premier occupies his Seat as an elected Member of this House, and negatived, 76.		
Letter from Mr. Thomas Robertson, apologising for having interrupted the proceedings of the House by interjection, and apology accepted, 79.		
<b>REMOVAL OF RECORDS FROM CUSTODY OF THE CLERK :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Foster</i> ) that the Honorable Member for the Hume, Mr. Lyne, has been guilty of contempt in keeping papers laid on Table of the House in his own custody and out of custody of the Clerk, and that he be required to leave them in such custody, as required by Standing Order, documents returned, and motion by leave withdrawn, 53.		
<b>SEAT OF THE HONORABLE BERNHARD RINGROSE WISE, ESQUIRE :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) to refer to Committee of Elections and Qualifications whether Mr. Wise, one of the Members for South Sydney, has not, since his election, accepted an office of emolument in having accepted a fee of fifty-five guineas from the Commissioner for Railways, in contravention of the 25th section of the Constitution Act, 53; Report brought up, 55	1	908
<b>SEAT OF JOHN HAYNES, ESQUIRE :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Melville</i> ) that it be referred to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications to report whether, by reason of his becoming a bankrupt or an insolvent debtor, has not and is not now vacant, and negatived, 145.		
<b>SEAT OF JOSEPH MITCHELL, ESQUIRE :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) to refer to Elections and Qualifications Committee the question as to corrupt practices at the last Election, and negatived, 548.		
<b>SLATTERY v. YOUNG :—</b>		
Speaker acquaints House of receipt of letter from Mr. Hourigan, Solicitor, asking him to name a Solicitor to accept on his behalf, service of a Writ issued at the instance of Mr. T. M. Slattery against him for his action in causing Mr. Slattery to be removed from the Chamber; letter read by Clerk, motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) that Mr. Speaker have leave to appear and plead, that Crown Solicitor be instructed to accept service of Writ, and that Attorney-General defend the action, 228.		
<b>NOTICE OF MOTION TO RESCIND APPOINTMENT OF MR. SPEAKER :—</b>		
Mr. Speaker ruled that motion submitted by Sir Henry Parkes, "That notice be not entered on the Votes and Proceedings, could not be moved as, 252.		
<b>GARRETT v. DIBBS :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) That the Crown Solicitor be instructed to defend the action of, in the interest of the Privileges of this House, and negatived, 326.		
<b>SPEECH MADE BY MR. HAYNES :—</b>		
Mr. Melville brought under notice a statement in a speech reported in the <i>Australian Star</i> , and moved that it be read by Clerk, 364; statement read by the Clerk, and Motion made ( <i>Mr. Melville</i> ) censuring Mr. Haynes, and negatived, 365.		
<b>DISCHARGE OF MEMBER FROM CUSTODY OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS :—</b>		
Motions made in reference to Mr. McElhone. Hon. Member admitted to the Bar to make explanation and apologise, and discharge authorized. Speaker directed Sergeant-at-Arms accordingly, 435, 436.		
<b>PRODUCTION (See "STATISTICS").</b>		
<b>PRODUCTION OF WINES (See "WINES").</b>		
<b>PEO FORMA BILL :—</b>		
Ordinance Lands Transfer Bill, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 2.		
<b>PROGRESS OF THE COLONY (See "STATISTICS").</b>		
<b>PROPERTY TAX BILL :—</b>		
Message from Governor, 234; Resolution reported from Ways and Means and agreed to; Ordered ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ), founded on Resolution of Ways and Means presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 561; Point of Order as to whether Bill was properly before the House, ruled against by Mr. Speaker, read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, 574; further considered in Committee, 595.	3	839
Petition presented from Banking Companies in opposition to, 586	3	841
<b>PROPOSED NEW STANDING ORDERS (See "STANDING ORDERS").</b>		
<b>PROROGATION SPEECH :—</b>		
Delivered by Governor, 643.		
<b>PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE COMPULSORY CLAUSE OF THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT :—</b>		
Information respecting, laid on Table, 437	4	501
<b>PROSPECT DAM :—</b>		
Reports of Messrs. Bishop, Whitton, and Bennett, C.Es., on, laid on Table, 529	5	849
<b>PROSPECTING FOR GOLD AND OTHER MINERALS (See "MINING").</b>		
<b>PRUEN, REGINA v. (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE").</b>		
<b>PUBLIC AMUSEMENT HALLS (See "PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT OR RESORT").</b>		
<b>PUBLIC BUILDINGS :—</b>		
<b>TOWNS OF FORBES AND PARKES :—</b>		
Return showing expenditure on, laid on Table, 578	8	1305
<b>PUBLIC CHARITIES (See "CHARITIES").</b>		
<b>PUBLIC HOUSES (See "LICENSING ACT").</b>		
<b>PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT (See "EDUCATION").</b>		
<b>PUBLIC LANDS BILL (See "CROWN LANDS BILL").</b>		
<b>PUBLIC PARKS (See "PARKS").</b>		
<b>PUBLIC PARKS ACT :—</b>		
Proclamation under, extinguishing as a public highway part of the St. Leonards Recreation Reserve, laid on Table, 6	5	811
<b>PUBLIC PURPOSES (See "CROWN LANDS").</b>		
<b>PUBLIC SCHOOL (See "EDUCATION").</b>		
<b>PUBLIC TANKS AND WELLS :—</b>		
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Waddell</i> ) that so much of the Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order ( <i>Session 1883-4</i> ) laid on Table on 19 November, 1884, as relatives to Gulatheru and Boggy Creek, be printed, 174	8	49
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Waddell</i> ) for all papers, minutes, and reports in reference to complaints of officers of the Mines Department against Mr. Bennett, Commissioner and Engineer for Roads, respecting, and all correspondence respecting loss and inconvenience through works of, being divided between the Works and Mines Departments, 174; Return to Order, laid on Table, 252	8	671
<b>DAYS DALE :—</b>		
Notification of Resumption of land for, laid on Table, 145	8	951

REFERENCES TO THE VOICES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>P</b>		
<b>PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Dr. Wilkinson</i> ) for leave to bring in, 361.		
<b>PUBLIC WHARF</b> (See "WHARVES")		
<b>PUBLIC WORKS</b> (See also "HOSPITALS"; also "PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS").		
<b>PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Sutherland</i> ) for appointment of, as provided under Public Works Act of 1888, appointed by Ballot, 508.		
<b>PUBLIC WORKS BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Purkes</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 52; House in Committee, and Resolution agreed to, 115; Message from Governor, 135; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 150; Order of the Day, postponed, 229; motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> , and debate adjourned, 259; resumed, read 2 <sup>o</sup> , and committed, 264; further considered in Committee, 277; further considered in Committee, reported and Report adopted, 281; Order of the Day, postponed, 309, 314, 335, 338, 365; recommitted, reported with further amendments, report adopted, 373; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, sent to Council, 380; returned with amendments, 442; amendments agreed to (including an amendment in the Title) and message to Council, 463; assent reported, 492.	8	1251
<b>PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BILL:—</b>		
Ordered ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ), founded on Resolution of Ways and Means, No. 13; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 628; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with an amendment and report adopted, read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 640; returned without amendment, 642; assented to in Legislative Council Chamber, 642.		
<b>PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT</b> (See also "CIVIL SERVICE"):—		
<b>TENDERS CALLED FOR, BY:—</b>		
Return to Order ( <i>Second Session, 1887</i> ), laid on Table, 6	6	707
<b>PURCHASE BY THE GOVERNMENT:—</b>		
<b>OF LAND ADJOINING THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S WHARF:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Melville</i> ) for a Select Committee to inquire into, Committee appointed by Ballot, 30. Report brought up, 305	3	917
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) for an Address to the Governor, that the evidence taken discloses injudicious and unsatisfactory administration by the Government, and that the amount paid was in excess of its value, 329.		
Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, and referred to Select Committee, 51	3	1011
<b>AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PROPERTY:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Trickett</i> ) for all claims, correspondence, valuations, &c., connected with, 136;		
Return to Order, laid on Table, 191	3	1013
<b>PRECEDENCE OF NOTICE OF MOTION:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) for, 328.		
<b>IRON AND STEEL RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY MATERIALS:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Fletcher</i> ) for return showing particulars of, 479.		
<b>PURFLEET</b> (See "ROADS").		
<b>Q</b>		
<b>QUARANTINE STATION:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Lyne</i> ) for all papers, letters, &c., in reference to removal of, at North Head, 241;		
Return to Order, laid on Table, 263	2	241
Motion made ( <i>Mr. See</i> ) for papers, &c., in reference to removal of, 573.		
<b>QUARRIES</b> (See "PARRAMATTA MUNICIPAL QUARRIES BILL"; also "STATE QUARRIES").		
<b>QUEANBEYAN</b> (See "STAMP DUTIES ACT").		
<b>QUEEN, HER MAJESTY THE</b> (See "ADDRESS").		
<b>"QUESTION BE NOW PUT":—</b>		
Motion made, and passed, 24 <sup>(?)</sup> , 156, 220, 221, 222, 468, 485.		
Do. and withdrawn, 156-7.		
Do. and negatived, 493, 530.		
Do. and Teller's List showing less than forty members in favour of, 463.		
Ruling of Mr. Speaker that when there are no voices for the Nocs, having satisfied himself that forty members are present, it is not necessary to take a division, 24; dissent from ruling moved ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) and negatived, 25.		
<b>QUESTIONS:—</b>		
<b>AND ANSWERS:—</b>		
Sessional Order passed, 10.		



## Q

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:—

- ADATTOIRS:—**  
Removal of, from Glebe Island, 7, 14.  
Leasing of Glebe Island, 206.  
Condition and Management of, 213.  
Dismissal of Mr. Read from Glebe Island, 333.
- ABERDEEN:—**  
Bridge over Hunter at, 559.
- ADIGAIL, THE HON. FRANCIS, M.P.:—**  
Ownership of land near Pittwater Tramway, 155.  
Sleeping-car for accommodation of, 402.
- ABORIGINES:—**  
Occupancy of Moira Forest Reserve by, 122.  
River Murray, 285.  
La Perouse, 591.
- ACCIDENT:—**  
Railway, at Pent's Ferry, 74, 118, 265, 276, 632.  
To s.s. "Alhambra," 564.
- ACCOUNTS, PUBLIC (See "FINANCE")**
- ADAMINABY:—** Recreation Reserve, 96.
- ADDISON, MR., STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE:—**  
Complaints against, 167.  
Cases dealt with by, at one sitting, 173.
- ADELAIDE:—** Jubilee Exhibition, 94, 133, 134, 190, 262, 495.
- ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE:—**  
Nominations to the Magistracy, 8(2), 21, 57.  
Licensing Magistrates acting on Magisterial Bench, 69, 163.  
Stipendiary and Deputy Stipendiary Magistrates, 167, 173, 190, 215, 331.  
Regulations for admission to the Bar, 8.  
Regina v. Pruett, 8, 79.  
Mount Rennie convicts, 28.  
District Court Bailiff's, 45.  
Sheriff's Bailiffs mileage charges, 209.  
Trials in District Courts, 133.  
Wilkinson's Australian Magistrate, 45.  
Jurors, District Court, Cooma, 68.  
Employment by the Government of—  
Hon. E. Barton, M.L.C., 80.  
Dr. Sly, 101(2), 110.  
Sheriff's Officers, 83.  
Court of Quarter Sessions, Bombala, 223, 256.  
Do. Muswellbrook and Singleton, 218.  
Court of Petty Sessions, Manly, 88.  
Charge for Subpoenas, 110.  
The Attorney-General, 51, 73, 110, 141, 245.  
Supreme Court Appeals Act, 117.  
Prosecutions before Juries, 139.  
Release of Prisoners, Centenary Celebration, 164.  
Sentence passed on T. B. Giles, 227.  
Fees paid to Mr. John Armstrong, Barrister-at-Law, 255, 262.  
Quarter Sessions, Lock-up, and Gaol for Bombala, 256.  
Case of J. A. H. Poulton, 265, 377, 384.  
Mr. Manning, Coroner at Ryde, 270.  
Commission of the Peace, 292.  
Alteration in system of summoning Jury List, 312.  
Court-house, Lawrence—Court-house, Maclean, 312.  
Supersedeas to Bankrupt Justices of the Peace, 319.  
Decree re Stephen v. Erwin, 332, 511.  
Case of Queen v. Bowler, 334.  
Furniture for Court-house, Narrabri, 339.  
Magistrates, Young District, 341.  
Prisoner Holt, 360.  
Captain's Flat, Site for Police Court, 367.  
Commissioner for Affidavits, Moama, 367.  
Court-house, Silverton, 372.  
Body, Mr. John E., Cooma, 387.  
Court-house, Redfern, 413.  
Court of Petty Sessions, Leichhardt, 413.  
Police Magistrate at Parramatta, appointment of, 420.  
Clerk of Petty Sessions, Murrumburrah, 436.  
Case of Dorn v. Dorn, 436.  
Visiting Magistrate, Norfolk Island, 436.  
Fees of Clerk of Petty Sessions, 449.  
Prisoner Healy, 472.  
Mr. William Thomas, J.P., of Forbes, 541.  
Mr. Giles, P.M., Bombala, 556, 578.  
Case tried before Police Magistrate at Lismore, 575.  
Court-house, Wilcannia, 577(2).  
Cost of Law Suits in which Crown is successful, 598.  
Bench of Magistrates, Michelago, 613.
- ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND LIQUORS:—** Bill dealing with, 34.
- ADVERTISING:—** On Tram-motors, 97.
- AGENT-GENERAL:—** Appointment of, 401.

## QUESTIONS—(continued):—

- AGRICULTURAL (See also "FARM PRODUCE")**  
Show Grounds, Queanbeyan, 56.  
Centennial Show, 164.  
Resources of various districts, 458.  
Societies, 371, 459.  
Model Farms, 48, 63.  
Schools and Model Farms, 267.
- AHERN, MR. JOHN:—**  
Tenders for contract for Cast-iron Syphon, George-street West, 606.
- AIRRY, CAPTAIN H. P.:—** Promotion of, to rank of Brevet-Major, 189.
- ALBURY (See also "CROWN LANDS"):—**  
Lands Office, 419.  
Water Supply Railway Station, 581.
- ALEXANDRIA:—**  
Measles and Typhoid Fever in, 111.  
Drainage of Borough, 412.  
Public School Accommodation, 591.
- "ALHAMBRA" S.S.:—**  
Accident to and loss of, 564.
- ALT-STREET, ASHFIELD (See "RAILWAYS")**
- ALLEN, MR. W. J., M.J.A.:—**  
Railway Fares of Ladies accompanying to Bourke, 612.
- AMMUNITION (See "MILITARY")**
- ANALYST, GOVERNMENT:—** Appointment of Mr. Hamlet, 34.
- APPEALS:—** Determined under Supreme Court Appeals Act, 117.
- AQUARIUMS:—** Bondi, Cogee, and Manly, 533, 553.
- ARBITRATION CASE:—**  
Commissioner for Railways v. The Hon. John Smith, 51, 80, 96, 102.  
McSharry v. Commissioner for Railways, 37, 96, 319.  
The Hon. S. Charles, M.L.C., v. Commissioner for Railways, 101(2), 110.
- ARDILL, MR. JOHN ROCHE:—** Case of, 395.
- ARMIDALE:—** Centennial Celebration, 629.
- ARMOUR PLATE:—** For Defence Works, 205.
- ARMSTRONG, MR. JOHN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW:—** Fees paid to, 255, 262.
- ARNcliffe:—**  
Public School, 134.  
Park, 572.
- ARNHEIM AND MATHESON, MESSRS.:—** Tin Lease of, Silverton, 142.
- ASHFIELD:—**  
And Drutt Town Tramway, 57.  
Sub-way at Alt-street, 275.
- ASHFIELD STATION:—** Train arrangements, 344.
- ASSAYER:—** Government, and Assistant Assayer, 34.
- ASSAYS (See "MINING")**
- ASSEMBLY:—**  
Electric Light in the Chamber, 32, 39, 68.  
Hour of Meeting, 207.  
Payment of Members of, 256.
- ASSISTANT EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, TREASURY:—** Application for position of, 473.
- ASSIGNERS OFFICIAL:—**  
Alleged misconduct of, 613.
- ASSOCIATION CHICKEN GROUND:—** Trustees of, 447, 518, 541, 569, 589.
- ASSURANCE FUND:—** Real Property Act, 179, 207, 261, 305, 341, 459.
- ASYLUMS:—**  
Reports as to management of Government, 7.  
Dismissal of Warder Nagle, 21.  
Newington, Inquiry, 240, 290.  
Newington and Parramatta, 337.  
For Insane, Parramatta North, 343, 521.
- ATHENEUM AT WILCANNIA:—** Subsidy to, 364.
- ATTENDANCE OFFICERS (See "EDUCATION")**
- ATTORNEY-GENERAL:—**  
Fees received by, for appearing in Crown Cases, 51, 73, 245.  
Patent Fees received by each, since Responsible Government, 110, 141.  
Acting Secretary to, 558.
- AUBURN:—**  
Crossing at Station, 313.  
Park Road Trust, 424.
- AUDIT DEPARTMENT:—** Promotions in, 183.
- AUGER DRILLS:—** Amount due for use of, 201.
- AUSTRALASIAN STREAM NAVIGATION COMPANY:—**  
Purchase of Wharf by the Government, 8.  
Rumoured purchase of Works, Pymont, by the Government, 8.  
Purchase of land between Wharf and Dawes Point, by the Government, 56.

Q

QUESTIONS—(continued):—

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY:—Road through Land at Warrah, 167.  
 AUSTRALIAN GASLIGHT COMPANY:—Incorporation of, 106.  
 "AUSTRALIAN MAGISTRATE":—Supply of, to Benches, 45.  
 BACON DUTY (See "CUSTOMS")  
 BAILIFFS:—  
 Of District Courts, 45.  
 Mileage Rates charged by Sheriff's, 209.  
 BALBRANALD (See "CROWN LANDS," also "RABBIT PEST")  
 BALIS'S SELECTIONS (See "CROWN LANDS")  
 BANK PASS BOOKS:—Transmission of, by post, 184.  
 BANKERS:—Business of, 400.  
 BANKRUPTCY ACT:—Moneys in the hand of Government, 471.  
 BANQUET:—Centennial, 256.  
 BAR, THE:—Regulations for admission to, 8.  
 BARCOM GLEN ESTATE:—Resumption of portion of, 127.  
 BARLING MR.:—Length of service of, 142.  
 BARRABA (See also "ROADS"):—  
 Temporary Common, 167.  
 BARRINGUN:—Rabbit-proof Fencing between Bourke and, 218.  
 BARTON, Mr. G. B., (See "Official History of New South Wales.")  
 BARTON, THE HON. EDMUND, M.L.C.:—Employment of, by the Government, to prosecute, 80.  
 BARWON:—Bridge over at Brewarrina, 403.  
 BATE'S SELECTION (See "CROWN LANDS")  
 BATHURST (See also "RAILWAYS")  
 Railway Station—Over-bridge, 15.  
 Do Hay Loading Stage, 81.  
 Do Payment of Wages by Stationmaster, 394.  
 Railway to Bourke, 535, 564.  
 Embankment near Railway Bridge, 81.  
 Officers of District Engineer's Staff, 271.  
 New Gaol at, 271.  
 Burr, Destruction of, 272.  
 Employés in Railway Workshops, 290, 428.  
 Railway Workshops, 618.  
 BEDLAM CREEK (See "BRIDGES")  
 BEER:—Duties paid on, 31.  
 BEGA-EDEN RAILWAY:—Plans and books of reference, 332.  
 BELABULA (See "ROADS")  
 BELAR CREEK:—Road, parish of Deringullen, 168, 340.  
 BELL, SUB-INSPECTOR (See "POLICE")  
 BELMORE:—Recreation Ground, 292.  
 BELMORE PARK:—Tramway crossings, 110.  
 BELTREES STATION:—Selections made on, 384.  
 BENEVOLENT ASYLUM:—Site for, Parramatta North, 343.  
 BETTING SWEEPS:—And "Consultations," 218.  
 BILLIARD LICENSE:—  
 William Spangenberg's application for, 38 (2).  
 District of Marrickville, 270.  
 BINGERA:—Crown Lands Sale at, 235.  
 BLACKFRIAR'S ESTATE:—Condition of streets and lanes, 427.  
 BIRTHS:—District Registrars of, 411.  
 BLACK, MR. JOHN:—Property resumed on Homebush-Waratah line, 523.  
 BLAYNEY:—Railway Station, 332.  
 BLOXSONE, MR. REGINALD:—Appointment of as Secretary Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, 368.  
 BLUE METAL:—Railway haulage rate, from Emu Plains, 47.  
 BOARDS OF INQUIRY:—  
 Statistics of, 205.  
 Collieries, 493.  
 Phylloxera, 490.  
 BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS:—Appointment of, 536.  
 BOATS:—For Richmond River, 292.  
 BODY, MR. JOHN E.:—Appointment of, to Licensing Court, Cooma, 387.  
 BOGAN RIVER:—Road from Narramine, 51.  
 BOLTON MR. JOSEPH:—Complaint against Mr. W. H. Margil, 607.  
 BOMBALA:—  
 Court of Quarter Sessions, 223, 256.  
 Lock-up Gaol, 256.  
 Mr. Giles, P.M., 556, 578.  
 BONDI:—  
 Sewer, 126, 154.  
 Foreshores of, 134.  
 Aquarium, 533, 553.  
 BONDED WAREHOUSES:—Kerosene Oil, &c., in, 491.  
 BORE (See "WATER SUPPLY")  
 BOREE TO PARKES (See "ROADS")  
 BORENOBE:—  
 Railway Goods Traffic, 559.  
 Railway *via*, 597.  
 BORING OPERATIONS:—Clarence Siding, 498.

QUESTIONS—(continued):—

BOTANY:—  
 Nuisance of Seaweed at, 32, 70, 333, 412.  
 Professor of, and Lectures on, 94.  
 Celebration of the Centenary of the Colony at, 117.  
 Public Wharves, 411.  
 Lighting Road, 412.  
 Road, Tram-line, 413.  
 Road, 474.  
 BOURKE (See also "CROWN LANDS," also "RABBIT PEST") :—  
 Prisoners in gaol, 31.  
 Customs duties collected at, 38.  
 Court-house, 56.  
 Disease in Stock in district, 81.  
 Railway Goods Charges to Byrock and, 195.  
 Post and Telegraph Office, 39, 215, 498.  
 Rabbit-proof Fencing between Barrington and, 218.  
 Town Common, 284.  
 Railway from Bathurst, 564.  
 Telegraph to Wanaaring, 541.  
 Erection of Wharf, 598.  
 BOTCHER AND PARTY (See "MINING")  
 BOWLER, QUEEN v. (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE")  
 BOWRAL:—Railway Station, 472, 558.  
 BOXING MATCHES:—Suppression of, 312.  
 BOYS REFORMATORY:—Establishment of, 28, 331.  
 BRADLEY'S HEAD:—Resumption of Land near, 14.  
 BRAIDWOOD:—Post and Telegraph Master at, 473.  
 BRAINE, ALFRED:—Timber Inspector, Cooma Railway, 125.  
 BRAKES:—Railway, 74, 388, 632.  
 BRASS FITTINGS:—For Water Supply purposes, 218.  
 BREWARRINA:—  
 Customs Duties collected at, 38.  
 Bridge over Barwon at, 403.  
 BRIDGES:—  
 Roads and, in Electorate of The Richmond, 21.  
 Iron Cove, 21, 424, 460.  
 Middle Harbour, at the Spit, 27.  
 River Murray, at Mulwala, 27, 275.  
 Over Upper Murray, 34, 275, 301.  
 Turon River, at Wallaby Rock, 48.  
 Iron for, Roads Department, 62, 213.  
 Dilga Creek, Road Cumnock to Baldary, 62.  
 Eugowra Creek, 118.  
 Moama, over Murray River, 122, 290, 364.  
 Mangrove Creek, Hawkesbury River, 149.  
 On Road Menindie to Kinchega, 154.  
 Wyong Creek, Bedlam Creek, 262.  
 Hunter River, at Hillsborough, 275.  
 Do at Aberdeen, 559.  
 Hawkesbury Railway, 284, 293, 307, 319, 331, 337, 355, 359, 533.  
 Duck River, 291.  
 Darling at Wilcannia, 311, 528.  
 Tarban Creek, 313.  
 Over Barwon at Brewarrina, 403.  
 Parramatta River, 424.  
 Iron, Cost of, 432.  
 Narandera, 513.  
 Castlereagh River, 611.  
 BRIGADE OFFICE (See "MILITARY.")  
 BROKEN HILL:—  
 Height above sea level, 163.  
 Post and Telegraph Offices at, 266, 428.  
 BROWN, MR. JOHN (See "CROWN LANDS")  
 BROWN, MR. H. H., M.P.:—Horses purchased from by Telegraph Department, 271, 459, 512.  
 BROWN, MR. THOMAS (See "CROWN LANDS")  
 BRUSH CARBONS:—Supply of, 46.  
 BRUSHGROVE:—Trustees for Recreation Reserve at, 121.  
 BULGA ROAD:—Alienation of Reserve on Stock Road, 139, 163, 251.  
 "BULLETIN, THE":—Alleged prohibition of, in the Barracks, 56.  
 BULLI COLLIERY:—  
 Report on Disaster at, 7.  
 Opinion of Attorney-General, *re* Explosion, 33.  
 BUNGAREE NOON:—Proposed Lighthouse on, 93.  
 BUOY:—Off Dobroyd Point, 134.  
 BURADOO:—Platform, 518.  
 BURGLARIES:—In Western Suburbs, 618.  
 BURRABOGIE RUN:—Rent fixed, 84.  
 BURBAWONG RUN:—Destruction of Timber on, 52.  
 BUTTER DUTY (See "CUSTOMS")  
 BUTTERN:—Sale of, 542.  
 BYROCK:—  
 Water Supply, 38.  
 Town Common, 38, 195.  
 Road to Gongolgan, 183, 279.  
 Railway Goods Charges to Bourke and, 195.

## Q

- QUESTIONS—(continued):—**  
**CABLE COMMUNICATION** (See "TELEGRAPHS.")  
**CAMPBELL MR. JAMES LANG:**—Acting Secretary to Attorney-General, 558.  
**CAMPERDOWN:**—Application of Municipal Council to borrow, 189, 205.  
**CANNELL, MR. E.:**—Contract for Road near Stone Quarry Creek Crossing, 105.  
**CANTRY VALE PLATFORM:**—Officer in charge at, 313.  
**CANOWINDRA:**—Travelling Stock Reserve on Eugowra Road, 179.  
**CAPITATION ALLOWANCE** (See "VOLUNTEERS")  
**CAPTAIN'S FLAT:**—  
 Village Reserve at, 47, 279.  
 Purchase of Land at, 154.  
 Mineral Leases at, 155, 280, 291, 367.  
 Site for Police Court, 367.  
 Business Licenses, 607.  
**CARCOAR:**—Road to Mount Macquarie, 34.  
**CARTAGE:**—Wool Produce, &c., from Darling Harbour, 546.  
**CARELESS USE OF FIRE:**—Prosecutions and convictions under, Act, 331.  
**CARGO** (See also "CROWN LANDS") :—  
 Land sale at Cheeseman's Creek and, 218.  
**CARRINGTON GROUNDS:**—Betting and gambling at, 348.  
**CABS** (See "TRAMWAYS")  
**CARVER, MR. NICHOLAS P.:**—Railway Surveyor, 96.  
**CASINO:**—  
 Payment of the Unemployed by Council, 75.  
 Prison Labour in Gaol, 490.  
 Land Board, 497.  
**CASSILIS:**—  
 Railway Extension beyond, 70.  
 Railway Trial Survey from Singleton, *via* Jerry's Plains, 448.  
 Railway from Muswellbrook, 556, 559.  
**CASINGS** (See "HARBOUR AND RIVERS DEPARTMENT NEWCASTLE")  
**CASTLEREAGH RIVER:**—Bridge over, 611.  
**CASUAL LABOUR BOARD:**—  
 Particulars of, 33.  
 Expenditure of, &c., 125.  
**CATTLE:**—Regulations respecting, sent from New South Wales to Victoria, 180.  
**CATTLE TRUCKS** (See "RAILWAYS")  
**CAVALRY CORPS:**—Uniforms, &c., for Country, 497.  
**CAVANOGH, FREDERICK:**—Appointment to the Railway Department, 428.  
**CEMETERIES:**—  
 Devonshire-street, 84, 101.  
 Rookwood and Waverley, C.E. Chaplains, 141.  
 Presbyterian, Liverpool, 227, 235.  
**CENTENARY OF THE COLONY** (See also "MELBOURNE EXHIBITION") :—  
 Celebration at Botany, 117.  
 Competition in Designs for State House, 155.  
 Release of Prisoners, 164.  
 Agricultural Show, 164.  
 Banquet, 256.  
 Relief to Poor of Sydney, 291.  
 Medals for Commissioners, 301.  
 Authority for payment of cost of State House, 355.  
 State House, Erection of, 383.  
 Celebrations, 424.  
 Railway Return Tickets issued in connection with Exhibition, 448.  
 Armidale Celebration, 529.  
**CENTENNIAL** (See "CENTENARY OF THE COLONY")  
**CENTENNIAL PARK:**—  
 Land taken from Sydney Common, 300.  
 Amount paid in connection with, 352.  
 Gateways to Borough of Waverley, 478.  
**CENTRAL POLICE OFFICE:**—Officers in, 223.  
**CHANGING-PLACES** (See "RAILWAYS")  
**"CHANGSHA," S.S.:**—Illegal landing of Chinese from, 395.  
**CHAPLAINS:**—Church of England, Rookwood and Waverley Cemeteries, 141.  
**CHEESE DUTY** (See "CUSTOMS")  
**CHEESMAN'S CREEK:**—Land Sale at Cargo and, 218.  
**CHICKEN CHOLERA** (See "RABBIT PEST")  
**CHINESE:**—  
 Employment on Relief Works, 16.  
 Restriction of Immigration, 20.  
 Naturalization of, 68.  
 Visit of Commissioners, 95.  
 Tram Time-tables in language, 333.  
 Fine for illegally landing from s.s. "Changsha," 395.  
**CHLOROFORM:**—Deaths while under influence of, 270.  
**CHRISTMAS DAY:**—Opening public-houses on, 227.
- QUESTIONS—(continued):—**  
**CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS DEDICATION BILL:**—Introduction of, 33.  
**CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS:**—  
 Introduction of Bill for Mining on, 313, 377.  
 Dedication Bill, 557.  
**CIRCULAR QUAY:**—  
 Extension of Railway to, 178.  
 Quit-rent on Cunninghame's Grant, 184.  
 Wood-paving, 301.  
 Mr. Norman Selve, Improvements at, 388.  
**CITY:**—Railway from Redfern into, 512.  
**CIVIL SERVICE:**—  
 Department of Public Works, 13, 142.  
 Department of Lands, 13.  
 Department of Mines, 21, 33.  
 Department of Audit, 183.  
 Superannuation Fund, 38.  
 Registrar-General's Department, 63.  
 Customs Department, 75, 110, 143.  
 Telegraph Department, 111, 529.  
 Salaries of Clerks of Petty Sessions, 134, 235, 474.  
 Regulation fixing Hours of Attendance, 149.  
 Mr. Thomson, Chief Inspector of Accounts, 153.  
 Clerks in Roads Department, 168.  
 Mr. Macarthur, late P.M., Corowa, 180.  
 Comparative Statement of Salaries and Wages, 207.  
 Deductions from Salaries of, 223, 324.  
 Mr. Foskett, Stamp Office, 214, 299.  
 Officers in Central Police Office, 223.  
 Police Magistrates appointed Wardens under the Mining Act, 227, 245.  
 Commission to enquire into, 245, 511.  
 Vouchers for moneys paid by Public Officials, 251.  
 Holidays in General Post Office, 272, 356, 489, 556.  
 Mr. Samuel Hawthorne, employment of, 283.  
 Salaries paid at same rates as 1887, 293.  
 Mr. O'Malley Clarke, leave of absence, 299, 351.  
 Appointment of Locomotive Engineer, 327, 477, 484.  
 Mr. Yates, leave of absence, 351.  
 Mr. Dalghish, district surveyor, 352.  
 Salaries for month of March, 355.  
 Public Holidays for Classified Officers of Railway Department, 402.  
 Mr. Charles Cutcliffe, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Murrumburrah, 436.  
 Fees to Clerks of Petty Sessions, 449.  
 Annual increase to salaries of certain, 454.  
 Salaries, Pension Fund, 460.  
 Assistant Examiner of Accounts, Treasurer, 473.  
 Removal by Mr. A. Moriarty of pay-sheets from Harbours and Rivers Department, 495.  
 Mr. G. S. Ridley, 522.  
 Messrs. G. F. Wile and F. B. Treant, 534.  
 Mr. C. Colls, Railway Department, 536.  
 Mr. James Lang Campbell, 558.  
 Persons entitled to Pensions, 591.  
 Appointments of sons of M.P. to, 606.  
 Officers in Public Instruction Department over age of 60 years, 633.  
 Increments to Salaries of Telegraph Operators, 634.  
**CIVIL SERVICE ACT:**—  
 Provision for Officers about retiring in event of repeal of, 94.  
 Actuaries consulted when framing, 214.  
 Refund of contributions, 324.  
 Actuarial investigation into state of Superannuation Account, 324.  
 Salaries and Pension Fund, 460.  
**CLARENCE RIVER:**—  
 Local Land Board, 55.  
 Seed Potatoes supplied to persons in Electorate, 171.  
 Improvements at, 324.  
**CLARENCE SIDING:**—  
 Diamond Drill at, 102, 190, 207.  
 Boring operations, 498.  
**CLARKE, MR. O'MALLEY:**—Leave of absence, 299.  
**CLARKE, MR. WILLIAM, M.P.:**—Appointment of as Agent-General, 401.  
**CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS:**—  
 Salaries of, 134, 235, 474.  
 Fees under Act, 449.  
**CLIBBORN, MR.:**—Railway Free Pass to, 385, 401, 440.  
**CLIFFORD, MR. J. J.:**—Appointment of, as J.P., 8.  
**CLOAK ROOM:**—  
 Sydney Railway Station, 545.  
**COAL** (See "RAILWAYS," also "MINING")  
**COAL CREEK COLLIERY COMPANY:**—Connection of Mr. Charles Cowper, Sheriff, with, 111.

## QUESTIONS—(continued):—

- COAL-FIELDS (See also "COLLIERIES") :—  
Mr. Mackenzie, Examiner of, 7, 14, 20, 33 (?).  
COAL-MINES REGULATION ACT :—Amending Bill, 14.  
COBAR (See also "WATER SUPPLY") :—  
Railway from Nyngan, 215.  
Mineral Leases, District of, 458.  
COBARGO :—Post and Telegraph Office, 96.  
COHEN, Mr. E. N. :—Promotion of, in Central Police Office, 223.  
COLLIERIES :—  
Report on Bulli Disaster, 7, 33.  
Board of Inquiry into, 489.  
COLLS, Mr. C. :—Railway Department, 536.  
COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION :—Expenditure on, 126.  
COLONIAL IRON :—Result of tests, 107.  
COLONIAL SECRETARY :—Visit of, to Northumberland, 9.  
COLONY :—Change in name of, 184.  
COLO VALLEY :—Railway Trial Survey by way of, 80, 266, 319.  
COMBINATION TRUCKS (See "RAILWAYS")  
COMMISSIONS :—  
Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition, 133.  
Statistics of Royal, 205.  
To enquire into Civil Service, 245, 511.  
Destruction of Rabbits, 290.  
Melbourne Exhibition, 372.  
Secretary, Rabbit Post, 406.  
Transit, 457.  
Intoxicating Drink Inquiry, 460.  
COMMISSION :—Of the Peace, 292.  
COMMISSIONERS (See also "TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS," also "RAILWAYS") :—  
Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition, 94, 134, 190, 262, 495.  
COMMISSIONER FOR AFFIDAVITS :—Moama, 369.  
COMMONS :—  
Town, Byrock, 33, 195.  
Do. Bourke, 284.  
Moama, 164.  
Temporary, Barraba, 167.  
Do. Albury, 261.  
Richmond, 214.  
Wallabadah, 337.  
Pillaga, 339.  
COMPENSATION :—Improvements, under Crown Lands Bill (No. 2), 364.  
CONDITIONAL PURCHASES (See "CROWN LANDS")  
Returns respecting, 395.  
CONDOBOLIN :—  
Schools near Railway Line to, 558.  
Post and Telegraph Office, 559.  
Railway Line to, 575, 605, 617.  
Land Board, 592.  
CONFERENCE :—Destruction of Rabbits, 364, 372.  
CONSERVATION OF WATER :—  
Supervision of Construction of Tanks, &c., 61.  
Carrying out proposals of Royal Commission, 172.  
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND (See "FINANCE")  
CONSOLIDATED REVENUES :—Of Great Powers of Europe, America, Canada, and Australasian Colonies, 109.  
CONSTRUCTION OF LOCOMOTIVES :—  
By the Baldwin Company, 327.  
In the Colony, 6, 47, 110, 144, 413, 480, 495.  
"CONSULTATIONS" :—And Betting Sweeps, 218.  
CONTESTS (See "EXHIBITION CONTESTS")  
CONTRACTORS :—Payment of Road, 39.  
CONTRACTS :—  
Given to Messrs. Hudson Bros., without competition, 69.  
Payments under, to Messrs. Kidman, 272.  
Postal, with Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 239, 319.  
Road, Mr. Wells, 448.  
CONVICTS (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE")  
COOK'S RIVER :—  
Flooding of Marrickville and Tempe through Railway Bridge over, 179.  
Reclamation Work, 262.  
COOKE, SIR JOHN :—  
Improvements at Clarence River, 324, 498.  
Improvements, Richmond River entrance, 458.  
Report on Crookhaven Heads, 572.  
COOGEE BAY :—  
Sea-wall at, 106.  
Aquarium, 533.  
COOKSON, Mr. :—Schoolmaster at Seven Hills, 528.  
COOLE, EDWARD :—Railway Ticket Collector, 293.  
COOMA (See also "RAILWAYS") :—  
Jurors, District Court, 68.  
Recreation Ground, 96.  
COONABARABRAN (See "CROWN LANDS")

## Q

## QUESTIONS—(continued):—

- COONAMBLE :—Road to Pilliga, 339.  
COOTAMUNDRA :—Post and Telegraph Master at, 473.  
COPYRIGHT :—Correspondence respecting application of Imperial Statute, 173.  
COROWA :—  
Mr. Macarthur, late Acting Police Magistrate at, 180.  
Police Barracks, 395.  
COSTS (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE")  
COUNSEL'S FEES :—Paid to Attorney-General, 51, 73.  
COUNTRY DISTRICTS :—Public Expenditure in Sydney and, 7.  
COUNTRY TOWNS :—Stray Cattle in, 33.  
COUNTY RESERVE CORPS (See "MILITARY")  
COURT-HOUSE :—  
Bourke, 56.  
Eastern Suburbs, 96, 168.  
St. Albans, 178.  
Junee, 184.  
Lawrence, 312.  
McLean, 312.  
Narrabri, 339.  
Silverton, 372.  
Redfern, 413.  
Wilcannia, 577 (?).  
COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS :—Manly, 88.  
COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS :—  
Muswellbrook and Singleton, 218.  
Bombala, 223.  
COUSINS, Mr. R. :—Land sold by the Government to, 184.  
COWPER, MR. CHARLES, SHERIFF :—Action of, in connection with Coal Cliff Colliery Company, 111.  
COWRA :—  
Licensing Bench, Refusal of license to Mr. Galvin, 396.  
Railway Goods Traffic, 559.  
COX'S RIVER :—Survey of Railway to Oberon, *via*, 343.  
CRACE, E. K. :—Road through Estate of, at Gungahleen, 139, 140, 436.  
CRACKNELL, Mr. :—  
Operating Room, Telegraph Department, 453.  
Cable for Frieze-work, 453.  
CREED, Dr. :—Speech on Defences of the Colony, 522.  
CREMONNE :—Reservation of Shores of Robertson's Point, 153.  
CRICKET GROUND (See "ASSOCIATION CRICKET GROUND")  
CROOKED CREEK :—Proposed Works at, 618.  
CROOKWELL :—Railway from Goulburn, 88, 450.  
CROSSING AT AUBURN STATION :—Dangerous state of, 313.  
CROWN LANDS (See also "RESERVES") :—  
Department, 13, 270.  
Over-payment of Rent by Pastoral Tenants, 14.  
Rental of Pastoral Leaseholds and Resumed Areas in Central District, 88.  
Pastoral and Homestead Leases, Western Division, 105.  
Pastoral and Homestead Leases, Rent from, 189.  
Arrears of Rent for Runs, 149, 255.  
Arrears due by Pastoral Lessees, 408.  
Runs and homestead leases abandoned and improved land taken up under Act of 1834, 150.  
Transfers of Conditional Purchases, 154, 172.  
Unleased Runs in Western Division, 178.  
Occupation Licenses, 178.  
Pastoral Leases and Occupation Licenses, 207, 472.  
Assessment on Runs in Monaro District, 235.  
Revenue, District of Inverell, 15, 122, 344, 363.  
Do Districts of Warralda, Bingera, and Morca, 102.  
Local Land Board and Survey Office, Wagga Wagga, 28, 261.  
Local Land Boards, 439.  
Dubbo Land Office, 31.  
Clarence River Local Land Board, 55.  
Report Lismore Land Board on working of Act, 83.  
Land Board at Casino, 497.  
Expenses and work of Local Land Boards, 96.  
Local Land Board, Inverell, 376.  
Local Land Board Grafton, 376.  
Land Court, Richmond River, 83.  
Burrabogie Run, 84.  
Reserves in Eastern and Central Districts, 307.  
Resumed Area of Western Division, 189.  
Conditional Purchases, Yarralumla, 154.  
Do Richmond River District, 126, 207.  
Do Denis Morrissey's, 189.  
William Skenc's Prelease at Conargo, 143.  
Millgate v. the Hon. John Smith, 149, 272.  
Purchase of, Captain's Flat, 154.  
Sale at Cheeseman's Creek and Cargo, 218.  
Sale, Bingera, 235.  
Reserves, Bulga Road, 251.

## Q

## QUESTIONS—(continued):—

**CROWN LANDS, &c.—(continued):—**  
 Crown Lessees, refund of Rents to, 256, 360.  
 Forfeited Conditional Purchases re-selected, 256, 290.  
 Temporary Common, Albury, sale of lands, 261.  
 Maps missing from the Survey Office, 261.  
 Land adjoining Racecourse at Cargo, 262.  
 Planting Trees on Forest Reserves, 270.  
 Reserves made in 1886 and 1887, 284.  
 Payment of Interest and Instalments in various Land Districts, 280, 290.  
 Ringbarking, 290.  
 Application of Mr. Thomas Brown, of Garra, near Molong, 313.  
 David Pollack's selection of Forfeited Conditional Purchase, Nangus, 318.  
 Runs forfeited since passing of Land Act of 1884, 340.  
 Land Revenue, district of Inverell, 344.  
 Rents from, Balranald, Wentworth, and Bourke, 347.  
 Land for sale at Molong, 348.  
 Reserve Molong, 364.  
 O'Riel and Paterson, application for land at Dubbo, 376.  
 Application of John Brown for land at Garra, 377.  
 Belltrees Station, Selections made on, 384.  
 Conditional Purchases, Land Office, Molong, 395.  
 Mrs. O'Dwyer's Selection at Burrowa, 399, 401.  
 Bates's Selections, on Pullawing Station, Gunnedah, 401.  
 Pastoral Rents Eradication of Prickly-Pear, 403.  
 Mr. F. G. A. Trollope, 406.  
 Forfeited Selection of John Harrison, of Lismore, 431.  
 Mortgages of Pastoral and Homestead Leases, 441.  
 Lands Office, Albury, 419.  
 Statistics, 461.  
 Pastoral Holdings on Lines of Railway. Trial Surveys, 461.  
 Pastoral Holdings, Eastern Division, 483.  
 Conditional Purchases made by Mr. and Mrs. Poole and the Misses Parnell, 517.  
 Mr. G. S. Ridley, 522.  
 Forfeited Conditional Purchases, Coonabarabran, 545.  
 Land Alienated in Forbes District, 558.  
 Conditional Purchases taken up in Parkes and Molong, 577.  
 Mr. Park, Chief Commissioner at Hay, 578.  
 Lease of Protestant Hall, Dubbo, for Lands Office, 590.  
 Runs held by the Messrs. White in the Upper Hunter Electorate, 591.  
 Moree Land Board, 592.  
 Condoabin Land Board, 592.  
 Quan's Selection, North Arm Tweed River, 605.  
 Refund to Conditional Leaseholders, 607.  
 Extension of Lands Office, 633.  
**CROWN LANDS BILL (No. 2):—**Compensation for Improvements, 364.  
**CROWN LANDS ACT OF 1884:—**  
 Land exchanged under 75 sec., 405.  
 Fencing Clauses, 523.  
 Rents, 542 (2).  
 Conditional Leases under 52nd clause, 542.  
 Extension of time to Pastoral Lessees, 556.  
 Permits to mine for Silver and other Minerals, 564.  
 Crown Tenants Appeals, 564.  
**CROWN LESSEES (See "CROWN LANDS")**  
**CROYDON:—**  
 Railway Station, 106.  
 Park, 356.  
**CUDAT:—**Road to Davy's Plains, *via* Tapp's, 81, 280.  
**CUMBERLAND DISEASE:—**M. Pasteur's Investigations, 460.  
**CUMNOCK:—**Public School, 395.  
**CUNNINGHAME'S GRANT, CIRCULAR QUAY:—**Payment of Quit Rent on, 184.  
**CURRAN:—**Dismissal of, from Telegraph Department, 431.  
**CUSTOMS:—**  
 Duties on wines, spirits, and beers, 31.  
 Duties collected at towns on River Darling, 38.  
 Appointment of the Treasurer's son-in-law to, 75.  
 Reduction in Staff since abolition of *ad valorem* duties, 110.  
 Position and promotion of Mr. Powell, jun., 143.  
 Imperial Copyright Statute, 173.  
 New Zealand Import Duty on Grapes, 240.  
 Duties on Butter, Bacon, Cheese, and Timber, 307.  
 Duty on Timber, 347.  
 Kerosene, Oil, &c., in Bonded Warehouses, 491.  
 Duties, 581, 611.  
 Imports and Exports between South Australia and New South Wales, 582.  
**OUT WOOD:—**Railway rates on, 399.  
**OUTCLIFF, MR. CHARLES (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE")**

## QUESTIONS—(continued):—

**CYCLING:—**On Sundays at Lithgow, 478.  
**DALGLISH, MR. DISTRICT-SURVEYOR:—**Leave of absence, 352.  
**DAMS AND TANKS:—**Eastern and Western Districts, 461.  
**DARLING HARBOUR:—**  
 Storage of meat at, 75.  
 Depot for Farm Produce, 102, 140, 191, 240, 271.  
 Farm Produce received at, 127, 217.  
 Railway Sheds, 144.  
 Government Meat Market, 285.  
 Farm Produce Market, 399.  
 Cartage of Wool, Produce, &c., 546.  
**DARLING POINT:—**Drainage from, 127.  
**DARLING RIVER:—**  
 Customs Duties collected at towns on, 38.  
 Bridge over, at Wilcannia, 311.  
**DARLING-STREET WHARF (See "TRAMWAYS")**  
**DAVY'S PLAINS:—**Road, Cudat to, *via* Tapp's, 81, 280.  
**DAWES POINT:—**Purchase of land adjoining, by the Government, 56.  
**DEAN, THOMAS:—**Summoned under Public Instruction Act, 61.  
**DEATHS:—**While under influence of Chloroform, 270.  
**DEGREE (See "STEPHEN v. ERWIN")**  
**DEDICATION:—**Nandi Flat, Castlereagh River, 340.  
**DEFENCES (See also "MILITARY"):—**  
 Iron armour plate for works, 141, 205.  
 Storage of Gun-cotton, 143.  
 Of the Colony, 289, 367, 402.  
 Dr. Creed's Speech, 522.  
**DELOHERRY, MR.:—**Deputy Stipendiary Magistrate, 331.  
**DEMURRAGE:—**Charges for, 564.  
**DENILQUIN:—**Mr. Scott, Police Magistrate, at, 173.  
**DEPOSITS (See "SAVINGS BANKS")**  
**DEPOT FOR FARM PRODUCE:—**Darling Harbour, 102, 140, 191, 240.  
**DE SAITLY & Co.:—**Money due to under Rabbit Act, 557.  
**DEVONSHIRE-STREET CEMETERY:—**  
 Closing of—Trustees for, 84.  
 Interments in, 101.  
**DIAMOND DRILLS:—**  
 In use at Clarence Siding, 102, 190, 207.  
 Amounts due to the Mines Department for Auger and, 261.  
**DIFFERENTIAL RATES (See "RAILWAYS")**  
**DILGA CREEK:—**Bridge over, 62.  
**DISEASED CATTLE:—**Sale of, 20.  
**DISEASE IN STOCK:—**  
 District of Bourke, 81.  
 Throughout Colony, 262.  
**DISTRICT COURTS:—**  
 Abolition of offices of Bailiffs, 45.  
 Precedence of Trials in, 133.  
**DISTRICT ENGINEER'S STAFF AT BATHURST:—**Officers of, 271.  
**DOBROYD POINT:—**  
 Buoy fixed near, 134.  
 Lives lost at, 134.  
**DOGS:—**  
 Number registered, 51.  
 Prosecutions for non-registration subsequent to registration, 190.  
 Registration of, Maitland, 191.  
**DOMAIN:—**  
 Exclusion of the public from, 213.  
 Government, 369.  
**DORN v. DORN:—**Case of, 436.  
**DOUBLE BAY:—**Seaweed nuisance, 110.  
**DRAINAGE:—**  
 From Darling Point, 127.  
 Borough of Alexandria, 412.  
 Western Suburbs, 546, 634.  
 Marrickville, 633.  
**DREDGING:—**  
 In front of Mr. Ellis's property at Pymont, 111, 126.  
 Dredge for Shellharbour, 195.  
 Dredge for Tweed River, 276, 575.  
**DRINK INQUIRY COMMISSION:—**Second and Final Report, 460.  
**DRUITT TOWN:—**Tramway from Ashfield, 57.  
**DRUMMOYNE:—**Leasing of wharf, 173, 190.  
**DUBBO:—**  
 Land Office, 31.  
 Railway to Bourke, 420.  
 Engine-sheds and changing-places at, 508.  
 Protestant Hall, 590.  
**DUCK RIVER (See "BRIDGES")**  
**DUNWICH HILL:—**Tramway, Marrickville to, 134, 633.  
**DUPLICATION OF LINE (See "RAILWAYS")**  
**DUTIES (See "CUSTOMS")**

Q

QUESTIONS—(continued):—

DUXFORD ESTATE, GLENMORE ROAD:—Applications for licenses for public-houses, 407.  
 DYNAMITE:—Use of, to destroy Fish, 447.  
 EASTER ENCAMPMENT (See "MILITARY," also "VOLUNTEERS")  
 EASTERN SUBURBS:—  
 Court-house for, 96, 168.  
 Sewerage of, 16, 164.  
 EDUCATION:—  
 Case of Thomas Dean, 61.  
 Compulsory Clauses of Public Instruction Act, 73.  
 School Attendance Officers, gratuities to, 74.  
 Candidates for employment in Provisional Schools, 95.  
 Public School, Arncliffe, 134.  
 Do Tiboburra, 177.  
 Do Cumnock, 395.  
 Sickness in Public Schools, 214.  
 Poonerrie School, 317.  
 Examination Fees, University of Sydney, 347.  
 Milparinka, Public School at, 364.  
 Public Schools, Assistant Teachers, 388.  
 Prosecutions under Public Instruction Act, 406, 435.  
 Public School Fees, 407.  
 Veterinary School, 395.  
 Board of Technical, 423, 503, 577, 606 (?), 607, 630, 631.  
 Technical, 428, 552, 577, 606, 619, 630, 631.  
 New School, Pitt Row, Parramatta, Master of, 423.  
 Resumption of Land, High School, Elizabeth-street, Public School, Castlereagh-street, 424.  
 Public, 431.  
 Miss Sutherland, Public School, Cooma, 436.  
 Rock Flat Public School, 437.  
 Training School, in connection with Department, 484.  
 Fuel in Schools, 523.  
 Mr. Cookson, Schoolmaster at Seven Hills, 523.  
 Department of Engineering, Sydney University, 497.  
 Church and School Lands, 313, 377, 557.  
 Schools near Railway Line to Condobolin, 558.  
 Public Instruction Act, cleaning Schools, 572.  
 Training Institution for Teachers, 533.  
 Polytechnic College, 534.  
 Public School accommodation, Borough of Alexandria, 591.  
 Complaint of Mr. Joseph Belton against Mr. W. H. Margil, 607.  
 Officers in Department over age of sixty years, 633.  
 ELECTORAL:—  
 Introduction of Bill limiting number of Members, 33.  
 Revenue derived from the Namoi Electorate, 235, 363.  
 Rolls for 1887-8, 251.  
 Rolls, 435, 436, 441.  
 ELECTRIC (See also "TORPEDO," also "TELEGRAPHS"):—  
 Light in Legislative Assembly Chamber, 32, 39, 68.  
 Motors for Tramways, 56.  
 "Gulcher" Light Apparatus, 74, 106, 272, 305, 373.  
 Armoured Cable, 87.  
 Light Apparatus, 518, 584.  
 Lighting Macquarie Light-house, 518, 632.  
 ELLIS, MR. J. C., M.P.:—Dredging in front of property of, Pyrmont, 111, 126.  
 EMMAVILLE:—Railway rates on merchandise, 394.  
 EMPLOYEES:—  
 (See also "RAILWAYS," also "TRAMWAYS," also "TELEGRAPHS")  
 Re-employment of Dismissed Government, 523.  
 ENDOWMENT:—  
 Pro rata to contributions from non-resident ratepayers, in Municipalities, 173.  
 Schools of Arts and Mechanics' Institutes, 534.  
 On contributions for Municipal purposes, 477.  
 To Municipalities, 570, 634.  
 ENGAGED COMPARTMENTS (See "RAILWAYS")  
 ENGINEER:—For Railway Trial Surveys, 291.  
 ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT:—University of Sydney, 497.  
 ENGINES (See "RAILWAYS")  
 ENTRANCE TO RICHMOND RIVER:—Improvement of, 276.  
 ERWIN, STEPHEN, v.:—Decree, 332, 511.  
 ESKBANK:—Station-master, 450.  
 ESTIMATES, THE:—Consideration of, 369, 388, 394.  
 EUGOWRA:—  
 Road to Forbes, 57.  
 Bridge over Creek, 118.  
 Travelling stock reserve on Canowindra Road, 179.  
 EURLOWIE:—Water Supply for, 80.  
 EVANS'S COMBINATION TRUCK:—Purchase of patent by the Government, 27, 32, 34, 39, 63.  
 EVERIGH (See "RAILWAYS")  
 EXAMINATION FEES (See "UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY")  
 EXAMINERS OF TITLES:—Office hours and leave of absence, 63, 333.

QUESTIONS—(continued):—

EXHIBITION:—  
 Adelaide Jubilee, 94, 133, 134, 190, 262.  
 Indian and Colonial, 126.  
 Melbourne, 372, 415.  
 Paris, 581.  
 EXHIBITION CONTESTS:—Scenes at, 256.  
 EXPENDITURE (See also "FINANCE")  
 Of Public Money in Sydney and Country Districts, 7.  
 On local and national works, The Hastings and Manning Electorate, 101.  
 Authorized and supplementary for 1887, 405.  
 EXPORTS (See "CUSTOMS")  
 FARES AND FREIGHT (See "RAILWAYS")  
 FARM PRODUCE:—  
 Depot for, Darling Harbour, 102, 140, 191, 240, 271.  
 Received by Railway at Darling Harbour, 127, 217.  
 Market at Darling Harbour, 399.  
 FARMS:—Model, 48, 63, 267, 323.  
 FEES (See "ATTORNEY-GENERAL," also "ARMSTRONG, MR. JOHN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW," also "UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY," also "CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS")  
 FEDERAL REVIEW (See "MILITARY")  
 FENCING (See "CROWN LANDS ACTS OF 1884")  
 FERRIES:—  
 Leasing of, at Menindie, 154.  
 Government, 428, 432.  
 FIELD OF MARS:—Tramway, 240, 266, 343, 598.  
 FINANCE:—Consolidated Revenues of various countries, 109.  
 Public Works Loan Act of 1884, 518, 528.  
 The Estimates, 369, 388, 394.  
 Public Revenue and Expenditure, 373, 377, 395, 571.  
 Public Loans, 393, 396.  
 Railway Loans, 396.  
 Public Accounts, 396.  
 Authorized and Supplementary Expenditure for 1887, 405.  
 Financial Statement, 414.  
 Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 473.  
 Consolidated Revenue Fund, 590.  
 Treasurer's Advance Account, 590.  
 FINCHAM, MR.:—Promotion of, in Central Police Office, 223.  
 FIRE:—Careless use of, 331.  
 FIRE BRIGADES ACT:—Contribution of Insurance Companies towards working, 84.  
 FIREWORKS:—Exclusion of the public from the Domain on occasion of, 213.  
 FISH:—Use of dynamite to destroy, 447.  
 FISHERIES (See also "NET-FISHING"):—  
 Introduction of Bill to amend Act, 110.  
 Abolition of Board and reorganization of Department, 206.  
 FORBES:—  
 Railway line to, 521, 611.  
 Road to Eugowra, 57.  
 Lands alienated in District of, 558.  
 Municipal Revenue, 559.  
 Public Buildings in, 577.  
 Publican's Licenses, 582.  
 Deposits, &c., in Savings Bank, 532.  
 Public Money spent in, 582.  
 Horses and cattle in District, 582.  
 Miners' Rights and Business Licenses in District, 583.  
 Land and Revenue Statistics, 590.  
 Municipal Chambers at, 611.  
 FORESHORES:—Waverley and Bondi, 134.  
 FORESTS:—  
 Destruction of timber on Burrawong Run, 52.  
 Planting trees on reserves, 270.  
 Reserve, Terania, 307, 458.  
 FOSBERY, MR.:—Seat on Transit Commission, 457.  
 FOSKETT, MR.:—Stamp Office, 214, 299.  
 FEEDERICK, CAPTAIN:—Coast-going Certificate of, 81, 97, 133.  
 FREE PASSES:—  
 Permanent, 16, 453.  
 To Unemployed, 20.  
 To Officials of Railway Department, 63, 411.  
 To Major Taunton, 121.  
 To Major Staunton, 134.  
 To Mr. Clibborn, 385, 401, 440.  
 To Wesleyan Ministers, 457.  
 To Salvation Army Officer, 461.  
 FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ACT:—Annual Returns under, 279.  
 FRIEZE-WORK:—  
 For telephonic system in George-street, 7, 265.  
 Cable for, 46, 127, 265, 453, 474, 490, 540.  
 FUEL IN SCHOOLS:—Supply of, 523.  
 FUNDS (See "TRUST FUNDS")

## Q

## QUESTIONS—(continued):—

FURNITURE:—Court-house, Narrabri, 339.  
 GALATHERA AND BOGGY CREEK TANK:—Reserve at, 415.  
 GALVIN, MR.:—Refusal of Cowra Bench to grant license to, 396.  
 GAOLS:—  
   Bourke, 31.  
   Bombaia, 256.  
   New, at Bathurst, 271.  
   Casino, Prison Labour, 490.  
 GARDEN ISLAND:—Imperial buildings on, 127.  
 GARRETT & GREVILLE, MESSRS.:—Mineral Leases held by, 498.  
 GARRETT, MR., M.P.:—Mineral lands held by, 510, 575, 592.  
 GARSIED, MR. JOHN:—Letters addressed to Attorney-General, 63.  
 GASLIGHT COMPANY:—Incorporation of Australian, 106.  
 GENERAL POST OFFICE (See "POSTAL"):—  
   Formation of street north of, 396.  
 GERMANS:—In Samoa, 20.  
 GERMANTON:—Water supply for, 395.  
 GERSBECH, JOSEPH (See "ROADS")  
 GIBSON, MR. R.:—Tender for castings for Harbours and Rivers Department, Newcastle, 291, 307.  
 GILES, T. B.:—Mitigation of sentence passed on, 227.  
 GILES, MR.:—Police Magistrate Bombala, 556, 578.  
 GLADESVILLE:—  
   Post-office accommodation, 121.  
   Lock-up and Quarters at, 267.  
   Telegraph Office, 267.  
   Mr. Thomas, formerly inmate of Asylum, 402, 473.  
   Alignment of streets at, 598.  
 GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS:—  
   Removal of, 7, 14.  
   Leasing of, 206.  
   Condition and management of, 213.  
   Mr. Read, 333.  
 GLEN INNES:—  
   Railway rates on merchandise, 394.  
   Postmaster at, 612.  
 GODDARD, MRS. M., OR BAKER:—Police proceedings against, 447.  
 GOLD:—  
   Prospecting Vote for, 84, 189, 327.  
   Mining and Mineral Leases, 105.  
   Fields—Wardens, 227, 215.  
 GONGOLGAN:—Road to Byrock, 183, 279.  
 GOODS TRAFFIC (See "RAILWAYS")  
 GORE'S BAY:—Island at entrance of, 578.  
 GOULBURN:—  
   Site for Church of St. Saviour, 87.  
   Railway to Crookwell, 83, 450.  
   Duplication of Railway Line to Cooma Line Junction, 317.  
 GOVERNMENT (See also "TRAMWAYS")  
   Land purchased by in Parramatta, 8.  
   Purchase of A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf and land adjoining by, 8, 56.  
   Rumoured purchase of Russell's Wharf, and A.S.N. Co.'s Works, Pymont, by, 8.  
   Property resumed in Macquarie-street and Domain, 19.  
   Land purchased by, at Macdonaldtown, 32.  
   Steam launches, 143.  
   Land sold to Mr. R. Cousins, 184.  
   Purchase of Statuary, 227, 692.  
   Railway Policy, 257, 284, 384.  
   Meat Market, 285.  
   Domain, 369.  
   Ferries, 428, 432.  
   Property, Municipal Rates, 473.  
   Printing Office, 433, 583, 612.  
   Re-employment of dismissed employes, 523.  
 GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS:—Reports as to management of, 7.  
 GOVERNMENT GAZETTE:—Supply to Schools of Arts, 245.  
 GRAIN:—Cost of carrying by Northern Railway, 293.  
 GRAFTON:—  
   Local Land Board, 376.  
   Post and Telegraph Master at, 473.  
 GRANTS:—(See "MUNICIPAL," also "ROADS")  
 GRANVILLE:—  
   Postal accommodation, 102.  
   Duplication of line from Penrith, 323.  
   Duplication of line from Liverpool, 331.  
   Delay of Mail Train, 612.  
 GRAPES:—  
   New Zealand Import Duty, 240, 251.  
   Importation of, into Victoria, 256.  
   Board of Inquiry into Phylloxera, 490.  
   Phylloxera in County of Cumberland, 532.

## QUESTIONS—(continued):—

GRAVEL:—Railway haulage rate from Penrith, 68.  
 "GULCHER" ELECTRIC LIGHT APPARATUS:—Purchase of, 74, 106, 272, 305, 373.  
 GREVILLE & GARRETT:—Mineral Leases held by, 498.  
 GUARDS (See "TRAMWAYS")  
 GUN-COTTON:—Storage of, 143.  
 GUNNEDAH (See "ROADS")  
 GUNPOWDER:—Establishment of a manufactory, 14.  
 HALLORAN, CASE OF JOHN:—At Sydney Hospital, 257.  
 HAMLET, MR.:—Government Analyst, 34.  
 HANSARD:—  
   Reporting Staff, 240.  
   Supply of, to Schools of Arts, 245.  
 HARBOURS AND RIVERS DEPARTMENT:—  
   Castings for Newcastle, 291, 307.  
   Pay Sheets taken from, 495.  
 HARRIS PARK:—Railway platform, 105.  
 HARRISON, JOHN:—Forfeited selection at Lismore, 431.  
 HASTINGS AND MANNING ELECTORATE:—Expenditure on local and national works in, 101.  
 HAWKESBURY RIVER:—  
   Net-fishing, 262, 314.  
   Railway Bridge, 284, 293, 307, 319, 331, 337, 355, 359, 533, 590.  
   Do Medical attendance to employes at, 414.  
 HAWTHORNE, MR. SAMUEL:—Appointment of, 283.  
 HAY:—Mr. Park, Chief Commissioner, Crown Lands at, 578.  
 HEALTH OFFICER:—Watson's Bay, 448.  
 HEALY, PRISONER (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE")  
 HELZINGER, MR. A.:—Suspension of in Railway Department, 32.  
 HESSIAN FLY:—Introduction of, 415.  
 HILLSBOROUGH (See "BRIDGES")  
 HISTORY, OFFICIAL, OF NEW SOUTH WALES:—Publication of new edition, 191, 523, 584.  
 HOLIDAYS:—  
   In General Post Office, 272, 356, 489.  
   For classified officers of Railway Department, 402.  
 HOLT, J. J.:—Appointment to the Railway Department, 428.  
 HOLT, PRISONER:—Liberation of, 360.  
 HOLT-SUTHERLAND ESTATE:—Work of unemployed on, 150.  
 HOMEBUSH (See also "RAILWAYS")  
   Railway to Waratah, 95, 400.  
   Woy Woy platform, railway to Waratah, 407.  
 HOMESTEAD LEASES (See "CROWN LANDS")  
 HOOPEE'S TORPEDO CORPS:—Storage of, 87.  
 HORDERN, MR. ANTHONY:—Typhoid fever at establishment of, 126.  
 HORDERN'S:—Advertising Placards on Tramways, 356.  
 HORNSBY (See "RAILWAYS")  
 HORSES (See also "TELEGRAPHS")  
   Cattle, &c., in Forbes and Molong Districts, 583.  
 HOSPITAL (See "SYDNEY HOSPITAL")  
 HOUR OF MEETING:—For sittings of Assembly, 207.  
 HUDSON BROS.:—Contracts given to, without competition, 69.  
 HUNTER RIVER (See "BRIDGES")  
 HURSTVILLE:—Passenger traffic at Railway Station, 111.  
 HUSBAND, JAMES H.:—Claim of, 155.  
 ILLAWARRA (See "RAILWAYS")  
 IMMIGRATION:—Mr. G. F. Wise and Mr. F. B. Treatt, 534.  
 IMPERIAL INSTITUTE:—Contribution from Australian Colonies, 69.  
 IMPORT DUTY (See also "CUSTOMS"):—  
   On grapes, New Zealand, 240.  
 IMPORTATION OF SPIRITS:—Revenue from, 368.  
 IMPROVEMENTS (See "CLARENCE RIVER;" also "CROWN LANDS BILL, No. 2;" also "CIRCULAR QUAY.")  
 INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION:—Expenditure on, 126.  
 INFANTRY (See "MOUNTED INFANTRY")  
 INGLIS, THE HONORABLE JAMES:—Sleeping-car for accommodation of, 402.  
 INSANE (See "ASYLUMS")  
 INSURANCE COMPANIES:—Contribution of, to Fire Brigades Act, 81.  
 INTEREST AND INSTALMENTS (See "CROWN LANDS")  
 INTOXICATING DRINK INQUIRY COMMISSION:—Second and Final Report, 460.  
 INVERELL:—  
   Mails to, 7.  
   Land Revenue, &c., District of, 15, 122, 344, 363.  
   Extension of Railway to, 195, 199.  
   Reserve Corps, 307.  
   Licensing Board, 371.  
   Local Land Board, 376.  
   Railway Line to, 557.

Q

QUESTIONS—(continued)—

IRON:—

- Testing of, used for Bridges, Roads Department, 62.
- Do Colonial, 167.
- Telegraph Poles, 62, 127, 340.
- Armour Plate for defence works, 141, 205.
- Supply of ironwork for bridges, 213.
- Bridges, 432.

IRON COVE BRIDGE:—

- Wire netting on side lattice, 21.
- Return respecting, 424.
- Protection from Road Traffic, 460.

ISLAND:—At entrance of Gore's Bay, 578.

JARDINE SPAR TORPEDO:—Papers respecting, 105, 114.

JERVIS BAY:—

- Railway from Kiama, 251.
- Coaling and Shipping Port, Lighthouse, 324.

JENOLAN CAVES:—Railway, Tarana to, 56, 167.

JETTY AT WATSON'S BAY:—Lease of, 564.

JOADJA:—Mining Reserve, 190, 563.

JOHNSTON'S BAY:—Old vessels laid up, 207.

JOHNSTON'S ESTATE:—Street to Railway Station, Peter-sham, 536.

JUBILEE EXHIBITION (See "EXHIBITION")

JURVEE:—Court-house, 184.

JUROBS:—District Court, Cooma, 68.

JURY LIST:—Alteration in System of Summoning, &c., 312.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE:—*Supersedeas* to Bankrupt, 319.

KELSO:—Lock-up, 69.

KEROSENE OIL:—In bonded warehouses, 491.

KIAMA:—Railway to Jervis Bay, 251.

KIDMAN, MESSRS.:—Payments to, under contracts, 272.

KINCHEGA:—Bridge on road to Menindie, 154.

KINGSBURY H. H. & Co.:—Telegraph material supplied by, 46, 127, 251.

KOGARAH:—Sans Souci tramway, 56.

KOONDRICK:—Road to Moulamein, 57, 180, 184, 371.

KURNELL:—Land at, Botany Bay, 267.

LABOUR BOARD:—

- Particulars of, 33.
- Expenditure of, &c., 125.

LAKE ALBERT:—Proposed works at, 618.

LAND (See also "CROWN LANDS")—

- Purchase of, in Parramatta, 8.
- Resumption of, near Bradley's Head, 14.
- Purchase of, adjoining Dawes Point, 56.
- Purchase of, Macdonaldtown, 32.
- Purchase of, on Pennant Hills Road, 491.
- Resumed for railway and tramway purposes, 74, 265, 271.
- Sold to Mr. R. Cousins, 184.
- Resumed, belonging to the Messrs. Rylie, 217.
- Kurnell, Botany Bay, 267.
- Payment of interest and instalments in various districts, 250.
- For sale, Parish of Molong, 348.
- Junction of Illawarra and Great Southern Railway, 368.
- Corner of Oxford and Elizabeth Streets, Paddington, 474.

LAND BOARDS (See "CROWN LANDS")

LANDS DEPARTMENT:—

- Senior Officers in, 13.
- Overtime Work, 270.

LANDS OFFICE:—Extension of, 633.

LANE FAMILY (See "TERALBA COAL-MINING RESERVE")

LA PEROUSE:—

- Road near, 412.
- Aborigines at, 591.

LAGOONS:—Employment of Government, 143.

LAWRENCE:—Court-house, 312.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE:—

- Mr. District Court Judge Murray, 69.
- Mr. O'Malley Clarke, 299, 351.
- Mr. Yates, 351.
- Mr. Dalglish, District Surveyor, 352.

LEESON, MR.:—Telegraph Department, 111, 126.

LEICHHARDT:—

- Lock-up, 179.
- Court of Petty Sessions, 413.
- Tramway from Darling-street Wharf, Balmain, 543.

LEONARD, MR.:—Road Contractor, 57.

LESSEES (See "CROWN LANDS")

LETTER-CARRIER (See "POSTAL")

LEWISHAM:—

- Railway Station, 96, 105.
- Revenue received at Railway Station, 313.

LICENSSES (See "TIMBER")

LICENSING ACT:—

- Introduction of Amending Bill, 21.
- William Spangenberg's Application for a Billiard License, 38 (2).

QUESTIONS—(continued)—

LICENSING ACT (continued):—

- Private Bars in Public Houses, 46.
- Violations of, 206.
- Opening public-houses on Christmas Day, 227.
- Accommodation in City Hotels, 306.
- Applications for licenses for public-houses, Duxford estate, Glenmore Road, 407.

LICENSING:—

- Members of Benches acting as Magistrates, 69, 163.
- Board:—Inverell, 371.

LIGHT-HORSE (See "MILITARY")

LIGHTHOUSE:—Between Broken Bay and Newcastle, 93.

LIGHTING:—

- Moama Bridge, 290, 364.
- Botany Road, 412.

LISMORE:—

- Report from Land Board on working of Land Act, 83.
- Formation of Volunteer Force, 533.
- Case tried before Police Magistrate, 575.

LIST (See "JURY LIST")

LITHGOW:—Cycling on Sundays at, 478.

LIVERPOOL:—

- Presbyterian Cemetery, 227, 235.
- Municipal Council, 319.
- Duplication of Line from Granville, 331.

LOANS (See "FINANCE")

LOCAL LAND BOARDS (See "CROWN LANDS")

LOCAL OPTION:—Resolution carried in Assembly, 46, 153.

LOCK-UP:—

- Moama, 63.
- Kelso, 69.
- Leichhardt, 179.
- Gladesville, 267.
- Parramatta North, 324.
- Arncliffe, Rockdale, Kogarah, or Hurstville, 634.

LOCOMOTIVE (See "RAILWAYS")

LUCAS, MR. SURVEYOR:—Case of, 522.

MABEL:—Steam Launch, 275.

MACARTHUR, MR.:—Late Acting Police Magistrate at Corowa, 180.

MACDONALDTOWN:—

- Land purchased at, 32.
- Revenue received at Railway Station, 313.

MACKENZIE, MR.:—Examiner of Coal-fields, 7, 14, 20, 33 (2).

MACLEAN:—

- Trustees for Recreation Grounds at, 121.
- Court-house, 312.

MACQUANIE LIGHTHOUSE:—Electric-lighting, 518, 632.

MAGISTRATES (See also "STIPENDIARY")

- Nominations for appointment, 8 (2), 21, 57.
- Members of Licensing Benches acting as, 69, 163.
- Young District, 341.

MAIL CONTRACTS (See "POSTAL")

MAIL GUARDS:—In mail-vans, 407.

MAILS (See "POSTAL")

MAIL TRAIN (See "RAILWAYS")

MAINTENANCE MEN:—

- Roads Department, 206.
- Road, Boreo to Parkes, 393.

MATTLAND:—Registration of dogs in, 191.

MALOGA:—Reserve at, 364.

MANGROVE CREEK:—Bridges over, 149.

MANLY:—

- Court of Petty Sessions, 88.
- Aquarium, 533.

MANNING, MR.:—Coroner at Ryde, 270.

MAPS:—Missing from the Survey Office, 261.

MARGIL, MR. W. H.:—Complaint of Mr. Joseph Bolton, 607.

MARINE BOARD:—

- Moama, 56, 183.
- Captain Frederick, 81, 97, 133.
- Regulations, 414, 597, 632.
- Suspension of Master Mariner's Certificate, 541.

MARINE:—Use of cast-iron propellers by steamers, 139.

"MARITOSA," s.s. (See "QUARANTINE")

MARRICKVILLE:—

- Tramway to Dulwich Hill, 134.
- Flooding of the Railway Embankment, Cook's River, 179.
- Billiard Licenses, District of, 270.
- Drainage of, 633.

MARTINI-HENRY RIFLES:—Numbers held, issued, and in store, 459, 475, 489.

MATHESON AND ARNHEIM, MESSRS.:—Tin lease of, Silver-ton, 142.

McSHARRY V. COMMISSIONER FOR RAILWAYS:—Arbitration Case, 37, 96, 319.

MEASLES:—And typhoid fever, Alexandria and Waterloo, 111.



## Q

## QUESTIONS—(continued):—

- MEAT:**—  
Storage of, at Darling Harbour, 75.  
Delivery of unwholesome, for consumption, 213.  
Government Market, 285.
- MECHANICS' INSTITUTES:**—Endowments, 534.
- MEDALS:**—For Centennial Commissioners, 301.
- MEDICAL:**—Attendance to Employés at Hawkesbury Railway Bridge, 416.
- MEDICAL BILL:**—Introduction of, 39.
- MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS:**—Money due by Government to, 255.
- MELBOURNE EXHIBITION:**—  
Commissions, 372.  
Appointment of Mr. Oscar Meyer, as Superintendent, 415.  
Federal Review of Troops during, 546, 558.
- MEMBERS (See "PARLIAMENT")**
- MENINDIE:**—  
Mail Service between Silvertown and, 153.  
Ferry at, 164.  
Bridge on road to Kinchega, 154.  
Height above sea level, 163.
- MESSENGERS (See "TELEGRAPHS")**
- METROPOLITAN WATER AND SEWERAGE BOARD:**—  
Appointment of Mr. Reginald Bloxsome as Secretary to, 368.  
Water Rates charged by, 563, 575.  
Applications for position as Secretary to, 423.
- MEYER, MR. OSCAR:**—Appointment, Secretary to Melbourne Exhibition, 415.
- MIORELAGO:**—  
Opening of Railway to, 180.  
Bench of Magistrates, 613.
- MICROBES (See "RABBIT PEST")**
- MIDDELTON, MR.:**—Appointment as Locomotive Engineer, 327, 477, 484.
- MILITARY (See also "DEFENCES"):**—  
Examinations for Officers, 57.  
Major Parrott's Report, 62.  
Storage of Hooper's Torpedo Core, 87.  
Armoured Electric Cable, 87.  
Jardine Spar Torpedo, 105, 141.  
Reserve Corps, 118.  
Free Pass to Major Taunton, 121.  
Torpedo Corps, 121.  
Stores returned from Suakim, 179.  
Promotion of Captain H. P. Airey to Brevet-Major, 189.  
Defences of the Colony, 289, 367, 402.  
Mounted Infantry, 306, 307.  
Country Reserve Corps, 307.  
Inverall Reserve Corps, 307.  
Rifle Clubs, 270, 299.  
Supernumeraries—Easter Encampment, 180, 199, 334, 359.  
Do Metropolitan and Country Reserves, 318.  
Do Payment of the Service, 318.  
Orderly Clerks, Brigade Office, 333.  
Establishment of Manufactory for Small-arms Ammunition, 414.  
Martini-Henry Rifles, 459, 475, 489.  
Volunteer Artillery, 541.  
Country Cavalry Corps, 497.  
Officers' Horses, Servants, and Railway Passes, 521.  
Dr. Creed's Speech on Defences of the Colony, 522.  
Federal Review of Troops during Melbourne Exhibition, 546, 558.  
Brigade Office Accounts, 576.
- MILLGATE v. HON. JOHN SMITH:**—Compliance with Order for Papers, 149, 272.
- MILLS & SHAND (See "WATER SUPPLY")**
- MILPARINKA:**—  
Telegraph line to, or Mount Browne, 177.  
Public School, 364.
- MINING (See also "COLLIERIES"):**—  
Applications for Mineral Leases, 207.  
Introduction of Bill, 7.  
Gold and Mineral Leases, 14, 105.  
Mineral Leases, Captain's Flat, 155, 280, 291, 367.  
Business Sites at Captain's Flat, 607.  
Department, 21, 33.  
Department—Police Magistrates appointed Wardens under, 227, 245.  
On Private Property Bill, 33, 877.  
Prospecting Vote of £15,000, 84, 189.  
Reservations for, Parish of Talbragar, 96.  
Diamond Drill in use at Clarence Siding, 102, 190, 207.  
Refractory ores, 118.  
Messrs. Matheson and Arnheim's tin lease, Silvertown, 143.  
Joedja Reserve, 190, 563.  
Assays made by Department, 276.

## QUESTIONS—(continued):—

- MINING (continued):**—  
On Church and School Lands, 313.  
Silver-mining Boom, 341, 371.  
Ventilation of Mines, 368.  
Shares liable to forfeiture, 372.  
Application of Butcher and others for lease at Broken Hill, 377.  
Church and School Lands Bill, 377.  
Mr. Ridley—South Waratah Coal-mines, 377.  
Leases, Cobarr District, 458.  
Mineral Leases, 471.  
Leases held by Messrs. Garrett & Greville, 498.  
Teralba Coal-mining Reserve, 498(?), 503, 521, 617.  
Boring Operations, Clarence Siding, 498.  
Lands held by Mr. Garrett, Minister for Lands, 540, 575, 592.  
Permits to Mine for Silver and other Minerals, 564.  
Miner's Rights in Districts of Forbes, Parkes, and Molong, 583.
- MINER'S RIGHTS (See "MINING.")**
- MITTAGONG:**—Opening of Regent-street, 529.
- MOAMA:**—  
Wharf, 56, 183, 289.  
Marine Board, 56, 183.  
Lock-up, 63.  
Bridge at, 122, 290, 364.  
Aborigines at, 122.  
Police Buildings at, 143.  
Common, 164.  
Water Supply, 364.  
Commissioner for Affidavits, 367.
- MODEL FARMS:**—Establishment of, 48, 63, 267, 323.
- MOIRA FOREST RESERVE:**—Occupation by Aborigines, 122.
- MOLONG:**—  
Traffic on Railway Line, 27.  
Volunteer Corps, 280, 337.  
Land for Sale at, 348.  
Revenue taken at Land Office, 395.  
"Pleuro" at Bob's Creek, 414.  
Railway Extension to Wilcannia, *vid* Parkes, 535.  
Railway from Orange, 535, 564, 577.  
Post and Telegraph Office, 559.  
Railway Goods Traffic, 559.  
Railway, 570, 590.  
Conditional Purchases taken up in, 577.  
Publicans' Licenses, 582.  
Deposits, &c., in Savings Bank at, 582.  
Horses, Cattle, &c., in District, 582.  
Minor's Rights and Business Licenses in District, 583.  
Railway Line to Parkes, 583, 617.  
Land and Revenue Statistics, 590.
- MONARO:**—Assessment on Runs in, 235.
- MONEY ORDER SYSTEM:**—Amalgamation with Postal and Telegraph, 340.
- MOONEY MOONEY CREEK:**—Snagging of, 262, 324.
- MOORE, MRS.:**—Inquiry into cause of death of, 74.
- MOORE PARK:**—Land taken from Sydney Common, 300.
- MOREE (See "CROWN LANDS")**
- MORIARTY, MR. ALEXANDER:**—Removal of Pay-sheets from Harbours and Rivers Department, 495.
- MORRISSEY, DENIS:**—Conditional Purchases of, Coonabranbran, 189.
- MORTGAGES (See "CROWN LANDS")**
- MOSSMAN'S BAY:**—Reserve fronting, 406.
- MOULAMBIE:**—  
Road to Koondrook, 57, 180, 184, 371.  
Stock Route, 285.
- MOUNT BROWNE:**—Telegraph line to Milparinka or, 177.
- MOUNT MACQUARIE:**—Road to Carcoar, 34.
- MOUNT MANNING (See "ROADS")**
- MOUNT RENNIE CONVICTS:**—Case of, 28.
- MOUNTED INFANTRY:**—Conversion of Cavalry into, 306.
- MUDGER:**—Railway, Wallerawang to, 79, 395, 535, 564.
- MULLET CREEK:**—Embankments, 533.
- MULTIPLE CABLE (See "TELEPHONE")**
- MULWALA:**—Bridge over Murray River at, 27, 275.
- MUNICIPAL:**—  
Roads through Municipalities, 62, 504.  
Endowment *pro rata* for contributions from non-resident ratepayers, 173.  
Application of Camperdown Council to borrow, 189, 205.  
Liverpool Council, 319.  
Drainage—Borough of Alexandria, 412.  
Number of Municipalities in Colony, 415.  
Endowment on Contributions for Municipal purposes, 477.  
Rates on Government Property, 473.  
Special Grants to, 495, 511.  
Revenue, Parkes and Forbes, 559.  
Endowment to Municipalities, 570, 634.  
Chambers at Forbes and Parkes, 611.  
Municipality at Smithfield, 612.

## Q

## QUESTIONS—(continued) :—

- MUNRO DRINKING FOUNTAIN :—Erection of, at Singleton, 418.
- MURGA :—Road to Toogong, 27.
- MURRAY, MR. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE :—Leave of Absence to, 63.
- MURRAY RIVER :—  
Control of the Waters of, 28.  
Bridge over, at Mulwala 27, 275.  
Bridge over Upper, 34, 275, 301.  
Bridge over, at Moama, 122.  
Aboriginals, 285.
- MURRUMBURRAH :—Clerk of Petty Sessions at, 436.
- MUSWELLBROOK :—  
Abolition of Court of Quarter Sessions at, 218.  
Railway to Cassilis, 556, 559.
- NAGLE MICHAEL :—Dismissal of, as Warder, Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, 21.
- NAME OF COLONY :—Cost incidental on proposed change of, 184.
- NAMOI :—Revenue from Electorate, 235, 363.
- NANDI FLAT, CASTLEREAGH RIVER :—Dedication of, 310.
- NANGUS (See "CROWN LANDS")
- NARANDERA :—Bridge at, 518.
- NARRABRI :—  
Road to Walgett, 39.  
Railway to Walgett, 30, 150.  
Railway Station, 163, 227, 284, 310.  
Furniture for Court-house, 339.  
Racecourse, 352.
- NARRANINE :—Road to The Bogan, 51, 471.
- NATIONAL PARK :—William Ross, late Overseer, 51.
- NAVAL BRIGADE :—Supply of boats for, 110.
- NAVAL HOME :—Site for, 94.
- NAVIGATION ACT :—Introduction of amending Bill, 21.
- NAVIGATION :—Of Richmond and Tweed Rivers, 291.
- NEILD, MR. J. C., M.P. :—Executive Commissioner, Adelaide Exhibition, 94, 134, 190, 262, 495.
- NEPEAN WATER SUPPLY (See "WATER SUPPLY")
- NET-FISHING :—Hawkesbury River, 262, 314.
- NEWCASTLE (See also "RAILWAYS," also "HARBOURS AND RIVERS DEPARTMENT, NEWCASTLE") :—  
Railway and Tramway Employés, 15.  
Water Supply, 571.
- NEWINGTON ASYLUM :—  
Letter from Ladies of Board of Enquiry, 240.  
Letter from Mr. McElhone, M.P., 290.  
Management of, 337.
- NEW ZEALAND :—Import duty on grapes, 240, 251.
- NEW SCHOOL, PITT ROW, PARRAMATTA (See "EDUCATION")
- NEW HEBRIDES, THE :—  
Monthly Mail Service, 557.
- NEW SOUTH WALES :—  
Official History of, 191, 523, 584.
- NORFOLK ISLAND :—  
Official connection of Mr. H. T. Wilkinson with, 172.  
Visiting Magistrate, 436.  
Offer of British Government to hand over to New South Wales, 569.
- NORTH COAST :—(See "RAILWAYS")
- NORTH HEAD :—Removal of Quarantine Station from, 240, 363, 364.
- NORTH SHORE :—  
Fares on Tramway, 75.  
Whaling Road, 125.  
Extension of Railway, 389.  
Employees' Cable Tramway, 407.  
Railway from Hornsby, 578.
- NORTHERN MAIL :—  
Delay of, 293 (?).  
Detention of train, 293.  
Saturday Train, 408.
- NORTHUMBERLAND :—Visit of Colonial Secretary to, 9.
- NOXIUS WEEDS :—  
Destruction of, 280.  
Richmond River District, 533.
- NUISANCE :—  
Seaweed, at Botany, 32, 70, 333, 412.  
Do Double Bay, 110.
- NYNGAN :—Railway to Cobarr, 215.
- OBERON :—Survey of Railway, *vid* Cox's River, 343.
- OCCUPATION LICENSES (See "CROWN LANDS")
- O'DWYER, MRS. (See "CROWN LANDS")
- OFFICERS :—District Engineer's Staff, Bathurst, 271.
- OFFICIAL HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES :—Publication of new edition, 191, 523, 584.
- OPERATORS (See "TELEGRAPHS")
- ORANGE (See also "RAILWAYS") :—  
Telegraph Office, 323.  
Railway to Molong, 535, 564, 577.

## QUESTIONS—(continued) :—

- ORDERLY CLERKS (See "MILITARY")
- ORES :—Railway freight on Mineral, 399, 400.
- O'RIEL (See "CROWN LANDS")
- OVER-BRIDGE (See "RAILWAYS")
- OVER-TIME WORK :—In Lands Department, 270.
- OYSTERS :—  
Abolition of duty or royalty, 88, 94, 105, 142.  
Charge on Spal, 327.
- PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY :—  
Claim of, respecting San Francisco Mail Contract, 239, 319.
- PADDINGTON :—  
Telephone exchange for, 173.  
Rifle range, 450, 489.  
Land at corner of Oxford and Elizabeth Streets, 474.
- PAIN'S FIREWORKS :—Exclusion of the public from the Domain on occasion of, 213.
- PALMER'S ISLAND :—  
Postmaster at, 441.  
Stationmaster at, 453.
- PARKS, PUBLIC (See also "CENTENNIAL PARK") :—  
Subsidies to, 33.  
Electorate of Redfern, 239.  
Wee Waa, 272.  
Trustees for Pilliga, 339.  
Do Richmond, 315.  
Do Croydon, 356.  
And Recreation reserves—Endowed and handed over to Councils, 384.
- PARIS EXHIBITION :—  
Cost to Colony for representation at, 581.
- PARK MR. :—Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hay, 578.
- PARKS :—  
Auburn Road Trust, 424.  
Arncliffe, 572.
- PARKS (See also "RAILWAYS") :—  
Municipal Revenue, 559.  
Conditional Purchases taken up in District of, 577.  
Public Buildings in, 577.  
Publicans Licenses, 582.  
Deposits, &c., in Savings Bank, 582.  
Public Money spent in, 582.  
Miners' Rights and Business Licenses, District of, 583.  
Railway Line from Molong, 583, 617.  
Municipal Chambers at, 611.
- PARLIAMENT :—  
Land resumed in Macquarie-street and Domain for new Houses, 19.  
Electric Light in Buildings, 32, 33, 68.  
Reporting Staff, 240.  
Payment of Members Bill, 256.
- PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS :—  
Gazetting of, 565.  
Appointment of Secretary to, 607.
- PARNELL, THE MISSES (See "CROWN LANDS")
- PARRAMATTA (See also "RAILWAYS") :—  
Purchase of Land by the Government, in, 8.  
Overbridge at Railway Station, 47.  
Purchase of frontage to River by Mr. W. Pritchard, 271.  
Deepening the River, 306, 634.  
North, Lock-up at, 324.  
Asylum, 337, 521.  
North, Site for Benevolent Asylum, 343.  
Duplication of Railway Line to Penrith, 360, 375 (?), 427, 477, 511.  
River Bridge, 424.  
Post and Telegraph Master at, 473.  
Delay of Mail Train, 612.  
Post Office at, 571.
- PARROTT, MAJOR :—Report of, on Military matters, 62.
- PASSES (See "RAILWAYS")
- PASTEUR, MONSIEUR (See "RABBIT PEST")
- PASTORAL (See "CROWN LANDS")
- PASTURES (See "STOCK AND PASTURES BILL")
- PATENT FEES :—Paid to each Attorney-General since Responsible Government, 110.
- PATTERSON (See "CROWN LANDS")
- PAYMENT OF MEMBERS :—  
Limiting number of Members, in view of, 33.  
Introduction of Bill during Session, 256.
- PAYMENT OF MILITARY SERVICE (See "MILITARY")
- PEARCE'S CORNER (See "RAILWAYS")
- PEAT'S FERRY :—  
Railway Accident, 74, 118, 265, 276, 632.  
Land resumed at, for Railway purposes, 271.
- PENNY POSTAL SYSTEM (See "POSTAL")

## Q

## QUESTIONS—(continued):—

- PERKINS:**—  
 Duplication of Line from Granville, 323.  
 Duplication of Railway Line from Parramatta, 360, 375<sup>(2)</sup>, 427, 477, 511.  
 Sunday Trains for, 520.
- PERMANENT FREEHOLD LAND AND BUILDING SOCIETY** (See "SYDNEY PERMANENT FREEHOLD LAND AND BUILDING SOCIETY")
- PERSONS EMPLOYED BY SQUATTERS:**—Number of, 313.
- PERTH:**—Telegraphic communication with railway station, 196.
- PETERSHAM:**—  
 Railway accident, 190.  
 Street between Johnston's Estate and Railway Station, 536.
- "Phylloxera":**—  
 Prevention of spread of, 155, 191.  
 Board of Inquiry, 490.  
 In County of Cumberland, 582.
- PILLIGA:**—  
 Post and Telegraph Office, 183.  
 Trustees for Park, 339.  
 Road from Coonamble, 339.  
 Common, 339.
- PITT-STREET SOUTH:**—Wood-paving, 403.
- PLANTING TREES:**—On Forest Reserves, 270.
- PLATFORMS** (See "RAILWAYS")
- "PLEURO":**—Prevalence of, at Bob's Creek, Molong, 414.
- POLES** (See "TELEGRAPHS")
- POLLACK, MR. DAVID:**—Selection of Forfeited Conditional Purchase, Nangus, 318.
- POLICE:**—  
 Duties of, under Towns Police Act, 33.  
 Interference with Salvation Army, 33.  
 Buildings, Moama, 143.  
 Quarters, Wellington, 179.  
 Do Rylstone, 483.  
 Officers in Central Office, 223.  
 Suppression of Boxing Matches, 312.  
 Barracks, Corowa, 395.  
 Sub-Inspector Bell and Detective Tindall, 407, 428.  
 Senior Constable Wright, 410.  
 Cycling on Sundays.  
 Protection of Prisoners in Police Court Cells, 439.  
 Stafford, Ex-Sergeant William, 551.  
 Lock-up at Arncliffe, Rockdale, Kogarah, or Hurstville, 634.
- POLICE MAGISTRATES:**—  
 Mr. Macarthur, late Acting, Corowa, 180.  
 Appointed Wardens under Mining Act, 227, 245.  
 Parramatta, appointment of, 420.  
 Lithgow, 478.
- POLICE OFFICE CELLS** (See "POLICE")
- POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE:**—Establishment of, 584.
- POOL, MR. AND MRS.** (See "CROWN LANDS")
- POONCARIE** (See "EDUCATION")
- POOR OF SYDNEY** (See "CENTENARY OF THE COLONY")
- POSTAL:**—  
 Inverell Mails, 7.  
 Penny Postage System, 47, 181, 323, 334, 618.  
 Post and Telegraph Office, Tumberumba, 57.  
 Do. Cobargo, 96.  
 Do. Granville, 102.  
 Do. Gladsville, 121.  
 Do. Pilliga, 183.  
 Do. Bourke, 39, 215.  
 Do. Broken Hill, 266, 428.  
 Do. Stanmore, 276.  
 Do. Wollombi, 393.  
 Do. Clock for Redfern, 412.  
 Do. Bourke, 498.  
 Do. Molong and Condoboin, 559.  
 Do. Parramatta, 571.  
 Mail Service between Menindie and Silverton, 153.  
 Transmission of bank pass books, 184.  
 Claim of Pacific Steamship Company respecting San Francisco Mail Contract, 239, 319.  
 Materials supplied by H. H. Kingsbury and Co., 251.  
 Holidays in General Post Office, 272, 356, 499, 556.  
 Delay in arrival and delivery of Northern Mails, 293<sup>(2)</sup>.  
 Letter-carrier for Prospect and Sherwood, 301, 338.  
 Clerks employed in Secretary's and Mail Branches of the General Post Office, 312.  
 Amalgamation of Postal, Money Order, and Telegraph Systems, 340.  
 Mail Guards in Mail Vans, 407.  
 Redfern Post Office—Supply of Stamps, 413.  
 Buildings rented for Post Offices, 424.  
 Postmaster at Palmer's Island, 441.  
 Post and Telegraph Masters, Parramatta, Grafton, Cootamundra, and Braidwood, 473.

## QUESTIONS—(continued):—

- POSTAL** (continued):—  
 Monthly Mail Service to New Hebrides, 557.  
 Postmaster at Glen Innes, 612.
- POTT'S HILL** (See "WATER SUPPLY")
- POULTON, J. A. H.:**—Case of, 265, 377, 384.
- POWELL, MR., JUN.:**—Appointment and promotion in Customs Department, 143.
- PRICE, MR. W.:**—Appointment of as J.P., 8.
- PRICKLY FEAR:**—Eradication of, 403.
- PRINTING OFFICE** (See "GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE")
- PRISONERS:**—  
 In Bourke Gaol, 31.  
 Release of, Centenary Celebration, 164.  
 Protection of in Police Office Cells, 499.
- PRISON LABOR:**—  
 Casino Gaol, 490.
- PRITCHARD, MR. W.:**—Purchase of frontage on Parramatta River, 271.
- PRIVATE BARS:**—In Public Houses, 46.
- PRIVATE PROPERTY:**—Introduction of Bill providing for mining on, 33, 377.
- PRODUCE** (See "FARM PRODUCE;" also "RAILWAYS")
- PROBATIONERS** (See "TELEGRAPHS")
- PROPELLERS:**—Used by steamers, 139.
- PROSECUTIONS BEFORE JURIES:**—Final decision in, 139.
- PROSECUTIONS:**—Under Public Instruction Act, 406, 435.
- PROSPECT:**—  
 Letter-carrier for, 301, 338.  
 Reservoir, 432, 511, 564.  
 Water Supply Works, Messrs. Mills and Shand, 581.
- PROSPECTING VOTE:**—Disposal of £15,000, 84, 189, 327.
- PROTECTION OF PRISONERS** (See "POLICE")
- PROTESTANT HALL, DUBBO:**—Lease of for Lands Office, 584.
- PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS** (See "EDUCATION")
- PRUEN, REGINA v.:**—Depositions, &c., in case of, 8, 79.
- PUBLIC BUILDINGS:**—Forbes and Parkes, 577.
- PUBLIC HOUSES** (See "LICENSING ACT")
- PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT** (See "EDUCATION")
- PUBLIC MONEY:**—Spent in Forbes and Parkes, 582.
- PUBLIC OFFICIALS:**—Vouchers for moneys paid by, 251.
- PUBLIC WORKS ACT:**—  
 Gazetting of Parliamentary Committee, 565.  
 Appointment of Secretary to Parliamentary Committee, 607.
- PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT:**—Recommendations for retrenchment in, 13.
- PUBLIC ACCOUNTS** (See "FINANCE")
- PUBLIC LOANS** (See "FINANCE")
- PUBLICANS LICENSES:**—Districts of Forbes, Parkes, and Molong, 532.
- PUBLIC SCHOOLS** (See "EDUCATION")
- PUBLIC WORKS LOAN ACT OF 1884:**—Amounts borrowed, spent, and balance under, 518, 528.
- PULLAMUNG RUN, GUNNDAH:**—Bates's Selections on, 401.
- PURNAMOOTA:**—Tramway, Silverton to Thackaringa and, 235.
- QUAN:**—Selection of on North arm, Tweed River, 605.
- QUARANTINE:**—Soiled linen landed from s.s. "Mariposa," 301.
- QUARANTINE STATION:**—  
 Removal of from North Head, 240, 368, 384.  
 Breaking of Quarantine by Officers from, 384.
- QUARTER SESSIONS:**—Bombala, 256.
- QUEANBEYAN:**—Pastoral and Agricultural Show-ground, 56.
- QUEENSLAND BORDER:**—  
 Break of Railway Gauge at, 15.  
 Railway from Tentorfield to, 15, 183.  
 Road from Tumbulgum, 523.
- QUIRINDI** (See "ROADS")
- QUIT RENT:**—  
 On Cunninghame's grant, Circular Quay, 184.  
 Returns showing, 475.
- QUODLING, MR.:**—Length of service of, 142.
- RABBIT ACT:**—Money due to Messrs. De Sully & Co., 557.
- RABBIT PEST:**—  
 Premium for destruction of, 14, 63.  
 Inventions for extermination of, 149.  
 Fencing between Bourke and Barrigun, 218.  
 Commission to inquire into mode of destruction of, 290.  
 Subsidy, Balranald, Wentworth, and Bourke, 347.  
 Conference for destruction of, 364, 372.  
 Introduction of Chicken Cholera, 396.  
 Secretary to Commission, 406.  
 M. Pasteur's investigations, 460.  
 Cost of buildings, Rodd Island, 460.
- RACECOURSES:**—  
 Telegraphic Communication between, 332.  
 Narrabri, 352.

## QUESTIONS—(continued)—

## RAILWAYS:—

- Department Engineer-in-Chief's, Construction Branch, 214.
- Locomotive engines, 95, 122, 205, 327.  
Do manufacture of, in Colony, 6, 47, 110, 144, 413, 405, 495.  
Do competitive test of, 47, 69, 122.
- Employés—Newcastle, 15.  
Do Drivers and Firemen, 275, 285.  
Do Bathurst Workshops, 290, 428.  
Do Increase of Wages, 262, 306 (?), 318, 334, 394, 402, 598, 619.  
Do and tramways, 441, 540.  
Do Existing Lines Branch, 457.  
Do services of unregistered Surgeon, 490.  
Do Pay to fettle's wives for minding gates, 571.
- Draftsmen dismissed from Office of Engineer-in-Chief, 15.  
Do Services of Unregistered Surgeon, 490.
- Fares—Peat's Ferry, 271.  
Sub-way—Alt-street, Ashfield, 275.
- Illawarra—Loop-line to Wollongong, 276.  
Illawarra, 541.
- Hawkesbury River Bridge, 284, 293, 319, 331, 337, 355, 359, 533, 590.  
Do do Medical Attendance to Employés, 414.
- Trial Surveys, Engineer for, 291.
- Second-class carriages, 292.
- Sydney to Brisbane, through-tickets, 292.
- Northern Mail trains, 293, 408.
- Cost of carrying grain on Northern, 293.
- Ticket-collector Edward Coole, 293.
- Delays of trains between Sydney and Parramatta, 294.
- Supply of coals for Railway Department, Singleton, 299.
- Differential rates, 300, 313.
- Platforms, Harris Park and Wentworthville, 105.
- Tarana to Jenolan Caves, 56, 167.
- Policy of the Government, 57, 177, 251, 257, 284, 384.
- Refreshment Rooms, 61, 377.
- Trucks, 69.
- Land resumed for, 74.
- Brakes, 74, 388, 632.
- Kiama to Jervis Bay, 251.
- Resumption of land for, 265, 271.
- Platform at Eveleigh, 270.
- Designs for cattle trucks, 63.
- Traffic on Molong lines, 27.  
Do at Narrabri Station, 163, 227.
- M'Sharry v. Commissioner, 37, 96, 319.
- Hon. J. Smith v. Commissioner, 51, 80, 96, 102.
- Hon. S. Charles v. Commissioner, 101 (?), 110.
- Narrabri to Walgett, 39, 150.
- Haulage rate on blue metal or gravel from Emu Plains, 47, 68.
- Goods charges, Bourke and Byrock, 195.
- Station, Parramatta, Overbridge at, 47.  
Do Bathurst—Hay loading stage, 81.  
Do Lewisham, 96, 105.  
Do Croydon, 106.  
Do Hurstville, 111.  
Do Whittingham, 142.  
Do Narrabri, 163, 284, 340.  
Do Tarago, 368.  
Do Blayney, 332.  
Do Bathurst, Payment of Wages by Station-master, 394.  
Do Eveleigh, 412.  
Do Auburn, crossing at, 313.  
Do Ashfield, train arrangements, 344.  
Do Bowral, 472, 558.  
Do Sydney, cloak-room, 545.  
Do Albury Water Supply, 584.  
Do Rookwood, 607.  
Do Strathfield, 582.
- Payment of wages in Department, 20, 81.
- Suspension of Mr. A. Helzinger, 32.
- Fettle's, 32.
- Surveyor Nicholas P. Carver, 96.
- Alfred Braine, timber inspector, 125.
- And Tramways Time-tables, 15.
- Overbridge, Bathurst, 15.
- Break of Gauge on Queensland Border, 15.
- Tenterfield to Queensland Border (Wallangarra), 15, 183.
- Dubbo to Bourke, 420.
- Earnings and cost of working, 420.
- Appointment of Frederick Caranough and J. J. Holt to Department, 428.
- Mrs. M. Goddard or Baker, 447.
- Trial Survey, Singleton, *via* Jerry's Plains, towards Cassilis, 448.
- Telegraph Probationers connected with, 448.

## Q

## QUESTIONS—(continued)—

## RAILWAYS—(continued):—

- Return Tickets issued in connection with Centennial Exhibition, 448.
- Pastoral holdings on lines of trial surveys, 461.
- St. Leonards to Pearce's Corner (Hornsby), 16.
- Pearce's Corner to Waters of Port Jackson, 84, 97, 402.
- Free Passes—Permanent, 16, 453.  
Do to Unemployed, 20.  
Do Officials of Department, 68, 411.  
Do Major Taunton, 121.  
Do Major Staunton, 134.  
Do Mr. Clibborn, 385, 401, 440.  
Do Wesleyan Ministers, 457.  
Do Salvation Army Officer, 461.
- Students at Technical College travelling on, 168.
- Evans's Combination Truck Patent, 27, 32, 34, 39, 63.
- Accident at Peat's Ferry, 74, 118, 265, 276, 632.  
Do Petersham, 190.
- Wallerawang to Mudgee, 79, 395.  
Beyond Cassilis, 79.
- Trial Survey, *via* Colo Valley, 80, 266, 319.
- Embankment, Bathurst, 81.
- Goulburn to Crookwell, 88, 450.  
Do Cooma, 125.
- Homebush to Waratah, 95.
- Illawarra, 109, 111, 541.
- Sleeping Cars, 118.
- Farm produce received at Darling Harbour, 127, 217.
- Produce Depot at Darling Harbour, 102, 140, 191, 240.
- Sheds, Darling Harbour, 144.
- Audit of Accounts, 143.
- Claim of Terry & Co. on Department, 164.
- Communication between officials and passengers on trains while in motion, 172.
- Extension to Circular Quay, 178.
- Bridge over Cook's River, 179.
- Opening to Michelago, 180.
- Extension to Inverell, 195, 199.
- Loop-line near Wollongong, 199.
- Nyngan to Cobar, 215.
- Land belonging to the Messrs. Ryrie resumed for purposes of, 217.
- Officers of District Engineers Staff at Bathurst, 271.
- Suburban Fares, 217.
- Sunday Traffic, 217.
- Officer in charge at Canley Vale Platform 313.
- Lewisham, Macdonaldtown, and Stanmore, revenue received at, 313.
- Goulburn to Cooma Junction, Duplication of Line, 317.
- Time-table, delay in issue of, 319.
- Station-master, Eveleigh, 323.  
Do Eskbank, 450.
- Granville to Penrith, Duplication of Line, 323.
- Combination Trucks, 327.
- Locomotive Engineers—Mr. Scott and Mr. Middleton, 327, 477, 484.
- Granville to Liverpool, Duplication of Line, 331.
- Bega-Eden, 332.
- Complaints made against employé in Department, 332.
- Trains late in arrival, 334, 372.
- Survey of proposed, to Oberon, *via* Cox's River, 343.
- Special to Windsor, 360.
- Duplication of line between Parramatta and Penrith, 360, 375 (?), 427, 477, 511.
- Through tickets between Sydney and Melbourne, *via* Blayney, 363.
- Land at junction of Illawarra and Great Southern Railways, 368.
- Passenger traffic on Great Northern and North-Western, 372.
- Limited express, engaged compartments, 376.
- Rates of workmen's tools of trade, 376.
- Suburban, System of, 385.  
North Shore, Extension of, 389.
- Rates on merchandise for Glen Innes, Emmaville, &c., 394.
- Orange to Molong, Bathurst to Bourke, and Mudgee Line, 395, 535, 564, 577.
- Molong, 570, 590.
- Molong to Parkes, 583, 617.
- Molong to Wilcannia, *via* Parkes, 535.
- Loans, 396.
- Rates on cut wood, ores, &c., 399.
- Freight on Empty Sacks, Mineral Ores, &c., 490.
- Fares and freight on Homebush to Waratah Line, 400.
- Engaged compartments in railway carriages, 401, 439, 449, 458 (?), 495, 570.
- Sleeping-car for accommodation of the Honorable Messrs. Abigail and Inglis, 402.
- Public holidays for classified officers, 402.
- Woy Woy Platform, Homebush and Waratah Railway, 407.
- Smoking on platforms, 407.

## Q

## QUESTIONS—(continued):—

## RAILWAYS—(continued):—

- Engine-sheds and Changing-places, Dubbo and Wellington, 503.
- Charges for Carriage of Wheat, 504.
- Redfern into the City, 512.
- Buradoo Platform, 518.
- Line to Forbes, 521, 611.
- Resumption of Mr. John Black's Property on Homebush-Waratah Line, 523.
- Audit Branch, Newcastle, 523.
- To Wilcannia, 527 (\*), 536, 540, 571.
- Sunday Train for Penrith, 529.
- Mullet Creek Embankments, 533.
- North Coast, 534.
- Orange to Molong, 577.
- Mr. C. Colls, 536.
- Board of Commissioners, 536, 557.
- Trial Surveys, Parkes to Condobolin, 545.
- Cartage of Wool, Produce, &c., from Darling Harbour, 546.
- Muswellbrook to Cassilis, 556, 559.
- Line to Inverell, 557.
- Goods Traffic, Molong, Boremore, and Cowra Stations, 559.
- Charges for demurrage and storage, 564.
- Locomotive Department, removal of Timekeepers, 572.
- Tunnel at Redfern, 576.
- Line to Condobolin, 576, 605, 617.
- Hornsby to North Shore, 578.
- Silver ore carried on, 581.
- Express Goods Train, 584.
- Via Boremore, 597.
- Return on capital, &c., 605.
- Fares of ladies accompanying Mr. W. J. Allen, M.L.A., to Bourke, 612.
- Delay of Mail Train between Granville and Parramatta, 612.
- Workshops at Bathurst, 618.

## RANDWICK:—

- Rifle Range, 450, 489.
- Discontinuance of Tolls, on road, 106.

## RATES (See "WHARVES")

## RATIONS:—For unemployed, National Park, 106.

## READ, MR.:—Government Meat Market, 285, 333.

## REAL PROPERTY ACT:—Assurance Fund, 179, 207, 261, 305, 341, 459.

## RECEIPT STAMPS:—For money paid on Public Service, 331.

## RECLAMATION WORK:—Cook's River, 262.

## RECREATION RESERVES (See "RESERVES")

## RECRUIT MONEY (See "VOLUNTEERS")

## REDFERN:—

- Public Parks, Electorate of, 239.
- Sewerage of, 412.
- Clock for Post and Telegraph Office, 412.
- Supply of stamps at Post Office, 413.
- Court-house, 413.
- Tram for Western Mail Train, 343, 534.
- Railway into City from, 512.
- Railway Tunnel at, 576.

## REFORMATORY:—

- Establishment of, for Boys, 28, 331.
- Rookwood, 612.

## REFRACTORY ORES:—Treatment of, 118.

## REFRESHMENT ROOMS (See "RAILWAYS")

## REFUNDS (See "CROWN LANDS")

## REGENT-STREET:—

- Wood-paving of, 412.
- Mittagong, opening of, 529.

## REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT:—Office Hours and

- Leave of Absence, 63.

## REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS:—Fees to District, 411.

## REGULATIONS:—

- For admission to the Bar, 8.
- Respecting Cattle sent from New South Wales to Victoria, 180.
- Marine Board, 414.

## RELIEF:—To the Poor of Sydney, 291.

## RELIEF WORKS (See "UNEMPLOYED" also "CHINESE")

## RELIGION:—State aid to, 143.

## RENTS (See "CROWN LANDS" also "QUIT RENTS")

## REPORTING STAFF:—Parliamentary, 240.

## RESERVES (See also "MILITARY," see also "FORESTS" also "VOLUNTEERS"):

- Rushcutter's Bay, 13.
- Village, Captain's Flat, 47, 279.
- Parish of Dunoon, 83.
- Recreation, Adaminaby, 96.
- Do Cooma, 96.
- Do Maclean and Brushgrove, 121.
- Bulga Stock Road, Jerry's Plains to Homebush, 130, 163, 251.
- Travelling stock, on Eugowra and Canowindra, 179.

## QUESTIONS—(continued):—

## RESERVES—(continued):—

- Joadju Mining, 190, 563.
- Belmore, near Canowindra, 292.
- Made in 1886 and 1887, 284.
- Terania Forest, 307, 458.
- Eastern and Central Districts, 307.
- Maloga, 364.
- Recreation, and parks endowed and handed over to Councils, 384.
- Fronting Mossman's Bay, 406.
- Galathera and Boggy Creek Tanks, 415.
- Timber, 535.
- Taralba Coal-mining, 498, (\*) 503, 521.
- Bondi, Occupation of by Aquarium Company, 553.

## RESERVOIR:—

- High-level at Pott's Hill, 356.
- Prospect, 432, 511.

## RESUMED AREA (See "CROWN LANDS")

## RESUMPTION OF LAND:—

- For Railway Purposes, 265, 271.
- High School, Elizabeth-street, Public School, Castlereagh-street, 424.
- Near Bradley's Head, 14.
- Macquarie-street and the Domain, 19.
- Robertson's Point, Cremorne, 153.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (See "FINANCE")

## REVENUES (See also "CROWN LANDS," also "ELECTORAL"):

- Of Great Powers of Europe, America, and Australasian Colonies, 109.

## RICHARDSON, MAJOR-GENERAL:—Report on Rifle Clubs, 299.

## RICHMOND:—

- Common, 214.
- Park, 351.

## RICHMOND, THE:—

- Roads and Bridges in Electorate, 21.
- Land Court, 83.
- Tug for, 93.
- Tug Service, 164.
- Conditional Purchases, in District, 126, 207.
- Improvement to entrance of River, 276, 498.
- Navigation of River, 291.
- Boats for River, 292.
- Snagging operation on, 399.
- Sir John Coode's report on River entrance, 458.
- Noxious Weeds, 538.

## RIDLEY, MR.:—

- Bravery in South Waratah Coal-mine, 377.

## RIDLEY, Mr. G. S.:—Employment of, as Crown Lands Agent, 522.

## RIFLE CLUBS:—

- Establishment of, 270.
- Report of General Richardson, 299.

## RIFLE RANGE:—Paddington and Randwick, 450, 489.

## RINGBARKING:—

- Effect of, on health and climate, 180, 262.
- Number of acres on which permission granted for, 290.

## RINKS SKATING:—

- Construction and Licensing of, 552.

## ROADS:—

- Clerks in Department, 168.
- Distribution of Additional Vote of £100,000, 7.
- And Bridges, Electorate of the Richmond, 21.
- Foogong to Murga, 27.
- Mount Macquarie to Carcoar, 34.
- Narrabri to Walgett, 39.
- Payment of Contractors, 39.
- Narramine to the Bogan, 51, 471.
- Moulamein to Koondrook, 57, 180, 184.
- Forbes and Eugowra, 57.
- Mr. Leonard, Road Contractor, 57.
- Department—Iron for Bridges, 62.
- Passing through Municipalities—Vote for, 62, 504.
- Between Cudal and Davy's Plains Run, 81, 280.
- Mr. E. Cannell, contract near Stone-quarry Creek Crossing, 105.
- Randwick, 106.
- Whaling, East St. Leonards, 125.
- Through E. K. Grace's Estate, Gungahleen, 139, 140, 496.
- Mr. White's purchase of, near Timor and Isis River, 142.
- Menindie to Kinchega, 154.
- Through Australian Agricultural Company's land, Warrab, 167.
- Belar Creek, Parish of Deringullen, 168, 340.
- Wunnaring to Tibbooburra, 177.
- Byrock to Gongolgan, 183, 279.
- Maintenance Men, 206.
- Gunnedah to Barraba, 266, 289.
- Near Mr. Fergusson's Selection, Belabula, 272.
- St. Alban's to Mount Manning, 284.

## Q

## QUESTIONS—(continued)—

- ROADS—(continued)—  
 Maintenance men on, Borec to Parkes, 333.  
 Coonamble to Pilliga, 339.  
 Compensation to Joseph Gersbech, Parish of Canoblas, 348.  
 Near La Perouse, 412.  
 Auburn Park Trust, 424.  
 Contracts—Mr. Wells, Engineer, 449.  
 Woods-lane, near Quirindi, Yarraman Reserve, 472.  
 Botany, 474.  
 Turabulgum to Queensland Border, 523.  
 Grants for, 534.  
 Vote for Country, 633.
- ROBERTS, MR. H. R.:—Promotion of, in Central Police Office, 223.
- ROCK FLAT:—Public School, 437.
- RODD ISLAND:—Cost of Buildings for M. Pasteur's investigations, 460.
- ROOKWOOD:—  
 Church of England Chaplain at Cemetery, 141.  
 Reformatory, 612.  
 Railway Station, 607.
- ROLLS:—(See "ELECTORAL")
- ROSS, WILLIAM:—Late Overseer at National Park, 51.
- ROYAL NAVAL HOME:—Site for, 94.
- ROYALTY:—On Oysters, 83, 94, 105, 142.
- RUNS (See also "CROWN LANDS")
- RUSHCUTTER'S BAY:—Reserve, 13.
- RUSSELL'S WHARF:—Resumption of, by the Government, 8.
- RYDE:—Mr. Manning, Coroner at, 270.
- RYLSTONE:—Police Quarters, 483.
- KYRIE, MESSRS.:—Land belonging to, resumed for Railway purposes, 217.
- SACKS, EMPTY:—Railway freights on, 490.
- SALARIES (See "CIVIL SERVICE")
- SALVATION ARMY:—Interference with, by Police, 33.
- SAMOA:—Action of the Germans in, 20.
- SAN FRANCISCO MAIL CONTRACT:—Claim of Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 239.
- SAVINGS BANKS:—  
 Deposits, &c., in, at Forbes, Parkes, and Molong, 582.
- SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS (See "EDUCATION")
- SCHOOLS OF ARTS:—  
 Site for, Wee War, 239, 299.  
 Supply of *Hansard* and *Government Gazette* to, 245.  
 Endowments, 531.
- SCOTT, MR.:—Police Magistrate, Deniliquin, 173.
- SCOTT, MR.:—Locomotive Engineer, 327, 477.
- SEA-WALL:—Coogee Bay, 106.
- SEAWEED:—  
 Nuisance of, at Botany, 32, 70, 333, 412.  
 Do Double Bay, 110.
- SEED POTATOES:—Supplied to persons in Clarence Electorate, 171.
- SELFE, MR. NORMAN:—Improvements at Circular Quay, 388.
- SEWERAGE (See also "METROPOLITAN WATER AND SEWERAGE BOARD")  
 Eastern Suburbs, 16, 164.  
 Blasting in connection with works, 118.  
 Board for control of Bondi Scheme, 126.  
 Bondi Sewer, 154.  
 Western Suburbs, 267 (?) 546, 559.  
 Redfern, 412.
- SHARES:—Liable to forfeiture, 372.
- SHELLHARBOUR:—  
 Dredge for, 195.  
 Wharf at, 209.
- SHERIFF'S OFFICERS:—  
 Recovery of Fees due to, 83.  
 Bailiff's mileage charges, 209.
- SHERIDAN, MR. PHILIP:—Trustee of Association Cricket Ground, 447, 518.
- SHEBWOOD:—Letter-carrier for, 301, 388.
- SHOALHAVEN:—Entrance to River, 572.
- SHOW-GROUND, WALGETT, 352.
- SIBLEY, DR. J. C.:—Health Officer, Watson's Bay, 448.
- SICKNESS:—In Public Schools, 214.
- SILVER-MINING:—"Boom" in connection with, 341, 371.
- SILVER ORE:—Carried by Railway, 581.
- SILVERTON:—  
 Mail service between Menindie and, 153.  
 Tramway to Thackaringa and Purnamoota, 235.  
 Court-house, 372.
- SINGLETON:—  
 Court of Quarter Sessions at, 218.  
 Railway trial survey, via Jerry's Plains, towards Cassilis, 448.  
 Erection of Munro Drinking Fountain, 448.
- SITES FOR VILLAGES:—Parish of Heyden, county of Wellesley, 536.
- SEATING RINKS:—Construction and Licensing of, 552.

## QUESTIONS—(continued)—

- SKENE, WILLIAM:—Prelease of, at Conargo, 143.
- SLEEPING CARS:—  
 Cost of Railway, 118.  
 For accommodation of The Honorable Messrs. Abigail and Inglis, 402.
- SLY, DR.:—Employment of, by Government, 101 (?), 110.
- SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION:—Establishment of Manufactory, 414.
- SMITH, THE HON. J. (See also "CROWN LANDS"):—  
 Arbitration Case v. Commissioner for Railways, 51, 80, 96, 102.
- SMITH, MR. T. R.:—Alleged appointment of, under Government, 142, 214.
- SMITHFIELD:—Municipality of, 612.
- SMOKING:—On Railway Platforms, 407.
- SNAGGING:—  
 Mooney Mooney Creek, 324.  
 Operations, Richmond River, 399.
- SOCIETIES (See "AGRICULTURAL")
- SOILED LINEN (See "QUARANTINE")
- SOUDAN CONTINGENT:—Stores returned from Suakim, 179.
- SOUTH WARRATAH COAL-MINE:—Bravery of Mr. Ridley in, 377.
- SPANGENBERG, WILLIAM:—Application of, for a Billiard License, 38 (?).
- SPAT (See "OYSTERS")
- SPECIAL GRANTS:—To Municipalities, 495, 511.
- SPECIAL TRAINS (See "RAILWAYS")
- SPIRITS:—  
 Duties paid on, 31.  
 Importation of, 368.
- SPIT:—Bridge over Middle Harbour at, 27.
- SQUATTERS:—Persons employed by, 313.
- ST. ALBANS (See also "ROADS"):—  
 Court-house, 178.
- STAFFORD WILLIAM, EX-SERGEANT:—Dismissal of from Police, 557.
- STAMP OFFICE:—Mr. Foskett, 214, 299.
- STAMPS (See also "RECEIPT STAMPS")  
 Supply of to Redfern Post Office, 413.
- STANMORE:—  
 Post and Telegraph Office, 276.  
 Revenue received at Railway Station, 313.
- STATE AID TO RELIGION:—Final abolition of, 143.
- STATE HOUSE:—  
 Competition in designs for, 155.  
 Plans, specifications, and tenders, 319.  
 Authority for expenditure under, 355.  
 Erection of, 383.
- STATION-MASTER (See "RAILWAYS")
- STATISTICAL REGISTER:—Handbook to, 75.
- STATISTICS:—Crown Lands, 461.
- STATUARY:—Purchase of, by the Government, 227, 592.
- STANTON, MAJOR:—Free pass issued to, 134.
- STEAMERS:—Use of cast-iron propellers by, 139.
- STEAM-LAUNCHES:—Employment of Government, 143.
- STEAM LAUNCH:—Mabel, 275.
- STEPHEN v. ERWIN:—Decree, 332, 511.
- STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES:—  
 Complaints against Mr. Addison, 167.  
 Do other, 215.  
 Number of cases dealt with by Mr. Addison at one sitting, 173.  
 And Deputies, 190.  
 Mr. Deputy Delohery, 331.
- ST. LEONARDS:—  
 Railway from Pearce's Corner (Hornsby), 16.  
 Railway from Pearce's Corner to Waters of Port Jackson, 84, 97.  
 Whaling Road, 125.
- STOCK:—  
 Watering places for travelling, 19.  
 Sale of diseased cattle, 20.  
 Disease in, District of Bourke, 81.  
 Road, Jerry's Plains to Homebush, 133, 163.  
 Diseases in, 262.  
 Route, Moulamein, 285.  
 Reserves for travelling, 179.  
 Regulations respecting, passing from New South Wales to Victoria, 180.  
 Route, Moulamein to Koondrook, 180, 371.
- STOCK ACT:—Consolidation of, 272.
- STOCK AND PASTURES BILL:—Consideration of, 428.
- STORAGE:—Charge for, 564.
- STORES, MILITARY:—Returned from Suakim, 179.
- STRATHFIELD:—Railway Station, 532.
- STRAY CATTLE:—In country towns, 33.
- STREET:—  
 Formation of, North of General Post Office, 396.  
 Johnson's estate and Petersham railway station, 536.

## Q

## QUESTIONS (continued):—

- SUAKIM**:—Military Stores returned from, 179.  
**SUBPENAS**:—Charge for, 110.  
**SUBSIDY** (See "RABBIT-PEST")  
**SUBURBS**:—  
   Sewerage of Eastern, 16.  
   Sewerage of Western, 267 (?), 546, 553.  
   Drainage of Western, 546.  
   Railway Fares to, 217.  
   Water Supply, 597, 601.  
**SUBURBAN RAILWAYS** (See "RAILWAYS")  
**SUB-WAY** (See "RAILWAYS")  
**SUNDAY**:—Railway and Tramway Traffic, 217.  
**SUPERANNUATION FUND** (See "CIVIL SERVICE")  
**SUPERINTENDENT OF TELEGRAPHS**:—Leave of absence, 340.  
*Supersedeas* (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE")  
**SUPREME COURT APPEALS ACT**:—Cases decided under, 117.  
**SURGEON, UNREGISTERED**:—Services to Railway employes, 490.  
**SURVEY OFFICES** (See "CROWN LANDS")  
**SUTHERLAND, MISS**:—Public School, Cooma, 436.  
**SWEEPS**:—Betting and "Consultations," 218.  
**SYDNEY**:—  
   Public Expenditure in, and Country Districts, 7.  
   Water Supply, 597.  
**SYDNEY COMMON**:—Land taken from, 300.  
**SYDNEY HOSPITAL**:—Case of John Halloran, 257.  
**SYDNEY** (See "RAILWAYS")  
**SYDNEY PERMANENT FREEHOLD LAND AND BUILDING SOCIETY**:—Chairman of, 441.  
**SYPHON**:—Tender for laying of, in George-street West, 606.  
**TALBRAGAR**:—Reservations for Mining purposes, 96.  
**TANKS** (See also "RESERVES") :—  
   In Eastern and Western Districts, 461.  
**TARAGO**:—Railway Station, 363.  
**TARBAN CREEK**:—Bridge over, 313.  
**TARANA**:—Railway to Jonolan Caves, 56, 167.  
**TEACHERS** (See "EDUCATION")  
**TECHNICAL COLLEGE**:—Students travelling on Trams or Railways, 168.  
**TECHNICAL EDUCATION** (See "EDUCATION")  
**TELEGRAPHS** (See also "POSTAL") :—  
   Department—Mr. Leeson, 111, 125.  
   Iron Poles, 62, 127, 340.  
   Operators, 45.  
   Purchase of Wire, 45, 67, 80.  
   Brush Carbons, 46.  
   Materials supplied by H. H. Kingsbury & Co., 46, 127, 251.  
   Line to Milparinka or Mount Browne (Llibooburra), 177.  
   Sixpenny telegrams, 181.  
   Communication with Perth Railway Station, 196.  
   Stations using quadruplex instruments, 206.  
   Office at Gladesville, 267.  
   Horses purchased by Department, 271, 301, 393, 459, 512.  
   The "Gulcher" Electric Machine, 74, 106, 272, 305, 373.  
   Office at Stanmore, 276.  
   Messengers, 300.  
   Office, Orange, 323.  
   Communication between various Racecourses, 332.  
   Amalgamation with Money Order and Postal Systems, 340.  
   Superintendent of, 340.  
   Employment and dismissal of line repairers, 337.  
   Condemned poles, 387.  
   And Post-office, Wollombi, 393.  
   Do. Stanmore, 276.  
   Do. Bourke, 39, 215, 498.  
   Do. Redfern, Public Clock for, 412.  
   Do. Molong and Condobolin, 559.  
   Department, 405, 431, 453, 474, 490, 540, 533, 539, 591, 634.  
   Buildings rented as Telegraph Offices, 424.  
   Office, Broken Hill, 428.  
   Probationers connected with Railways, 448.  
   Station-master, Palmiro Island, 453.  
   Masters at Parramatta, Grafton, Cootamundra, and Braidwood, 473.  
   Line from Tumbulgum to Tweed River, 477.  
   Increases to employes, 529.  
   Bourke to Wanaaring, 541.  
   Cable Communication with Europe, 583.  
**TELEPHONE**:—  
   Exchange for Paddington, 173.  
   Prize in George-street for telephonic system, 7, 265.  
   George-street Tunnel for system, 45, 68.  
   Cable for Fricze, 46, 127, 265, 453, 490.  
   Multiple-cable purchased by Telegraph Department, 265.  
**TEMÉ**:—Flooding of district by Railway embankment, 179.  
**TENTERFIELD** (See also "RAILWAYS")  
   Railway to Queensland Border (Wallangarra) 15, 133.  
**TERALDA COAL MINING RESERVE**:—  
   Mineral Conditional Purchases on, 498 (?) 503, 521, 617.

## QUESTIONS (continued):—

- TERRY & Co.**:—Claim of, on Railway Department, 164.  
**TERANIA**:—Forest Reserve, 307, 458.  
**THACKARINGA**:—Tramway from Silverton to, 235.  
**THRATRES**:—Dangerous condition of, 533.  
**THEFTS**:—Of Workmen's Tools, 134, 265, 276.  
**THOMAS, MR.**:—Formerly inmate of Gladesville Asylum, 402, 473.  
**THOMAS, MR. WILLIAM, J.P.**:—Appointment as Justice of the Peace, 541.  
**THOMSON, MR.**:—Chief Inspector of Accounts, 153.  
**THROUGH TICKETS**:—  
   Railway, Sydney to Brisbane, 292.  
   Sydney to Melbourne, *via* Blayney, 363.  
**TIBOOBURRA**:—  
   Public School for, 177.  
   Telegraph line, Milparinka or Mount Browne, 177.  
   Road from Wanaaring, 177.  
**TIMBER**:—  
   Destruction of, on Burrawong Run, 52.  
   Licences, 327.  
   Reserves, 535.  
**TIMBER DUTIES** (See "CUSTOMS")  
**TIME-TABLES**:—  
   Printing of Railway and Tramway, 15.  
   Delay in issue of Railway, 319.  
   In Chinese language, 333.  
**TINDALL, DETECTIVE** (See "POLICE")  
**TOOGONG**:—Road, to Murgu, 27.  
**TORPEDO**:—  
   Storage of Hooper's Cove, 87.  
   Armoured Electric Cable, 87.  
   Jardine Spar, 105, 141.  
   Pay of Corps, 121.  
   Cables, 373.  
**TRAFFIC** (See "RAILWAYS")  
**TRAINS** ("See RAILWAYS")  
**TRAINING SCHOOL**:—Education Department, 434.  
**TRAINING INSTITUTION** (See "EDUCATION")  
**TRAINING SHIP** (See "VERNON")  
**TRAMWAYS**:—  
   Employes Newcastle, 15, 540.  
   Do Drivers and Firemen, 275, 295.  
   Time-tables, 15.  
   Electric Motors for, 56.  
   Kogarah-Sans Souci, 56.  
   Ashfield and Drutt Town, 57.  
   Free Passes to Officials of Department, 68.  
   Land resumed for, 74.  
   North Shore, 75.  
   Advertising on, 97, 356.  
   Bridge-street to Railway Station, 109.  
   Belmore Park Crossings, 110.  
   Marrickville to Dulwich Hill, 134, 633.  
   First-class car, Sydney to Woollahra, 135.  
   Watering Routes, 165.  
   Students at Technical College travelling on, 168.  
   Extensions, 195.  
   Sunday traffic, 217.  
   Silverton to Thackaringa and Purnamoota, 235.  
   Field of Mars, 240, 266, 343, 598.  
   Time-tables in Chinese language, 333.  
   Tram to meet Western mail train at Redfern, 343, 534.  
   Proposals to work with compressed air, 396.  
   North Shore cable employes, 407.  
   Construction of cars, 413.  
   Botany Road line, 413.  
   And Railway Employes, 441, 540.  
   Guards, 450, 545.  
   Total miles and cost of, 498.  
   Darling-street Wharf, Balmain, to Leichhardt, 543.  
   Construction, 633.  
**TRANSIT COMMISSION**:—  
   Employes, License Fees, Revenue and Expenditure, 383.  
   Solicitor, 447.  
   Inspector-General of Police, seat on Board, 457, 551.  
   Mayor of Sydney, seat on Board, 551.  
**TRAVELLING STOCK**:—Reserves, 179.  
**TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT** (See "FINANCE")  
**TREASURY, THE**:—Assistant Examiner of Accounts, applications for position of, 473.  
**TREATT, MR. F. B.**:—Chief Clerk, Immigration Department, 534.  
**TRIAL SURVEYS** (See "RAILWAYS")  
**TROLLOPE, MR. F. G. A.**:—Tumut and Gundagai Land Boards, 406.  
**TRUST FUNDS**:—Under control of Government, 395, 400.  
**TRUSTEES** (See "ASSOCIATION CRICKET GROUND")  
**TUG**:—  
   For Richmond River, 93.  
   Service, Richmond River, 164.

Q

QUESTIONS (continued) :—

- TUMBERUMBA :—Post and Telegraph Office, 57.
- TUMBULGUM :—
  - Telegraph Line to Tweed River, 477.
  - Road to Queensland Border, 523.
- TUNNEL UNDER GEORGE-STREET (See "TELEPHONE")
- TURON RIVER :—Bridge over, at Wallaby Rock, 48.
- TWEED, THE :—
  - Dredge for River, 276, 575.
  - Navigation of River, 291.
  - Telegraph Line from Tumbulgum to Heads, 477.
- TYPHOID FEVER :—
  - Measles and, in Alexandria and Waterloo, 111.
  - At Mr. Anthony Hordern's establishment, 126.
  - M. Pasteur's Investigations, 460.
- ULMARRA :—Light Horse, 363.
- UNEMPLOYED :—
  - Free Railway Passes to, 20.
  - Labour Bureau, 33.
  - Casino Municipal Council, 75.
  - Rations for, National Park, 106, 283.
  - Casual Labour Board, 125.
  - Work on Holt-Sutherland Estate by, 150.
  - Particulars respecting, 172.
  - Engineers, fitters, ironmoulders, and blacksmiths, on relief works, 253, 300.
- UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY :—
  - Examination Fees, 347.
  - Department of Engineering, 497.
- UNWHOLESOME MEAT :—Delivery of, for consumption, 213.
- VENTILATION OF MINES :—Appointment of Board, 336.
- "VERNON," THE :—
  - Training Ship—Prisoners in Gaols, 420.
  - Numbers of officials, duties, and leave granted, 312.
  - Boys absconded from, 318.
- VESSELS :—Laid up in Johnston's Bay, 207.
- VETERINARY SCHOOL :—Erection of, in connection with University, 395.
- VICTORIA :—
  - Regulations respecting Cattle sent from New South Wales to, 180.
  - Prohibition of importation of Grapes into, 256.
- VILLAGE :—Site for, parish of Heyden, county of Wellesley, 536.
- VILLAGE RESERVE :—Captain's Flat, 47.
- VINEYARDS :—
  - Phylloxera in, 155.
  - Board of Inquiry into Phylloxera, 490.
- VOLUNTEERS :—
  - Molong Corps, 280, 337.
  - Recruit money due to, 301.
  - Easter Encampment, 318, 334, 337, 359.
  - Ulmarra Light Horse, 363.
  - Martini-Henry Rifles, 459, 475, 489.
  - Capitation Allowance, Reserve Corps, 471.
  - Rifle Range, Paddington and Randwick, 450, 489.
  - Country Cavalry Corps, 497.
  - Formation of Force, Lismore, 533.
  - Artillery, 541.
- VOUCHERS :—Furnished by Public Officials for moneys paid, 251.
- WAGGA WAGGA :—Local Land Board and Survey Office, 28, 261.
- WALGETT :—
  - Road from Narrabri, 39.
  - Railway from Narrabri, 39, 150.
  - Show Ground, 352.
- WALLABAH COMMON :—Dedication of, 337.
- WALLANGARRA :—Railway, Tenterfield to, 183.
- WANAARING :—
  - Road from to Tibooburrui, 177.
  - Bore for water, 292.
  - Telegraph from Bourke, 541.
- WARATAH :—Railway, Homebush to, 95, 400.
- WARDENS UNDER MINING ACT :—Police Magistrates appointed as, 227, 245.
- WAREHOUSES, BONDED :—Kerosene Oil, &c., in, 491.
- WARRIALDA (See "CROWN LANDS")
- WARRAH :—Road through the A. A. Company's land, 167.
- WATERING-PLACES :—For travelling stock, 19.
- WATERLOO :—Measles and Typhoid Fever in Alexandria and, 111.
- WATER RATES (See "METROPOLITAN WATER AND SEWERAGE BOARD")
- WATER SUPPLY :—
  - Nepean—Control of, 32, 126.
  - Do Expenditure on, 154.
  - Byrock, 38.
  - Conservation of, in Country, 61.
  - Carrying out proposals of Royal Commission, 172.
  - Euriowie, 80.
  - Brass fittings for Country Towns, 218.

QUESTIONS (continued) :—

- WATER SUPPLY—(continued) :—
  - Water Reservoir near Cobar, 284.
  - Wanaaring Bore for, 292.
  - Construction of High-level Reservoir at Pott's Hill, 356.
  - Moama, 364.
  - Germanton, 395.
  - Prospect Reservoir, 432, 511.
  - Newcastle, 571.
  - Prospect Works, Messrs. Mills & Shand, 581.
  - Railway Station, Albury, 584.
  - Sydney and Suburbs, 597.
  - Certain Suburbs, 601.
- WATER AND SEWERAGE BOARD (See "METROPOLITAN WATER AND SEWERAGE BOARD")
- WATSON'S BAY :—
  - Jetty at, 564.
- WAVERLEY :—
  - Foreshores of, and Bondi, 134.
  - Church of England Chaplain at Cemetery, 141.
  - Gateways to Centennial Park, 478.
- WELLINGTON :—
  - Police Quarters at, 179.
  - Engine-sheds and changing place at, 503.
- WENTWORTH (See also "CROWN LANDS"; also "RABBIT PRST") :—
  - Customs Duties collected at, 38.
- WENTWORTHVILLE :—Railway platform, 105.
- WEB WAA :—
  - Site for School of Arts, 239, 299.
  - Public Park for, 272.
- WEEDS (See "NOXIOUS WEEDS")
- WELLS, MR. :—Tenders for Road Contracts, 449.
- WESLEYAN MINISTERS :—Free Passes to, 457.
- WESTERN MAIL TRAINS :—Tram to meet, 343, 534.
- WESTERN SUBURBS :—
  - Sewerage of, 267 (?), 546, 558.
  - Drainage of, 546, 634.
  - Burglaries in, 618.
- WHALING ROAD :—Opening of, 125.
- WHARVES :—
  - Shellharbour, 209.
  - Moama, 289.
  - Public Botany, 411.
  - Rebate of Rates on Public, 535.
  - Erection of, at Bourke, 598.
- WHEAT :—Charge for carriage of, 504.
- WHITE, MR. FREDERICK :—Purchase of Roads near Timor and Isis River by, 142.
- WHITE, THE MESSRS. :—Runs held in Upper Hunter Electorate, 591.
- WHITTINGHAM :—Railway Station, 142.
- WILCANNIA :—
  - Customs Duties collected at, 38.
  - Bridge over the Darling at, 311, 528.
  - Athenæum at, 364.
  - Railway Line to, 527 (?), 536, 540, 571.
  - Court House at, 577 (?).
  - Railway Extension from Molong, via Parkes, 535.
- WILKINSON, MR. H. T. :—Official connection of, with Norfolk Island, 172.
- WILKINSON'S AUSTRALIAN MAGISTRATE :—Supply of, 45.
- WINDSOR (See "RAILWAYS")
- WINES :—Duties paid on, 31.
- WIRE (See "TELEGRAPHS")
- WISE, MR. G. F. :—Immigration Agent, 534.
- WOOD :—Differential Railway rates on carriage of, 313.
- WOODS-LANE ("See Roads")
- WOOD-PAVING :—
  - Circular Quay, 301.
  - Pitt-street South, 408.
  - Regent-street, 412.
- WOLLOMBI :—Post and Telegraph Office, 393.
- WOLLONGONG (See also "RAILWAYS") :—
  - Railway loop-line near, 199.
- WOOLLAHRA :—First-class tram car running to, 136.
- WOOL :—Cartage of, from Darling Harbour, 546.
- WORKMEN (See also "RAILWAYS") :—
  - Theft of Tools of, 134, 263, 276.
  - Railway rates on tools of trade, 376.
  - Prospect Reservoir, 511, 564.
- WOY WOY PLATFORM (See "RAILWAYS")
- WRIGHT, SENIOR-CONSTABLE :—Case of, 440.
- WYONG CREEK (See "BRIDGES")
- YARRALUMLA :—Conditional Purchases, 154.
- YARRAMAN RESERVE :—Woods-lane, near Quirindi Road, 472.
- YATES, MR. LEOPOLD :—
  - Position of, in Civil Service, 180.
  - Leave of absence, 351.
- YEOMANS, MRS. :—Inquiry into cause of death, 74.
- YOUNG :—Magistrates, 341.



REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>Q</b>		
QUIT RENTS:—		
Return to Order ( <i>Session 1887</i> ) laid on Table, 559 .....	5	195
QUORUM (See "NO QUORUM")		
<b>R</b>		
RABBIT NUISANCE ACT AMENDMENT BILL:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Abigail</i> ) for leave to bring in, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 200; motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> and Debate adjourned, 225; Order of the Day discharged, and Bill withdrawn, 241.		
RABBIT PEST:—		
Return to Order ( <i>Second Session, 1887</i> ), laid on Table, 150 .....	8	973
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Wall</i> ) for a return showing miles of wire netting now erected by the Government for the prevention of rabbits, with all costs incident thereto, 191; Return to Order laid on Table, 223 .....	8	979
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for reports of Mr. Stanley, on disease introduced by Drs. Butcher and Elms, 287.		
DESTRUCTION OF RABBITS BY MEANS OF DISEASES:—		
Report of Health Board and other papers on proposals for, laid on Table, 335 .....	8	955
RABBIT PEST SUPPRESSION BILL:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Garrell</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 263; Message from Governor, 263; House in Committee, Resolution reported and agreed to, 309, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> 317.	8	981
RAILWAYS (See also "GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS BILL"; also "NORTH SHORE, MANLY, AND PITWATER TRAMWAY AND RAILWAY BILL"; also "OAKEY PARK COAL-MINING COMPANY'S RAILWAY BILL"; also "REDHEAD COAL-MINE RAILWAY ACT AMENDMENT BILL"; also "GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS ACT AMENDMENT BILL"; also "YOUNG WALLSEND COAL COMPANY'S RAILWAY BILL"):—		
ACCIDENT AT PETERSHAM BRIDGE:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McElhone</i> ) for all correspondence, reports, &c, in reference to, 48.		
Report by Mr. Wm. Cruickshank, M.I.C.E., relative to, laid on Table, 103 .....	6	617
ACCIDENT, PRAIRIE FERRY:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Schey</i> ) for all reports, evidence, recommendations, and all attainable information relating to, 128; Return to Order laid on Table, 635 .....	6	467
ALLEGED FRAUDS:—		
Return to Order ( <i>Second Session, 1887</i> ) laid on Table, 122 .....	6	631
AND TRAMWAYS OF NEW SOUTH WALES:—		
Report for 1886, laid on Table, 6 .....	6	1
Do for 1887, laid on Table, 635 .....	6	225
APPOINTMENTS MADE IN THE DEPARTMENT:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Lyne</i> ) for a Return showing permanent and temporary, since 1st January, 1887, 40; Return to Order, laid on Table, 231 .....	2	97
BOWRAL STATION:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McCourt</i> ) for papers in reference to the improvement of, 506; Return to Order laid on Table, 678. (Not printed.)		
BOWRAL OR MOSS VALE TO ROBERTSON:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McCourt</i> ) for papers in reference to construction of, 519.		
BLUE METAL FOR TRAMWAYS AND:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. O'Sullivan</i> ) for all tenders, minutes, and papers relating to purchase of 3,000 tons, 48; Return to Order, laid on Table, 122 .....	6	1100
BYROCK TO BREWARRINA:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Waddell</i> ) for construction of light line, and by leave withdrawn 370.		
CARRIAGE OF WOOL AND OTHER PRODUCE:—		
Original tenders for, from the Railway Station, Redfern, and Darling Harbour, laid on Table ( <i>as Exhibits only</i> ), 454.		
CLAIM OF MRS. BUTTERLEY:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Schey</i> ) for a Select Committee, and Return to Order ( <i>Second Session, 1887</i> ) referred, 12; Report brought up, 140 .....	6	647
COBAR:—		
Return to Order ( <i>Second Session, 1887</i> ), laid on Table, 5 .....	6	997
COLO VALLEY RAILWAY SURVEY:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Frank Farnell</i> ) for papers, 303; Returns ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order, laid on Table, 348, 352 .....	6	1047, 1067
COMBINATION TRUCKS:—		
Return respecting service of, in use from 1st January to 30th June, 1886, laid on Table, 6 .....	6	617
Further correspondence respecting Evans patent, laid on Table, 49, 71 .....	6	937, 945
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Lyne</i> ), that this House do now adjourn to consider the payment of £16,000 by the Government for the Evans patent, and by leave withdrawn, 53.		
Correspondence respecting, designed by Messrs. Wilkinson, Perry, Anderson, and Brazenor and Valentins, laid on Table, 88 .....	6	919
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hassall</i> ) for a Select Committee to inquire into, 130; correspondence laid on Table, referred, 151, 302; authorized to make visits of inspection, 155; Report brought up, 626 .....	6	815
Petitions from persons interested praying to be heard in person or by Counsel before the Select Committee, presented, 144, 150 .....	6	913, 915
Further correspondence respecting Wilkinson's and the Evans' trucks, laid on Table, referred to Select Committee on "Combination Trucks," 302 .....	6	953
Further correspondence respecting Wilkinson's patent, laid on Table, 360; referred to Select Committee, 389 .....	6	933
CONSTRUCTION:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. O'Sullivan</i> ) that, like roads, should be constructed more with a view to settle the country and give cheap access to markets than for commercial profit, that light railways should be preferred to roads, that interest on the money borrowed be provided for by a graduated tax on the land enhanced in value by such railways, and withdrawn, 232.		
CONTINUOUS BRAKE:—		
Return respecting, laid on Table, 635 .....	6	959
COOMA TO BOMBALA:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dawson</i> ) for all papers and correspondence connected with the trial survey of the extension, 76; Return to Order laid on Table, 277 .....	6	1041
CROSSING TO CONNECT EASTGROVE WITH GOULBURN:—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Teece</i> ) for papers, 396; Return to Order laid on Table, 454 .....	6	907

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>R</b>		
<b>RAILWAYS—(continued):—</b>		
<b>DIFFERENTIAL RATES:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Lyne</i> ) for all papers, correspondence, &c., in reference to the origin and continuation of, 103.		
<b>EDDY, Mr. E. M. G.:—</b>		
Correspondence respecting the appointment of, as Chairman of Railway Board, laid on Table, 537.	6	625
<b>EMPLOYEES:—</b>		
Information respecting the Officers in the Department of Public Works and Permanent-way mon. laid on Table, 28.	8	1053
<b>EXTENSION TO BROKEN HILL, SILVERTON, AND THE BARRIER RANGES:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Garland</i> ) that any railway policy submitted to Parliament should include, and withdrawn, 273.		
<b>FREE PASSES:—</b>		
Return respecting, laid on Table, 519.	6	721
<b>FREE PASSES TO SCHOOL CHILDREN:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Abbott</i> ) for all minutes, and other documents, written or sent by any Minister, or officer in their Departments, or by the Commissioner, in reference to the resolution authorizing the free carriage of children who were attending schools, 40; Return to Order, laid on Table, 231.	6	711
<b>FREE PASSES TO JUDGES OF LIVE STOCK:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Wall</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider expediency of issuing, journeying to and from Pastoral and Agricultural Shows, and negatived, 59.		
<b>FREE PASSES TO EX-MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Haynes</i> ) that the Resolution affirming that members returned to three Parliaments, on ceasing to be members, shall be entitled to a permanent free pass,—be rescinded, and debate adjourned, 129; Order of the Day postponed, 433; Order of the Day discharged, 506.		
<b>FREE PASSES ISSUED BY THE MILITARY STAFF OFFICE TO VOLUNTEERS:—</b>		
Return respecting, during the quarter ended 30 June, 1888, laid on Table, 524.	6	723
<b>FREIGHT OF CONTRACTORS PLANT AND MATERIAL:—</b>		
Return showing, paid to Department by various Contractors during years 1883 to 1886 respectively, laid on Table, 28.	6	747
<b>GRANVILLE TO PENRITH:—</b>		
Information respecting Duplication of Line, laid on Table, 360.	6	1023
<b>GOULBURN TO THE COOMA LINE JUNCTION:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. O'Sullivan</i> ) for papers in connection with duplication of 314: Return to Order laid on Table, 559.	6	979
<b>GREAT NORTHERN AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS:—</b>		
Return respecting passenger traffic on, laid on Table, 399.	6	733
<b>HARDEN STATION:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Gordon</i> ) for return showing goods and passenger traffic, revenue, and expenditure at, 294; Return to Order, laid on Table, 338.	6	711
<b>HOMEBUSH TO WARATAH:—</b>		
Return respecting the construction of, laid on Table, 191.	6	1021
Return respecting fares and freights, laid on Table, 512.	6	743
<b>INVERELL:—</b>		
Petitions in favour of route from Guyra <i>via</i> Wandsworth and Tingha, presented, 84, 529.	6	1033, 1035
<b>IRON AND STEEL RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY MATERIALS:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Fletcher</i> ) for particulars of purchase of, 479.		
<b>ISAAC WEBBELL, GATEKEEPER, RAILWAY DEPARTMENT:—</b>		
Information respecting compensation to family of, laid on Table, 403.	6	645
<b>LAND RESUMED FOR, AND TRAMWAY PURPOSES:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Schey</i> ) for return showing amount of compensation paid annually for, during the last seven years, giving particulars, 103; Return to Order laid on Table, 267.	6	1115
<b>LAND RESUMED FOR, AT BEXLEY:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hurley</i> ) for a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon, 233.		
<b>LIMITED EXPRESS TRAIN:—</b>		
Information respecting compartments engaged in, from 1st November, 1887, to 1st April, 1888, laid on Table, 385.	6	727
<b>LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Lyne</i> ) for all papers, correspondence, and reports, in connection with the late tests of the "Vulcan" and "Mogul," 40.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Fletcher</i> ) for all tenders and correspondence relating thereto, for manufacture of, required by the Government, 41.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Wall</i> ) for a return showing the number employed during twelve months ending 1st September, 1887, conveying trains between Mount Victoria and Penrith; also the number used in conveying same trains between Penrith and Sydney, 58; Return to Order, laid on Table, 81.	6	807
Papers relative to Tenders for, and Tests for suitable Type of, laid on Table, 71.	6	757
Further correspondence respecting Tests for suitable Type of Engines, laid on Table, 88.	6	805
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Fletcher</i> ) for a return showing the cost of "Heavy Consolidated," "Mogul," and "Vulcan," in running order, and of the class which the Government have decided to adopt, including all charges, 103; Return to Order, laid on Table, 496.	6	811
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) for correspondence, &c., in connection with calling for tenders and recent letting of contracts for, in the Colony, 479.		
Return respecting manufacture of, in Colony, laid on Table, 496.	6	809
<b>MR. L. C. JENKINS, LATE DRIVER:—</b>		
Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 505. (Not printed.)		
<b>MURRUMBURRAH PLATFORM:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Gordon</i> ) for return showing goods and passenger traffic, revenue, and expenditure at, 295; Return to Order, laid on Table, 338.	6	739
<b>MUSWELLBROOK-CASSILIS RAILWAY LINE:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Fitzgerald</i> ) for plans and papers connected with, 519.		
<b>NARRABRI TO WALGETT:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dangar</i> ) for copy of final survey of route, with plan and reports, showing distance, characteristics of country, cost, &c., 41; Return to Order laid on Table, 174.	6	993
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dangar</i> ) for cheap line of Railway, and by leave withdrawn, 369.		
<b>NARRABRI STATION:—</b>		
Return of Traffic to and from, from 1st January to 31st October, 1887, laid on Table, 231.	6	737
Return of Traffic to and from, for 1886 and 1887, showing increase for 1887, laid on Table, 338.	6	735

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>R</b>			
<b>RAILWAYS—(continued) :—</b>			
<b>NARRABRI TO MORET :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hassall</i> ) that any scheme of railway proposals should include the already proposed line, and withdrawn, 238.			
<b>OCCUPATION OF COMPARTMENTS by M.S.L.A.—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McElhone</i> ) for adjournment of the House in reference to, 378.			
<b>O'ROURKE AND MCSHARRY v. THE COMMISSIONER :—</b>			
Paper in connection with the case, laid on Table, 50.....	6		699
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Lyne</i> ) for all papers, correspondence, &c., including arbitrators award (exclusive of evidence) in the case of, 130.			
<b>ORANGE TO MOLONG, BATHURST TO BOURKE, AND THE MUDGEE LINE :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ) for return of the expenditure at, and the number of passengers to and from the various stations, the amount received at each, and the number of men employed, 258 ;			
Return to Order laid on Table, 603.....	6		755
<b>OSRIC-STREET, GUNNEDAH :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Goodwin</i> ) for all correspondence, reports, plans, &c., respecting flooding of, by a railway drain, 22 ; Return to Order laid on Table, 122 .....	6		1077
<b>RAILWAY POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT :—</b>			
Ministerial statement made by Sir Henry Parkes on, 501, 641.			
Adjournment moved ( <i>Mr. Moore</i> ) for the purpose of discussing, 513.			
<b>RAILWAY LABORERS ON BLAYNEY AND COWRA LINE :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Jeanneret</i> ) for adjournment of the House to bring under notice the condition of, and matters of urgent public importance in connection therewith, 325.			
<b>REBATES ALLOWED BY DEPARTMENT :—</b>			
Return of, during years 1883-4-5-6, laid on Table, 22.....	6		751
<b>REFRESHMENT-ROOMS :—</b>			
Return to Order ( <i>Session, 1885-6</i> ) laid on Table, 403 .....	6		653
<b>REMOVAL OF ENGINE-SHEDS FROM DUBBO TO WELLINGTON :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Kelly</i> ) for Select Committee to inquire into and report upon, 233.			
<b>RESUMPTION OF EDWARD IRBY'S LAND AT BLUEF RIVER :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Lee</i> ) for a Select Committee to inquire into all circumstances attending, on the extension from Glen Innes to Tenterfield, 147 ; Return to Order ( <i>Second Session, 1887</i> ) referred to Select Committee, 424 ; Mr. Thompson's name discharged from Select Committee, 432.			
Petition from Edward Irby to be represented before Select Committee, presented and prayer granted, 476. .... :	6		813
<b>SILVER ORE :—</b>			
Return respecting, carried on, laid on Table, 635 .....	6		749
<b>SLEEPING BERTH—NASH v. COPELAND :—</b>			
Return to Order ( <i>Second Session, 1887</i> ) laid on Table, 122 .....	6		701
<b>STATIONS BETWEEN SYDNEY AND HURSTVILLE :—</b>			
Return of passenger traffic at each station, to and from, for six months ended 30th September, 1887, laid on Table, 165 .....	6		729
<b>ST. LEONARDS TO PEARCE'S CORNER :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Trickett</i> ) for all claims, letters, &c., in reference to any claims for compensation in respect of any lands or improvements thereon, on the line, with official reports or valuations, 168.			
<b>ST. PETER'S—LIVERPOOL :—</b>			
Petition praying early construction of, presented, 59, 76. ....	6		1029, 1031
<b>SUBURBAN TRAFFIC :—</b>			
Return showing for four Sundays, of November, 1887, laid on Table, 311 .....	6		731
<b>SUPPLY OF COAL ON GREAT NORTHERN :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McElhone</i> ) for papers, &c., in reference to contracts of Messrs Reid and Longworth, and offer of Mr. Nowland at lower price, 352 ; Return to Order, laid on Table, 505 ...	6		673
<b>SYDNEY TO FORBES, VIA MOLONG, BORENOBE TO FORBES, COMBING TO FORBES, WOODSTOCK TO FORBES, AND COWRA TO FORBES :—</b>			
Return respecting, laid on Table, 524.....	8		1027
<b>THE CASE OF DANIEL CORKERY :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Lyne</i> ) for all reports, papers, &c., in connection with the suspension, dismissal, and reinstatement of, as Locomotive Engineer in Department, 147 ; Return to Order laid on Table, 302 .....	6		633
<b>THROUGH TICKETS—SYDNEY TO BRISBANE :—</b>			
Information respecting, laid on Table, 302 .....	6		725
<b>TICKET COLLECTOR EDWARD COOLE :—</b>			
Information respecting, laid on Table, 302 .....	6		643
<b>TRAFFIC INSPECTORS ROBERTS AND CRAWFORD :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Lyne</i> ) for all papers, applications, &c., in reference to salary and house allowance to, 241 ; Return to Order laid on Table, 277 .....	6		627
<b>WAGGA WAGGA TO TUMBRUMBA AND THE UPPER MURRAY :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Lyne</i> ) that any scheme of railway proposals should include a line from, and withdrawn, 238.			
<b>WHITTINGHAM PLATFORM :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Gould</i> ) for all correspondence, petitions, &c., in reference to additional accommodation at, 155 ; Return to Order laid on Table, 252.....	6		1093
<b>WORKSHOPS AND SHEDS AT BATHURST :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Cortis</i> ) for adjournment of the House to consider removal of men from, and answers given by Minister in the House, 328.			
<b>YOUNG TO DUBBO :—</b>			
Petition certain inhabitants of Grenfell in favour of, presented, 476. ....	6		1087
Do do Parkes do 476. ....	6		1037
Do do town and district of Young in favour of, presented and read by Clerk, 496. ....	6		1039
<b>REAL PROPERTY ACT :—</b>			
<b>EXAMINERS OF TITLES UNDER :—</b>			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for a return showing work dealt with by Mr. Burton and the other Examiners, 70 ; Return to Order laid on Table, 112.....	2		1017
Annual Returns under, for 1887, 578.....	8		1261
<b>REBATES (See "RAILWAYS").</b>			
<b>RECLAMATION OF NEUTRAL BAY AND CARBENING COVE :—</b>			
Petition of Residents and Ratepayers on the North Shore, presented, 273. ....	3		893

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>R</b>		
<b>RECOMMITTAL OF BILLS:—</b>		
Passed, 98, 152, 201, 373, 507, 548, 586.		
Negatived, 507, 586, 595.		
<b>RECORDS OF HOUSE:—</b>		
Retention of, from the custody of the Clerk, reported by Mr. Speaker, 51; motion of <i>privilege</i> moved in reference to, records returned, and motion withdrawn, 53.		
Entry expunged from Votes and Proceedings, 90.		
<b>RECREATION RESERVES (See also "RESERVES") :—</b>		
Return showing subsidies from the year 1880 to 1887 inclusive laid on Table, 524	5	807
DIXON'S BAY, BONDI :—		
Return respecting occupation of, by the Bondi Aquarium Company, laid on Table, 553	5	799
<b>REDFERN AND DARLING HARBOUR STATIONS (See "RAILWAYS").</b>		
<b>REDHEAD COAL-MINE RAILWAY ACT AMENDMENT BILL :—</b>		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Day</i> ) for leave to bring in, 223; leave given, presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 231; referred to Select Committee, 236; Report brought up, 277; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported, report adopted, 321; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 325; returned with amendments, 390; Amendments agreed to, 463; Message to Council, 464; assent reported, 492.	2	1071
<b>REFORMATORY FOR BOYS:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Foster</i> ) that the establishment of, is a matter of urgent necessity, 89.		
<b>REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE:—</b>		
Sessional Order passed, 11.		
Name added to, 89.		
Report in reference to removal of notices exhibited in refreshment room, brought up, 505.		
<b>REFRESHMENT-ROOMS (See "RAILWAYS").</b>		
<b>REGAN DANIEL (See "CROWN LANDS").</b>		
<b>REGINA v. CHRISTENSON (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE").</b>		
<b>REGINA v. PRUEN (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE").</b>		
<b>REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' BILL :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Cortis</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 88; House in Committee, and Resolution agreed to, 107; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 108; motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> , and objection taken that Order of Leave is exceeded sustained, and Bill withdrawn, 192.		
<b>REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS BILL (No. 2) :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Cortis</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 219: Order of the Day postponed, 252; Motion made for House to go into Committee, and House counted out, 321; Order of the Day restored, 404; motion for 2 <sup>o</sup> negatived, 508.		
<b>REGISTRAR-GENERAL (See "CIVIL SERVICE").</b>		
<b>REGISTRATIONS OF INVENTIONS :—</b>	9	1
Letters of, for 1883, laid on Table, 191, 420	10	1
<b>REGULATIONS:—</b>		
<b>LAI'D ON TABLE:—</b>		
Amendment of Timber State Forest and Quarry, 360	5	595
Beer Duty Act, 35	3	888
Commons Acts of 1873 and 1886, 6	5	825
Crown Lands Act of 1884, 40, 155, 267, 429	5	681, 683, 691, 697
Do do Further amendment of Schedule of Classes of Fencing, 40, 139, 613	5	585, 587, 589
Do do Notification of cancellation, 360	5	595
Do do Amendment to No. 111, 302	5	593
Customs Regulation Act of 1879 and Customs Duties Act of 1887, 208	3	865
Electric Telegraph Act, 35, 608	4	1161, 1165
Fire Brigades Act, 6, 578, 634	2	611, 613, 617
Imported Stock Acts, 6 (?), 524	8	637, 639, 641
Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta, 155	4	521
Public Instruction Act, 6 (?)	4	517, 519
Volunteer Force Regulation Act, 6, 257	2	37, 39
Diseases in Sheep and Imported Stock Acts, 257	8	651
Patents' Office, 257, 378	8	1241, 1245
Bankruptcy Act of 1887, 451	2	731
Mining Act Further Amendment Act of 1884, Mining Leases, 492	8	539
<b>REID AND LONGWORTH (See "RAILWAYS").</b>		
<b>REID, WILLIAM JAMES (See "CROWN LANDS BILL No. 2").</b>		
<b>RELIEF TO POOR OF SYDNEY :—</b>		
Information respecting, during Centennial Week, 302	8	1031
<b>RELIGION (See "STATISTICS").</b>		
<b>RELIGIOUS PURPOSES (See "CROWN LANDS").</b>		
<b>REMOVAL OF TIMBER FROM CROWN LANDS NEAR CLARENCETOWN :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Creer</i> ) for Papers, 335: Return to Order laid on Table, 385	5	499
<b>RENHAM, MICHAEL CHARLES (See "CROWN LANDS").</b>		
<b>RENTS (See "CROWN LANDS"; also "DISTRESS FOR RENT ABOLITION BILL"; also "PREFERENTIAL CLAIMS FOR RENT BILL").</b>		
<b>REPAYMENT OF LOANS BILL :—</b>		
Ordered ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ), founded on Resolution of Ways and Means No. 12, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 628; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported, report adopted, read 3 <sup>o</sup> ; passed, 639; sent to Council, 640; returned without amendment, 642; assented to in Council Chamber, 642.		
<b>REPLY, RIGHT OF (See "STANDING ORDERS").</b>		
<b>REPORTS :—</b>		
<b>LAI'D ON TABLE:—</b>		
Auditor-General's, on Receipts and Expenditure for 1886, 2	3	509
Do do do for 1887, 563	3	657
Railways and Tramways of New South Wales for 1886, 6	6	1
Do do do for 1887, 635	6	225
Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, with Minutes of Evidence and Appendices (First Part), 6	7	1
Stock Branch Department of Mines for 1886, 6	8	543
Stock and Brands Branch, Department of Mines, for the year 1887, 408	8	573
Thirty-second Annual, of Postmaster-General, being for 1886, 6	4	783
Postmaster-General, Thirty-third Annual, being for 1887, 635	4	881
Technical Education, by Edward Combes, C.M.G., 28	4	229
Public Charities for 1886, 52	4	601
Changes in Penal Administration of the Colony, 52	4	1213
Government Asylums Inquiry Board—Reports, &c., from Manager, Matrons, Superintendents, and others, on, 82	4	617
Forest Branch, Department of Mines, 97	5	765

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.		PAPERS.	
		VOL.	PAGE.
<b>R</b>			
<b>REPORTS—(continued) :—</b>			
<b>Laid on Table (continued) :—</b>			
Railway Accident to Express Goods Train at Petersham Bridge, by Wm. Cruickshank, M.I.C.E., 103.	6	617	
City of Sydney Improvement Board for 1886-7, 112	2	269	
Theatres and other Public Places of Amusement, 128	8	1209	
Board on Competitive Designs for State House, 196	8	1279	
Major-General Schaw on Defences of New South Wales, 199	2	47	
Fisheries of the Colony by the Commissioners, to 31st December, 1886, 223	8	1069	
Police Department for 1887, 257	4	1203	
Creation, Inscription, and Issue of Stock, under Inscribed Stock Act of 1883, 257	3	505	
Department of Lands for 1880, 257	5	1	
Mr. G. H. Stayton, M. Inst. C.E., on Sewerage and Drainage of the Western Suburbs, 267; plan to be appended, 613	5	895	
Examiner of Coal-fields in connection with charges made against him in Legislative Assembly, 273	8	217	
Sydney Grammar School, for 1886, 285	4	573	
Do do 1887, 432	4	581	
Nautical School Ship Vernon, 1887, 285	4	683	
Goulburn Fire Brigade Board, 1887, 302	2	609	
Extension of Channel, and Improvements to Wharf at Moama, 302	3	1039	
Superintendent of Drills on the Boring Operations on the 101½-mile, Bourke to Wanaaring Road, 302	8	953	
Sir John Coope's, on Lake Macquarie Harbour Works, 324	3	895	
Do Entrance to Richmond River, 462	3	905	
Do Entrance to Clarence River, 475	3	899	
Board of Health on Proposals to effect Destruction of Rabbits by means of Diseases, 335	8	955	
Do Typhoid Fever at Coast Hospital, 608	2	235	
Typhoid Fever in Sydney and Suburbs, from 1876 to 1888, 543	2	231	
Immigration Agent, for 1887, 352	2	159	
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, for 1887, under the Fire Brigades Act of 1884, 378	2	571	
Trustees of the Sydney Free Public Library, for 1887-8, 378	4	681	
Annual of the Department of Mines, for 1887, 378	8	1	
Minister of Public Instruction on Education, for 1887, laid on Table, 408; Annex XVII to, 425	4	1	
Annual, on Prisons for 1887, 420	4	1223	
Annual, on Military Forces of the Colony for 1887, 425	2	1	
Inspector-General of the Insane for 1887, 429	4	635	
Donilquin Fire Brigades Board for 1887-8, 462	2	605	
Annual, of the Civil Service Board for 1887, 475	2	69	
Annual, Board for the Protection of the Aborigines, 475	4	687	
Fatal Accident to John Mansfield at the Northumberland Colliery, 475	8	249	
Fatal Accident to Edward McCarran at the West Wallsend Colliery, 475	8	259	
Coast Hospital, Little Bay, for 1887, 479	4	599	
Vaccination, for 1887, 479	2	229	
University of Sydney for 1887, 524	4	647	
Prospect Dam, Messrs. Bishop, Whitton, and Bennett, C.E.s, 529	5	849	
Board appointed to inquire into Kenny Hill and Pott's Hill Reservoir Scheme, 547	5	853	
President of the New South Wales Commission on the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, 1887, 565	8	985	
State Children's Relief Department, for year ended 5th April, 1888, 565	4	753	
<b>STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE :—</b>			
Proposed new, 476	1	845	
<b>FROM ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS COMMITTEE :—</b>			
Sent of the Honorable Bernhard Ringrose Wise, Esquire, South Sydney, 55	1	903	
Election Petition—Hellmich v. W. J. Allen, Paddington, 296	1	891	
<b>REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE :—</b>			
Removal of Notices, 505	1	887	
<b>FROM SELECT COMMITTEES :—</b>			
Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales Incorporation Bill, 76	2	1061	
Church and Perkins Streets (Newcastle) Bill, 76	2	891	
North Shore, Manly, and Pittwater Tramway and Railway Bill, 89	2	1011	
Yass Roman Catholic Church Land Sale Bill, 99	2	1215	
Claim of Mrs. Butterley, 140	6	647	
Leichhardt Council Chambers (Mortgage) Bill, 145	2	957	
Broken Hill Tramway Bill, 200, 302	2	825	
Thomas Thompson's conditional purchase, made at Moama, 200	5	207	
Victorian Coal-mining Company's Extension Bill, 201	2	1201	
Grafton School of Arts Trustees Enabling Bill, 224	2	919	
Christian Chapel Lands Sale Bill, 224	2	883	
Claims of Captain Rossi, 263	2	143	
Redhead Coal-mine Railway Act Amending Bill, 277	2	1071	
Purchase by the Government of Land adjoining the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, 305	3	917	
St. Saviour's, Glebe, Land Leasing Bill, 314	2	1079	
Robert Mackrell's Conditional Purchase at Forbes, 342	5	285	
Parramatta Municipal Quarries Bill, 343	2	1055	
Parramatta, Church-street, Amended Alignment Bill, 343	2	1049	
Silverton Tramway Act Amending Bill, 348	2	1089	
Sydney Hydraulic Power Company's Bill, 349	2	1129	
Onkey Park Coal-mining Company's Railway Bill, 353	2	1029	
Onkey Park Coal-mining Company's Railway Bill (Second), 519	2	1037	
Kiama Tramway Act Amendment Bill, 369	2	951	
Liverpool Church of England Grammar School Land Sale Bill, 409	2	966	
Petition of George Matcham Pitt, junior, 416	5	485	
Hunter-street, Newcastle, Extension Bill, 429	2	925	
Broken Hill and Suburban Gas Company's Bill, 429	2	817	
Sydney and Suburban Electric Lighting Bill, 454	2	1099	
North Shore Boroughs Wharves Bill, 463	2	971	
Crown Lands Purchases Validation Bill, 468	5	509	
Parry's Conditional Purchases on Currugundi and Warren South Runs, 487	5	239	
Mrs. Ann Rouse's Conditional Purchase at Kahibah, 496	5	265	
Sydney and Suburban Hydraulic Power Company's Bill, 496	2	1185	
West Maitland Cattle Sale Yards Bill, 519	2	1207	

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>R</b>		
REPORTS—(continued) :—		
FROM SELECT COMMITTEES—(continued) :—		
Goulburn and Tuena Tramway Bill, 523.....	2	907
Broken Hill Water Supply Bill, 537.....	2	863
Cooma Church of England Lands Sale Bill, 547.....	2	901
Mineral Conditional Purchases, parish of Motz, 572.....	8	439
Messrs. Hugh McNeill and party's Mineral Lease at Captain's Flat, 592.....	8	491
Claim of Isaac Barclay, 609.....	5	487
Combination Trucks, 626.....	6	815
RESERVES (See also "MINING"; also "WATER SUPPLY"; also "RECREATION RESERVES").		
RESOLUTIONS (See also "FINANCE").		
FROM COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE :—		
Reported, 29 (2), 42 (2), 49, 70, 107 (2), 108, 114, 115, 123, 161, 166 (2), 193, 201 (2), 253, 259, 321 (2), 335, 365, 386, 455, 494, 543, 561, 580, 602.		
Agreed to, 29 (2), 42 (2), 49, 70, 107 (2), 108, 114, 115, 123, 162, 166 (2), 193, 201 (2), 253, 259, 321 (2), 335, 366, 455, 494, 544, 561, 580, 602.		
FROM COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY :—		
Reported, 201, 242, 295, 345, 409, 480, 553, 619.		
Agreed to, 201, 242, 295, 345, 409, 480, 553, 625.		
FROM COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS :—		
Reported, 242, 248, 295, 346, 409, 430, 554, 627.		
Received, 346, 409, 430, 554, 627.		
Agreed to, 242, 248, 295, 346, 409, 430, 554, 627.		
RESUMPTION OF LAND (See also "EDUCATION"; also "RAILWAYS").		
NOTIFICATIONS OF, LAID ON TABLE :—		
Water Supply purposes, 5, 165, 613.....	5	871, 873, 875
Military Road, South Head to Ben Buckler and Bondi, 22.....	2	65
Road along Main Sewer to Bondi, Old South Head Road to Forts, Bondi, 22.....	6	1019
Public School purposes, 70, 155, 246, 257, 341, 360, 408, 496, 553, 608.....	4	525 to 545
Extension of Parramatta Gaol, 231.....	4	1227
Public Cemetery at Singleton, 252.....	8	1223
Under 6th section of 4 <sup>th</sup> Victoria No. 16, 314.....	5	683
Daysdale Tank, 415.....	8	951
Public wharf near Frederickton, Macleay River, 432.....	3	1049
Wharf, &c., near Ghinny Ghinny, Manning River, 475.....	3	1051
Sydney Sewerage Works, 613.....	5	877
RETIREMENT OF MR. JONES (See "CLERK OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY").		
RETIRED ALLOWANCES (See "CIVIL SERVICE").		
REVENUE (See also "FINANCE") :—		
FROM ELECTORATES OF GRAPTON AND THE CLARENCE :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. See</i> ) for a Return showing, since 1861, 128.		
REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE :—		
Abstracts of, for quarter ended 30th June, 1888, laid on Table, 561 (not printed).		
RICHARDSON JOSEPH, CLAIM OF (See "ROADS").		
RICHMOND RIVER (See also "PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS") :—		
EXPENDITURE ON ROADS AND BRIDGES, AND TOTAL REVENUE FROM DISTRICT :—		
Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order ( <i>Second Session</i> , 1887) laid on Table, 28.....	5	1023
STREAM TUGS FOR :—		
Conditions respecting the Employment of, laid on Table, 165.....	3	1065
Report by Sir John Coode on the Entrance to, laid on Table, 462.....	3	905
NOXIOUS WEEDS :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Ewing</i> ) for report and papers in connection with, 546; Return to Order, laid on Table, 578.....	8	983
RINGBARKING ON CROWN LANDS :—		
Motion made ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ) for Return showing area and list of runs on which permission has been granted for, 325; Return to Order, laid on Table, 613.....	5	507
ROADS (See also "MUNICIPAL ROADS AND STREETS BILL"; also "WHALING ROAD") :—		
ADDITIONAL VOTE OF £100,000 :—		
Return respecting the Expenditure of, laid on Table, 6.....	5	965
MILITARY, FORTIFICATIONS AT SOUTH HEAD TO BEN BUCKLER AND FORTS NEAR BONDI :—		
Notification under Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act for resumption of land for, laid on Table, 22.....	2	65
ALONG MAIN SEWER, BONDI, AND TO CONNECT OLD SOUTH HEAD WITH FORTS AT BONDI :—		
Notification under Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act for resumption of land for, laid on Table, 22.....	5	1019
COOMA TO BOMBALA :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dawson</i> ) for a return of money expended on, from 1877 to 1887, 22; Return to Order, laid on Table, 58.....	5	993
AND BRIDGES IN THE ELECTORATE OF THE RICHMOND :—		
Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order ( <i>Second Session</i> , 1887), laid on Table, 28.....	5	1023
CLAIM OF JOSEPH RICHARDSON AGAINST THE DEPARTMENT :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Wall</i> ) for a Select Committee to inquire into, 36.		
MESSRS. LEONARD AND BATHGATE'S CANCELLED CONTRACTS :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Stokes</i> ) for all correspondence, reports, minutes, &c., reference to, 103; Return to Order laid on Table, 231.....	5	995
PARISH :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. O'Sullivan</i> ) for a return showing those which have been asked to be opened which are still kept closed, and where situated, 168.		
AUBURN PARK TRUST :—		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Frank Farnell</i> ) for all papers and minutes in connection with, 196; Return to Order, laid on Table, 341.	5	997
SUBORDINATE :—		
Schedule showing classification and proposed distribution of Vote for 1888, under Officers of the Department, laid on Table, 224.....	5	949
Schedule, showing classification and proposed distribution of Vote for 1888, under Trustees, laid on Table, 224.....	5	949
VOTE OF £25,000 ON ESTIMATES FOR 1888 :—		
Schedule showing distribution, laid on Table, 224.....	5	969

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>R</b>		
<b>ROADS—(continued):—</b>		
<b>TULCUMBA TO GUNNEDAH:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for papers, &c., 288; Return to Order, laid on Table, 537 .....	5	987
<b>GLENTHORNE AND PURFLEET, MANNING RIVER:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Sydney Smith</i> ) for papers having reference to, 437; Return to Order, laid on Table, 524.....	5	973
Trust Accounts for the half-year ending 30 June and 31 December, 1887, laid on Table, 605 .....	5	937
<b>GRANTS WITHIN MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES:—</b>		
Return respecting, laid on Table, 635 .....	2	271
<b>ROBERTSON, MR. THOMAS:—</b>		
Letter from, read by Mr. Speaker, apologizing for having interrupted the Proceedings of the House, and apology accepted, 79.		
<b>ROBERTSON</b> (See "RAILWAYS").		
<b>ROBERTS, RAILWAY TRAFFIC INSPECTOR</b> (See "RAILWAYS").		
<b>ROCKDALE MUNICIPALITY NAMING BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Carruthers</i> ) for leave to bring in, presented and read, 1 <sup>o</sup> , 103; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, and report adopted, 192; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed and sent to Council, 208; returned with amendments, 264; Council's amendments agreed to, Message to Council, 417; assent reported, 462.		
<b>ROGERS ALEXANDER</b> (See "CROWN LANDS PURCHASES VALIDATION BILL").		
<b>ROLLS</b> (See "ELECTORAL").		
<b>ROSEHILL RACECOURSE</b> (See "TELEGRAPHS").		
<b>ROSS, WILLIAM</b> (See "NATIONAL PARK").		
<b>ROSSI, CAPTAIN:—</b>		
<b>CLAIMS OF:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hurley</i> ) for a Select Committee to consider, 36; Return to Address ( <i>Session</i> , 1883-4) referred, 184; Report brought up, 263; Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hurley</i> ) for adoption of Report, and the Question not being put at 7 o'clock, Government Business takes precedence, 500.	2	143
Petition presented from, asking leave to be heard before the Bar of the House or the Select Committee, in opposition to the Church of England Property Bill, 538 .....	2	897
Petition presented in reference to St. Saviour's Glebe Land Leasing Bill, 246.....	2	1687
<b>ROUSE, MRS. ANN</b> (See "CROWN LANDS").		
<b>ROYALTY ON OYSTERS ABOLITION BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for leave to bring in, 140; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 140; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, and report adopted, 165; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed and sent to Council, 169; returned without amendment, 197; Assent reported, 219.		
<b>RULES:—</b>		
Under Volunteer Force Regulation Act, of 5th Regiment Scottish Rifles, laid on Table, 6.....	2	89
Supreme Court, laid on Table, 257, 635 .....	2	709, 711
Bankruptcy Act, laid on Table, 267.....	2	727
<b>RULINGS OF SPEAKER</b> (See also "SPEAKER"):—		
On Points of Order arising in the House, 4, 24, 42, 49, 156, 192, 224, 252, 259, 315, 426, 433, 455, 574, 587, 599, 635.		
Dissent from, moved and withdrawn 49.		
Do. moved and negatived, 4, 24, 25, 156-7, 565.		
<b>RUSHCUTTERS BAY ACT AMENDMENT BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) for leave to bring in, 287; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 356; Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 508.		
<b>S</b>		
<b>SAINT JAMES' PARSONAGE LAND LEASING BILL:—</b>		
Assent reported ( <i>passed in the last Session</i> ), 2.		
<b>SAINT SAVIOUR'S GLEBE LAND LEASING BILL:—</b>		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Colls</i> ) for leave to bring in, 237; leave given, presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 241; referred to Select Committee, 246; Report brought up, 314 .....	2	1079
Petition from F. R. L. Rossi, Trustee, in opposition to the passing of the Bill, presented, 246 .....	2	1087
<b>SALARIES OF CIVIL SERVANTS</b> (See "CIVIL SERVICE").		
<b>SAND-DRIFT</b> (See "NEWCASTLE SAND-DRIFT RECLAMATION ACT REPEAL BILL").		
<b>SANKY, PATRICK, THE CASE OF:—</b>		
Return to Order ( <i>Session</i> , 1887) laid on Table (not printed), 304.		
<b>SAVAGE, CAPTAIN A. H. P.</b> (See "MILITARY").		
<b>SAVAGE, THE MISSES:—</b>		
Petition presented in reference to claim for services by their late father, and praying the House to take their case into favourable consideration, and read by the Clerk, 565 .....	8	1295
<b>SAVINGS BANK, GOVERNMENT:—</b>		
Statement of accounts for 1887, 356.....	3	819
<b>SCHAW, MAJOR-GENERAL</b> (See "MILITARY").		
<b>SCHEDULE:—</b>		
Showing classification and proposed distribution of Vote for 1888, for subordinate roads under the officers of the Department, laid on Table, 224 .....	5	949
Showing classification and proposed distribution of Vote for 1888, for subordinate roads under Trustees, laid on Table, 224 .....	5	943
Showing proposed distribution of Vote of £55,000 on Estimates for 1888 for Bridges, laid on Table, 224.....	5	965
Showing proposed distribution of Vote of £25,000 for 1888 for Roads, laid on Table, 224 .....	5	963
To Estimates-in-Chief, for 1888, showing the total remuneration received by all Public Officers, laid on Table, 228 .....	3	153
<b>SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS</b> (See "EDUCATION").		
<b>SCHOOLS</b> (See "EDUCATION," also "CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS MINING BILL").		
<b>SEAVER, JONATHAN C. B. P., Esq., M.P.:—</b>		
Leave of absence granted to, 361.		
<b>SEDUCTION PUNISHMENT BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. S. Furnell</i> ) for leave to bring in, presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 40; Order of the Day postponed, 77, 107, 145, 169, 192, 224; read 2 <sup>o</sup> and committed, 253; Order of the Day postponed, 285; further considered in Committee and reported with amendments, report adopted, 321; Order of the Day postponed, 434.		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>S</b>		
<b>SELECT COMMITTEES (See also "REPORTS") :—</b>		
Appointed by ballot, 30.		
Authorized to make visits of inspection, 155, 287.		
Evidence, &c., of previous Session referred to, 115, 140.		
Leave granted to Clerk to return documents handed in before, 88, 468.		
Members name removed from, 432, 462.		
Do substituted for another on, 585.		
Papers referred to, 52, 161, 184, 424, 463.		
Petitions referred to, 40 (?), 122, 135, 165, 192, 215, 232, 324, 328, 341, 403, 491.		
Prayer of Petition granted to be heard in person or by Counsel before, 144, 150, 161, 181, 192, 208, 294.		
Proceedings and Evidence of ( <i>previous Session</i> ), laid on Table by Clerk, 71, 115, 140.		
Report from, referred back, 200.		
Sessional Order relative to balloting for, passed, 11.		
Vote of Chairman of, on Private Bills, Sessional Order passed, 11.		
Bill referred back to, 487.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr Barbour</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider the question of remuneration to Members attending on Private Bill Committees, 608.		
Abstract of Standing, appointed during the Session .....	1	831
<b>SELECTIONS (See "CROWN LANDS").</b>		
<b>SEMPILL (See "DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS IN SEMPILL'S ESTATES BILL").</b>		
<b>SERGEANT-AT-ARMS :—</b>		
Motion made to commit Member adjudged guilty of contempt to custody of, 156; and withdrawn, 157.		
Removes Members from the Chamber, 220 (?), 221 (?), 345.		
Speaker's Warrant issued committing Member to custody of, 480.		
Member in custody of, 483.		
Member discharged from custody, 486.		
<b>SESSIONAL ORDERS :—</b>		
Passed 9, 10 (?), 11 (?), 12 (?), 89 (?), 103, 408.		
Hour of Meeting of the House, 224.		
Rescinded (Friday's sitting), 325.		
Precedence of Government Business on Tuesdays, 408.		
Friday Sitting Day, General Business to take precedence, 585; Monday Sitting Day, Government Business to take precedence, 585.		
<b>SEWERAGE (See "WATER SUPPLY"; also "METROPOLITAN WATER AND SEWERAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL"; also "COUNTRY TOWNS WATER AND SEWERAGE ACT EXTENSION BILL").</b>		
Report of Mr. G. H. Stayton, M. Inst. C.E., on Western Suburbs, laid on Table, 267; Plan laid on Table ( <i>to be appended to Mr. Stayton's Report</i> ), 613; Sections of proposed Sewers ( <i>to be appended to Mr. Stayton's Report</i> ), laid on Table, 635.	5	895
<b>SYDNEY :—</b>		
Return respecting Contract for laying Cast-iron Syphon, George-street West, Contract No. 35, laid on Table, 608; Notification of resumption of land in connection with Works for, laid on Table, 613 .....	5	938
<b>SHAW, THOMAS (See "CROWN LANDS BILL, No. 2").</b>		
<b>SHEA, JEREMIAH :—</b>		
Petition from, that he was sent to the Colony in 1818, that he is now 88 years of age, that he discovered gold in the Northern Fields in 1852, but has received no acknowledgment for the same, and he is now through age and infirmity unable to earn his living, and praying relief, presented, 112 .....	8	1217
<b>SHEPHERD v. LEONARD (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE").</b>		
<b>SHIPPING (See "STATISTICS").</b>		
<b>SHORT-HAND WRITING SERVICES :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Walker</i> ) for a return showing amount paid for, in connection with each Commission and Board of Inquiry since 1st January, 1886, also the number and name of Commissions and Boards of Inquiry attended by <i>Hansard Staff</i> , 232.		
<b>SICK POOR OF THE METROPOLIS :—</b>		
<b>ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. R. B. Wilkinson</i> ) for correspondence respecting, 493.		
<b>SILVER ORE :—</b>		
Return respecting, carried on Railway, laid on Table, 635 .....	6	749
<b>SILVERTON (See "RAILWAYS").</b>		
<b>SILVERTON TRAMWAY ACT AMENDING BILL :—</b>		
Standing Orders suspended, to admit of presentation of Petition to bring in, 294.		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Day</i> ) for leave to bring in, 295; leave given, presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 303; referred to Select Committee, 308; Report brought up, 348; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, report adopted, 421; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed and sent to Council, 425; returned with amendments, 593; Order of the Day postponed, 619; amendments agreed to, 641; assented to in Legislative Council Chamber, 642.	2	1089
Petition of Charles Bath to be heard by Counsel, Attorney, or Agent, before the Select Committee, presented, 341 .....	2	1097
<b>SIMPSON, THE HONORABLE G. B. :—</b>		
Acceptance of Office of Attorney-General by, 264.		
<b>SINGLETON (See "CEMETERY").</b>		
<b>SIXPENCES, DESIGN FOR COINING (See "COINAGE").</b>		
<b>SKENE, WILLIAM, PRELEASE OF, AT CONARGO (See "CROWN LANDS").</b>		
<b>SLATTERY, THOMAS MICHAEL, ESQUIRE, M.P. :—</b>		
Appointed Chairman of Committees for the day only, 70, 342, 344, 348.		
Declared guilty of persistent disorder and removed by Sergeant-at-Arms from the Chamber, 220.		
Appointed with three others to act temporarily as Chairman of Committees, in the absence of the Member appointed to that office, 339.		
Speaker calls on, to act as Deputy Chairman of Committees, for the day only, 408, 524.		
<b>PRIVILEGE—<i>Slattery v. Young</i> :—</b>		
Speaker reported receipt of letter from Mr. P. J. Hourigan, Solicitor, that, at instance of Mr. Slattery, he had issued a writ against him to recover damages for having caused Mr. Slattery to be removed from the Chamber; motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) that Mr. Speaker have leave to appear and plead, that Crown Solicitor accept service of the Writ, and that Attorney-General defend the action, 228.		
<b>SLEEPING BERTH (See "RAILWAYS").</b>		



REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.		PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.	
<b>S</b>			
SMELTING WORKS (See "MINING").			
SMITH, MR. J. A., PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER AT COOLA CREEK (See "EDUCATION").			
SMITH, THE HONORABLE JOHN (See also "CROWN LANDS") :—			
LANDS HELD BY, IN DISTRICT OF MOLONG :—			
Motion made ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ) for a return showing, under Orders in Council, the area of each portion, and why granted, 155 ; Return to Order laid on Table, 219.....	5	445	
SOUTH WARATAH COLLIERY (See "MINING").			
SPEAKER :—			
Names a member for disorderly conduct, 156 (2), 184.			
Declares Members guilty of persistent disorder, and directs the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove them from the Chamber, 220 (7), 221 (7).			
Directs removal of Member by Sergeant-at-Arms, 345.			
Reports resignation of Member, 1, 73, 222, 269, 419.			
Reports issue and return of Writ, 1, 73, 87, 249(2), 303, 339, 463.			
Acquaints House of receipt of telegram conveying special thanks of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen for the Address of Congratulation on the completion of the Jubilee Year of Her Reign, 2.			
Acquaints House of receipt of Message from the Governor assenting to Bill passed during previous Session, 2.			
Lays on Table Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for 1886, with Auditor-General's Report, 2	8	509	
Lays on Table Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for 1887, with Auditor-General's Report, 563	3	657	
Reports attendance of House in Council, and reads Governor's Opening Speech, 2.			
Presents Address in Reply to Governor's Opening Speech, and reports Answer thereto, 5.			
Reports receipt of Deputy Speaker's Commission to administer Oath, 19.			
Lays Warrant appointing Elections and Qualifications Committee upon Table, 17, 260 ; reports maturity, 37, 287 ; appoints first meeting of Committee, 53.			
Inform House that Clerk had been summoned, 89, 351.			
Inform House of irregularities at an election and issue of Proclamation curing same, 78.			
Reports letter from Mr. Thomas Robertson, apologising for having interrupted the Proceedings of the House, 79.			
Announces course intended to be followed in carrying out Resolution that Entry be expunged from Votes and Proceedings, 91.			
Instructed by Resolution as to course to be followed in carrying out Resolution that Entry in Votes and Proceedings be expunged, 91.			
Authorized to present Additional Standing Order to Governor for approval, 28.			
Reports Governor's approval of Additional Standing Order, 31.			
Reports receipt of letter from Clerk, reporting that a document laid on the Table had not been returned to his custody by a Member who had had the use of it, 51.			
Reports retirement of Stephen W. Jones, Esq., Clerk of Legislative Assembly, 250.			
Notice of Motion to rescind appointment of Mr. James Henry Young, 252.			
Lays on Table Election Petition, <i>Hellmrich v. W. J. Allen</i> , Paddington, 260.			
Calls on a Deputy Chairman of Committees to act for the day only, 397, 403, 408, 416, 420, 425, 429, 432, 437, 442, 451, 454, 463, 468, 476, 479, 484, 493, 496, 500, 506, 513, 519, 521, 532, 538, 543 (2), 547, 560, 565, 573.			
Issues Warrant committing Member to custody of Sergeant-at-Arms, 480.			
Vacates Chair when motion couched in terms personal to himself is to be discussed ; resumes Chair, and motion proceeded with, 579.			
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Buchanan</i> ) setting forth the qualifications essential to the Chairman or Speaker, that the present occupant of the Chair is deficient in the knowledge essential in anyone holding the office, and that his frequent interference is the cause of much disorder, and negatived, 579.			
RULINGS OF :—			
Motion made to dissent from, and negatived, 4, 24, 49, 156, 565.			
That it is not in order, on the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply, to speak of any private transactions between a Minister and any person outside, that the matter was not relevant, and that any charges should be made on a specific motion, 4.			
That, on the question "That the question be now put," when there are no voices for the Noes, and when the Chair is satisfied there are forty Members present, it is not necessary to take a division, 24.			
That the Albury Cattle Sale-yards Bill, notwithstanding that the Select Committee to whom it was referred had decided at one sitting against a motion to report the Bill with amendments to the House, was not out of order, 42, 43.			
That language reflecting on the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, now an Acting Judge of the Supreme Court, infringes the rules of Debate, 49.			
That a motion adjudging a Member ("named" by Mr. Speaker) guilty of contempt can be put from the Chair, notwithstanding that the question "That the Question be now put" has been put from the Chair and is undecided, 156.			
That Registered Medical Practitioners Bill contains provisions not authorized by the Order of Leave, 192.			
That to challenge the action of the Chair under cover of a Motion for Adjournment of the House would be out of order, 224.			
That Notices of Motion to rescind appointment of Speaker was not out of order, and that motion submitted "That no Resolution reflecting upon the Speaker be entered on Votes and Proceedings" could not be put as one of Privilege, 252.			
That the Public Works Bill did not contain provisions beyond the Order of Leave, 259.			
Discussing Bill in detail on second reading, 315.			
That Councils amendments in Government Railways Bill, do not infringe on Rights of Assembly, 426.			
That Estimates were properly before the House, notwithstanding the Salaries therein shown were lower than those provided by the Civil Service Act, 433.			
That Schedules A, B, and C on Estimates are not open to discussion, as they are already provided for by Acts of Parliament, 433.			
Declines to overrule the opinion of the Chairman in reference to words used by Mr. McElhone in Committee of Supply, 452.			
That clause 3, of Chinese Restriction and Regulation Bill was not beyond order of leave, 455.			
That amendment made in Land Tax Bill was in order, 537.			
That Church of England Property Bill, although introduced in the Council as a Private Bill, should, under the 69th Standing Order, be treated as a Public Bill in the Assembly, 599.			
That by a previous decision of the House he had been relieved of the responsibility of determining whether, on a motion of adjournment, the matter stated in the notice was of urgent public importance, and that the objection should have been taken before the question was stated, 635.			

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
S	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>SPEAKER—(continued) :—</b>		
<b>PRIVILEGE :—</b>		
Acquaints House of receipt of letter from Mr. P. J. Hourigan, Solicitor, that at instance of Mr. Slattery, he had issued a Writ against Mr. Speaker, to recover damages for having caused Mr. Slattery to be removed from the Chamber; motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) that Mr. Speaker have leave to appear and plead, that Crown Solicitor accept service of Writ, and the Attorney-General defend the action, 228.		
<b>SPECIAL ADJOURNMENT :—</b>		
Motion made for, and passed, 1, 128, 216, 216, 232, 314, 353 ( <i>Easter</i> ), 456, 467 ( <i>Queen's Birthday</i> ).		
<b>SPECIAL AUDIT (See "MUNICIPAL").</b>		
<b>SPECIAL GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Creer</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider an Address to the Governor for, 404; Order of the Day discharged, 508.		
<b>SPIRITS :—</b>		
<b>WINES AND BEER :—</b>		
Annual Return to Order, laid on Table, 560 .....	7	681
<b>SPIT, MIDDLE HARBOUR (See "PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS").</b>		
<b>ST. LEONARDS (See also "NORTH SHORE BOROUGH'S WHARVES BILL"; also "ELECTORAL"; also "RAILWAYS"; also "CROWN LANDS BILL No. 2") :—</b>		
Proclamation, under the Public Parks Act of 1884, extinguishing, as a public highway, part of the Recreation Reserve, laid on Table, 6 .....	5	811
<b>ST. PETER'S-LIVERPOOL LINE (See "RAILWAYS").</b>		
<b>ST. THOMAS CHURCH ENFIELD LANDS SALE BILL :—</b>		
Received from Legislative Council, and on motion ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ), read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 462; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, report adopted, 507; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, returned to Council, 524; assent reported, 539.		
<b>STAFFORD WILLIAM, EX-SERGEANT OF POLICE :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. O'Sullivan</i> ) for papers respecting dismissal of, 338; Return to Order laid on Table, 352 .....	4	1215
Petition presented ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ) in reference to dismissal of 425 .....	4	1221
<b>STAMP DUTIES ACT :—</b>		
<b>ALLEGED FRAUD UNDER :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. O'Sullivan</i> ) for all papers, correspondence, &c., in the recent case of, in connection with certain land at Queanbeyan, 40; Return to Order, laid on Table, 174 .....	8	1265
<b>STANDING ORDERS :—</b>		
65th entertained, to permit a Private Bill being taken up at the stage at which it was left in a previous Session, 9, 17, 22, 23, 35, 98.		
61st suspended, to admit of presentation of Petition for Private Bill, 294, 361.		
Suspension of, to enable Bill to pass through remaining stages in one day, 191.		
Do. do all stages in one day, 241, 295, 326, 314, 409, 455, 479, 553, 578.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ) that the suspension of certain, is a matter of urgent and pressing necessity, 241.		
Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) to suspend, as a matter of urgency, to appoint a Chairman of Committees for the day only, 385.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ) to refer the whole to Standing Orders Committee for consideration, revision, amendment, and report, and that Committee have leave to sit during adjournment or prorogation of the House, and amended ( <i>Mr. M. Millan</i> ) by omission of words giving leave to sit during adjournment and prorogation, 353; Report brought up, 476; ordered to be considered in Committee, 479; Order of the Day postponed, 529, 566, 592.	1	849
<b>STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES :—</b>		
Abstract of, appointed during the Session .....	1	831
<b>ADDITIONAL (RIGHT OF REPLY) :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. J. P. Abbott</i> ), that, whenever it shall have been decided that any Question shall be put, thereupon, and after it has been so decided, but before such Question be put, the mover of the matter pending shall be permitted to speak in reply under certain restrictions, 23; motion made ( <i>Mr. Abbott</i> ), authorizing Mr. Speaker to present to the Governor for approval, 28; approval reported, 31.		
<b>ADDITIONAL No. 5 :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Moore</i> ) that Additional Standing Order No. 5, adopted and approved May, 1887, being in contravention of the 23rd section of the Constitution Act, is <i>ultra vires</i> , 128; and negatived, 129.		
<b>COMMITTEE :—</b>		
Sessional Order, passed, 11.		
Name added to, 89, 280.		
Standing Orders referred to, 353.		
<b>STANLEY, MR. (See "RABBIT PEST").</b>		
<b>STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF DEPARTMENT :—</b>		
Report on, for year ended 5th April, 1888, laid on Table, 565 .....	4	753
<b>STATE FORESTS AND FOREST RESERVES :—</b>		
Return of trees planted in, laid on Table, 273 .....	5	797
Notification of amendment and cancellation of Regulations laid on Table, 360 .....	5	895
<b>STATE HOUSE (See also "CENTENARY CELEBRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL") :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) for Committee of the Whole to consider expediency of bringing in a Bill to appropriate the sum of £150,000, from the proceeds of sale of portion of the Centennial Park, for erection of a State House to be used as Houses of Parliament in Macquarie-street, 60; Order of the Day postponed, 103, 192 (?), 252, 508; discharged, 586.		
Report of Board on Competitive Designs for, laid on Table, 196 .....	8	1279
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Copeland</i> ) that this House do now adjourn to draw attention to proposed expenditure on, and withdrawn, 246.		
<b>STATE QUARRIES :—</b>		
Notifications of Amendment and cancellation of Regulations under the Crown Lands Act of 1884, laid on Table, 363 .....	5	895
<b>STATISTICS :—</b>		
Statistical Register for: 1867.		
Do Part III. Trade and Commerce, laid on Table, 352 .....	7	979
Do Part I. Population Immigration and Vital, laid on Table, 442. ....		
Do Part IV. "Works and Manufactories", laid on Table, 479 .....		
Do Part II. Crime and Civil Justice, laid on Table, 547 .....		
Do Part VI. Production, laid on Table, 547 .....		
Do Part VII. Education, Religion, and Charities, laid on Table, 547 ...		
Do Part V. Monetary and Financial, laid on Table, 608 .....		
Do Part VIII. Miscellaneous, Laid on Table, 626 .....		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.
S	VOL. PAGE.
<b>STATISTICS (continued):—</b>	
<b>CENSUS:—</b>	
Return showing estimated population on 31 December, 1887, of New South Wales and Victoria respectively, 352 .....	7 1393
<b>LIVE STOCK:—</b>	
Return of, in the Australasian Colonies, 1871, 1881, 1887, laid on Table, 565 .....	8 597
<b>PROGRESS OF THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES:—</b>	
Statistical View of—since separation of Queensland, laid on Table, 462. ....	7 1395
<b>SHIPPING AND IMPORTS AND EXPORTS:—</b>	
Australasian, during the year 1887 and previous years, laid on Table, 519 .....	7 1397
<b>STAYTON, MR. G. H., M. INST. C.E.:—</b>	
<b>SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE OF THE WESTERN SUBURBS:—</b>	
Report laid on Table, 267; Plan laid on Table (to be appended to the Report), 613; Sections of Sewers in connection with Report of, laid on Table (to be appended to the Report), 635 .....	5 895
<b>STEAM TUGS (See "TUGS").</b>	
<b>STEVENS, CHARLES:—</b>	
<b>CLAIM OF:—</b>	
Report of Select Committee adopted, 268.	
<b>STEVENSON JAMES C. (See "CROWN LANDS").</b>	
<b>STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE (See "ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE"; also "CIVIL SERVICE").</b>	
<b>STOCK (See also "LIENS ON WOOL BILL"; also "WATER SUPPLY"; also "PASTURES AND STOCK PROTECTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL"; also "DISEASES IN SHEEP AND IMPORTED STOCK ACTS;" also "PASTURES AND STOCK PROTECTION BOARDS") :—</b>	
<b>BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF MINES:—</b>	
Annual Report for 1886, laid on Table, 6; do. for 1887, laid on Table, 408.....	8 543, 573
<b>DRILLS AND BORING OPERATIONS:—</b>	
Report of the Superintendent of Drills on the 10½-mile, Bourke to Wannaring Road, laid on Table, 302 .....	8 953
<b>STRANGERS, EXCLUSION OF:—</b>	
Sessional Order passed, 12.	
<b>STREET NORTH OF THE GENERAL POST OFFICE (See "FORMATION OF STREET, GENERAL POST OFFICE").</b>	
<b>STREETS (See "MUNICIPAL ROADS AND STREETS BILL").</b>	
<b>SUMMONS TO THE CLERK:—</b>	
Reported, and leave given to produce Records, 89, 351.	
<b>SUNDAY TIMES:—</b>	
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dilks</i> ) that this House do now adjourn to discuss the action of the police in prosecuting persons for selling, and negatived, 186.	
<b>SUNDAY TRAFFIC (See "RAILWAYS").</b>	
<b>SUPERANNUATION (See "CIVIL SERVICE").</b>	
<b>SUPPLY (See also "FINANCE") :—</b>	
Committee of, Sessional Order passed, 11.	
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ) for the House to go into Committee, 174, 295, 345, 409, 433, 452, 476, 480, 544, 549, 553, 554, 610, 613, 619.	
House in Committee, 201, 242, 295, 345, 409, 433, 452, 476, 480, 544, 548, 553, 554, 610, 613, 619.	
Resolutions reported, 201, 242, 295, 345, 409, 480, 553, 619.	
Resolutions agreed to, 201, 242, 295, 345, 409, 480, 553, 625.	
Point of Order reported from Committee, 452.	
<b>SUPREME COURT (See also "NEW TRIALS LIMITATION BILL") :—</b>	
Rules of, laid on Table, 257, 635 .....	2 709, 711, 727
<b>SUPREME COURT APPEALS ACT AMENDMENT BILL :—</b>	
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Wise</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 119; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 123; Message from Governor, 135; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with an amendment, and report adopted, 140; read 3 <sup>o</sup> and passed, 144; sent to Council, 145; returned without amendment, 157; Assent reported, 168.	2 733
<b>SURGERY (See "MEDICINE AND SURGERY").</b>	
<b>SURVEY OFFICE:—</b>	
<b>REMOVAL OF, FROM ALBURY TO WAGGA WAGGA:—</b>	
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Day</i> ) for all reports, telegrams, and recommendations respecting, 41; Return to Order laid on Table, 476 .....	5 101
<b>SURVEYORS (See "LICENSED SURVEYORS").</b>	
<b>SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS (See "STANDING ORDERS").</b>	
<b>SWAMP-STREET, DOUBLE BAY:—</b>	
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Neild</i> ) for papers in reference to alienation of land known as, 429; Return to Order laid on Table, 484 .....	8 1287
<b>SWIFT, MR.:—</b>	
<b>CUSTOMS HOUSE OFFICER, BREWARRINA:—</b>	
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Waddell</i> ) for papers, &c., in connection with dismissal of, 369; Return to Order laid on Table, 370 .....	2 133
<b>SWORN (See "MEMBERS").</b>	
<b>SYDNEY (See also "RAILWAYS"; also "CITY OF SYDNEY MAYORAL ELECTION BILL"; also "WATER SUPPLY") :—</b>	
<b>DR. BOTTRELL'S CLAIM TO FORESHORES OF THE HARBOUR:—</b>	
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Lyne</i> ) for all papers connected with, 40; Return to Order laid on Table, 185.	3 885
<b>CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD:—</b>	
Annual Report for the year ended August, 1887, laid on Table, 112 .....	2 269
<b>SYDNEY AND SUBURBAN ELECTRIC LIGHTING BILL:—</b>	
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. H. H. Brown</i> ) for leave to bring in, 231; leave given, presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 236; referred to Select Committee, 258; report brought up, 454 .....	2 1099
<b>SYDNEY AND SUBURBAN HYDRAULIC POWER COMPANY'S BILL:—</b>	
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Frank Smith</i> ) for leave to bring in, 415; leave given, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 421; referred to Select Committee, 425; report brought up, 496.....	2 1185
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Kethel</i> ), Municipal Council of Sydney, stating objections, and praying the House not to pass this Bill until the Petitioners considered the same, 421 .....	2 1191
<b>SYDNEY CORPORATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL:—</b>	
Motion made ( <i>Mr. O'Connor</i> ) for leave to bring in, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 12; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, and report adopted, 42; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 48; returned with amendments, 229; Order of the Day postponed, 232; amendments agreed to, 242; Message to Council, 243; Assent reported, 250.	

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. 1—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>S</b>		
<b>SYDNEY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY :—</b>		
Report from Trustees for 1887-8, laid on Table, 378.....	4	589
<b>SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL :—</b>		
Report for 1886, laid on Table, 285.....	4	573
Do 1887, laid on Table, 432.....	4	581
<b>SYDNEY HARBOUR (See "PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS").</b>		
<b>SYDNEY HYDRAULIC-POWER COMPANY'S BILL :—</b>		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Garrard</i> ) for leave to bring in, 257; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 263; referred to Select Committee, 268; report brought up, 349; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, progress reported, and Question proposed,—That leave be given to sit again,—and the motion not having been put at 7 o'clock, Government Business took precedence, 421; Order of the Day postponed, 433, 476; leave given to Committee to sit again, 487; Order of the Day postponed, 579, 593, 602.	2	1120
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. McMillan</i> ), certain residents of Sydney in favour of the Bill, 420.....	2	1183
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Kethel</i> ), Municipal Council of Sydney, stating objections, and praying the House not to pass this Bill until the Petitioners considered the same, 421.....	2	1181
<b>SYDNEY MORNING HERALD :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Melville</i> ) for adjournment of the House to consider attack on Member for Northumberland, 335.		
<b>SYDNEY SEWERAGE (See "SEWERAGE").</b>		
<b>SYPHON (See "SYDNEY SEWERAGE").</b>		
<b>T</b>		
<b>TAMWORTH :—</b>		
<b>FIRE BRIGADES BOARD :—</b>		
Regulations of, laid on Table, 6, 578.....	2	611, 613
<b>TANKS AND WELLS :—</b>		
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Waddell</i> ) that so much of Return ( <i>in part</i> ) to Order ( <i>Session 1883-4</i> ) laid on Table on 19 November, 1884, as relates to tanks at Galathera and Boggy Creek, be printed, 174.....	8	945
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Waddell</i> ) that all papers, minutes, and reports respecting complaints by Mines Department against Mr. Bennett, Commissioner and Engineer for Roads as to, and all correspondence respecting loss and inconvenience through works of, being divided between the Works and Mines Departments, 174; Return to Order laid on Table, 252.....	8	671
Daydale :—Notification of resumption of land for, laid on Table, 415.....	8	931
<b>TARIFF :—</b>		
<b>DUTY ON IMPORTED TIMBER :—</b>		
Petition from Saw-mill Proprietors and others, that the carrying of, will cripple the trade, and praying that the reduction of the duty be not sanctioned, presented, 240.....	3	879
<b>PROPOSED NEW :—</b>		
Potition from Residents of Broughton Creek, Broger's Creek, Broughton Vale, and Kangaroo Valley against the abolition of the Customs Duties on Farm Produce, presented, and read by the Clerk, 252.....	3	881
<b>TATTERSALL'S CLUB BILL :—</b>		
Received from Legislative Council, and on motion ( <i>Mr. Thompson</i> ) read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 346; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, report adopted, 421; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed and returned to Council, 425; assent reported, 435.		
<b>TEACHERS (See "EDUCATION").</b>		
<b>TEARLE v. EDOLS (See "CROWN LANDS").</b>		
<b>TECHNICAL EDUCATION (See "EDUCATION").</b>		
<b>TELEGRAPHS :—</b>		
<b>COMMUNICATION WITH ROSEHILL RACECOURSE :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Frank Farnell</i> ), for papers in reference to, 320.		
<b>LINE TO MILPARINKA OR MOUNT BROWNE :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Abbott</i> ) for all correspondence, petitions, and reports in reference to the construction of a line from Wansaring to Milparinka or to Mount Browne, or from Wilcannia to those places, 24; Return to Order laid on Table, 228.....	4	1143
<b>ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH ACT :—</b>		
Regulations under, respecting the reduction in Press Rates to New Zealand, and Messages in Cypher, laid on Table, 35.....	4	1161
Regulation under, regarding Messages in Cypher, laid on Table, 608.....	4	1166
Notification under, of the reduction in rates for the transmission of telegrams from Silverton and Broken Hill to South Australia, laid on Table, 75.....	4	1163
<b>IRON POLES :—</b>		
Return respecting, laid on Table, 199.....	4	1183
<b>ARTICLES SUPPLIED TO DEPARTMENT BY KINGSBURY &amp; Co. :—</b>		
Return to Order ( <i>Second Session, 1887</i> ) laid on Table, 128.....	4	1167
Return respecting, laid on Table, 252.....	4	1173
<b>"GELCHER" ELECTRIC MACHINE :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Thompson</i> ) for all letters, minutes, &c., relating to, for lighting, purchased by Department, 147; Returns to Order laid on Table, 231, 273.....	4	1191, 1197
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Wall</i> ), that this House do now adjourn to direct attention to papers laid on Table, and negatived, 246.		
<b>RATES BETWEEN NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND :—</b>		
Papers respecting the proposed reduction of, laid on Table, 165.....	4	1157
<b>MR. LEKSON :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Hassall</i> ) for all papers, &c., referring to case of, 165.		
<b>HORSES SUPPLIED TO DEPARTMENT :—</b>		
Return showing cost, &c., of, laid on Table, 385.....	4	1181
<b>SITE OF OFFICE, ANGLEDOOL :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Waddell</i> ) for papers in connection with, 493.		
<b>EXTENSION OF LINES :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Waddell</i> ) in reference to lines paying at commencement or not, 609.		
<b>TELEPHONES :—</b>		
Information respecting Multiple Cable, laid on Table, 267; further Return laid on Table, 385.....	4	1185, 1187
<b>TELLERS (See "NO TELLERS").</b>		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>T</b>		
<b>TENDERS:—</b>		
<b>CALLED FOR BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS:—</b>		
Return to Order ( <i>Second Session, 1887</i> ), laid on Table, 6 .....	6	707
<b>HARBOURS AND RIVERS DEPARTMENT:—</b>		
Castings for the Hunter River District, 308 .....	3	913
<b>TERALBA COAL-MINING RESERVE:—</b>		
Adjournment of the House moved ( <i>Mr. McElhone</i> ) in reference to the Mineral Selections made by the Lane Family and Mr. Withers on, 493.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McElhone</i> ) for papers in connection with the Selections of the Lane Family, T. Garrett, Greville, and others, 500; Returns to Order laid on Table, 547, 580; referred to Select Committee, 587; Order for Printing rescinded, 592.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McElhone</i> ) for Select Committee on Selections of Lane Family, Henry T. Withers, and William Thorne, 502; Name of Sir Henry Parkes substituted for name of Mr. J. P. Abbott on, 585; Papers referred to Committee, 587.		
Plan of Reserves Nos. 83 and 60, showing Mineral Conditional Purchases and Mineral Leases held thereon, laid on Table, 547.		
<b>THEATRES (See also "PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT OR RESORT") :—</b>		
Report on, and other public places of amusement, laid on Table, 128 .....	8	1209
<b>THEFTS (See "WORKMEN'S TOOLS").</b>		
<b>THOMPSON, R. W., ESQUIRE, M.P.:—</b>		
Name added to Select Committee on Crown Lands Purchases Validation Bill, 280.		
Name discharged from Select Committee, Resumption of Edward Lrby's land at Bluff River, 432.		
<b>THOMPSON, THOMAS, CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OF (See "CROWN LANDS").</b>		
<b>THORNE, WILLIAM (See "TERALBA COAL-MINING RESERVE").</b>		
<b>THROUGH-TICKETS, SYDNEY TO BRISBANE (See "RAILWAYS").</b>		
<b>TIERNBY, JOHN—CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OF (See "CROWN LANDS").</b>		
<b>TIMBER DUTY (See "TARIFF").</b>		
<b>TIMBER LICENSES:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Waddell</i> ) for abolition of, for timber used for Smelting Purposes, 608.		
<b>TIMBER (See "STATE FORESTS AND FOREST RESERVES; also "CROWN LANDS").</b>		
<b>TIN-MINE AT PHEASANT'S CREEK (See "MINING").</b>		
<b>TOLLS AND FERRY DUES ON GOVERNMENT FERRIES:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Rowce</i> ) for abolition of, 608.		
<b>TOM, WILLIAM, JUN. (See "MINING").</b>		
<b>TOOHEY, MR.:—</b>		
<b>A MEMBER FOR SOUTH SYDNEY:—</b>		
Named by Mr. Speaker, motion made adjudging him guilty of contempt and committing him to custody of Sergeant-at-Arms, 156; apology made to House for causing disorder, and motion withdrawn, 157.		
<b>TOTALIZATOR LEGALIZING BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Frank Farnell</i> ) for leave to bring in, 273; presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 324; Order of the Day postponed, 341, 361, 476, 493, 579, 593.		
Petition from Members of Clarence River Jockey Club, in favour of, presented, 285.....	8	1303
<b>TRADE AND COMMERCE (See "STATISTICS").</b>		
<b>TRADE IN WHEAT BETWEEN SYDNEY AND BARCELONA:—</b>		
Despatch respecting, laid on Table, 335, 475 .....	8	1309, 1311
<b>TRADE MARKS:—</b>		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Carruthers</i> ) from Manufacturers and Merchants of Sydney stating that they are suffering from the loss of empty packages, vessels, &c, bearing their trade marks, and praying for an amendment of the present Act, 416 .....	8	1301
<b>TRADE MARKS AMENDMENT BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Carruthers</i> ) for leave to bring in, presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 421; Order of the Day postponed, 508.		
<b>TRADES CONCILIATION BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Carruthers</i> ) for Committee of the Whole, 52; Order of the Day postponed, 65, 107, 131, 288; House in Committee, Resolution agreed to, 321; presented, and read, 1 <sup>o</sup> , 342; referred to Select Committee, 386.		
<b>TRAFFIC (See "RAILWAYS").</b>		
<b>TRAMWAYS (See also "GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS BILL"; also "HAY AND DENILQUIN TRAMWAY BILL"; also "NORTH SHORE, MANLY, AND PITTWATER TRAMWAY AND RAILWAY BILL"; also "BROKEN HILL TRAMWAY BILL"; also "SILVERTON TRAMWAY ACT AMENDING BILL"; also "KIAMA TRAMWAY ACT AMENDMENT BILL"; also "GOULBURN AND TUENA TRAMWAY BILL") :—</b>		
<b>RAILWAYS AND, OF NEW SOUTH WALES:—</b>		
Report on, for 1886, laid on Table, 6 .....	6	1
Do. for 1887, laid on Table, 635 .....	6	225
<b>GOVERNMENT:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Frank Farnell</i> ) for a return of expenditure on construction, giving cost of each line, with amount expended on rolling stock and machinery, 22; Return to Order laid on Table, 174 .....	6	1199
Motion made ( <i>Mr. McElhone</i> ) for return of correspondence in reference to leasing, 307; Return to Order laid on Table, 369 .....	6	1141
Return respecting, laid on Table, 524 .....	6	1201
<b>BLUE METAL FOR RAILWAYS AND:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. O'Sullivan</i> ) for all tenders, minutes, and papers, relating to the purchase of 3,000 tons, 45; Return to Order laid on Table, 122 .....	6	1109
<b>LAND RESUMED FOR RAILWAY AND, PURPOSES:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Schey</i> ) for return showing the amount of compensation paid annually for, during the past seven years, giving particulars, 103; Return to Order laid on Table, 267 .....	6	1115
<b>AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CARS:—</b>		
Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 373 .....	6	1125
<b>EMPLOYEES:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Stephen</i> ) for return of particulars of dismissal, and re-employment of, 398.		
<b>IRON AND STEEL RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY MATERIALS:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Fletcher</i> ) for particulars of purchase of, 479.		
<b>MR. L. C. JENKINS, LATE DRIVER:—</b>		
Correspondence respecting, laid on Table ( <i>not printed</i> ), 505.		
<b>TRANSIT CHARGES ON MATLS THROUGH FRANCE AND ITALY:—</b>		
Correspondence respecting, laid on Table, 341 .....	4	1111
<b>TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS (See "METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS").</b>		

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>T</b>		
TRAVELLING EXPENSES (See "DOCKER, JUDGE").		
TRICKETT WILLIAM JOSEPH, ESQ. :— Resignation of, as a Member for Paddington, reported, 249.		
TRUCKS (See "RAILWAYS").		
TRUST ACCOUNTS (See "ROAD TRUST ACCOUNTS.")		
TRUST FUNDS (See "FINANCE.")		
TRUSTEES (See also "PERPETUAL TRUSTEE COMPANY BILL"; also "PERMANENT TRUSTEE COMPANY OF NEW SOUTH WALES BILL"; also "ASSOCIATION CRICKET GROUND.")		
DEVONSHIRE-STREET CEMETERY :— Return showing names of, laid on Table, 263.....	8	1055
TRUSTEES OF PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY, MACLEAN (See "PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY AT MACLEAN").		
"TSINAN," S.S. :— Return respecting Chinese passengers by, laid on Table, 454.....	2	211
TUENA (See "GOULBURN AND TUENA TRAMWAY BILL.")		
TUGS :—		
RICHMOND RIVER :— Conditions respecting the employment of, laid on Table, 165.....	3	1065
STEAM SERVICE :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. See</i> ) for all letters, tenders, and other documents relating to the calling for and acceptance of tenders for, on various harbours and rivers for 1888, 220; Return to Order laid on Table, 280.....	3	1053
TULCUMBA (See "ROADS").		
TULLY, MARTIN, JUNIOR (See "CROWN LANDS PURCHASES VALIDATION BILL").		
TUMBERUMBA (See "RAILWAYS").		
TYPHOID FEVER :— Report of Board of Health on, in Sydney and Suburbs from 1876 to 1888 laid on Table, 543.....	2	231
Report of Board of Health on Treatment of, at the Coast Hospital, laid on Table, 608.....	2	235
OUTBREAK OF, AT GLENDEARB, MORUYA :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Lakeman</i> ) for all papers relating to, 519; Return to Order, laid on Table, 578.....	2	239
<b>U</b>		
UNEMPLOYED (See also "CASUAL LABOUR BUREAU") :— Particulars respecting, laid on Table, 174.....	8	1307
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY :— Amended By-laws, laid on Table, 6, 257 (2).....	4	557, 569, 571
Information respecting Examination Fees during 1886-7 laid on Table, 348.....	4	555
Report of, for 1887 laid on Table, 524.....	4	547
UPPER MURRAY (See "RAILWAYS").		
USHER (See "BLACK ROD").		
<b>V</b>		
VACANT SEAT (See "ELECTORAL").		
VACCINATION :— Report for 1887, laid on Table, 479.....	2	229
VALIDATION BILL (See "CROWN LANDS PURCHASES VALIDATION BILL").		
VAUGHN MR. :— MEMBER FOR GRENFELL :— Declared guilty of persistent disorder and removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms from the Chamber, 221.		
"VERNON." (See "NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON").		
VICTORIAN COAL-MINING COMPANY'S EXTENSION BILL :— Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Barbour</i> ) for leave to bring in, 181; leave given, presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 185; referred to Select Committee, 191; Report brought up, 201; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, and report adopted, 234; read 3 <sup>o</sup> and passed, 236; sent to Council, 237; returned with amendments, amendments agreed to, Message to Council, 410; Assent reported, 419.	2	1201
VINE DISEASES ACT AMENDMENT BILL :— Motion made ( <i>Sir Henry Parkes</i> ) for leave to bring in, presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 408; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with amendment, report adopted, 416; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 422; returned with amendments, 442; amendments agreed to, Message to Council, 494; Assent reported, 540.		
VITAL STATISTICS (See "STATISTICS").		
VOLUNTEER FORCE REGULATION ACT :— Rules under, of 5th Regiment Scottish Rifles, laid on Table, 6.....	2	37
Revised Regulations under, laid on Table, 257.....	2	39
VOLUNTEERS (See also "MILITARY") :—		
VOLUNTEERS :— FREE RAILWAY PASSES ISSUED BY MILITARY STAFF OFFICE :— Return respecting, during quarter ended 30th June, 1888, laid on Table, 524.....	6	723
LAND ORDERS :— Motion made ( <i>Mr. Crouch</i> ) for a Return showing number issued and made use of, specifying the number used in each Land District, 12; Return to Order laid on Table, 168.....	2	31

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAPERS.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>V</b>		
<b>VOTE OF CENSURE :—</b>		
<b>FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) that the Financial Policy of the Government is unsatisfactory, and amendment moved confining the question to such of the financial proposals of the Government as refer to the reduction of the Civil Service salaries, and debate adjourned, 208; debate resumed and further adjourned, 210, 216; debate resumed, <i>disorder</i> arose, and fourteen Members removed from the Chamber, 220, 221; amendment and original motion negatived, 222.		
<b>PURCHASE OF LAND ADJOINING THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S WHARF :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) that the evidence of the Select Committee discloses injudicious and unsatisfactory administration by the Government, and that the amount paid was in excess of its value, 329.		
<b>THE CHINESE :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) condemning the Government for late acts in connection with, and amendment moved, 468.		
<b>VOTE OF CHAIRMAN OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE BILLS :—</b>		
Sessional Order passed, 11.		
<b>VOTE OF CREDIT :—</b>		
Message from Governor, recommending, 241 <sup>(2)</sup> , 295, 345, 404, 477, 553.		
<b>VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS (See "ASSEMBLY.")</b>		
<b>W</b>		
<b>WAGES OF EMPLOYEES :—</b>		
<b>DEDUCTIONS FROM, FOR MEDICAL COMFORTS :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Walker</i> ) for Select Committee to inquire into practice of Contractors, 353; Return to Order, "Patients received into Hospitals from Public Works," referred to Committee, 462.		
<b>WAGGA WAGGA (See also "CROWN LANDS"; also "RAILWAYS") :—</b>		
<b>LAND OFFICES, ALBURY AND :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Day</i> ) for all papers, reports, &c., by Board of Inquiry into, 23.		
<b>REMOVAL OF SURVEY OFFICES FROM ALBURY TO :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Day</i> ) for all reports, minutes, and recommendations with reference to, 41. Return to Order, laid on Table, 476. ....	5	101
<b>WALGETT (See "RAILWAYS").</b>		
<b>WALKER, MR. :—</b>		
<b>A MEMBER FOR NORTHERNBERLAND :—</b>		
"Named" by Mr. Speaker, in Division; motion made adjudging him guilty of contempt, disorder arising, bars opened, and motion lapsed, 156.		
Declared guilty of persistent disorder, and removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms from the Chamber, 220.		
<b>WALL, MR. :—</b>		
<b>A MEMBER FOR MIDGEE :—</b>		
Declared guilty of persistent disorder, and removed by Sergeant-at-Arms from the Chamber, 221.		
<b>WALLSEND COAL COMPANY (See also "YOUNG WALLSEND COAL COMPANY'S RAILWAY BILL") :—</b>		
Correspondence respecting the case of the Crown v. Wallsend Coal Company, laid on Table, 524. ....	8	265
<b>WANARING ROAD (See "STOCK").</b>		
<b>WARATAH (See "RAILWAYS").</b>		
<b>WARRANT :—</b>		
Speaker's, issued committing Member to custody of Sergeant-at-Arms, 480.		
<b>WARREN, PROFESSOR (See "BRIDGES").</b>		
<b>WARREN SOUTH RUN (See "CROWN LANDS").</b>		
<b>WATER AND SEWERAGE (See "COUNTRY TOWNS WATER AND SEWERAGE ACT EXTENSION BILL"; also "COUNTRY TOWNS WATER AND SEWERAGE ACT").</b>		
<b>WATER AUGERS :—</b>		
Return of outstanding accounts in connection with, and Diamond Drills, laid on Table, 273. ....	8	433
<b>WATER CONSERVATION :—</b>		
<b>LAKE CUDGELLICO AND THE LACHLAN RIVER :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Gormly</i> ) for construction of works, 560.		
<b>COMMISSION :—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Dr. Ross</i> ) for all correspondence, vouchers, &c., relating to expenditure by the recently expired, 155. Return to Order, laid on Table, 565. ....	5	829
<b>WATER SUPPLY (See also "CROWN LANDS"; also "METROPOLITAN WATER AND SEWERAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL") :—</b>		
Reports of Messrs. Bishop, Whitton, and Bennett, C.Es., on Prospect Dam, laid on Table, 529. ....	5	819
Report of Board appointed to inquire into Kenny Hill and Potts' Hill Reservoirs' Schemes, laid on Table, 547; Plan and tracing in reference to laid on Table ( <i>to be appended to the Report</i> ), 560. ....	5	853-869
Letter from F. B. Gipps, C.E., dated 5th July, 1883, to be appended to return, laid on Table ( <i>to be appended to Report</i> ), 578.		
<b>SYDNEY AND SUBURBS :—</b>		
Return respecting laid on Table, 635. ....	5	851
<b>LISMORE :—</b>		
Notification of resumption of certain land required in connection with construction of works for, laid on Table, 5. ....	5	871
<b>BALRANALD :—</b>		
Notification, under the Country Towns Water and Sewerage Act, authorizing the construction of works for, laid on Table, 6. ....	5	881
<b>PUBLIC WATERING PLACES :—</b>		
Return showing cost of maintenance and revenue of, laid on Table, 84. ....	8	949
<b>WESTERN SUBURBS OF SYDNEY AND DISTRICTS NORTH OF PARRAMATTA RIVER :—</b>		
Resumption of land under Lands under Public Purposes Acquisition Act required in connection with, laid on Table, 165. ....	5	873

REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAGES.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>W</b>		
<b>WATER SUPPLY (continued):—</b>		
<b>TOWN OF ORANGE:—</b>		
Resumption of land under Public Purposes Acquisition Act required in connection with, laid on Table, 613.....	5	875
<b>WENTWORTH:—</b>		
Notification under Country Towns Water and Sewerage Act, completion of Water Supply Works for, 475.....	5	885
<b>WATSON'S BAY (See "WHARVES").</b>		
<b>WAYS AND MEANS:—</b>		
Committee of, Sessional Order passed, 11.		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Burns</i> ) for the House to go into Committee, 174, 295, 346, 409, 430, 481, 501, 554, 561, 627.		
House in Committee, 201 ( <i>Financial Statement</i> ), 229, 234, 241, 242, 247, 295, 346, 409, 430, 481, 501, 554, 561, 627.		
Resolutions reported, 242, 248, 295, 346, 409, 430, 481, 554, 561, 627.		
Resolutions agreed to, 242, 248, 295, 346, 409, 430, 481, 554, 561, 627.		
Estimates of, for the year 1888, laid on Table, 201, 613.....	3	371, 461
<b>WEBB, FREDERICK WILLIAM (See "CLERK OF ASSEMBLY").</b>		
<b>WEEKLY ABSTRACTS OF PETITIONS:—</b>		
Nos. 1 to 37.....	1	745
<b>WEEKLY REPORTS OF DIVISIONS:—</b>		
Nos. 1 to 22.....	1	657
<b>WEIRS ("See DAMS AND WEIRS REGULATION AND REGISTRATION BILL").</b>		
<b>WELLINGTON (See "RAILWAYS").</b>		
<b>WELLS PUBLIC (See "TANKS AND WELLS").</b>		
<b>WENTWORTH (See "ELECTORAL"; also "BRIDGES"; also "WATER SUPPLY.")</b>		
<b>WENTWORTH ELECTORATE SUBDIVISION BILL:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Abbott</i> ) for leave to bring in, 40; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 49; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported with amendments, 107; Order of the Day postponed, 113; report adopted, 131; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 136; returned with amendments, 210; Order of the Day postponed, 237; Council's amendments agreed to, 243; Assent reported, 250.		
<b>WENTWORTH, WILLIAM CHARLES, PORTRAIT OF THE LATE:—</b>		
<b>CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, MELBOURNE:—</b>		
Letters from Executive Commissioner asking for loan of pictures in the Parliamentary Buildings, and resolution passed against sending them, 569.		
<b>WERRIL ISAAC, GATEKEEPER, RAILWAY DEPARTMENT:—</b>		
Information respecting compensation to family of, laid on Table, 403.....	6	645
<b>WEST BOTANY (See "ROCKDALE MUNICIPALITY NAMING BILL").</b>		
<b>WEST MAITLAND CATTLE SALE-YARDS BILL:—</b>		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Brunner</i> ) for leave to bring in, 478; leave given, 493; presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 501; referred to Select Committee, 507; report brought up, 519.....	2	1207
<b>WEST WALLSEND COLLIERY (See "MINING").</b>		
<b>WESTERN SUBURBS (See "WATER SUPPLY"; also "SEWERAGE"; also PARLIAMMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.)</b>		
<b>WHALING ROAD, NORTH SHORE:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Levien</i> ) for a Select Committee on, 263; leave given for Committee to make visits of inspection, 287.		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Street</i> ) from North Shore Gas Company, praying for leave to appear before the Committee, and prayer granted, 294.....	5	1017
<b>WHARVES (See also "PARLIAMMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS):—</b>		
<b>DRUMMOYNE PARK:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Carruthers</i> ) for all leases, tenders, correspondence, &c., relating to leasing of, 122; Return to Order laid on Table, 199.....	3	1021
<b>NEAR FREDERICKTON, MACLEAY RIVER:—</b>		
Notification of resumption of land for, laid on Table, 475.....	3	1049
<b>NEAR GHINNY GHINNY:—</b>		
Notification of resumption of land for, laid on Table, 476.....	3	1051
<b>MOAMA:—</b>		
Report upon extension of channel and improvements, laid on Table, 302.....	3	1039
<b>ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAFFIC BETWEEN SYDNEY AND BALMAIN:—</b>		
Petition presented residents and others Western Suburbs in favour of additional, and read by Clerk, 543.....	3	1041
<b>PUBLIC, AT WATSON'S BAY:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Neild</i> ) for papers relating to leasing of, 585; Return to Order laid on Table, 642.....	3	1043
<b>WHEAT:—</b>		
Despatches respecting Trade between Australia and Barcelona, laid on Table, 335, 475.....	8	1309, 1311
<b>WHITTINGHAM PLATFORM (See "RAILWAYS").</b>		
<b>WHITTON, MR. C. E.:—</b>		
Report of, on Prospect Dam, laid on Table, 529.....	5	849
<b>WILCANNIA (See "BRIDGES").</b>		
<b>WILKINSON'S COMBINATION TRUCK (See "RAILWAYS").</b>		
<b>WILKINSON, W. C., ESQ., M.P. (See "PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL").</b>		
<b>WINES (See also "SPIRITS"):—</b>		
<b>PRODUCTION OF:—</b>		
Petition presented from Vinegrowers of New South Wales, in reference to, and suggesting measures for assisting the industry, and read by the Clerk, 635.....	8	1257
<b>WISE, THE HONORABLE BERNHARD RINGROSE, ESQUIRE, M.P.:—</b>		
Motion made ( <i>Mr. Dibbs</i> ) as privilege, to refer to Committee of Elections and Qualifications whether Mr. Wise, one of the Members for South Sydney, has not, since his election, accepted an office of emolument, having accepted a fee of fifty-five guineas from the Commissioner for Railways, in contravention of the 28th section of the Constitution Act, 53; Report brought up, 55.....	1	903
Resignation of Office of Attorney-General by, 252.		
<b>WITHERS, HENRY (See "TERALBA COAL-MINING RESERVE").</b>		
<b>WOOD PAVING:—</b>		
Return respecting cost of in the City and Suburbs, laid on Table, 420.....	2	289
<b>WOODWARD, FRANCIS, ESQ., M.P.:—</b>		
Leave of absence granted to, 308.		



REFERENCES TO THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I—13TH PARLIAMENT—SESSION, 1887-8.	PAGES.	
	VOL.	PAGE.
<b>W</b>		
WOODSTOCK (See "RAILWAYS").		
WOOL (See also "LIENS ON WOOL BILL").		
WOOL, CARRIAGE ON :—		
Original tenders for from Railway Station, Redfern, and Darling Harbour, laid on Table ( <i>as Exhibits only</i> ), 454		
WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY (See "PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.")		
WORDS OF HEAT (See "M'ELHONE, JOHN, ESQ., M.P.")		
WORKMEN'S TOOLS :—		
Return respecting Thefts of, laid on Table, 302.....	8	1297
WORKS, NATIONAL AND LOCAL :—		
Statement of expenditure on, in the Colony, from 1860 to 1886, laid on Table, 28.....	8	1231
WORKS AND MANUFACTORIES (See "STATISTICS").		
WORKSHOPS (See "RAILWAYS," also "FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS REGULATION BILL").		
WRITS OF ELECTION (See "ELECTORAL").		
<b>Y</b>		
YASS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH LAND SALE BILL :—		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr. Colls</i> ) for leave to bring in, 58 ; leave given, presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 64 ; referred to Select Committee, 70 ; Report brought up, 99 ; read 2 <sup>o</sup> , committed, reported without amendment, and report adopted, 147 ; read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council, 150 ; returned without amendment, 210 ; Assent reported, 239.	2	1216
YATES MR. LEOPOLD, ACTING STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE :—		
Information respecting, laid on Table ( <i>not printed</i> ), 378 .....	2	1215
YOUNG (See "RAILWAYS").		
YOUNG, THE HONORABLE JAMES HENRY, M.P. (See "SPEAKER").		
YOUNG WALLSEND COAL COMPANY'S RAILWAY BILL :—		
Petition presented ( <i>Mr Brunker</i> ) for leave to bring in, 613 ; leave given, presented, and read 1 <sup>o</sup> , 619.		

1887.  
(THIRD SESSION.)

—  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.



# REPORT

[FIRST PART]

OF THE

# INTOXICATING DRINK INQUIRY COMMISSION;

TOGETHER WITH

## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

AND

## APPENDICES.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
21 *September*, 1887.

---

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

—  
1887.

---

---

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Commissions ... ..	1 and 2
Letter of Instructions ... ..	2
Abstract of Proceedings ... ..	3
Report ... ..	21
Minutes of Evidence ... ..	1

---

---

Commission.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth,—

To our trusty and well-beloved—

- ALEXANDER OLIVER, Esquire, M.A., Parliamentary Draftsman;
- FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esquire, J.P., M.P.;
- GEORGE EDWIN CASS, Esquire, J.P., M.P.;
- THOMAS COLLS, Esquire, J.P.;
- JOHN DAVIES, Esquire, C.M.G., J.P., M.P.;
- ROBERT FOWLER, Esquire, J.P.;
- SOLOMAN HERBERT HYAM, Esquire, J.P., M.P.;
- NINIAN MELVILLE, Esquire, J.P., M.P.;
- JOSEPH BENJAMIN OLLIFFE, Esquire, M.P.;
- JAMES MATHEW TOOHEY, Esquire, M.P.; and
- GEORGE WITHERS, Esquire, J.P.;

Greeting:—

Know ye that We, having had under our consideration the serious evils directly and indirectly produced by the large and increasing consumption of intoxicants in the Colony of New South Wales, and reposing great trust and confidence in your ability, zeal, industry, discretion, and integrity, do by these presents authorize and appoint you, or any three or more of you, to make a diligent and full inquiry into the causes of this excessive use of intoxicating drink by the people of the said Colony, the deterioration it has produced in public morality, and the extent to which legislation has been effective or otherwise in repressing the vice of drunkenness and regulating the traffic in liquor throughout the said Colony, and report to Us your conclusions in the premises, and also to make such recommendations for further remedial or amended legislation as may seem to you needful or desirable in the matter: And We do by these presents grant to you, or any three or more of you, at any meeting or meetings to which all of you shall have been duly summoned, full power and authority by all lawful ways or means to call before you all such persons as you may judge necessary, by whom you may be the better informed of the truth in the premises, and to require the production of all such books, paper, writings, and all other documents as you may deem expedient, and to visit and inspect the same at the offices or places where the same or any of them may be deposited, and generally, to inquire of the premises: And you will be provided with such clerical and other assistance as may be deemed necessary for enabling you duly to execute this Our Commission. And Our further will and pleasure is, that you do within three months after the date of this Our Commission, or as soon as the same can be done, using all diligence, certify to Us, in the Office of Our Colonial Secretary, under your or any three or more of your hands and seals, what you shall find touching the premises: And We hereby command all Government Officers and other persons whomsoever within Our said Colony, that they be assistant to you and each of you in the execution of these presents: And We appoint you, the said ALEXANDER OLIVER, to be President of this Our Commission, which said Commission we declare to be a Commission for all purposes of the Act 44 Victoria No. 1, entitled "*An Act to regulate the taking of Evidence by Commissioners under the Great Seal.*"

In testimony whereof, we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our Colony to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this twenty-second day of February, in the forty-ninth year of our reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

(I.S.) CARRINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,  
JOHN ROBERTSON.

Entered on record by me in REGISTER OF PATENTS, No. 12, pages 359-60, this twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

(For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records),  
CRITCHETT WALKER  
Principal Under Secretary.

**Commission.**

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth,—

To our trusty and well-beloved—

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON, Esquire ; and  
JOHN ROSEBY, Esquire, J.P.;

WHEREAS by an Instrument under the Great Seal of our Colony of New South Wales, bearing date the twenty-second of February ultimo, We did appoint certain gentlemen therein named to make a diligent and full inquiry into the causes of the excessive use of intoxicating drink by the people of the said Colony, the deterioration it has produced in public morality, and the extent to which legislation has been effective or otherwise in repressing the vice of drunkenness, and regulating the traffic in liquor throughout the said Colony, and report to Us their conclusions in the premises, and also to make such recommendations for further remedial or amended legislation as may seem to them needful or desirable in the matter : And whereas it hath appeared to Us to be expedient to appoint additional Commissioners : Now, therefore, know ye that We, of our special grace, have thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint, you to be such additional Commissioners accordingly.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our Colony to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael, and Saint George, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this twelfth day of March, in the forty-ninth year of our Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,  
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

Entered on record by me in REGISTER OF PATENTS, No. 12, pages 371-2, this sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

(For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records),  
CRITCHETT WALKER,  
Principal Under Secretary.

**LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS.**

The Principal Under Secretary to The President of the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission.

SIR, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22 February, 1886.

I have the honor to forward herewith a Commission, under the Great Seal, appointing you, with the other gentlemen therein named, to be a Royal Commission, to make a diligent and full inquiry into the causes of the excessive use of intoxicating drink by the people of this Colony, the deterioration it has produced in public morality, and the extent to which legislation has been effective or otherwise in repressing the vice of drunkenness and regulating the traffic in liquor throughout the Colony, and to report the conclusions arrived at, and also to make such recommendations for further remedial or amended legislation as may seem needful or desirable in the matter.

2. I may add that you will be provided with such clerical and other assistance as may be deemed necessary for enabling you to execute the Commission.

I have, &c.,  
CRITCHETT WALKER,  
Principal Under Secretary.  
MINUTES

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS of the Royal Commission, appointed on the 22nd February, 1886, to inquire into and report upon the Causes of the excessive use of Intoxicating Drinks by the People of this Colony, &c.

MONDAY, 1 MARCH, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

J. M. Toohey, Esq., M.P.,	J. B. Olliffe, Esq., M.P.,
S. H. Hyam, Esq., J.P., M.P.,	F. Abigail, Esq., J.P., M.P.,
R. Fowler, Esq., J.P.,	T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,
N. Melville, Esq., J.P., M.P.	

The Commission was read.

It was decided to hold meetings of the Commission on Mondays, and on those days to determine the day or days of meeting for the rest of the week, and that the President in any case of necessity might summon a meeting of the Commission on any other day.

It was resolved that the inquiry should in the first instance be limited to the Metropolitan Police District, and that the first witnesses to be called should be the Inspector-General of Police and the District Officers appointed under the Licensing Act.

[The meeting adjourned at 3.45 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Monday, 8th March, 1886.]

MONDAY, 8 MARCH, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	J. M. Toohey, Esq., M.P.,
F. Abigail, Esq., J.P., M.P.,	S. H. Hyam, Esq., J.P., M.P.,
J. Davies, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,	J. B. Olliffe, Esq., M.P.,
R. Fowler, Esq., J.P.,	G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,
N. Melville, Esq., J.P., M.P.	

Mr. Hyam brought to the notice of the President that his name had been omitted from the list of members present at the last meeting, published in the evening papers, whereupon a conversation followed, in which it was stated that it was understood at the last meeting that no reports of the proceedings should be furnished to the papers.

A resolution to sit until 5 p.m. on Mondays and until 4 p.m. on other days was submitted by Mr. Hyam.

Mr. Davies proposed, as an amendment, that all sittings should terminate at 4.30 p.m.

Mr. Olliffe proposed, as an amendment, that the sittings should terminate at 5 p.m. on Mondays and 4.30 p.m. on other days.

Mr. Withers proposed, as an amendment, that the sittings should terminate at 4.30 p.m. on Mondays and at 4 p.m. on other days.

It was resolved that the Commission should sit on Mondays from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m., and from 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Fridays and other days.

Mr. E. W. Fosbery, Inspector-General of Police, was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Friday, 12th March, 1886.]

FRIDAY, 12 MARCH, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	J. M. Toohey, Esq., M.P.,
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,	N. Melville, Esq., J.P., M.P.,
S. H. Hyam, Esq., J.P., M.P.,	F. Abigail, Esq., J.P., M.P.,
R. Fowler, Esq., J.P.	

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and confirmed.

Mr. E. W. Fosbery was recalled and further examined.

Mr. Toohey asked the President if he was aware of any further appointments of members to the Commission. The President replied that he had no official information of any having been made.

It was resolved that Mr. Fosbery be requested to cause samples to be collected from the spirit merchants in the city for the purpose of having them analysed.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 o'clock until 2.30 p.m. on Monday, 15th March, 1886.]

MONDAY,

MONDAY, 15 MARCH, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
J. M. Toohey, Esq., M.P.,	T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,
J. Davies, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,	S. H. Hyam, Esq., J.P., M.P.,
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,	R. Fowler, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Inspector R. Anderson was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Friday, 19th March, 1886.]

FRIDAY, 19 MARCH, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	S. H. Hyam, Esq., J.P., M.P.,
F. Abigail, Esq., J.P., M.P.,	G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The President stated that he had received a Commission from His Excellency the Governor, appointing two new members to the Commission, namely, Alex. Hutchison, Esq., and J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.

It was resolved that a series of questions, asking for all information on any points within the range of the Commission, should be framed by each member of the Commission and that they should be collected and submitted at some future meeting for revision, and be sent by circular to clergymen, doctors, commercial travellers, and others.

Mr. Inspector G. Waters was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Monday, 22nd March, 1886.]

MONDAY, 22 MARCH, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
J. M. Toohey, Esq., M.P.,	T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,	J. Davies, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,
J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,	S. H. Hyam, Esq., J.P., M.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The President stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Olliffe, resigning his seat on the Commission.

Mr. Toohey stated, that owing to the appointment of Mr. Hutchison and Mr. Roseby, and in consequence of the balance of local optionists and anti-local optionists being thereby destroyed, he felt compelled to tender his resignation.

Mr. Toohey thereupon withdrew.

Mr. Sub-Inspector A. Mackay was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Friday, 26th March, 1886.]

FRIDAY, 26 MARCH, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	A. Hutchison, Esq.,
J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,	R. Fowler, Esq., J.P.,
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,	J. Davies, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,
N. Melville, Esq., J.P., M.P.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The President read a letter from Mr. G. E. Cass, stating that owing to his frequent absence from Sydney he was unable to attend the meetings of the Commission regularly, and he therefore tendered his resignation, and also stated that Mr. Olliffe and Mr. Toohey had resigned.

A conversation took place, initiated by Mr. Fowler, with respect to the ultimate results of the Commission, and in view of the recent resignations the expediency of bringing the inquiry to an early close. After some discussion it appeared to be the general opinion of the Commission that the inquiry should proceed, but no action was taken.

Mr. Sub-Inspector A. Atwell was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Monday, 29th March, 1886.]

MONDAY, 29 MARCH, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	A. Hutchison, Esq.,
J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,	G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,
F. Abigail, Esq., J.P., M.P.,	J. Davies, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,
S. H. Hyam, Esq., J.P., M.P.	

It was resolved, on the suggestion of Mr. Hyam, that the questioning of witnesses should commence on Mondays on the left of the President and on Fridays on the right.

Mr. Sub-Inspector Atwell was re-called and further examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Friday, 2nd April, 1886.]

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 2 APRIL, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

- |                                      |                         |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President. |                         |
| T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,                | A. Hutchison, Esq.,     |
| F. Abigail, Esq., J.P., M.P.,        | G. Withers, Esq., J.P., |
| J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.                |                         |

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and confirmed.  
 Mr. Sub-Inspector C. J. Cotter was called in and examined.  
 [The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Monday, 5th April, 1886.]

MONDAY, 5 APRIL, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

- |                                      |                        |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President. |                        |
| T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,                | A. Hutchison, Esq.,    |
| J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,               | R. Fowler, Esq., J.P., |
| J. Davies, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.  |                        |

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.  
 It was resolved, on the suggestion of the President, that the Commission should adjourn from 5 p.m.<sup>1</sup> on Monday, 19th April, until 2:30 p.m. on Friday, 30th April, 1886.  
 Mr. Sub-Inspector N. Larkins was called in and examined.  
 [The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Friday, 9th April, 1886.]

FRIDAY, 9 APRIL, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

- |                                      |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President. |                                      |
| T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,                | A. Hutchison, Esq.,                  |
| G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,              | J. Davies, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P., |
| R. Fowler, Esq., J.P.,               | J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,               |
| H. S. Hyam, Esq., J.P., M.P.         |                                      |

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.  
 The President stated that Mr. Watt, the Government Analyst, had reported that he would require assistance in carrying out the analysis of the samples sent to him.  
 The Secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Watt to procure an assistant at about £4 per week for that purpose.  
 Mr. Sub-Inspector A. Potter was called in and examined.  
 After some discussion, it was resolved that two of the most experienced detectives should be examined, and that the examination of the Stipendiary Magistrates should then follow.  
 [The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Monday, 12th April, 1886.]

MONDAY, 12 APRIL, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

- |                                      |                               |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President. |                               |
| A. Hutchison, Esq.,                  | J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,        |
| G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,              | R. Fowler, Esq., J.P.,        |
| J. Davies, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P., | F. Abigail, Esq., J.P., M.P., |
| N. Melville, Esq., J.P., M.P.        |                               |

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.  
 Mr. Sub-Inspector W. E. Lenthall was called in and examined.  
 It was resolved that samples of both English and Colonial beers should be taken for analysis.  
 The President thereupon instructed Mr. Lenthall to procure the same.  
 On the suggestion of Mr. Melville it was resolved that the evidence as completed should be sent to every member of the Commission.  
 The Secretary was instructed to carry this into effect.  
 [The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Friday, 16th April, 1886.]

FRIDAY, 16 APRIL, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

- |                                      |                                     |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President. |                                     |
| S. H. Hyam, Esq., J.P., M.P.,        | T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,               |
| A. Hutchison, Esq.,                  | J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,              |
| R. Fowler, Esq., J.P.,               | F. Abigail, Esq., J.P., M.P.,       |
| G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,              | J. Davies, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P. |

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.  
 A letter, from the Licensed Victuallers at Junee Junction to the President of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, Sydney, referring to a club, started at Junee Junction, handed to Mr. Colls by Mr. Hunt, of the "Oxford Hotel," for the information of the Commission, was read.  
 Mr. C. B. Hayes, lately a resident in Canada, was called in and examined.  
 Mr. Colls moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Hayes, which was unanimously accorded.  
 [The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Monday, 19th April, 1886.]

MONDAY,



*MONDAY, 19 APRIL, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
A. Hutchison, Esq.,	J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	J. Davies, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,	N. McIlville, Esq., J.P., M.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. W. Camphin, Inspector of Detectives, was called in and examined.

The report of the analysis sent in by Mr. Watt of sixteen samples of spirits, collected by Mr. Lenthall out of bond, was read.

A series of questions were read by the President for the consideration of the Commissioners, which were approved of and ordered to be distributed.

[The meeting adjourned at 4.30 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Friday, 30th April, 1886.]

*FRIDAY, 30 APRIL, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

F. Abigail, Esq., J.P., M.P., in the Chair.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,	R. Fowler, Esq., J.P.

In the absence of Mr. Oliver, the President, Mr. Abigail was elected to take the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Sub-Inspector W. E. Lenthall was recalled and further examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Monday, 3rd May, 1886.]

*MONDAY, 3 MAY, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	F. Abigail, Esq., J.P., M.P.,
A. Hutchison, Esq.,	J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,
J. Davies, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,	G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. C. B. Hayes was recalled and further examined.

Mr. J. H. Moore was called in and examined in conjunction with Mr. Hayes.

Mr. A. Hutchison moved a vote of thanks, seconded by Mr. Davies, to Messrs. Hayes and Moore for their attendance, which was unanimously accorded.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Friday, 7th May, 1886.]

*FRIDAY, 7 MAY, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	A. Hutchison, Esq.,
J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,	S. H. Hyam, Esq., J.P., M.P.,
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,	F. Abigail, Esq., J.P., M.P.,
J. Davies, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., was called in and examined.

The report of the analysis, sent in by Mr. Watt, of fourteen samples of beer, collected by Mr. Lenthall for the information of the Commissioners, was read.

The names of four licensed victuallers, sent in by Mr. Lenthall, were submitted, and it was resolved that they should be called next following the Licensing Magistrates.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Monday, 10th May, 1886.]

*MONDAY, 10 MAY, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,
J. Davies, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,	A. Hutchison, Esq.,
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.	

The Hon. John Macintosh, M.L.C., Licensing Magistrate, and Mr. J. M. Marsh, Stipendiary Magistrate, were called in severally and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5.15 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Friday, 14th May, 1886.]

*FRIDAY, 14 MAY, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	A. Hutchison, Esq.,
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,	J. Davies, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,
J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.	

The President brought to the notice of the Commissioners the recent criticisms in the newspapers, on the exclusion of members of the press from the meetings of Royal Commissions. In the course of a conversation thereon it was suggested that the names of all Members and witnesses attending each sitting should be furnished to the press, and also that as each section of evidence is completed the nature of it should be published.

Considerable

Considerable discussion ensued, but no action was determined upon.

Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., being recalled, was further examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4.15 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Monday, 17th May, 1886.]

*MONDAY, 17 MAY, 1886.*

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

	Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,		G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,
A. Hutchison, Esq.,		F. Abigail, Esq., J.P., M.P.,
J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,		J. Davies, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.

The minutes of the three previous meetings were read and confirmed.

The Hon. John Macintosh, M.L.C., L.M., being recalled, was further examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Friday, 21st May, 1886.]

*FRIDAY, 21 MAY, 1886.*

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

	Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,		S. H. Hyam, Esq., J.P., M.P.,
A. Hutchison, Esq.,		J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,		R. Fowler, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Buchanan, Stipendiary Magistrate, was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Friday, 28th May, 1886.]

*FRIDAY, 28 MAY, 1886.*

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

	Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,		A. Hutchison, Esq.,
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,		J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,
R. Fowler, Esq., J.P.,		J. Davies, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. W. Johnson, Stipendiary Magistrate, was called in and examined.

Letter read from Mr. Caulfield, hotel broker, &c., asking to be called as a witness; also one from Mr. Stone, stating his experiences of the Licensing Laws and the Liquor Traffic.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Monday, 31st May, 1886.]

*MONDAY, 31 MAY, 1886.*

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

	Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,		G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,
J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,		J. Davies, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,
		A. Hutchison, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. G. W. F. Addison, Stipendiary Magistrate, was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4.40 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Friday, 4th June, 1886.]

*FRIDAY, 4 JUNE, 1886.*

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

	Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,		G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,
F. Abigail, Esq., J.P., M.P.,		A. Hutchison, Esq.,
		J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Commission deliberated.

[The meeting adjourned at 3.45 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Monday, 7th June, 1886.]

*MONDAY, 7 JUNE, 1886.*

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

	J. Davies, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P., in the Chair.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,		A. Hutchison, Esq.,
J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,		G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

In the absence of Mr. Oliver, the President, Mr. J. Davies was elected to take the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Capt. A. M. Fisher, Deputy Stipendiary Magistrate, and Mr. T. K. Abbott, Stipendiary Magistrate, were called in severally and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4.45 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Friday, 11th June, 1886.]

*FRIDAY,*

FRIDAY, 11 JUNE, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,		A. Hutchison, Esq.,
J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,		J. Davies, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,
		G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. L. Yates, Deputy Stipendiary Magistrate, was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Monday, 14th June, 1886.]

MONDAY, 14 JUNE, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

A. Hutchison, Esq.,		T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,		J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,
		J. Davies, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Harold Maclean, Comptroller-General of Prisons, and Mr. J. C. Read, Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol, were called in severally and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Friday, 18th June, 1886.]

FRIDAY, 18 JUNE, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

F. Abigail, Esq., J.P., M.P.,		J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,
A. Hutchison, Esq.,		G. Withers, Esq., J.P.
		R. Fowler, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Dr. O'Connor, Visiting Surgeon to Darlinghurst Gaol, and Mr. Fowler, Superintendent of the Reception House for Insane, Darlinghurst, were called in severally and examined.

It was resolved unanimously that an extension of time in which to report progress should be asked for.

Letter written to that effect to Principal Under Secretary.

It was suggested that Mr. District Court Judge Dowling should be called as a witness.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Monday, 21st June, 1886.]

MONDAY, 21 JUNE, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,		G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. J. C. Read, Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol, being recalled, was further examined.

The Rev. C. H. Rich, Chaplain of Darlinghurst Gaol, was also called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Friday, 25th June, 1886.]

FRIDAY, 25 JUNE, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

A. Hutchison, Esq.,		T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,
J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,		S. H. Hyam, Esq., J.P., M.P.,
		G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. James Powell, Collector of Customs, was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Monday, 28th June, 1886.]

MONDAY, 28 JUNE, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,		T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,
		J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Dr. F. N. Manning, Inspector-General of the Insane, was called in and examined.

Letter read from Mr. J. C. M. Weale, Secretary of the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers' Association of New South Wales, referring to the arrival of Mr. Wm. Noble, the founder of the Blue Ribbon Army in England.

[The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Friday, 2nd July, 1886.]

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 2 JULY, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,

J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.

G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. G. H. Barney, Inspector of Distilleries, and Mr. Hamlet, Assistant Government Analyst, were called in severally and examined.

On the suggestion of the President it was resolved that a special meeting should be held on Wednesday, 7th July, at 2.30 p.m., at which Mr. Noble should be requested to attend.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Monday, 5th July, 1886.]

MONDAY, 5 JULY, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,

J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,

G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,

J. Davics, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,

F. Abigail, Esq., J.P., M.P.,

A. Hutchison, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. C. Watt, Government Analyst, was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 7th July, 1886.]

WEDNESDAY, 7 JULY, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

A. Hutchison, Esq.,

T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,

J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,

G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

Mr. William Noble, the founder of the Blue Ribbon movement in England, was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4.30 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Friday, 9th July, 1886.]

FRIDAY, 9 JULY, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

A. Hutchison, Esq.,

J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,

T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,

G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and confirmed.

Mr. W. Hamlet, assistant Government Analyst, being recalled, was further examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Monday, 12th July, 1886.]

MONDAY, 12 JULY, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,

J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,

G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,

A. Hutchison, Esq.,

J. Davics, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter from the Principal Under Secretary, enclosing an instrument under the hand of His Excellency the Governor, extending the time in which to report for a further period of four months, was read.

Dr. Maclaurin, President of the Board of Health and Medical Adviser to the Government, and Dr. Mackellar, late President of the Board of Health and Medical Adviser to the Government, were called in severally and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5.15 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Friday, 16th July, 1886.]

FRIDAY, 16 JULY, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,

T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,

A. Hutchison, Esq.,

G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Dr. Maclaurin, being recalled, was further examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Monday, 19th July, 1886.]

MONDAY, 19 JULY, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,
J. Roscby, Esq., J.P.,	A. Hutchison, Esq.,
F. Abigail, Esq., J.P., M.P.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Right Rev. Bishop Barry was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4.15 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Friday, 23rd July, 1886.]

FRIDAY, 23 JULY, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,
A. Hutchison, Esq.,	S. H. Hyam, Esq., J.P., M.P.,
J. Roscby, Esq., J.P.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Letter read from the Rev. D. F. O'Haran, referring to the non-attendance of His Eminence the Cardinal.

It was suggested by Mr. Hutchison that a letter should be written to His Eminence pointing out the objects and scope of the Commission and the character of the witnesses already examined.

The Secretary was instructed to write a letter to that effect.

Mr. Hamlet's report of the analysis of the samples of essences was read.

Dr. Tucker was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Monday, 26th July, 1886.]

MONDAY, 26 JULY, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,
J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,	J. Davies, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Right Rev. Bishop Barry, being recalled, was further examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Friday, 30th July, 1886.]

FRIDAY, 30 JULY, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
A. Hutchison, Esq.,	J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Rev. F. B. Boyce was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 4th August, 1886.]

WEDNESDAY, 4 AUGUST, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	A. Hutchison, Esq.,
J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,	G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. R. T. Booth was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Friday, 6th August, 1886.]

FRIDAY, 6 AUGUST, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	J. Roscby, Esq., J.P.,
A. Hutchison, Esq.,	G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,
S. H. Hyam, Esq., J.P., M.P.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Rev. J. D. Langley was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Monday, 9th August, 1886.]

MONDAY,

*MONDAY, 9 AUGUST, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,
A. Hutchison, Esq.,	F. Abigail, Esq., J.P., M.P.,
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.	

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.  
The Rev. F. B. Boyce, being recalled, was further examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Friday, 13th August, 1886.]

*FRIDAY, 13 AUGUST, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,	A. Hutchison, Esq.,
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.  
Mr. G. D. Clark was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Monday, 16th August, 1886.]

*MONDAY, 16 AUGUST, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
A. Hutchison, Esq.,	J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,	T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,
J. Davies, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.	

During the temporary absence of the President, Mr. Hutchison was elected to take the chair.  
On his arrival, the President took the chair.

The Rev. R. Sellors and Mr. District Court Judge Wilkinson were called in severally and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Friday, 20th August, 1886.]

*FRIDAY, 20 AUGUST, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	A. Hutchison, Esq.,
J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,	G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and confirmed.

The Rev. Dr. J. Jefferis was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Monday, 23rd August, 1886.]

*MONDAY, 23 AUGUST, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	A. Hutchison, Esq.,
J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,	G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. J. M. Toohey, M.P., was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Friday, 27th August, 1886.]

*FRIDAY, 27 AUGUST, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
A. Hutchison, Esq.,	T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,	J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. J. M. Toohey, M.P., being recalled, was further examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4:20 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Monday, 30th August, 1886.]

*MONDAY, 30 AUGUST, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
A. Hutchison, Esq.,	J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. J. B. Olliffe, M.P., and Mr. C. J. M. Weale, general Secretary of the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers' Association of New South Wales, were called in severally and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Friday, 3rd September, 1886.]

*FRIDAY,*

*FRIDAY, 3 SEPTEMBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	A. Hutchison, Esq.,
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,	J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. T. F. Thompson, late President of the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers' Association of New South Wales, was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 15 p.m. until 2 30 p.m. on Monday, 6th September, 1886.]

*MONDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

A. Hutchison, Esq.,	J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. J. B. Olliffe, M.P., being recalled, was further examined.

Mr. J. Spora, licensed victualler, was called and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2-30 p.m. on Friday, 10th September, 1886.]

*FRIDAY, 10 SEPTEMBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,
	G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. T. J. Hilder was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. until 2-30 p.m. on Monday, 13th September, 1886.]

*MONDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	A. Hutchison, Esq.,
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,	J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. J. B. North and Mr. Wm Self, a licensed victualler, were called in severally and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2-30 p.m. on Friday, 17th September, 1886.]

*FRIDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,	J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.
A. Hutchison, Esq.,	T. Colls, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. T. J. Hilder, being recalled, was further examined.

Mr. James Hunt, licensed victualler, was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4-15 p.m. until 2 30 p.m. on Monday, 20th September, 1886.]

*MONDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	A. Hutchison, Esq.,
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,	J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. R. A. Watson and Mr. Francis Smith, licensed victuallers, were called in severally and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2-30 p.m. on Friday, 21th September, 1886.]

*FRIDAY,*

*FRIDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,  
J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,A. Hutchison, Esq.,  
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. J. H. Rainford and Mr. Benjamin Palmer, J.P., were called in severally and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4.15 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Monday, 27th September, 1886.]

*MONDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,  
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,  
A. Hutchison, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter from the Principal Under Secretary, enclosing an instrument under the hand of His Excellency the Governor, extending the time in which to report for a further period of three months, was read.

Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G., and Mr. C. W. Roberts, were called in severally and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5.15 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Friday, 1st October, 1886.]

*FRIDAY, 1 OCTOBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,  
J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,A. Hutchison, Esq.,  
S. H. Hyam, Esq., J.P., M.P.,

G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Morton Joseph, hotel broker, was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 o'clock until 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 5th October, 1886.]

*TUESDAY, 5 OCTOBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,  
J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,A. Hutchison, Esq.,  
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Wm. J. Gray and Mr. Macnee from Messrs. Mort and Co.'s works, and Mr. Pemberton and Mr. Charlesworth from Messrs. Hudson Bros. and Co.'s works, were called in severally and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4.45 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Friday, 8th October, 1886.]

*FRIDAY, 8 OCTOBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,  
A. Hutchison, Esq.,J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,  
J. Davies, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. R. L. Giles and Mr. Akrill from Messrs. Goodlet and Smith's works, and Mr. R. Reilly from Messrs. Farmer &amp; Co., were called in severally and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4.30 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Monday, 11th October, 1886.]

*MONDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,

A. Hutchison, Esq.,  
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. C. Paul, Station-master at Darling Harbour, Mr. H. C. Hoyle from the Permanent Way Department, Government Railways, Mr. G. Smith and Mr. Morris from Messrs. Cameron Bros.' tobacco factory, were called in severally and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock until 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 13th October, 1886.]

*WEDNESDAY,*



*WEDNESDAY, 13 OCTOBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

A. Hutchison, Esq., | J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. E. Cock from Messrs. Farmer &amp; Co., Mr. J. C. Atkinson and Mr. F. E. Watson from the Government Printing Office, and Mr. Wm. Hannan from the Tramway Department, were called in severally and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock until 2:30 p.m. on Friday, 15th October, 1886.]

*FRIDAY, 15 OCTOBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

J. Roseby, Esq., J.P., | A. Hutchison, Esq.,  
T. Colls, Esq., J.P., | G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. J. Long and Mr. J. Gordon from Messrs. Lassetter &amp; Co., and Mr. Snell from the Tramway Department, were called in severally and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Monday, 18th October, 1886.]

*MONDAY, 18 OCTOBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

A. Hutchison, Esq., | J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,  
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Wm. Liston and Mr. Wm. Sharpe, from Messrs. Dixon and Sons Tobacco Factory, were called in severally and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Wednesday, 20th October, 1886.]

*WEDNESDAY, 20 OCTOBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

T. Colls, Esq., J.P., | J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,  
A. Hutchison, Esq., | G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. E. Talbot and Mr. C. E. Smith, from Messrs. M'Murtrie, Kellermann, & Co's. boot factory, and Mr. Graham and Mr. Wm. Dunshea, from *Sydney Morning Herald* Office, were called in severally and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Friday, 22nd October, 1886.]

*FRIDAY, 22 OCTOBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

T. Colls, Esq., J.P., | J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,  
A. Hutchison, Esq., | G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,  
S. H. Hyam, Esq., J.P., M.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. J. Davidson and Mr. G. Sayers, from Messrs. Flood &amp; Co's. stores, were called in severally and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Monday, 25th October, 1886.]

*MONDAY, 25 OCTOBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

J. Roseby, Esq., J.P., | A. Hutchison, Esq.,  
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. D. O'Connor and Mr. R. Melhuish, from Anthony Hordern &amp; Sons, Mr. J. White and Mr. J. Davis, from the Corporation Road Department, were called in severally and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Wednesday, 27th October, 1886.]

*WEDNESDAY,*

*WEDNESDAY, 27 OCTOBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
J. Roscby, Esq., J.P.,	T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,	A. Hutchison, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. H. Ford and Mr. H. Beckett, from Messrs. Dalgetty and Co.'s Wharf, Mr. C. Collins and Mr. J. Williams, from the Albion Tailoring Co., were called in severally and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Friday, 29th October, 1886.]

*FRIDAY, 29 OCTOBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,	A. Hutchison, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Capt. Adams, of the Newcastle Steamship Co.'s steamer "Newcastle," was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4:15 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Monday, 1st November, 1886.]

*MONDAY, 1 NOVEMBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,
	A. Hutchison, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Beancy, from Messrs. Mitchell & Co.'s, Mr. Russell and Mr. Law, cabmen, were called in severally and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Wednesday, 3rd November, 1886.]

*WEDNESDAY, 3 NOVEMBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,
	A. Hutchison, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. T. Davis, Secretary of the New South Wales Branch of the Federated Seamen's Union, Mr. Whitten, provodore of the steamship "Maitland," and the Rev. Wm. Bradley, chaplain of the Bethel Union, were called in severally and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Friday, 5th November, 1886.]

*FRIDAY, 5 NOVEMBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.	
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,	A. Hutchison, Esq.,
	J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. J. Vale, Secretary of the Victorian Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Monday, 8th November, 1886.]

*MONDAY, 8 NOVEMBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, M.A., President.	
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,	F. Abigail, Esq., J.P., M.P.,
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,	J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,
	A. Hutchison, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. W. Richardson was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Wednesday, 10th November, 1886.]

*WEDNESDAY,*

*WEDNESDAY, 10 NOVEMBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,  
J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,A. Hutchison, Esq.,  
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. T. Davis, Secretary of the New South Wales Branch of the Federated Seamen's Union, being recalled was further examined.

Mr. W. Atkinson was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Wednesday, 17th November, 1886.]

*WEDNESDAY, 17 NOVEMBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

A. Hutchison, Esq.,  
T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,  
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. J. S. Shearston, Chaplain of the Goodenough Royal Naval Home, was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Friday, 19th November, 1886.]

*FRIDAY, 19 NOVEMBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

A. Hutchison, Esq.,  
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,  
J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The President read a letter from the Revd. Wm. Bradley, in which it was stated that his evidence was almost unanimously approved of at a meeting where some 400 sailors were present.

Mr. J. C. Simpson and Mr. A. Wagg, members of the Progressive Society of Carpenters and Joiners; and Mr. E. Riley and Mr. F. J. Spencer, members of the Sydney United Plasterers' Society, were called in severally and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2:30 p.m., on Monday, 22nd November, 1886.]

*MONDAY, 22 NOVEMBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, M.A., President.

J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,

G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,

A. Hutchison, Esq.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. J. C. M. Weale, Secretary of the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers' Association being recalled was further examined.

Mr. J. Cook, Secretary of the Brickmakers' Union, was called in and examined.

Mr. Weale was informed that any statement that he might think fit to prepare would be received and printed.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Wednesday, 24th November, 1886.]

*WEDNESDAY, 24 NOVEMBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,  
J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,A. Hutchison, Esq.,  
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. James Powell, Collector of Customs, being recalled, was further examined.

Mr. C. E. Gordon, Chief Gauger of the Customs Department, was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m. until 2:30 p.m. on Friday, 26th November, 1886.]

*FRIDAY, 26 NOVEMBER, 1886.*

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

T. Colls, Esq., J.P.,  
J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,A. Hutchison, Esq.,  
G. Withers, Esq., J.P.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Inspector Anderson being recalled was further examined.

Mr. Wm. More and Mr. J. Ware, members of the Stonemasons' Union, were called in severally and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m. *sine die*.]*FRIDAY,*

FRIDAY, 21 JANUARY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

G. Withers, Esq., J.P.,

J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.

The President stated that Mr. Colls had resigned his seat on the Commission on 11th December last. Mr. P. G. Ballingall, late a Member of the Legislature of the State of Iowa, was called in and examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4.15 p.m. until 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 25th January, 1887.]

TUESDAY, 25 JANUARY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

Mr. E. J. H. Knapp, Honorary Secretary of the Local Option League, having made a solemn declaration, was examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4 p.m. *sine die*.]

MONDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

S. H. Hyam, Esq., J.P.,

J. Davies, Esq., C.M.G., J.P.,

J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.

Mr. E. J. H. Knapp being recalled was further examined.

[The meeting adjourned at 4.30 p.m. *sine die*.]

MONDAY, 12 SEPTEMBER, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Alex. Oliver, Esq., M.A., President.

J. Roseby, Esq., J.P.,

S. H. Hyam, Esq., J.P.

The Minutes of the four previous meetings were read and confirmed.

The President stated that Mr. Withers, Mr. Hutchison, and Mr. Abigail, M's.P., had resigned their seats on the Commission.

The recommendations of the President and his Draft Report were approved and it was agreed that a First Report should be submitted forthwith to be followed in due course by a Second or Supplementary Report.



## INDEX TO FIRST APPENDIX.

	PAGE.
A To Evidence of Edmund Fosbery, Esq. ....	Report on working of Licensing Act by police officers, and action taken thereon ..... 503
A 1 " " .....	Letter forwarding return of habitual drunkards for Metro- politan District ..... 504
B " Sub-Inspector A. Atwill .....	Return of arrests for drunkenness on Sundays at No. 4 Station for years 1881-5 ..... 504
B 1 " " .....	Return of total arrests for drunkenness at No. 4 Station for years 1881-5 ..... 504
C " Sub-Inspector Lenthall .....	Parliamentary return <i>re</i> importation of white spirit ..... 505
C 1 " " .....	Parliamentary return <i>re</i> alleged adulteration of wines, beers, and spirits ..... 505
C 2 " " .....	Return showing number of transfers granted in Metropolitan District, from January, 1882, to April 2nd, 1886 ..... 507
C 3 " " .....	Return showing result of applications for transfers from 1st January to 26th August, 1886 ..... 507
C 4 " " .....	Return showing number of bills of sale held by five brewers in Sydney, with the total amount held by each ..... 507
D " W. Johnson, Esq., S.M. ....	Suggestions for amendments in the present Licensing Act ... 507
E " G. W. F. Addison, Esq., S.M. ..	Suggestions for amendments in the present Licensing Act ... 507
F " Harold Maclean, Esq. ....	Letter stating cost of maintenance and guarding of drunkards in the country gaols ..... 508
G " J. C. Read, Esq. ....	Letter signed by four prisoners <i>re</i> percentage of crime due to drink ..... 508
G 1 " " .....	Letter signed by six warders <i>re</i> percentage of crime due to drink ..... 508
G 2 " " .....	Letter signed by chief warder <i>re</i> percentage of crime due to drink ..... 508
G 3 " " .....	Returns for years 1881-5 of drunkards received in Darling- hurst Gaol ..... 509
G 4 " " .....	Return showing convictions and reconvictions for years 1881-5
G 5 " " .....	Return showing daily average of habitual drunkards in Darlinghurst Gaol ..... 511
G 6 " " .....	Return showing total number of habitual drunkards in Gaol for the year 1885 ..... 511
G 7 " " .....	Return showing number of cases of <i>delirium tremens</i> treated in Gaol Hospital for years 1881-5 ..... 512
H " James Powell, Esq. ....	Customs House returns for the years 1877 to 1886, showing also imports and exports of spirits, wines, and beers for the years 1871 to 1886 ..... 512
H 1 " " .....	Report on Mr. Boyce's Drink Bill ..... 514
I " F. N. Manning, Esq., M.D. ....	Letter <i>re</i> computed cost per head for maintaining an Inebriate Asylum ..... 515
J " G. H. Barney, Esq. ....	Returns of spirits, wines, and beer manufactured in this Colony, &c. .... 516
J 1 " " .....	Return showing amount of beer imported from the other Colonies ..... 516
J 2 " " .....	Return showing amount of beer manufactured in Victoria ... 516
K " W. Hamlet, Esq., F.C.S. ....	Return showing analysis of sixteen samples of spirits ..... 516
K 1 " " .....	Return showing analysis of fourteen samples of beer ..... 517
K 2 " " .....	Two certificates of analysis of four samples of flask brandies
K 3 " " .....	Return showing analysis of sixteen samples of Lager beer ... 517
K 4 " " .....	Return showing analysis of nine samples of essences ..... 518
L " Dr. G. A. Tucker .....	Return showing opinions of medical men, superintendents of asylums, as to the cause of lunacy ..... 519
M " Rev. F. B. Boyce .....	Letter in explanation of his evidence <i>re</i> the "Drink Bill of New South Wales" ..... 520
N " J. Vale, Esq. ....	Letter <i>re</i> percentage of arrests for drunkenness, &c., in Melbourne ..... 520
N 1 " " .....	Extract from letter dated 21 January, 1887, referring to his answer of question 12135 ..... 521
O " E. J. H. Knapp, Esq. ....	Letter enclosing letter from Gen. Neal Dow <i>re</i> reported failure of prohibition ..... 521
P Letter from Judge M'Farlane <i>re</i> amendments to the Licensing Act ...	522
Q " the Licensed Victuallers at Junee Junction <i>re</i> Clubs .....	522
R " Mr. Thos. Stone <i>re</i> his experiences of the drink traffic .....	523
S " Mr. P. W. Morris <i>re</i> Vignerons selling wine in any quantities, &c. ....	523
T Two certificates of analysis of strong white spirits .....	523
U Letter from Government Analyst <i>re</i> analysis of Colonial beers .....	524
V " Collector of Customs, <i>re</i> output of Colonial beer, furnished under the provisions of the "Beer Duty Act," 1887 .....	524
W Returns of Local Option voting for the years 1882 and 1885 .....	524
X Reports from Country Police District, dated 31st August, 1883, <i>re</i> working of Local Option clauses of the Act and of the Act generally .....	527
Y Extracts from "Whisky Frauds," Dublin .....	531
Z Extract from the Report of the Chief Inspector of Distilleries, Queensland, 1887 .....	534
Z 1 Letter from Government Analyst <i>re</i> adulterants mentioned in section 89 of the Licensing Act .....	534

## INDEX TO SECOND APPENDIX.

1. Extracts from Victorian Licensing Act .....	535
2. Extracts from Queensland Licensing Act .....	538
3. Extracts from New Zealand Licensing Act .....	541
4. Canadian Temperance Act, 1878, and Amending Acts of 1879 and 1884 .....	544
5. Chapter 27. Revised Statutes of Maine, to come into force 1st January, 1884 .....	555



## REPORT.

### FIRST PART.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We who have signed and affixed our seals to this the First Part of our Report, having been appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony, dated respectively the 22nd day of February and the 12th day of March, 1886, issued under your Excellency's hand, "authorizing and appointing us, or any three or more of us, to make a diligent and full inquiry into the causes of the excessive use of intoxicating drink by the people of this Colony, the deterioration it has produced in public morality, and the extent to which legislation has been effective or otherwise in repressing the vice of drunkenness, and regulating the traffic in liquor throughout the said Colony, and to report to your Excellency our conclusions in the premises, and also to make such recommendations for further remedial or amended legislation as might seem to us desirable in the matter," have the honor to submit to your Excellency the following Report:—

*Preliminary.*—Before proceeding to submit the results of the evidence, which we think it incumbent on us to arrange, as far as practicable, according to the order of subjects indicated in our Commission, we desire to state that in the minutes of evidence appended to this Report the same order has not been followed, because it would have been in the highest degree inconvenient, if even it had been practicable, to have done so. The statements and opinions of the witnesses on the various subjects upon which they were examined will therefore be found scattered through their evidence, while it has been our endeavour to collect and arrange it as methodically as possible under appropriate titles in our Report. During the session of the Commission eighty-three meetings have been held, at which the evidence of 115 witnesses was obtained. In the first place the evidence of the Police was taken, then followed that of Sir Alfred Stephen and the Stipendiary Magistrates; Comptroller-General of Prisons; and the Gaol Authorities, including the Governor, Doctor, Chaplain, and the Superintendent of the Reception House for Lunatics; then the evidence of the Collector of Customs; of Dr. Manning; of Mr. Barney, the Inspector of Distilleries; Mr. Hamlet and Mr. Watt, Government Analysts; Mr. Noble, Temperance Lecturer; Drs. MacLaurin and Mackellar; the Right Rev. Bishop Barry; Dr. Tucker; the Revs. F. B. Boycé, J. D. Langley, R. Sellors,



Sellers, and J. Jefferis; Messrs. Booth and Clark; Judge Wilkinson; Messrs. J. M. Toohey and J. B. Olliffe, M's.P., formerly members of the Commission; Messrs. Weale and Thompson, office-bearers of the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers' Association; Messrs. Hilder and North, and a number of licensed victuallers; Sir John Robertson; and Mr. M. Joseph, an hotel broker. After the examination of these witnesses, on the suggestion of Mr. Dibbs (then Colonial Secretary) we examined a large number of artizans and operatives from the principal factories and shops. We also examined Capt. Adams, of the S.S. "Newcastle," Mr. Whitton, Provadore of the S.S. "Maitland"; Mr. T. Davis, Secretary of the Seamen's Union; the Rev. W. Bradley and Mr. J. S. Shearston, connected with the Sailors' Mission; Mr. Vale, Secretary to the Victorian Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance; Mr. W. Richardson; Col. P. G. Ballingall, Member of the Legislature of Iowa, U.S.; Mr. Knapp, Secretary of the Local Option League; and Messrs. C. B. Hayes, and J. H. Moore, both the last named gentlemen having recently arrived from Canada, and being in a position to give valuable evidence on the working of the Canadian Liquor Traffic Acts.

It is necessary to add that our inquiries have been necessarily limited to the Metropolitan Licensing District, although indirectly much valuable evidence has been elicited which is not limited to any district but is applicable to the entire Colony. Possibly our inquiries might in some respects have claimed a greater range, and a higher degree, of authority than they may now receive, had they been extended to some of the larger towns of the Colony, such as Newcastle, Maitland, Bathurst, Albury, Grafton, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga,—but as the expense of visiting those towns was considered by the Government to be greater than they cared to authorize, and than the results would be likely to justify, we were obliged to abandon the idea of taking evidence in the country.

Lastly, we desire to state by way of explanation that the vast range of the Inquiry delegated to us has rendered it necessary that we should submit our Report in two Parts. This (the First Part) will, however, be found to embrace the more important of the numerous questions involved in the exercise of the Drink Traffic.

#### CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Our Commission begins by stating that your Excellency, "having had under consideration the serious evils directly and indirectly produced by the large and increasing consumption of intoxicants in the Colony of New South Wales," had thought fit to authorize us to make a diligent and full inquiry into the causes of this excessive use of intoxicating drink. The first subject, therefore, upon which it is our duty to report is, the consumption of liquor in this Colony. The growth of that consumption is shown in the appended tables; and by comparing them with the consumption statistics of other countries we shall be better able to ascertain with some approximation to accuracy the comparative, as well as the proportionate, development of the Liquor traffic of this Colony.

Upon this somewhat difficult subject of investigation we have, in addition to the general statements and opinions of witnesses speaking without official or special knowledge of the matter, the very valuable evidence of the Collector of Customs, the Chief Inspector of Distilleries, and the gentlemen who were authorized to give evidence on behalf of the Local Option League, the Rev. F. B. Boyce and Mr. E. J. H. Knapp.

In

In the course of his examination (*see Minutes of Evidence, pp. 163, &c.*), the Collector of Customs produced Customs statistics covering, with subsequent statistics for the year 1886 furnished to the Commission by the same officer, a complete decennial period, viz., from 1877 to 1886, and showing the quantities of the various imported liquors on which duty had been paid, or in other words, which had passed into consumption. From these returns we are able to compile the tables below, in which the duty paid is, in the case of spirits, on proof gallons, and for other liquors on liquid gallons\* :—

## SPIRITS (Imported).

Year.	Mean Population.	Rate per gallon.	Proof gallons.	£	Rate in gallons per head of population.
		s. d.			
1877	628,944 <sup>1</sup>	10 0	1,012,806	506,403	1·61
1878	657,797 <sup>1</sup>	10 0	1,089,191	544,595	1·65
1879	690,673	10 0	979,210	489,605	1·49
†		12 0	52,779	31,667	
1880	725,676	12 0	999,744	599,847	1·37
1881	760,291	12 0	1,103,101	661,861	1·45
1882	794,761	12 0	1,154,720	692,832	1·45
1883	834,288	12 0	1,194,650	716,790	1·43
1884	880,846	12 0	1,239,495	743,697	1·41
1885	930,931	12 0	1,204,784	722,870	1·29
1886	979,940	12 0	1,162,407	696,975	1·19

\* Other Returns have from time to time been compiled and presented to Parliament, showing the quantities imported.  
† From 11th December, 1879.

## SPIRITS (Colonial Distilled).

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Proof gallons.	£	Rate in gallons per head of population.
	s. d.			
1877	10 0	16,336	8,168	·026
1878	10 0	8,014	4,007	·012
1879	.....	7,698	3,845	·011
1880	12 0	12,255	7,353	·017
1881	12 0	6,173	3,704	·008
1882	12 0	9,395	5,637	·012
1883	12 0	20,340	12,204	·024
1884	12 0	17,706	10,624	·020
1885	12 0	14,240	8,544	·015
1886	12 0	9,733	5,840	·010

## WINE (Still).

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£	Rate in gallons per head of population.
	s. d.			
1877	4 0	176,734	85,346	·28
1878	4 0	184,360	36,872	·28
1879	4 0	144,813	28,962	·22
*	5 0	9,726	2,431	
1880	5 0	143,433	35,858	·20
1881	5 0	157,441	39,360	·21
1882	5 0	165,388	41,347	·20
1883	5 0	160,592	40,148	·19
1884	5 0	163,752	40,938	·19
1885	5 0	169,164	42,291	·18
1886	5 0	152,956	38,239	·16

\* From 11th December, 1879.

WINE

## WINE (Sparkling).

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£	Rate in gallons per head of population.
	s. d.			
1877	6 0	13,349	4,004	·021
1878	6 0	13,363	4,008	·020
1879	6 0	10,467	3,140	} ·016
*	10 0	699	349	
1880	10 0	10,757	5,378	·015
1881	10 0	15,405	7,702	·020
1882	10 0	20,618	10,309	·026
1883	10 0	22,020	11,010	·026
1884	10 0	24,318	12,159	·028
1885	10 0	24,476	12,238	·026
1886	10 0	21,038	10,519	·021

\* From 11th December, 1879.

## ALE AND BEER in Wood.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£	Rate in gallons per head of population.
	s. d.			
1877	0 6	656,367	16,409	1·04
1878	0 6	473,225	11,830	·72
1879	0 6	521,710	13,042	} ·78
* „	0 9	13,604	510	
1880	0 9	8,533	320	} ·48
† „	0 6	340,815	8,520	
1881	0 6	445,013	11,125	·59
1882	0 6	398,720	9,968	·50
1883	0 6	472,000	11,810	·57
1884	0 6	581,360	14,534	·66
1885	0 6	622,400	15,560	·67
1886	0 6	697,400	17,435	·71

\* From 11th December, 1879, to 13th January, 1880.

† From 16th January, 1880.

## ALE AND BEER in Bottle.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£	Rate in gallons per head of population.
	s. d.			
1877	0 9	513,506	19,256	·82
1878	0 9	587,546	22,033	·89
1879	0 9	599,502	22,481	} ·92
* „	1 0	34,254	1,712	
1880	1 0	24,650	1,232	} ·82
† „	0 9	573,162	21,493	
1881	0 9	625,447	23,454	·82
1882	0 9	842,826	31,606	1·06
1883	0 9	937,653	35,162	1·12
1884	0 9	1,031,333	38,675	1·17
1885	0 9	1,216,800	45,640	1·31
1886	0 9	1,377,653	51,662	1·41

\* From 11th December, 1879, to 15th January, 1880.

† From 16th January, 1880.

The subjoined table, showing the quantities of wines and beers manufactured in the Colony for the years 1881-1886, together with quantities exported, is constructed, for the first four years in the column relating to beers, from a Return supplied

supplied by the Chief Inspector of Distilleries ; for the two last years in that column the estimate of manufacture is based on the returns taken under the Beer Duty Act :—

WINES and BEER (Colonial products).

Year.	Wines.			Beers.		
	No. of gallons manufactured.	No. of gallons exported.	Rate in gallons per head of population.	No. of gallons manufactured.	No. of gallons exported.	Rate in gallons per head of population.
1881 ...	504,000	22,377	·63	9,642,800	23,032	12·65
1882 ...	513,600	22,425	·61	10,800,000	24,679	13·55
1883 ...	543,600	43,288	·59	12,175,300	21,584	14·54
1884 ...	589,604	29,157	·63	13,068,920	28,201	14·80
1885 ...	441,612	28,499	·44	11,000,000*	13,274	11·21
1886 ...	555,470	24,217	·54	10,000,000*	10,521	10·73

\* The output was estimated by the Chief Inspector of Distilleries at 14,716,000 gallons for 1885, and 13,178,912 gallons for 1886; the above are our estimates, for the reasons stated, *post* page 30.

AVERAGE Consumption in gallons per head of population for the years 1877-1886.

Year.	Spirits.			Imported Beers.		Colonial Beer.	Total.	Imported Wines.		Colonial Wines.	Total.
	Imported.	Colonial.	Total.	In wood.	In bottle.			Still.	Sparkling.		
1877	1·61	·026	1·64	1·04	·82	.....	1·86	·28	·021	.....	·30
1878	1·65	·012	1·66	·72	·89	.....	1·61	·28	·20	.....	·30
1879	1·49	·011	1·50	·78	·92	.....	1·70	·22	·016	.....	·23
1880	1·37	·017	1·38	·48	·82	.....	1·30	·20	·15	.....	·21
1881	1·45	·008	1·46	·59	·82	12·65	11·06	·21	·020	·63	·86
1882	1·45	·012	1·46	·50	1·06	13·55	15·11	·20	·026	·61	·83
1883	1·13	·024	1·15	·57	1·12	14·54	16·23	·19	·026	·59	·80
1884	1·41	·020	1·43	·66	1·17	14·80	16·63	·19	·028	·63	·84
1885	1·29	·015	1·30	·67	1·31	11·21	13·19	·18	·026	·44	·64
1886	1·19	·010	1·20	·71	1·41	10·73	12·85	·16	·021	·54	·72

We are indebted for the appended table showing the total consumption of spirits, wines, and beer in Victoria, during the years 1885 and 1886, to the courtesy of the Secretary for Trade and Customs of that Colony :—

RETURN showing the total consumption of spirits, wines, and beer in the Colony of Victoria, during the years 1885 and 1886.

Year.	Spirits.		Imported Beer.		Colonial Beer (approximate).	Imported Wines.		Colonial Wines (approximate).
	Imported.	Distilled in the Colony.	In bottle.	In wood.		Still.	Sparkling.	
1885...	Proof gals. 869,697	Proof gals. 173,311	Gallons. 766,725	Gallons. 177,094*	Gallons. 14,500,000	Gallons. 103,871	Gallons. 26,645	Gallons. 1,003,500
1886...	929,127	150,154	884,572	192,737*	15,000,000	103,888	26,666	1,100,000

\* Includes cider—1,236 gallons in 1885, and 1,322 gallons in 1886.

From this table we are able to construct a table of average consumption per head of population for the years which it embraces :—

AVERAGE Consumption per head of population in the Colony of Victoria for the years 1885 and 1886.

Year.	Spirits.			Imported Beer.		Colonial Beer.	Total.	Imported Wines.		Colonial Wines.	Total.
	Imported.	Colonial.	Total.	In wood.	In bottle.			Still.	Sparkling.		
1885	·88	·17	1·05	·18	·78	14·84	15·80	·106	·027	1·02	1·153
1886	·92	·15	1·07	·19	·88	14·95	16·02	·103	·026	1·09	1·219

The results of the comparison of the consumption of liquors as between New South Wales and Victoria may be thus stated for 1886, on an average per head of population :—

	Spirits.	Beers.	Wines.
New South Wales ... ..	1.20	12.85	0.72
Victoria ... ..	1.07	16.02	1.22

From such authentic information as we have had access to, the subjoined tables have been constructed in order to show the total consumption of liquors and the average in gallons per head of population for the year 1885 in the Colonies of Queensland, New Zealand, and South Australia.

STATISTICS showing consumption of Liquors in Queensland, and average in gallons per head of population for 1885.

Year.	Spirits— Imported and Colonial.	Average per head.	Beer.		Average per head.	Wine.		Average per head.	Popula- tion.
			Imported.	Colonial (ap- proximate).		Imported.	Colonial (ap- proximate).		
1885 .....	558,920	1.91	898,449	2,238,152	10.73	94,700	94,700	64	292,337

SIMILAR Statistics for New Zealand for the year 1885.

Year.	Spirits— Imported and Colonial.	Average per head.	Imported Beer.		Colonial Beer.	Average per head.	Imported Wine.		Australian Wine.	Average per head.	Popula- tion.
			In bottle.	In wood.			Still.	Sparkling.			
1885	493,819	.87	382,151	39,618	4,457,520	8.63	103,797	9,852	36,151	.26	565,012

SIMILAR statistics for South Australia for the year 1885.

Year.	Spirits.		Average per head.	Beer.		Average per head.	Wine.		Average per head.	Population.
	Imported.	Colonial (ap- proximate.)		Imported.	Colonial (ap- proximate.)		Imported.	Colonial (ap- proximate.)		
1885	208,915	41,085	.78	347,316	4,152,684	14.08	22,689	477,311	1.56	319,515

In comparing these statistics of consumption it is necessary to bear in mind that in respect of Colonial Beer the estimate in Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia is approximate only, and that in all the Colonies the estimate of Colonial-made Wine is also more or less of the like character. In this Colony the estimate of Colonial Beer—a very large factor in Drink Statistics—has also been hitherto only an approximate one.

For the year 1885 the consumption per head of intoxicating liquor in the United Kingdom—so far as we have been able to ascertain—was as follows :—

Spirits .. .. .	0.97
Wines ... .. .	0.38
Beer. ... .. .	26.85

the quantities being—of spirits, 35,361,461 gallons; of wines, 13,767,928 gallons; and of beer, 975,644,568 gallons. Compared

Compared with the consumption of the United Kingdom for the year 1885 our consumption of spirits was more by .33 of a gallon, and our consumption of beers was less by 13.66 gallons, while our consumption of wine was more by .26 of a gallon.

Compared with Victoria for the year 1886, the consumption of spirits in New South Wales was .13 of a gallon above that Colony for each head of the population; of beers, about 3.17 gallons below; and of wines, about .50 of a gallon below.

But as the year 1885 is the latest for which we have been able to procure statistics of consumption for all the six countries presently to be compared, we take that as the datum year, with the following results:—

Compared with the consumption of Victoria (for the same year, 1885) our consumption of spirits was .25 of a gallon more: of beers, 2.61 gallons less; and of wines, .51 of a gallon less.

Compared with the consumption of the Northern Colony, Queensland, our consumption of spirits was .61 of a gallon less; of beers, 2.46 gallons more; and of wines, the same. Compared with the consumption of New Zealand, our consumption of spirits was .43 of a gallon more; of beers, 4.56 gallons more; and of wines .38 of a gallon more. Compared with the consumption of South Australia, our consumption of spirits was .52 of a gallon more; of beers, .89 of a gallon less; and of wines, .92 of a gallon less.

The relative consumption of the various kinds of liquor per head of the population of the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland, and South Australia, for the year 1885, is shown in the table below in gallons:—

	Spirits.	Beers.	Wines.
United Kingdom	0.97	26.85	0.38
New South Wales	1.30	13.19	0.64
Victoria	1.05	15.80	1.15
New Zealand	0.87	8.63	0.26
Queensland	1.91	10.73	0.64
South Australia	0.78	14.08	1.56

We have endeavoured by means of the above table to show the relative consumption of liquors for the year 1885 as between the countries therein mentioned and this Colony; but the decennial tables furnished by Mr. Powell enable us also to note the progressive increase and decrease of consumption from the year 1877 to the year 1886. We think that the figures shown in the third and fifth columns of these tables prove, beyond the possibility of doubt, that instead of increasing with the increase of population in this Colony, the consumption of every kind of liquor, except imported sparkling wines, imported bottled beer, and Colonial beer, has decreased, not always by the same ratio, for the entire period, or by the same ratio for any given year, but steadily, and in some cases, by very strongly marked ratios.

In

In spirits—by far the most common and pernicious among the factors of drunkenness—the consumption in 1877 for imported spirits stood at 1·61 per head of the population. In 1878 it stood at 1·65 per head. In 1886 the consumption was 1·19 per head; the decline for the last six years was regular, and, for the last two years of that period, marked. The consumption of Colonial spirits has during the same period descended from ·026 in 1877 to ·010 in 1886.

Similarly the consumption of imported beer in wood has declined from 1·04 in 1877 to ·71 in 1886—that of still wines from ·28 in 1877 to ·16 in 1886. The consumption of sparkling wines is the same, ·021, for each year of comparison, though that consumption slightly increased during the four years preceding 1886. The consumption of Colonial wine stood at ·63 in 1881. That for the preceding five years has not been ascertained. In 1886 it stood at ·54. On the other hand the consumption of imported bottled beer has increased from ·82 in 1877 to 1·41 in 1886, and of Colonial beer, from 12·65 in 1881 (an approximate estimate) to 11·21 in 1885, and 10·73 in 1886 (also approximate estimates).\*

The appended Drink Bill for this Colony, with comparative figures for those of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and for Victoria and New Zealand, has been compiled from information and explanations supplied by the Rev. F. B. Boyce.

NEW SOUTH WALES DRINK BILL, BY THE REV. F. B. BOYCE.—1885.

Description of liquors.	In evidence.			In explanation.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Gallons.	Price	Amount.	Gallons.	Price.	Amount.		
			£			£	£	£
Spirits ... ..	+1,142,949	35/-	2,000,157	+1,213,205	35/-	2,123,108	122,951	.....
Wines (imported) ... ..	242,502	25/-	303,127	} 214,158	20/-	214,158	{ .....	32,281
Do (sparkling, imported)	.....	.....	.....					
Do (colonial) ... ..	384,006	10/-	192,003	417,250	10/-	208,625	16,622	.....
Beer (imported in wood)	654,646	4/-	130,929	654,646	5/-	163,661	32,732	.....
Do (do bottle) ... ..	1,444,911	7/-	505,719	1,444,911	7/-	505,719	.....	.....
Do (colonial) ... ..	14,512,319	2/-	1,454,232	14,701,838	3/-	2,205,275	751,043	.....
			4,586,167			5,477,234	891,067	32,281

	In evidence.	In explanation.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Drink Bill per head—New South Wales, 1884	...	5 11 8
Do do do 1885	...	4 13 6
Do Victoria	...	4 19 11‡
Do New Zealand	...	3 0 0
Do United Kingdom	...	3 7 10
Do United States 1884	...	1 13 6

NEW

\* In these comparisons the figures represent the respective proportions in gallons, and in the case of spirits, imported or Colonial, the gallons are proof gallons.

† Proof gallons and amount calculated by deduction of perfumeries.

‡ These figures have been accepted without verification, and without information as to the basis of population on which the average was arrived at.

## NEW SOUTH WALES DRINK BILL FOR 1885 (CORRECTED).

This Table is compiled from the Custom-house Returns, except for Colonial beer and wine, the figures for which are taken from the Return of the Chief Inspector of Distilleries. The Rev. Mr. Boyce's Drink Bill figures are given under each head, and his retail prices of liquors have been adopted.

Year	Description of liquors.	Amounts in gallons.	Retail price per gallon.	Money value.	Population.	Rate per head of population.
1885	Spirits ... ..	{ 1,213,203 1,213,205	35/-	£ 2,123,105	980,931 (mean). 980,573*	£5 14 0 £5 11 8½
	Wine (imported)—still ...	{ 167,964 214,158	20/-	167,964		
	Do do sparkling ...	{ 28,720 28,344	40/-	47,140		
	Do Colonial ... ..	{ 413,113 417,250	10/-	206,556		
	Beer (imported)—in wood ...	{ 615,036 654,646	5/-	153,759		
	Do do in bottle ...	{ 1,153,969 1,444,911	7/-	403,859		
	Do Colonial ... ..	14,701,838	3/-	2,205,275		
	Total ... ..			5,307,988	980,931	£5 14 0
	Total ... ..			5,477,234	980,573	£5 11 8½

NOTE.—The figures in black or large type are Mr. Boyce's, and appear to represent total importations without making allowance for exports and stocks in bond at the end of the year. As regards spirits the difference is inconsiderable, but in the case of wines and beers the difference is considerable. In compiling this Drink Bill the figures representing the total number of gallons on which the duty has been paid have been used for imported wines, and beers less drawbacks; for Colonial wine and beer the figures represent the total estimated manufacture, less the number of gallons exported; these last were furnished by Mr. Barney the Inspector of Distilleries.

\* Mr. Boyce appears to have taken the population at the end of the year instead of the mean population.

## NEW SOUTH WALES DRINK BILL FOR 1886.

This Table is compiled from the Custom-house Returns, except for Colonial wine, the figures for which are taken from a Return of the Chief Inspector of Distilleries. Retail prices are the same as those of the Rev. Mr. Boyce.

Year	Description of liquors.	Amounts in gallons.	Retail price per gallon.	Money value.	Population.	Rate per head of population.
1886	Spirits ... ..	1,166,130	35/-	£ 2,040,727	979,940 (mean).	£4 14 6½
	Wines (imported)—still ..	151,699	20/-	151,699		
	Do do sparkling ...	19,994	40/-	39,988		
	Do Colonial ... ..	531,253	10/-	265,626		
	Beer (imported)—in wood ...	687,074	5/-	171,768		
	Do do in bottle ...	1,330,874	7/-	465,806		
	Do Colonial ... ..	9,989,377	3/-	1,498,406		
	Total ... ..			4,634,020	979,940	£4 14 6½



It will be observed that there are two columns in the first of these three Drink Bill tables; in the first column will be found the figures given by the Rev. Mr. Boyce in his evidence before the Commission. Mr. Boyce thought it well afterwards to correct those figures, and he did so in a letter to the Commission (*First Appendix M*). These corrections are shown in the second column of the table. They increase the quantities on every article consumed, except beer in wood and bottle, and imported wines. And in the case of Colonial beer, not only is the quantity manufactured raised from 14,542,319 gallons to 14,701,838 gallons, but the retail price is increased from 2s. to 3s. per gallon. The effect of this last increase alone was to raise the Drink Bill for Colonial beer from £1,454,232 to £2,205,275; that is to say, by no less a sum than £751,043.

We have made, in the second table, a corrected statement, for the purpose of showing at a glance the true quantities of liquor that went into consumption during the year 1885. This we have done by deducting exports and stocks in bond from imports, which Mr. Boyce seems not to have done. On the other hand we have given him the advantage of a smaller population, by taking the mean population for the year under consideration instead of the population as computed at the end of that year. We have also accepted in every case his estimate of the selling price. The result is that instead of the average per head reaching £5 11s. 8½d., as he computed in his explanation (above referred to), it should reach £5 14s. per head.

But there is a fundamental and fatal error in the estimate of Colonial beer which makes havoc of Mr. Boyce's Drink Bill to such an extent that it is almost valueless as a measure of drunkenness. The output of Colonial beer has been enormously overrated. Instead of reaching 14,701,838 gallons for 1885, it could not, we believe, have exceeded eleven millions. We were unable, until quite recently, to satisfy ourselves on this point, but having waited until the returns for 1886-7 under the Beer Duty Act recently passed should be forthcoming, we now know (*see Mr. Powell's letter, First Appendix, V*) that for the year ending June, 1887, not more than 10,000,000 gallons were brewed throughout the Colony, and we are assured by Mr. Powell that we may quite safely assume that, when the returns are published, those figures will not be exceeded, or if exceeded at all, that the excess will be inappreciable. We, of course, cannot say that the output for 1885 might not have been larger than that for the succeeding year, or for the twelve months covered by the brewers' returns under the Beer Duty Act, but, after making all possible inquiries open to us, we feel satisfied that the output for 1885 could not have exceeded that for 1886-7 by more than 1,000,000 gallons.

It is open, therefore, to anyone to controvert Mr. Boyce's Drink Bill for 1885, and it will be seen by Mr. Powell's letter (*First Appendix, H 1*) that that experienced and accurate officer considered Mr. Boyce's estimate of output as well as his prices to be too high.

But when we come to the construction of a Drink Bill for the year 1886 we are on firmer ground. In the table for that year we have adopted Mr. Boyce's prices, high as they undoubtedly are in most cases, and we have taken from official returns the quantities, deducting of course the exports.

The result is that for that year (1886) the Drink Bill of this Colony, instead of reaching £5,131,000, as computed by Mr. Boyce (see Report of Deputation of Local Option League to the Colonial Secretary, August 13th, 1887), could not have exceeded at Mr. Boyce's prices, £4,634,020; or in other words, £4 14s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., instead of £5 4s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., per head of mean population; a difference equal to 10s. 2d. per head.

It will also be worth noting that, as compared with the Drink Bill average per head for 1885, according to Mr. Boyce's figures, that for 1886 is, within a few pence, less by 20s. per head.

We consider that this result will compare not unfavourably with the Drink Bills of both Victoria and Queensland, assuming that those Bills were calculated on the same system as we have adopted; and we venture to believe that we have demonstrated to all impartial judges that this Colony cannot claim that position for expenditure on drink which had been so incautiously allotted to it(\*).

But, as a matter of fact, all Drink Bills are merely misleading if regarded as accurate measures of the consumption of liquor in any given country, or as a test of the inebriety of one community when compared with that of another.

The table on page 27 shows the relative consumption of spirits, beer, and wines in gallons per head of the population for the United Kingdom and five Australasian Colonies. This table, taken in conjunction with arrests and convictions for drunkenness, should afford a much more trustworthy guide to those who are desirous of ascertaining the truth than any possible drink bill, however accurately constructed.

But whether our expenditure on liquors were £5 11s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., or, as corrected, £5 14s., per head of population for 1885, or, as seems more probable, £5 0s. 5d., or thereabout, it is impossible, we think, to regard that expenditure with satisfaction. We may admit with Mr. Powell (*see his letter, First Appendix, H1*) that "whatever may be the correct Drink Bill against the consumers of alcoholic beverages in New South Wales, it should not be forgotten that these liquors contributed £847,151 to the revenue for 1885"—that, in other words, the Legislature would perhaps experience an insurmountable difficulty in replacing that contribution to the Treasury by any practicable expedient in taxation; but it still remains a fact that if we all threw into the Treasury chest what we spend in liquor each year, the burden of our taxation might be lightened by more than one-half. On the other hand it must be admitted that there has been a marked decline in our consumption of all liquors (except imported beers), though, whether we are entitled to claim credit for the fact from having adopted sounder opinions on the subject of alcohol, or because we have had less money to spend on it than we had in former years, it may be difficult to determine. The fact, in any case, is a noticeable one, whatever moral it may be made to point.

#### THE

---

(\* We are aware that the framers of our Drink Bills are in the habit of basing their calculations on Official Returns; but the returns for Colonial beer, prior to the passing of the Beer Duty Act were, on the face of them, merely approximations; and a large allowance should have been made on that score. But instead of making any allowance, the framers of Drink Bills for this Colony seem to have accepted with avidity all maximum quantities, and even to have forgotten to deduct exports or make any other proper allowances, so as to get at "actual consumption."

### THE QUALITY OF THE LIQUOR CONSUMED.

Passing from the consideration of the quantity, to the quality, of the liquor consumed in this Colony, we have, again, the evidence of people giving their testimony, mainly as the result of hearsay—the expression of ordinary public opinion—and we have the evidence of official persons, some of whom speak with the authority of experts, and from large experience. The opinion of a considerable majority of the witnesses examined is, that although there may be no deleterious foreign ingredients discoverable by the analyst in the spirits commonly consumed by the people of this Colony, yet that those spirits are, in the cheaper forms offered by the retailers, very injurious to health; that they are in many cases unfit for human consumption because of the presence of fusel oil—the best indication, in the case of spirits distilled from grain, of coarseness and immaturity; and that the base of most of the ordinary spirits vended in public-houses is silent spirit, from which, by the addition of flavouring and other materials, brandy or whisky can be compounded with almost equal facility, and so far as the consumer is concerned, with equal intoxicating effect.

The sophistication and adulteration of liquors as a subject of repressive legislation is as old as, if not older than, the time of Edward III, but unfortunately the science of ‘sophistication’ has advanced with a rapidity far greater than the science of its detection.

But it would be a mistake to infer from the evidence taken by us that any considerable proportion of sophisticated or deleterious spirit, is manufactured in this Colony. We took pains to discover whether any direct evidence of “doctoring” in any noticeable degree could be furnished; but the result of a somewhat lengthy investigation has been to distinctly disprove the existence of such a system on any scale suggesting legislative interference. The fact is, it does not pay to doctor liquors in this Colony when imported whisky, the most popular of spirituous drinks, can be bought in bond at 3s. 6d. per gallon, and brandy at 3s. It is true that there has been some importation of what are called “Essences,” liquids intended to assist in the production of such beverages as Irish whisky, rum, gin, port, sherry, “hot tom,” hot tom bitters, ginger ale, &c. But the quantities imported are, we are informed by the Collector of Customs, not such as to account in any appreciable degree for the quantity of sophisticated and noxious liquor alleged to be always passing into consumption. Nine samples of these essences were forwarded by us to the Government Analyst, who reported on them in the following terms:—

The general composition of these liquids is: first—a strong, ethylic alcohol, varying from 40 to 50 per cent., probably good rectified spirit, a suitable colouring matter, together with two or more essential oils, alcohols or extracts, so as to produce the desired flavour.

By following the directions given on the label, the actual amount of essence in a liquor so treated would be from one to three parts in a thousand. Judging from the amount of fusel oil in any one of them, a liquor so compounded, could not, in my opinion, be rendered more injurious than it was before the essence was added. That is to say that the use of these essences, *secundum artem*, in the mixing or blending of spirits is not, in my opinion, injurious to health.

There are two specific uses for these essences: first, by taking a given volume of white or silent spirit and adding the requisite quantity of essence, an artificial spirituous liquor may be compounded second—given a low class brandy, an inferior whisky, or a cheap rum, these liquors might be considerably improved by the addition of the proper essence and colouring matter. A cheap or damaged “port” wine by the judicious mixture of the essence and skilful manipulation could be made to pass muster amongst publicans easily enough. For instance, a badly made colonial wine (red) could, by essence, and by fortifying with brandy, be made into as good a port wine as that usually met with.

In

In addition to those analyses I have made up artificial or spurious liquors both with and without the aid of the essences. Starting with plain white spirit alone, I have manufactured gin, whisky, and brandy, samples of which I now send to the Commission for inspection.

However, in actual practice I do not consider that liquors are manufactured from white, silent, or plain spirit in this country. It would be too perilous an undertaking, as I found that with some of the essences admixture alone was insufficient, and that distillation was necessary.

I believe the use of the essences is confined almost entirely to the so-called improvement of poor liquors. The spirit importer or merchant usually makes use of essences with liquors already known, as brandy, whisky, rum, &c., and not for their manufacture from silent spirit.

We may appear to have given rather too much consideration to the examination of these Essences, in view of the assurance of the Collector of Customs that the quantity imported is inconsiderable, and of the opinion of the Government Analyst that "their use, *secundum artem*, is not injurious to health," but we had heard, in so many quarters, that a large proportion of the deleterious liquors retailed in low class public-houses, was composed of these essences, that we felt it our duty to give them our special attention. But, while admitting with Mr. Hamlet that a liquor manufactured of silent spirit and one of these essences may not be more injurious than it would be without the essence, also that badly made red colonial wine could by the assistance of the "port wine essence," and fortification with brandy, be made into as good a port as that usually met with,—yet we think that no mercy should be shown to any of these sophisticants, or to the "sophisticators" who use them; and that it may be fairly regarded as a duty of the Government to intervene if possible, between the public upon whom sham or doctored liquors are palmed off, and the unscrupulous people who are not ashamed to manufacture them. The liquors compounded may not be demonstrably injurious to health, or may not be more injurious than the base of the composition, silent spirit, or bad colonial wine (as the case may be), but they are produced by fraud. They are represented to be what they are not, and their manufacture should, we think, be rigorously prohibited. The best method of prohibition, in our opinion, would be either to place a very heavy import duty on "essences" and all similar sophisticants, or to absolutely prohibit their importation, as, we are given to understand, is the course taken by the Customs authorities in the United Kingdom.

We would recommend the same course to be pursued with certain liquid abominations imported for the obvious purpose of being mixed with weaker liquids and then passed into consumption. Samples of these liquids were sent to us by the Collector of Customs. Their actual alcoholic strength had been "obscured," so as to cheat the ordinary test; but, according to Mr. Hamlet's analyses of three samples sent him, two contained a percentage of absolute alcohol of 58·50, equal to 16 degrees overproof: the third contained of absolute alcohol 58·25, equal to 15 degrees overproof. All the samples contained fusel oil, and according to the evidence of Mr. C. Gordon, Principal Gauger at the Customs, who distilled one sample, an unusually large proportion appearing in the distillate, said Mr. Gordon "as a thick white compact scum or sort of fat." These importations are meant to serve two, more or less, infamous purposes. One is to evade the Customs duty by "obscuration of actual alcoholic strength," the other to provide the liquor sophisticator with a cheap and powerful agent. We think the Legislature might fairly be appealed to for the protection of the public against these and similar importations. It is probable that in each of the cases mentioned (the "essences" and the "obscured" spirits), these liquids were intended to test the market. We have

no reason to believe that any large quantities of what in one case is intended to produce counterfeit liquor, and in the other is a vile poison intended to raise the intoxicating strength of the liquid with which it is compounded, have as yet been introduced into the Colony. The best answer, therefore, to the importers who wish to test this market would be (in our opinion) a prompt legislative prohibition of their infamous attempt to establish this trade—a trade, be it remembered, which begins by a cunning device to swindle the Customs, and then establishes itself as an agency for the wholesale distribution of poison.

We now pass to the analyses, conducted at our instance, of such samples of spirits procured from the various Sydney Bonds as are most in demand. Sixteen samples of brandy, whisky, and rum were procured from the respective bonded warehouses and stores enumerated in Table K (First Appendix), and these were submitted for analysis to the Government Analyst.

The selling prices of these spirits are shown in the table to vary from 3s. per gallon (in bond) for brandy and 3s. 6d. for whisky, to 43s. 6d. and 12s. 6d.,—and rum, with 83·77 per cent. of alcohol in it, or 155·13 by proof, was priced as low as 2s. per gallon.

Of these samples the Government Analyst reported that, with the exception of traces of lead and copper in the two samples of rum, none of the statutory ingredients mentioned in the Licensing Act had been discovered, nor had wood spirit been discovered in any of them; but that in seven samples fusel oil had been discovered.

Four samples of flask brandy were subsequently submitted to the Government Analyst (*see First Appendix, K 2*), but with the exception of traces of lead (“heavy traces,” in one sample), none of the deleterious substances referred to in sec. 89 of the Licensing Act were discovered, and no traces of fusel oil were detected; but this, as Mr. Hamlet suggests, may have been owing to the fact that the bulk of the samples was used up in every case in searching for the substances mentioned in the Act.

At a later date, two samples of spirits obtained from the Collector of Customs were forwarded to Mr. Hamlet for analysis. We were informed that spirits of this kind were being surreptitiously sold, in considerable quantities. The result of the analysis by Mr. Hamlet of the first sample was (*see First Appendix, T*) that it was 64·87 overproof, containing of absolute alcohol 91·11; that traces of fusel oil and other higher alcohols were discovered in it, and that it was considered by the analyst, to be entirely unfit for drinking purposes. The second sample on analysis was found to be 66·75 overproof, containing of absolute alcohol 92·48, and was also pronounced to be entirely unfit for drinking purposes. It likewise contained fusel oil.

The course pursued by us for the purpose of testing the quality of spirits was repeated in respect to fermented liquors of Colonial manufacture. For the purpose of analysis, fourteen samples of beer (including one of porter), the products of the various breweries in Sydney and its immediate neighbourhood were procured from ten retail establishments, by Sub-Inspector Lenthall, and submitted for analysis to the Government Analyst. He reported (*see First Appendix, K 1*) that all the samples were found to be absolutely free from any poisonous organic substances, metals, mineral acids, or the prohibited ingredients mentioned in the Licensing Act, and that the fixed and volatile solids were found to be those which should be expected in genuine malt liquors.

Then,

Then, in consequence of numerous reports that reached us respecting the alleged excessive alcoholic strength of lager beer, both German and American, sixteen samples were, by our request, procured by the same officer. The names of the various samples, with the result of the analysis in each case, are given in the First Appendix, Table K 3. It was found that all these lagers have a slightly higher alcoholic strength than the lager beer ordinarily used in Germany, but all were declared by the analyst to be "genuinely wholesome drinks," though some of them were manufactured from other materials than malt and hops, *e.g.*, the Pilsener and Fryderlund brands.

We will now go back a few years, and refer briefly to some elaborate analyses made in the year 1882 in consequence of a statement of Mr. J. K. Waters, Inspector of Liquors at Melbourne, purporting to represent the result of experiments on Sydney liquors made in September, 1881. The liquors (brandy, whisky, rum, and beer) procured by Mr. Waters were described by him in highly disparaging terms (*see First Appendix, C 1*). The analyses of thirty samples of spirits taken indiscriminately are shown in the second Table (C 1, as above). These go far to disprove the statements of Mr. Waters. Sulphate of copper, which Mr. Waters alleged to be present in the three samples of whisky examined by him, was never found in any whisky examined by Mr. Watt. Neither vitriol nor the trace of any other mineral than lead, although stated to have been found by Mr. Waters in both whisky and rum, was found by Mr. Watt in the samples submitted to him. Two samples of brandy were considered to have been made up from colonial wine; and that most deleterious substance (not found by Mr. Waters) fusel oil, was ascertained by Mr. Watt to be present in at least six samples.

Tannin, burnt sugar, acetic acid, decoction of prunes, were found in greater or less proportion, but in no instance was tobacco or picROTOXIA (*Cocculus Indicus*, or *Anamirta Cocculus*) found to be present in any of the thirty samples of spirits examined.

A second analytical investigation of Sydney liquors was undertaken about the same time, twelve samples of Colonial wine having been submitted to Mr. Watt by the Chief Inspector of Distilleries. The results of the analysis are shown in the third table (*see First Appendix, C 1*). In strength these samples varied from 36.61 for port to 23.87 for claret, and 23.76 for another port. This last was described as being more of a vinegar than a wine, and indeed it contained 1,393 grains of acid to the gallon. Four samples comprising three ports and one sherry were reported as inferior made-up liquids, but the rest were described as very good, or good sound, or fairly good wines, and no foreign colouring matter or noxious ingredient was detected in any of them.

A third examination of Sydney Liquors, represented by eleven samples of Colonial-brewed ales and porters, submitted by the Chief Inspector of Distilleries, was then made by the Government Analyst. The results are shown in the last table (*see First Appendix, C 1*). They may be concisely described as exceedingly satisfactory. In not a single case was any metallic substance detected—picROTOXIA, nicotin, salt, or indeed any other noxious ingredient. All the samples examined are described as having been brewed from "mixtures of malt and artificial sugar such as glucose or saccharum," and as being fairly good beverages. In two samples small quantities of salicylic acid were discovered, added probably as preservatives.

We come now to the results of the last analyses of Colonial beer made by Mr. Hamlet. As the quantities previously submitted for examination were nearly always exhausted in the search for the noxious ingredients mentioned in the Licensing Act, larger quantities were now procured. The six samples of beer operated on by Mr. Hamlet were obtained from the principal Sydney Breweries by Sub-Inspector Lenthall. The results communicated by the Analyst have, in one respect, corroborated the testimony of the purity of this liquor so far as purity is implied by the absence of narcotic, mineral, and other foreign ingredients injurious to health. But, in another aspect, the analysis has furnished results of a startling character. Mr. Hamlet in his report (*see First Appendix, U*), says that he examined these samples of beer for the purpose (among others) of ascertaining the nature and character of the alcohols they contained, and that, "with this object in view the alcoholic distillate has been submitted to the process known as fractional distillation, that is to say, the volatile alcohols have been more or less separated from each other in the order of their boiling points. In this way, isobutylic and amylic alcohols were detected. These compounds are present in the complex liquid called fousel or fusel oil (\*) and give a character to the beer different from that of malt liquors properly fermented at a low temperature (not above 70° Fahr.) Knowing the injurious properties of fusel oil, I am of opinion (adds Mr. Hamlet) that its effect when introduced into the blood is more or less that of a poison." †

We

\* EXTRACT FROM THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA (edition now in course of publication).

*Fusel oil.*

FUSEL oil is the name applied to the volatile oily liquids, of a nauseous fiery taste and smell, which are obtained in the rectification of spirituous liquors made by the fermentation of grain, potatoes, the marc of grapes and other material, and which, as they are of higher boiling-point than ethylic alcohol, occur in largest quantity in the last portions of the distillate. Besides ethylic or ordinary alcohol, and amylic or pentylic alcohol, which are present in them all, there have been found in fusel oils several other bodies of the  $C_n H_{2n+1} \dots O H$  series, also certain ethers, and members of the  $C_n H_{2n} O_2$  series of fatty acids. Normal propylic alcohol,  $C_3 H_7 O H$ , is contained in the fusel oil of the marc brandy of the south of France, and isopropylic butylic alcohol,  $C H (C H_3)_2 \cdot C H_2 \cdot O H$ , in that of beetroot molasses. The chief constituent of the fusel oil procured in the manufacture of alcohol from potatoes and grain, usually known as fusel oil and potato-spirit, is isopropylic amylic alcohol, or isobutylcarbinol  $C H (C H_3)_2 \cdot C H_2 \cdot C H_2 \cdot O H$ , boiling at  $129^\circ - 130^\circ C.$ , and inactive as regards polarized light. Ordinary fusel oil yields besides another isomeric amylic alcohol, boiling at about  $128^\circ$ , and laevorotatory. The formation of amylic alcohol is stated by Liebig (*Familiar Letters on Chemistry*, p. 217, 4th ed., 1859), never to take place in fermenting fluids in the presence of tartar, of racemic, tartaric, or citric acid, or of certain bitter substances, as hops. It is produced principally in alkaline or neutral liquids, and in such as contain lactic or acetic acid. Schorlemmer (*Proc. Roy. Soc.* xv., 1866, p. 131) has shown that amyl compounds prepared from fusel oil and from American petroleum agree in specific gravity and boiling-point, and are therefore to be regarded as identical. Variable quantities of fusel oil, less or greater according to the stage of ripening, exists in commercial spirits. Administered in small amount, it exercises a poisonous action, causing thirst and headache, with furred tongue. (*Brit. and For. Med. Chir. Rev.*, xxviii., 1861, p. 101.) In crude spirit made from potatoes, after its purification in the cold from noxious gases by means of charcoal, M. Rabuteau found 50 per cent. of ethylic, and 1.5 per cent. of isopropylic alcohol and traces of propylic, and of ordinary and a more complex amylic alcohol. He discovered that in  $\frac{1}{2}$  aqueous solution ethylic alcohol was not injurious to frogs, isopropylic alcohol killed after some hours, and propylic alcohol in a single hour, whilst the vapours of a similar solution of amylic alcohol were instantaneously fatal to them, and even diluted to as much as 500 times its bulk that body exercised on them a poisonous influence. The widely different actions of common alcohol and of such compounds as the potato-oils in intoxicating drinks, he points out, render it necessary to distinguish between the excitable *ethylysm* produced by the former, and the dull and heavy *amylysm*, or more properly *polyalcoholism* of the latter. (*See Le Progrès Médical*, 1878, p. 979, Société de Biologie.) To remove fusel oil from spirits, a matter of prime importance to the distiller, a great number of methods have been resorted to. A practically pure spirit can be obtained by rectification several times after dilution with water, or by the use of specially constructed stills, as Coffey's (see Distillation, vol. vii, p.p. 265-6). Among the materials which have been employed for the complete defuselation of spirit are the powder of freshly-burnt charcoal, which acts best when the vapour of the liquid is passed through it, and charcoal with manganese peroxide, with slaked lime, and with soap-boilers' bye; also saturated solution of chloride of lime, alone or with zinc chloride; and calcium chloride, olive oil, soda, soap, and milk. The presence of fusel oil in spirit may be suspected when the addition of four parts of water causes milkiness. It is detected by its odour when the spirit is diluted with warm water, or when its ethylic alcohol has been allowed to evaporate. To remove the last-named body and water from fusel oil, calcium chloride has been employed. The estimation of the alcohols of fusel oil may be effected by Dupré's process, in which their corresponding acids are obtained by oxidizing with sulphuric acid and potassium dichromate, and eventually the quantity of barium in the barium salts of the purified acids is determined (see *Analyst*, March 31, 1871). Fusel oil is employed in the arts as a source of amylic alcohol.

† We are indebted to Mr. Hamlet for the subjoined description of fusel oil, as distinguished from other alcohols.

"ETHYLIC alcohol, alcohol or spirit of wine, is a clear colourless liquid, lighter than water, having an agreeable and far-pervading odour. It is composed entirely of hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon, and is quite inflammable. When taken in small quantities it appears to improve digestion, and is thus useful to persons of weak stomach. In large doses, however, even the absolutely pure substance acts as a powerful poison. It should be remembered that in science we know of the existence of a large number of alcohols, and that when most people speak of alcohol they always mean the familiar substance found in honestly-made wines, beers, and spirits; but in the complex liquid known as fusel oil there are several volatile alcohols, every one of which differs specifically from the liquid popularly called alcohol. Fortunately, the scientific chemist is able to identify any particular member of the alcohol family, and to determine its variety and leading characteristics. Fusel oil is a mixture containing alcohols of the  $(C_n H_{2n+1})_2$  series, and is composed chiefly of isopentylic alcohol or amylic alcohol and isobutylic alcohol. Amylic alcohol is a clear, colourless, highly refractive liquid, having a burning taste and a strong penetrating odour. Inhalation of its vapour produces difficulty of breathing, coughing,

We have said that the results of these analyses were of a startling character, and the expression may require explanation. We were perfectly familiar with the fact that immature spirits so largely imported into this Colony contained fusel oil, but we were not prepared for the discovery of fusel oil in liquors which had not undergone the process of distillation, but only that of fermentation. It is probable that the condition of the brewing temperature in the fermentation of the beers examined by Mr. Hamlet may have had much to do with the development in that process of this poisonous form of alcohol (fusel oil). But whether high temperature be the true cause or not, we regard the fact that fusel oil is present in Colonial beers to be as serious in one aspect as it is suggestive in another; and although the percentage of fusel oil found in the beer is not perhaps more than a fifth or sixth of the percentage in cheap whisky or brandy, yet the result on the beer drinker, who probably consumes more than six times the weight of beer than the whisky or brandy drinker does of spirits, is about the same.

The witnesses who complained so strongly of the quality of Colonial beer, and of its effects on the system of those who drink it, as they had been accustomed to drink English beer, and who, in spite of the results of preceding analyses adhered to those opinions, are now fortified by this discovery of Mr. Hamlet's. There is fusel oil in the whisky\* and brandy, and fusel oil in the beer so largely consumed by the classes who are dependent for their beverages on the public-houses. We cannot blame the keeper of the public-house for selling liquor which contains what "is more or less of a poison," for it is probable that he is innocent (at least as a rule) of any knowledge that the liquors which he sells contain that pernicious substance. We cannot blame the brewers or the spirit merchants, and for the same reason. Trade competition has compelled those engaged in the business of manufacture, or of wholesale or retail supply to the public, to manufacture, import, and sell a cheap article. The importers are obliged to furnish the retail trade with liquors which the retailers can afford to sell at popular prices. The brewers, for climatic reasons, are obliged to brew (practically) all the year round, and they cannot be condemned for brewing at higher temperatures than are obtainable in countries favoured by a colder climate.

But the public health is a matter of paramount concern; and the discovery of a poisonous substance in a popular beverage (developed during the very process of fermentation and not introduced afterwards for any fraudulent or improper purpose) is a fact which demands, we think, at the hands of the Legislature, the most serious consideration.

#### People

headache, and giddiness. Some time ago an assistant and myself suffered acutely whilst engaged in purifying some fusel oil in the Government Laboratory. We both of us felt as though we had undergone violent physical exercise, such as running, and the sensation was by palpitation of the heart. When taken internally it exerts a powerful effect upon the lungs, heart, and brain. In a few minutes a giddiness is felt, which is followed by coma. The principal action, however, of amylic alcohol is its remarkable property of producing muscular twitchings and tremors, the tremulous motion being in all respects similar to what is frequently seen in those persons who suffer from *delirium tremens*. Its continued effect is followed by profound narcotism, reduction of temperature, and violent muscular tremors. Amylic alcohol has in many of my own experiments proved fatal to frogs and guinea pigs. The liquid having been injected in the usual manner, well-marked tremors are always observed, and are aggravated by merely touching the animal. These symptoms last for about four or five hours before death takes place. Enlenberg, however, records an experiment in which 40 drops of the substance administered to a full-sized kitten produced anaesthesia with recovery on the day following. From these and other recorded experiments there is no reasonable doubt that fusel oil is a poison capable of producing well-marked symptoms of giddiness and headache when taken in small quantities, and that its continued use will produce muscular tremors in the human subject; while in the case of an animal such as a guinea pig anaesthesia is followed by death.

WILLIAM M. HAMLET, F.C.S.,  
Government Analyst.

#### Bibliography.

- Dr. B. W. Richardson : Cantor Lectures, London, 1874-5.  
Cross : De l'Alcool Amylique et Methyl sur l'organisme, Strasburg, 1863.  
Enlenberg : Gewerbe Hygiene, 1876.  
Dujardin-Beaumetz, Comptes Rendues, LXXXI, 192, Paris."

\* For an interesting account of the method of manufacturing spurious Irish whiskies see First Appendix Y



People have known for a long time that fusel oil was a very common bane in spirits; they are now informed that it exists in Colonial beer. Parliament might, therefore, be invited, we think, to deal with liquors containing fusel oil, and with persons who knowingly or recklessly vend such liquors, under a new light, and with a fuller knowledge than was available when the Adulteration Act of 1879 was passed.

But before making any recommendation for more stringent legislation it will be well to consider briefly how the law now stands.

The only enactments in force in this Colony which deal with the adulteration of liquors, or the sale of noxious liquors are the Adulteration of Food Act, passed in 1879, and the Licensing Act of 1882.

The first of these Acts (42 Vic., No. 14) makes it a misdemeanour punishable by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months.

- (a.) For purposes of sale to knowingly mix or cause or permit to be mixed with any article of drink any ingredient, &c., or to colour any such article so as in any such case to render such article injurious to health :
- (b.) Knowing that any such article was so mixed or coloured to sell the same :
- (c.) To sell and deliver or cause or permit to be sold and delivered for immediate consumption by the buyer, intoxicating liquor containing fusel oil in a proportion injurious to health, with knowledge that the liquor was unfit for present consumption or injurious to health :

To every offence of knowingly selling or keeping or exposing for sale any liquor mixed with any deleterious ingredient, that is to say, *Cocculus Indicus* copperas, opium, Indian hemp, strychnine, tobacco, darnel seed, extract of logwood, salts of zinc or lead, alum, or any extract or compound of any of such ingredients, or any other ingredient injurious to health,\* the Licensing Act (45 Vic., No. 14) attaches a penalty of not less than £10 nor more than £50 for the first offence, and for any subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding £100, or imprisonment not exceeding three months, with forfeiture of the adulterated liquor, &c., in all cases, and of the license on a repeated offence.

The same Act also declares that the holder of a license having in his possession or on his premises any adulterated liquor or any of the above named deleterious ingredients, for the possession of which he is unable to account satisfactorily, shall be deemed to have exposed adulterated liquor for sale, while an earlier section (19) of the Act empowers Inspectors to enter any licensed premises at any time during business hours, and demand and take any sample of liquors on the premises for the purpose of analysis.

This being the condition of the law as applicable to the sale, &c., of liquors containing a substance which we believe to be infinitely more injurious to health than any ingredient likely to be added by the most unscrupulous "doctorer" of liquor, it is manifest that the law affords no sufficient protection against "fusel oil." It is obvious that no conviction of the ordinary vendor of crude spirits or of beer containing fusel oil could be expected, for how could it be proved that the vendor knew that the liquor was unfit for present consumption or was injurious to health, or, to use the words of the Act "could with reasonable diligence have obtained that knowledge"?

We

(\* See First Appendix (Z I) for a valuable report by Mr. Hamlet on the qualities of these adulterants.

## DRUNKENNESS AS A NATIONAL EVIL.

In a very impressive and instructive article contributed by Cardinal Manning to the *Fortnightly Review* for September, 1886, that distinguished prelate asked this question:—"What is the dominant vice of the United Kingdom"? And he answered it by asking what one vice would supply an answer to each of thirteen given questions. Those questions, unfortunately, are pertinent to a similar inquiry for this Colony; and it seems to us that the answer which his Eminence found to be the only possible one for each of those questions,—viz., intemperance in intoxicating drink—must be the answer to a similar series of questions asked in New South Wales.

"It is no rhetoric, nor exaggeration, nor fanaticism" Cardinal Manning declares, "to affirm that intemperance in intoxicating drink is a vice that stands head and shoulders above all the vices by which we are afflicted; and that comparing the United Kingdom, not only with the wine-growing countries of the south, which are traditionally sober, but with the nations of the north, such as Germany and Scandinavia, which are historically hard drinkers, we are pre-eminent in this scandal and shame, and that intemperance in intoxicating drink may, in sad and sober truth, be called our national vice."

The test questions from which this terrible inference was drawn were these:—

1. Is there any vice in the United Kingdom that slays at least 60,000, or as others believe and affirm, 120,000 every year?
2. Or that lays the seeds of a whole harvest of diseases of the most fatal kind, and renders all other lighter diseases more acute, and perhaps even fatal in the end?
3. Or that causes at the least one-third of all the madness confined in our asylums?
4. Or that prompts directly or indirectly 75 per cent. of all crime?
5. Or that produces an unseen and secret world of all kinds of moral evil, and of personal degradation which no police court ever knows, and no human eye can ever reach?
6. Or that, in the midst of our immense and multiplying wealth produces not poverty, which is honorable, but pauperism which is a degradation to a civilized people?
7. Or that ruins men of every class and condition of life, from the highest to the lowest, men of every degree of culture and of education, of every honorable profession, public officials, military and naval officers and men, railway and household servants, and what is worse than all, that ruins women of every class, from the most rude to the most refined?
8. Or that, above all other evils, is the most potent cause of destruction to the domestic life of all classes?
9. Or that has already wrecked, and is continually wrecking, the homes of our agricultural and factory workmen?
10. Or that has already been found to paralyse the productiveness of our industries in comparison with other countries, especially the United States?

We look upon the Adulteration of Food Act of 1879 as altogether insufficient to furnish a remedy for a mischief which has now grown into very serious dimensions. The Legislature, we venture to think, will have to take a new departure if the mischief is to be effectively dealt with.

What then should be the new remedy for a new condition of things ?

We are fully conscious of the responsibility incurred by us in venturing to propose a scheme for the repression of this growing traffic in poison. We know that our proposals, if acted upon, would most seriously hamper trade, but we consider it to be our duty to propose such remedies as we think suited to the mischief without concerning ourselves overmuch with the effect they may have, for a time, in curtailing or interfering with the wholesale or retail traffic in drink, or in increasing the price of wholesome liquors.

There seems to us to be no effective remedy against the consumption of poisonous beverages but prohibition; we therefore recommend that no spirits imported into this Colony and no home made spirits be allowed to pass into consumption if they are found to contain fusel oil; this would mean practically that all spirits would be arrested on their progress to the consumer's mouth at the bonded warehouse, and that a sample must be taken from each "package" before duty could be paid on it, unless sufficient evidence could be adduced by the importer, or the bonder, that the "packages" had been passed at the port of shipment as free from fusel oil, or were covered by a sufficient certificate of age from the manufacturer. But no previous analysis in bond, or certificate from the distiller, would be sufficient without an exemplary penalty on the vendor. Accordingly we propose that every person who sells spirits containing fusel oil shall incur a heavy penalty, and on the second offence shall forfeit his license, whether that be a spirit merchant's, wholesale, or a publican's or other retail, license.

We admit that these recommendations have a Draconic look about them, and that the first effect of a law which should attempt to give effect to them would be to raise the prices of wholesome spirits all round. But we think, on the other hand, that the ultimate consumer will be the better for any law which compels him to drink wholesome spirits (if he drinks spirits at all), even if he have to pay twice as much as he does now for poisonous or sophisticated spirits.

With respect to Colonial beer, we would recommend similar legislation, and for the same reasons: In the case of Colonial beer we believe that that most pernicious substance (amylic and its kindred alcohols), though present in very small quantities, is as widespread a bane as the fusel oil of the cheap whisky, and the sham brandy. We also believe that, under improved conditions, the brewing processes can be carried on in this Colony as successfully as in any other country. If Colonial beer brewed at high temperature is pernicious, it must be brewed either at artificially lowered temperatures, as we are given to understand is done in many parts of the United States, or on the table-lands. In any case it is wrong to permit the annual consumption of millions of gallons of fusel oil beer.

11. Or, as we are officially informed, render our commercial seamen less trustworthy on board ship ?
12. Or that spreads these accumulating evils throughout the British Empire, and is blighting our fairest Colonies ?
13. Or that has destroyed, and is destroying, the indigenous races wheresoever the British Empire is in contact with them, so that from the hem of its garment there goes out, not the virtue of civilization and of Christianity, but of degradation and of death ?

Your Excellency's Commission in authorising us "to make a diligent and full inquiry into the causes of the excessive use of intoxicating drink by the people of this Colony and the deterioration it has produced in public morality" has laid upon us the obligation of taking a large body of evidence, much of which might be fairly enough regarded as constituting the reply of our own people to Cardinal Manning's questions. For example: The Inspector-General of Police (203), referring to his Report for 1885, says that "it seemed to him an awful thing that 232 cases in one year should occur in which people have met with violent deaths owing to intemperance." It struck him (204) as a grievously large number. Inspector Camplin, speaking from an experience of the Colony extending for about thirty years, declares that the intemperate use of liquor is a primary cause of much of our crime, especially crimes of violence; that robbery from the person in houses of ill-fame is generally traceable to drink; that in many cases the young men who commit outrages on females are incited to the commission of those crimes by drink; that drink incites the larikin to assault Chinamen; and, in short, that three-fourths of our crime is directly attributable to drink. Sir Alfred Stephen (2213), speaking from a judicial experience of crime in this Colony reaching thirty years, and in Tasmania twelve years, gives it as his deliberate opinion, the result of that experience, "that a very large, a preponderating, proportion of crime was directly and indirectly the result of intoxication—in the cases of small crimes, very frequently; but in those of the greater crimes, particularly crimes of violence, almost universally. It is not merely that crime is caused directly by drink, but that it is the cause where the perpetrator has nothing to do with drink, except as the man who takes advantage of it. Drink is frequently the occasion of the crime in this way: that the person robbed or injured is himself drunk, and so affords the opportunity and the temptation to the commission of the crime. Robberies occasionally take place in the parks. For instance: a person is robbed whilst lying drunk; people in that condition are of course an easy prey to the thief. I cannot state one single transaction or state of things existing in the Colony in which there is anything wrong—anything blamable, anything criminal—that takes place, but drink has something to do with it. Cases of indecent exposure of the person, cases of attempted rape, and other offences, are the direct result of drink. Then, as to wife-beating and the various miseries that result from unhappiness in married life: I believe that almost every case of the many—not scores but hundreds—that exist in this town are invariably the result of drink; and in this particular class of cases the horrible results are such as to shock anyone. Not one week of my life elapses but I have some unhappy woman or some unhappy children coming to me with a tale of misery; and I say deliberately, and without any exaggeration, that not a week passes that some tale of distress is not told me—some account of unhappiness, and misery, and privation—the result of drunkenness on the part of a

259—r

husband,

husband, sometimes on the part of the wife, but much more generally on the part of the husband." The drunkenness here referred to was, in the witness's opinion (2214) "almost in every case the result of drinking at public-houses; certainly 95 per cent. of it." The same witness (2219) "believed that drunkenness is very much on the increase. "I believe," said he, "that drunkenness among young men especially is on the increase from private drinking, and especially that the practice of drinking to excess springs from the habit of what is called 'nobblerizing,' and the habit of drinking at irregular intervals. If five or six persons go into a public-house, each of whom requires one drink, No. 1 will treat the other five, and afterwards each of the other five will treat all the rest, so that each man drinks six glasses instead of one glass."

We have no desire to paint a sensational picture of the evils which in this Colony result from an intemperate indulgence in drink. These evils can hardly be exaggerated, but on the other hand it would be manifestly unfair to the colony to deny that there is a tendency to exaggerate the percentage of crimes directly caused by drink. Although the law may hold that drunkenness is no excuse for crime, it cannot be doubted that among the masses it is believed that crimes committed under the influence of drink are less heinous than those perpetrated by persons in a condition of sobriety. It is common enough to hear, by way of palliation of a misdeed, that it was committed by a man in a condition of intoxication; and it is reasonable to suppose that many of those who live criminal lives have a tendency to attribute their downfall to drink rather than to moral depravity. The stories told by them to prison chaplains and to others under whose observation they more immediately fall are liable to be thus coloured and distorted. And the evidence of Canon Rich and the Rev. J. D. Langley suggests that a very large number of prisoners are in the habit of regarding drink as an excuse for their crimes. But when every deduction has been made on this account it cannot be doubted that a very large proportion of crime is due either directly or indirectly to drink, and very few of the witnesses examined by us are disposed to place the percentage caused in this way at a lower figure than 75, for it must be remembered that where crime is committed by persons not in a state of intoxication, the inducing cause is most commonly traceable to habits of intemperance. Persons who acquire habits of intemperate indulgence are often deprived of the power of making a living by legitimate methods, and, in order to obtain the means of satisfying their craving, they have recourse to dishonest practices which eventually lead to a life of confirmed criminality. It will be seen that, from an experience of two years as chaplain of Berrima Gaol, the Rev. J. D. Langley is disposed to believe that 90 per cent. of crimes are due directly or indirectly to drink. Canon Rich states that in his opinion this percentage is too high, but he considers that the proportion is nevertheless very large. The Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol, however, holds that the average of cases in that gaol due to drink is not less than 92 or 93 per cent.; and his information has been derived by examination of some of the long-sentence prisoners, by consulting officers of the gaol who speak from their personal knowledge of the prisoners, and from what the prisoner's relatives say when they visit the gaol; but perhaps one of the most striking illustrations of the concurrence of drunkenness with criminal habits is to be found in a table which was prepared for Dr. Maurice O'Connor, the visiting surgeon of Darlinghurst Gaol (minutes of evidence, page 158). Taking the totals for six and a half years we there find that out of 34,266 prisoners not less than 5,686 were actually  
under

under medical treatment from diseases caused by drink. It is submitted that if one sixth of the whole number were in such a condition as to require medical treatment it may legitimately be inferred that among the rest the proportion of those who have been in the habit of exceeding, but not to the point of producing actual disease, must be very large indeed.

It is hardly necessary, however, to recapitulate the evidence, for among the witnesses who have been examined there is hardly any dissent from the proposition, that not less than three-fourths (and in the opinion of the majority a far larger proportion) of existing crime is due to excessive habits of drinking. And in considering the conditions of this Colony we might naturally expect that an apparently larger percentage of crime due to this source would be found in a vigorous young Colony than in Great Britain. For it must be remembered that many of the temptations to crime which exist in England, arising from unavoidable misfortune and want, are hardly known in a country where any able-bodied man is able to make a living if he will work for it. We fear, therefore, that there are no special circumstances to mitigate our estimate of the crime attributable to drunkenness, and that we must conclude that the effect of it in producing crime is not less in New South Wales than it is stated to be in England by Cardinal Manning.

It remains for us to point out that the class of crimes arising from drink is a very large one, and includes most of the offences with which courts of justice are commonly called upon to deal. Small assaults and petty larcenies are nearly as much attributed to drink as more serious crimes, while it is admitted that a large proportion of malicious injuries, manslaughter, murder, and rape—particularly of the latter—are committed under the direct influence of drink. In the case of the minor crimes, such as theft and robbery, it is probable that the temptation is very frequently to be found in the desire to obtain means for satisfying the appetite for alcohol; but the more serious crimes have often been committed by persons not included in what are commonly called the criminal classes as well as by those who are generally regarded as belonging to them. In this connection crimes of violence deserve especial mention, and, in particular, rape and indecent assaults upon women, while in one case, quoted by Canon Rich, a man apparently respectable and well-educated incurred a sentence of two years' imprisonment for a robbery which appeared to be the result of a drunken spree. It may be added that persons who drink to excess are not only actively, but also passively instrumental, in causing crime, and that a large number of robberies from the person are committed upon intoxicated people. It is not, of course, contended that these persons can be regarded as responsible for the crimes of which they are the objects, but it is evident that they provide a temptation to crime which it may be worth while for the State to take into consideration.

A class must be noticed which appears to be increasingly given to drinking habits, and which presents much difficulty. From the evidence generally it may be gathered that the drinking habits of the larrikin class are becoming far greater than they used to be; and it is to be feared that those who belong to it are most of all liable to commit crimes when in an intoxicated condition. Their case seems, too often, to be little short of hopeless, and their vicious habits to be so confirmed as to leave little hope of reformation. They are almost all of them natives of the Colony, but the class seems to be confined almost wholly to Sydney. The existence of it,  
however,

however, points to another evil which is consequent upon the prevalence of drinking habits in this colony. We allude to the condition of the children of intemperate persons. It is obvious that these brought up not only without any supervision by their parents but with a bad example always before them can have very little chance of growing up to be respectable citizens. Moreover, there can be no doubt that the largest part of the poverty and squalor which exist in certain parts of Sydney are directly traceable to the squandering of money upon drink or the effect of drink in depriving those who give way to it of the power of keeping their situations or of obtaining fresh employment. The children of parents who have reduced themselves to these conditions are often compelled to shift for themselves as best they can, and to associate with the worst kind of companions. It is probable that the training of many of the worst sort of larrikins has been of this kind, and that drunken parents are the natural cause of drunken and criminal children. It is not pretended that the whole of the dangerous larrikin class is bred under these conditions. The origin of that class is of course foreign to this inquiry; but it is so far pertinent in that it cannot be doubted that some of the worst members of it are recruited from among the children of drunken parents.

The burden which is thus cast upon the tax-paying public from this source must not be ignored; for it is an obvious justification of legislation that, in addition to promoting the moral welfare, it is calculated to reduce the weight of taxation which falls upon the people. In this regard the evidence of Mr. Vale, secretary to the "Victorian Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic," is worthy of attention. Mr. Vale says, "In regard to the effect of drink in producing poverty, I may say that the Superintendent of our Immigrants' Home has stated that nearly all the cases which were before him are cases of poverty originating in intemperance. Mr. Guillaume, the Superintendent of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools Department, has stated that at least 90 per cent. of the children left to the charge of the State are the children of intemperate parents. In fact, 90 per cent. seems to be the favourite calculation. Roughly speaking, it means nearly all." It is thus obvious that the expenditure of the State upon the children of drunken parents must be very considerable, and, if the testimony quoted may be relied upon, it could be reduced within very narrow limits if anything could be done to materially diminish intoxication.

As is only too well known, the evil of drunkenness is not confined to men, but the evidence taken by the Commission to ascertain whether female intemperance was increasing or diminishing is far from satisfactory. Some witnesses thought they observed a decided increase, while others considered that there is no more intemperance among women, according to population, than there was before the Licensing Act was passed, but that the amount might be put down as stationary.

We are indebted to the Government Statistician for the following table, which, as will be seen, covers the decennial period 1876-1886, and from which it will be manifest that the percentage of arrests of males and females to the total population of the Colony has varied only to the extent of a small fraction between the first and last year of that period. It was 2·67 in 1876, and is 2·69 in 1886; but the percentage of arrests of women was, in 1876, 1·31 of the total female population, while in 1886 it fell to 1·01. The 4,431 arrests of women for drunkenness and drunken

offences

offences in 1886, representing as it does nearly one-sixth of the whole number of arrests for that year for those causes, and although a large number of those arrests stand for the same individuals, female drunkards being arrested much oftener than males, discloses nevertheless a terribly widespread evil, and the state of domestic misery, squalor, and degradation which these figures mean can hardly be exaggerated. They tell their own story, and no one can mistake their meaning :—

ARRESTS of women for drunkenness during the decennial period 1876-1886.

Year.	Total arrests.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of total arrests to whole population.	Percentage of males arrested to total male population.	Percentage of females arrested to total female population.
1876 ... ..	16,171	12,546	3,625	2.37	3.82	1.31
1877 ... ..	16,696	12,726	3,970	2.65	3.72	1.38
1878 ... ..	17,224	13,166	4,108	2.61	3.67	1.37
1879 ... ..	17,715	13,574	4,141	2.56	3.61	1.31
1880 ... ..	18,777	14,801	3,976	2.58	3.72	1.21
1881 ... ..	22,560	18,200	4,360	2.96	4.36	1.26
1882 ... ..	21,393	17,574	3,819	2.69	4.03	1.06
1883 ... ..	23,178	19,244	3,934	2.77	4.21	1.04
1884 ... ..	24,438	20,261	4,177	2.77	4.19	1.04
1885 ... ..	26,291	21,944	4,347	2.82	4.29	1.03
1886 ... ..	26,310	21,879	4,431	2.69	4.06	1.01

It is perhaps hardly necessary to go through the questions suggested by Cardinal Manning in detail. Unfortunately the consequences of drink which are stated in them will be found from statements scattered all through the evidence to be as prevalent in this country, and more particularly in the metropolis, as they are in Great Britain. It cannot be contested that excessive drinking carries with vice and immorality domestic discord, misery, want, and crime. A class of cases which have formed the subject of judicial comment is constantly being exhibited in our Divorce Court, where drink has been the direct agent in the breaking-up of homes; they will be referred to when we come to deal with the relative merits of the gaol and reformatory treatment of confirmed drunkards. The present observations may be concluded by a few remarks upon the evidence which has been brought before the Commission with regard to drink as a cause of lunacy.

There can be no doubt that in a large number of cases lunacy has been due to habits of excessive drinking; but a full consideration of the evidence adduced leads to the belief that the popular estimate of drink as a factor in lunacy is far higher than the facts would warrant. The majority of witnesses appear to be inclined to hold that lunacy arising from this cause does not amount to a greater proportion at most than 15 per cent. of the cases which have come before them in lunatic asylums, and even this figure is not reached except after allowance and correction by some of the most important witnesses. Thus we have Dr. Manning, to whose evidence



evidence we are disposed to attribute great weight, telling us that the figures given in a return prepared on the 15th May, 1884, by an order of the Legislative Assembly, represent about the proportion of inmates who are permanently in the asylums though they do not by any means present a fair proportion of the cases admitted which are due to drink. The figures given are 137 patients out of 2,450 or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Sir Alfred Stephen, it may be remarked, regards this proportion as very striking. Dr. Manning further states that the admissions during ten years from the 1st January, 1869, to the 31st December, 1878, which were due to drink amounted to upwards of 8 per cent., and for the next five years—1880–1884—to 11 per cent. Quoting Dr. Herbert Major, Medical Superintendent of the largest asylum in Yorkshire, he tells us that the average amounts to 13 or 14 per cent. Dr. Manning admits, however, that a very large proportion of temporary insanity is due to drink, but this form of insanity is curable by abstinence and a proper diet. A very large number of cases are stopped in the Reception House. “During 1885 there were 362 cases remanded from the Police Court—211 recovered in the Reception House; 140 were sent to the Asylum; 4 died; and 7 remained at the end of the year. Of the 211 who recovered in the Reception House, I am quite sure that three-fourths were due to drink. In the up-country gaols in the same year 413 were received under remand for medical treatment because they had shown to the police signs of temporary insanity—125 were sent to hospitals; 242 were discharged as sane in due course, and I have every reason to think that fully three-fourths of these latter cases were due to drink;” but of these it must be borne in mind that a large number were repeating instances in both cases. The general conclusion to be derived from the evidence of this witness would appear to be that the excessive use of alcohol has the effect, if continued, of altering the tissue of the brain, but that it more readily affects the tissues of the liver and kidneys; and, taking other testimony into account, it would seem that in healthy subjects death is more likely to result than insanity. The figures, however, obtained in this Colony do not accurately indicate the percentage of lunacy, because admission to our asylums is less easy than in England, and, making due allowance on this account, and taking into consideration the general experience derived from observations upon the excessive use of alcohol, we may fairly conclude that drunkenness is responsible for something like 11 or 12 per cent. of the cases of lunacy admitted to our asylums.

The opinions of other medical witnesses do not differ greatly from that expressed by Dr. Manning. We must, however, except those of Mr. Fowler, Superintendent of the Reception House for the Insane, at Darlinghurst, and Dr. Tucker. Mr. Fowler says, speaking from an experience of twenty-four years, that three cases of insanity out of five are due to excessive drinking. He speaks only of those who pass through his hands, but is of opinion that many cases of *delirium tremens* end in confirmed lunacy; and Dr. Tucker tells us that after visiting between 500 and 600 asylums in other parts of the world, and being supplied by their Superintendents with returns showing the causes or supposed causes of insanity, he would say, speaking from memory, that at least 80 per cent. of these institutions return the largest number of cases as having been produced by drink. In one of his answers (5027) he says, “My opinion coincides with that of Dr. Wilkins of San Francisco, who, fourteen or fifteen years ago was employed by his Government to visit lunatic asylums; in his work he says that one-half of the insanity, and probably more, is caused by intemperance.” (See also *First Appendix, L.*)

On

On the other hand, Dr. Maclaurin and Dr. Mackellar do not consider that any considerable number of permanent cases of lunacy are attributable to drink. Dr. Maclaurin seems to consider that the tendency to drink on the part of persons who subsequently become lunatics is a phase of the complaint, and Dr. Mackellar remarks (4748) "I do not regard drunkenness as by any means a potent cause of lunacy; but I think that large numbers of people become drunkards at the onset of insanity; that is to say drunkenness is one of the very early symptoms of insanity, precisely as other excesses are frequently early symptoms observed before the question of insanity arises. I am perfectly convinced (4749) that the commonly accepted idea that drunkenness is a cause of insanity is quite fallacious, that is, the idea that it is a potent cause of insanity." It must be obvious that if a tendency to drunkenness is to be regarded as an early symptom of insanity the figures given by Mr. Fowler and Dr. Tucker may require considerable correction; but, allowing for this, we conclude, as stated, that the evidence given upon the question, points to a proportion of lunacy due to drink that approaches 12 per cent. It may be gathered generally that this proportion would be materially reduced by an improvement in the quality of the liquor which is generally supplied; but even after such a reduction the figures must suggest the existence of an evil arising from excessive drinking which is deserving of serious consideration if only because it is only one of several to which allusion has been made. In concluding our remarks upon this part of the subject we would add that there is another aspect of excessive drinking which is of the gravest kind. Statistics perhaps can hardly be collected to show the effect of drunkenness in reducing the average term of life. It may not be possible to discover how many lives have been shortened, or by how many years, through excessive indulgence in alcohol; but the whole of the medical evidence points to a deterioration in vital organs from this cause, and there can be no doubt that a large proportion of the population die prematurely from excessive drinking, not immediately only, but in consequence of constitutions deteriorated and debilitated, by drink. Though this consideration must be of less importance than that of the effect of drink in producing widespread misery and degradation among the living, it must be taken into serious account as indicating a loss to the country which we trust may not be wholly unavoidable. And, apart from the value of individual lives thus shortened or destroyed, there is the direct burden upon the country of supporting the surviving dependants.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES: (1) PENAL—(2) REMEDIAL—  
(3) RESTRICTIVE.

The methods which have been adopted to check the evil of drunkenness may be divided, roughly, into two kinds. We propose to consider them in their chronological order as adopted among English speaking people. The first plan devised was to treat drunkenness as a crime and to punish the drunkard as a criminal; the second method has been to restrict, as far as has been hitherto possible, the temptations to drink and the facilities for obtaining liquor at all times and in all places. In some countries restriction has been carried to the point of actual prohibition. In the one case it has been sought to deter the drunkard from over-indulgence by punishing drunkenness by fine or imprisonment, and by treating it as a crime in any person to be drunk in a public place even though his drunkenness should not be associated

associated with any other wrong-doing. In the other, persons engaging in the business of selling liquor have been compelled by the law to obtain licenses for that purpose, and to conform to certain regulations as to the days and hours during which the sale of liquor may be carried on; and the law has made it discretionary with particular persons or bodies to refuse licenses if in their judgment it would be against the public interest to grant them; the number of houses at which liquor may be sold has been limited; and in certain cases an absolute or limited veto has been placed in the hands of the ratepayers or residents of determinate areas. These endeavours on the part of the Legislature to limit the traffic in liquor will be further dealt with when we come to discuss the question of Local Option. At present we shall briefly consider the first or punitive method of repression.

The system of repression by direct punishment of the drunkard has been tried since the year 1604;\* but the regulation of the traffic in drink dates from a much earlier time; and it is perhaps not too much to say that all efforts of the law to check drunkenness by treating it as a crime have ended in complete failure. We have examined a large number of witnesses as to the effects of gaol treatment in this Colony, and cannot find that in a single instance any witness has spoken favourably of it. The plan at present followed is to inflict a fine for drunkenness, and in default of payment to send the drunkard to prison for such a period, within prescribed limits, as the discretion of the magistrate may suggest. "The drunkards," says Sir Alfred Stephen, "come up to the police-courts in batches, and are sent away as a matter of course. I think that the system of fining for drunkenness, as I have seen it myself in practice at police-offices here, more than once, is simply a farce: A man is found beastly drunk by a constable; next morning he is fined so much, or in default so many hours, or so many days; I do not know whether he pays the fine or not; it is folly!" The evidence of the stipendiary magistrates, of Mr. Maclean, Comptroller-General of Prisons, of Mr. Read, Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol, of the medical and clerical witnesses, and of representatives of the working classes, is all to the same effect. They unanimously condemn the present system of short terms of imprisonment. Their testimony may be summed up in the words of Mr. Addison, S.M.: "It is one ceaseless round of punishment; it is simply filling the gaols every week without the slightest amelioration." Mr. Read says, "The gaol is simply a hospital for them [drunkards]—a means of prolonging their lives \* \* \* \* \* The gaol is like a club for them; they are brought out of the Domain, or perhaps from lying in the gutter. In the course of the day or two which they spend in gaol they are cured and cleansed; otherwise they would not live long. I have had one woman committed between 200 and 300 times for drunkenness." It may be replied to statements of this kind that prisons are made too comfortable for drunkards, and that they ought to be compelled to work; but it must be remembered that, under our present system of short terms of imprisonment, a man who has been indulging in drink to such excess as to bring himself under the notice of the police is frequently not in a condition to perform [any labour. This will be more evident from a reference to the return prepared by Mr. Read (3550), by which it appears that out of 5,869 convictions only five persons were sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding seven days. The evidence shows that the only effect of the present system of gaol treatment is to produce a recovery from the condition of prostration brought about by

excesses

---

\* It is a curious fact that the monarch to whom we owe the first penal Act against drunkenness was himself what would now be called an "habitual drunkard," and that his Court was much frequented by courtiers of both sexes having the same predilections as the King.

excesses, and that from the moment of, or very shortly after, his discharge, the drunkard has no other intention than to return to his vicious habits. As soon as he is again in a position to earn a little money, that money is spent upon drink, and with the drink comes a return of that condition which brings him again before the magistrate. He goes back to gaol and comes out only to get drunk again. The opinions and experience of more than forty witnesses may be said to support this view directly or indirectly, and we cannot express too strongly our opinion that gaol treatment, in its present form, is utterly powerless—either as a remedy or as a deterrent. As a deterrent it has been shown to be wholly useless in appealing to a floating population of perhaps more than 3,000 habitual drunkards in the metropolitan district alone, for these do not belong to the class which is influenced by one of the most dreaded consequences of imprisonment. They are lost to all sense of shame, and have sunk so low that they regard a few days spent in gaol as a convenient means of recovering from a fit of drunkenness rather than as a punishment for indulging in it.

It need hardly be said that we regard this state of things with the gravest misgivings, and are driven to the conclusion that some material change in the law ought to be made without any delay. It is not probable that any alteration of existing methods in the direction of severer punishments would be sufficient to meet the case. What is wanted is a detention which should be sufficiently prolonged to enable those for whom reform is still possible to break completely away from their habits of continual excess; and it is not believed that this result could be secured by committing habitual drunkards to ordinary gaols for long periods. There are several considerations which lead us to think that such a course would have very unfortunate results. In the first place, it does not seem right that persons imprisoned for drunkenness should be imprisoned in places where they would be liable to consort with ordinary criminals. Putting aside the fact that crime is to some extent contagious, the surroundings in the ordinary gaol are not of the kind which would cultivate that spirit of self-restraint to which alone we can look to effect a permanent cure. Moreover, it may be doubted whether in classing the drunkard with those who have been found guilty of actual crime we are not putting him in a position which must render reform exceptionally difficult. Whatever may be the moral guilt of drunkenness, we know that it is not regarded by the public at large as implying the same disgrace as larceny or embezzlement; and in casting an equal stigma of imprisonment upon the drunkard, we should be throwing difficulties in the way of his leading a better life after liberation. Some proportion also must be observed between different degrees of turpitude, and if persons guilty of drunkenness are to receive the same punishment as those convicted of crimes, it is difficult to see how we can mark the distinction which undoubtedly exists between the drunkard and the criminal. And if a man should, for a particular offence, be sentenced to two or three months in gaol, how shall we deal with him upon a repetition of the offence? Gaols do not reform drunkards, because the necessary machinery does not exist in them for treating drunkards with a view to reformation; and gaol treatment can never be an adequate deterrent, because the punishment of imprisonment cannot, without violating our sense of justice, be allotted for repeated acts of drunkenness on the same principle as in the case of ordinary offences.

And here it may be asked whether we are well advised in regarding drunkenness as a crime at all. Sir Alfred Stephen says, "Either it is a crime or not. If punishable it is punishable because of the dangers to which the State is exposed by

drunkenness; otherwise why should I not get drunk if my character was not anything to me?—but drunkenness is a crime in my opinion because of its inevitable tendency to wickedness.” But many things have similar tendencies, and are not treated as being therefore criminal. All excess has a greater or less tendency to result in wickedness, but excess in drink is the only one which the law punishes. However, we do not desire to discuss the abstract principle. We would rather have regard to the practical aspect of the matter and ask whether the present unfortunate conditions are not to some extent due to a mistaken view taken at the outset. Our laws have started with the assumption that drunkenness is a crime, and have treated it accordingly; and now, after many years of experience, we find that our efforts at repression have failed in the most disastrous manner. We have not succeeded in producing any amelioration in the habits of the habitual drunkard, and our gaol treatment, though it has admittedly been instrumental in prolonging the drunkard’s life, has yet done nothing to help or to induce him to reform. Another method now remains to be tried. We may cease to regard the habitual drunkard as a mere criminal to be punished by fine and imprisonment, and inquire whether something may not be accomplished by treating him as one who suffers from a disease which is, to some extent, analogous to temporary or intermittent derangement of mind.

We have been driven to the conclusion that the gaol treatment of drunkards has ended in conspicuous failure, and that any amelioration of present conditions is only to be attained by the adoption of a radically different method. The opinions of a great many witnesses have been sought upon the probable efficacy of reformatory institutions, and it may be said that there is an unanimous expression of opinion favourable to them. The method we propose is that persons convicted of habitual intoxication should be separated from those undergoing sentence for crimes, and that they should be sent to asylums or reformatories specially designed for the treatment of inebriates. The case of those found guilty of crimes in connection with drunkenness must of course receive special consideration; but it does not appear to present any grave difficulty. We proceed, however, to deal first with those whose case is one of habitual drunkenness only. From the evidence before us we are led to believe that the chief requisite for these persons is a prolonged seclusion in an institution specially adapted to meet their case. Dr. Manning says (4057) “More good, however, could be done for these people in inebriate asylums, because they could be detained a longer time. It is necessary to talk to and advise them; to feed them in the manner I have suggested, and to restore their health; and they come out after a residence of one, two, or three months, certainly more fitted to face the world. But in the reception-house or the gaol, where they are treated only for a matter of a fortnight or ten days at the longest, there is no good done, except temporarily and by saving life and reason.” The opinions of other experts also appear to be in harmony with the view of Dr. Manning. We would therefore recommend the establishment of “Inebriate Asylums” wholly distinct from those designed for ordinary lunatics, and that habitual drunkards should no longer be sent to the ordinary gaols. Power should be given to magistrates to commit such drunkards to these institutions for periods varying from (say) three months up to eighteen months, or two years, according to the number of previous convictions recorded against them or the gravity of the case in other respects. These asylums should be made as far as possible self-supporting, and the labour of the inmates should be utilized for that purpose. The evidence  
before

before us goes to show that the labour of persons who would be unable to work at first would, in most cases, be available after a short period of treatment. Dr. Manning, speaking of a case of this kind, says, "After a week or about ten days he would recover his health, so that during the remainder of his stay—which in my opinion should not be a short one—he would be employed to a great extent in earning his own living, and reducing the expense of the institution. I think, as a rule, it would be very unwise to commit people for a shorter period than three months. I should very much prefer six months to deal with these cases, and during five months of that period a large majority would be able to work." (4058) "You think that the State might go so far as to punish the habitual drunkard by committing him to six months seclusion? Decidedly. Because, in addition to punishing him, you are improving his health, and giving him a chance to do well in the world. The sentence which deprives him of his liberty is also doing him a great good by giving him a chance of reformation, and putting him in a condition of health to enable him to do so." A reference to the evidence on the subject of Gaol Treatment will show that the witnesses have in every instance expressed opinions which agree substantially with those of Dr. Manning. Some of them, it is true, observe that it is necessary that we should not be too sanguine about the results of the course recommended; but all concur in the belief that marked good would result from the establishment of institutions based upon the lines indicated, and if, as remarked by one witness, only one third of the cases treated were reclaimed, the resulting advantage would not only be very great, but a marked diminution would be effected in the general cost of the system. Repeating our recommendation then, we think that two or more stipendiary magistrates in the metropolitan district, and two magistrates in the country districts, one being a police magistrate, should be empowered to commit habitual drunkards to Inebriate Asylums, for such periods of not less than three months, or more than two years, as they might think advisable; that it should be competent to the inebriate or his friends to apply at intervals of not less than three months for release; and that if upon a consideration of, and due inquiry into, the case, the Superintendent and two duly qualified medical men should be of opinion that he had become permanently reformed, the inebriate should be released with or without conditions. But we are strongly of opinion that the system should be extended to meet cases other than those which come before the Police Courts in the ordinary way. There is a large class of persons whose habits of intoxication are a misery to themselves and their relations and friends, but whose excesses do not bring them—except in the last stage of their career—before the public. Many of these bring degradation upon themselves and their families from an insane and irresistible craving for drink. Many cases which come before the Divorce Courts are of this kind. Men who have acquired the habit of drink break away from their homes and leave their wives and families to support themselves or to sink into destitution; and too often, if the deserted wife is successful in supporting herself, the husband returns only to force her to purchase a period of quiet by the sacrifice of her savings. Very often these people are merely drunkards, but drunkards who could be reclaimed were it possible to place them under restraint. Under existing conditions, however, there is no resource but the Divorce Court, or an application perhaps under the Deserted Wives Act, and, in neither case, does the remedy touch the true seat of the mischief. There are also large numbers of persons whose friends are obliged to  
contemplate

contemplate helplessly their downward course. They are quite unable to resist their craving for drink, but are kept from falling into the hands of the police, and yet nothing can be done to reform or restrain them.

It has been remarked that a vast amount of poverty is due to drink; and that the largest proportion of crime is committed under its influence. We believe that much of the evil so arising would be preventible if proper means were taken to enable the friends of habitual drunkards, or the victims themselves, to procure or submit to, proper restraint. It is, indeed, probable that many of the latter would voluntarily submit to seclusion for a fixed period with a view to treatment; and this system, which has been tried in England and in America, has been found to yield satisfactory results. We, however, desire to go much farther, and would recommend that habitual drunkards, on proper proof being given of their condition, should be committed to inebriate asylums on the application of their friends, in a manner similar to that which now obtains in the case of lunatics. In answer to the question whether he would approve of such a system, Dr. Maclaurin says, "I have always looked on that as a thing which is absolutely necessary for the protection of these people. Take the case of a man or woman, the father or mother of a family, who for some reason or other gives way altogether and becomes a grovelling drunkard; we know in many cases it has come on acutely, and we know that in all likelihood, if he or she were put under restraint, a very great improvement and possibly permanent cure might result; as the law now exists it is quite impossible to do it; you have no means whatever of doing it, unless you chose to swear that such a person is insane. I think such an institution would be exceedingly beneficial, and in fact should be established without any delay."

The class last mentioned has been noticed before that class who combine crime, more or less serious, with a state of intoxication; and it is evident that if the system which we recommend be introduced, there will be different classes of persons for whom different provision would have to be made. For the last-mentioned class, indeed, it would seem that some special kind of reformatory would have to be provided unless it be considered sufficient for the present that a term of imprisonment should be inflicted for the criminal act, and a period of treatment in an asylum be ordered for the purpose of dealing with that condition of drunkenness with which the crime was combined. It may be questioned whether a practice of treating persons guilty of crime under the influence of drink as lunatics might not give rise to the idea that in the contemplation of the law the drunkard is not responsible for his actions. It is therefore obviously desirable to distinguish simple drunkenness however habitual from drunkenness associated with crime, in such a way as to indicate that, in endeavouring to cure the drunkard, the State has no intention of departing from the principle that drunkenness is not an excuse for crime. The danger attending departure from that principle is too obvious to require illustration. We do not, therefore, recommend that drunkards who may associate criminal acts with intoxication should be in any way relieved of any liability under the present law; but that there should be superadded to such liability (particularly in the case of persons committing offences punishable by short terms of imprisonment) a period to be undergone in the reformatory asylum. It is further suggested that it should be discretionary with the magistrates to say whether the imprisonment should precede or follow the period of treatment, the decision to depend upon the condition of the offender in each case.

It

It will now become evident that at least two kinds of asylum will be necessary if the system recommended is to be carried out. It is hardly likely that persons addicted to drink will voluntarily submit themselves to confinement, or that their friends, in the majority of cases, will take action to place them under restraint, if the institution to which they are to be consigned is to be common to voluntary cases and to persons confined by order of the magistrates, and some of whom have been found guilty of crimes. Neither are existing lunatic asylums adapted for the treatment of the former class, the evidence of witnesses pointing to the conclusion that it is almost as inexpedient that inebriates should mix with lunatics as with criminals. Among the classes, moreover, who would be placed in confinement by their own consent or the desire of their friends, there would be a considerable percentage who would be in a position to pay for their own cost and for extra comfort. These persons, therefore (who may be described as voluntary patients, to distinguish them from the class committed by the magistrates), would be placed in two divisions—those, namely, who would pay for their own cost, and those who would be maintained at the cost of the State, and the labour of the latter might be utilised to reduce the expense of their maintenance as far as possible. We, therefore, recommend the establishment of an institution, based somewhat on the lines of existing asylums, for the treatment of these voluntary patients, to which admission should be obtained upon the consent of the inebriate, or at the desire of his immediate relatives, upon sufficient medical certificates, with the provision for release before mentioned.

The other or quasi-criminal class would probably be best dealt with according to the method described by Mr. Read (see answers to questions, 3474—3487), namely, a mixed penitentiary and inebriate asylum. Mr. Read recommends that after twelve, fifteen, or twenty convictions for drunkenness within a year, the offender should go to a penitentiary under sentence of perhaps eighteen months, with a provision that the Government should, upon the recommendation of the authorities, pass him over to the inebriate asylum. "I would," he says, "make the position at the inebriate asylum something that a man or woman would try to work into from the other place; although they would both be costly places the general effect upon the community would be a monetary advantage," and he thinks that both places combined would have a deterrent effect. We are not prepared to go with Mr. Read so far as to require twelve, fifteen, or twenty convictions before sentencing habitual offenders to a term in the establishment described. We think that, as previously stated, a far less number of convictions would be sufficient to justify commitment. In some cases two or three months in the inebriate asylum alone might be found to work as a deterrent; and only upon a certain number of repeated convictions after release should we advocate the longer term suggested by Mr. Read.

In both classes of asylums the treatment must be curative; but, whether in voluntary or in quasi-criminal cases, it is believed that prolonged confinement would act not only as a remedy, but as a deterrent from future excesses.

It may be objected that the change will entail a heavy expense, and it must be conceded that the outlay will of necessity be considerable. Upon the question of expense we applied to the best authority within our reach—Dr. Manning—and his estimate



estimate for inmates for the indigent class is about £27 per head annually. (*See First Appendix, I.*) In his letter communicating that estimate, Dr. Manning points out that it depends very greatly on—

- “1st. The number of inmates, since the staff officers required would serve almost as well for 200 as for 50, the only addition required for the former number being a certain extra number of warders.
- “2nd. The position chosen for the institution and the provision in the shape of fences, &c., to prevent escape. If an island is selected the number of warders will, of course, be less than on the main land, and if the fences are difficult to climb the number required will be less than if the grounds are open and easily left.
- “3rd. The accessibility or otherwise to contractors for provisions, &c. If near a large town, so that there will be competition for the supply, and no large cost in delivery, the cost under this head will be decidedly less than if in an inaccessible situation.”

With corrections and allowances under the above heads, Dr. Manning estimates the cost per head at £27.\* This estimate, he states, is for the indigent or pauper class, who, he supposes, will be supported entirely by the Government, and is a liberal one, especially for provisions, medical comforts, &c.; he also states that he has made no allowance for the labour of the inmates, but presumes that a fair proportion will be employed on the farm in raising vegetables and farm produce for consumption, and in keeping the buildings clean and in good repair, some perhaps in erecting new buildings. But in addition to the cost of buildings, and of the staff of superintendents and subordinate officials, it must be admitted, we think, that the State will be to a large extent responsible for the maintenance of the families of those whom it may be necessary to confine for long periods. This obligation must, however, be discounted by the fact that many of these latter already fall directly or indirectly as a burden upon the community. Those who should be the bread-winners of their families contribute but little to their support, and nothing when in gaol, and the added burden to the State would probably be less than might be supposed. But when all the probable cost of the change has been admitted, and it must be allowed that in any case it will be heavy, we are impressed with the fact that as the State derives an enormous revenue from the liquor traffic, viz., for Customs, £823,076, for Excise in beer, £124,867, and for retail and wholesale licenses, £105,630, a certain responsibility rests upon it to see that the traffic is carried on with the minimum of evil to those who contribute so much to the Public Treasury. Out of the large amount (more than a million sterling) derived by the State, directly and indirectly, from the consumption of alcohol, it is believed that something may well be given to diminish the evil effect of it. And beyond this consideration another remains. If there be any truth in our premises or soundness in our conclusions, we are recommending a system which must have a tendency to diminish the evils of habitual drunkenness year by year, to lessen the numbers of those who at present fill our gaols, to save lives that now are prematurely cut off, and to increase alike the social, moral, and material welfare of our people.

Before

---

\* The average yearly cost of a prisoner is £15, for guarding and rations. (See evidence of the Comptroller-General of Prisons, Minutes of Evidence, p. 145; also, First Appendix F.)

Before leaving this subject we would draw attention to the extraordinary unanimity of the witnesses selected to represent the artisan classes in condemning the gaol treatment of drunkenness, and demanding, as a substitute for it, the reformatory treatment here recommended. It seemed no objection to those witnesses that perhaps some of their own class, nay even that themselves, might be deprived by that treatment of their personal liberty for a possible period of a year or eighteen months; neither did it appear to the most thoughtful among them that the hardship which by reason of a husband's or wife's detention might be suffered by his or her family, ought to be considered as an insuperable objection, in view of the reformation of the patient by means of the curative treatment which can only be properly carried out during a protracted detention. We are bound to confess that this unanimity took us by surprise, for we expected that the objections above indicated would have been held very strongly by these witnesses. Instead of that being the case, the "Inebriate Asylum" appears to have been accepted by them almost with enthusiasm. On the other hand we cannot conceal from ourselves that there is absolutely no precedent in Europe, America, or the Colonies for the proposed system of committal to asylums instead of to gaols. The Habitual Drunkards Act of England provides merely for voluntary seclusion; and perhaps that is the principal reason why it is of so little practical value in reducing the evil of drunkenness. All other reformatory systems of which we have been able to learn any particulars, have been either comparative failures, or have a very limited remedial effect; and none of them, as far as we know, provide the unthrifty or the indigent classes with a means of recovering their self-respect, or their value to the community of which they happen to be members, by compulsory seclusion. The absence of any exemplar of the kind of drunkards' reformatory which we recommend, necessarily deepens the feeling of responsibility with which we make the recommendation. But the case of our drunkards is, and must always be, so grave that no scheme of reformation ought to be discarded, because no similar scheme has been brought into successful operation elsewhere.

A few words remain to be said on another aspect of this question. It may be claimed by those who demand the immediate introduction of the Permissive Prohibition System, and by those who would place the Colony under a Maine Liquor Law, that under their method, there will be no room for inebriate asylums. There could be no greater delusion. No repression of the evil of drunkenness, whether by the play of Local Option, or by absolute legislative prohibition, can relieve a community like ours of its large contingent of drunkards. We believe that legislation, political organizations, and the temperance missionary can do much to mitigate the evils of drunkenness, but they cannot, at least within any reasonable time, relieve us of our formidable quota of inebriates, or of the obligations imposed on the state by their existence.

We now come to the consideration of the last method of repression, which we will here treat as falling under the Restrictive Class.

It was to be expected that a subject on which the opinions of intelligent men, both in public and private life, are in such pronounced discord as they undoubtedly are on the question of "Local Option," would also divide the opinions of the many thoughtful and influential witnesses whose views upon this most important but embarrassing question have been elicited during the Inquiry. Accordingly we find that a large number of witnesses, while admitting that the instalment of "Local Option" embodied in the present law has had

effects

effects more or less beneficial in preventing the increase of public-houses, are opposed to the extension of the principle; some absolutely and without reservation, others, unless compensation is provided for houses of which the licenses should not be renewed; others, again, and among them the Inspector-General of Police, while in favour of the general principle, think that an extension of it would not induce people to take the trouble of voting. On the other hand, Sir Alfred Stephen is in favour of applying the principle of Local Option to determine the number of houses in each licensing district by a popular vote, and also for the purpose of reducing the number of unnecessary houses by abolishing, without compensation, those in which breaches of the law had been committed. The Stipendiary Magistrates are much divided in their views of the question. (*See Epitome of the Evidence on Local Option.*) The Comptroller-General of Prisons prefers fixing a high standard of house to the operation of Local Option, and the Inspector-General of the Insane favours the law as it now stands, if the franchise were extended. Bishop Barry is in favour of Local Option and would extend the franchise to the Parliamentary electors, but holds that if the system is extended to renewals, compensation must be provided, which might be furnished partly from a local fund and partly from the Consolidated Revenue. He further thinks that a certain number of years' notice before putting the extended system into force would mitigate the hardship to the licensee, though possibly not to the owner, of premises of which the license should not be renewed. The Rev. R. Sellors and Dr. Jefferis are both in favour of an extension of the principle, and would give a few years' notice rather than compensation. Mr. Shearston also is in favour of full Local Option. And, provided compensation be given for closed houses, both Mr. Thompson (late President of the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers' Association), and Mr. Watson, of the "Paragon Hotel," are in favour of Local Option, and the former, of an extension of the franchise. But another witness, and one whose opinion on this subject is entitled to very great weight—Sir John Robertson—while expressing himself distinctly in favour of the principle of Local Option, thinks that the people take but very little interest in it, and that therefore nothing would be gained by extending the franchise to the Parliamentary electors. The two representatives of the Local Option League expressed the opinions which are tolerably familiar to the public, and seemed to agree in thinking that the form of Local Option provided by the Queensland Act would meet the requirements of the various temperance organizations. The representatives of the artisan classes were almost unanimous in their endorsement of Local Option, probably because it appeared to them to assert a democratic principle; but they had given but little attention to compensation and other difficulties which beset the practical application of the principle.

The mere enumeration of all these discordant, doubtfully expressed, or hesitating opinions will be sufficient to show that the Commission have not succeeded in obtaining by means of the evidence within their reach any solution of the problem which has exercised thinking men for so many years, viz.: How the public voice can be made effectively and yet equitably operative on the drink traffic?

But while we frankly admit that the problem can hardly be advanced a stage nearer solution by any recommendations we are in a position to make, yet we hope that the views expressed by some of the witnesses, when studied in the Minutes of Evidence, will not be without some influence in moulding public opinion.

This

This single question—Local Option—is of itself sufficient to engage the attention of a Commission, and to justify all the labour that could be bestowed in working out and examining its details; but your Excellency's Commission had neither the time nor the materials for an exhaustive inquiry; and the attention of its members was bespoken for many other subjects of investigation which could not be placed in the background or postponed.

Nevertheless, we are not altogether in the condition of Judges to whom nothing is left but the summing up of the evidence. We are able to make a very important and substantial recommendation in restriction of the drink traffic, and we are happy to be in a position to do so upon the evidence of our own witnesses.

But before making any proposition of the character referred to, we would, in as short a compass as possible, give a *résumé* of our present "Local Option" system, as well as of others now in operation in our neighbourhood and in Canada, accompanied by a brief description (so far as we have been able to learn) of their results.

We will begin with our own. By the Licensing Act of 1882 (which was introduced by Sir Henry Parkes) as amended by the Act of the following year two concurrent methods of limiting and regulating the liquor traffic are recognised. One is by the votes of ratepayers in the City of Sydney and the Municipalities. Of the results of these votes the Licensing Courts are required to take judicial notice. The other is by means of specific objections lodged before the licensing authorities by residents, or the police authorities, against the grant, renewal, transfer, or removal of any specific license for the retailing of liquors. Neither brewers' nor spirit merchants' licenses are within the operation of these provisions. The ratepayers' influence on the liquor traffic is shown by sections 34 of 45 Vic. No. 14 (the Principal Act) and 13 of 46 Vic. No. 24 (the Amending Act), and they describe the mode in which this influence is to be exercised, the effect of the affirmative and negative vote, and the limits of its operation. After the 1st January, 1882, the licensing authorities were prohibited from granting new publicans' licenses, or permitting the removal of such licenses from one public-house to another, in any ward of the City of Sydney, or in any Municipality, whether sub-divided into wards or not, in any case in which the Ward or Municipal ratepayers' negative should exceed their affirmative votes by one-twentieth of the aggregate of votes polled. If that proportion of negative over affirmative votes is not reached the voting is wholly inoperative for the local option period, which is three years from the date of the *Gazette* notification of the result of the voting. The Polls, therefore, and their operative effect, are triennial. But hotels containing not less than twenty rooms in addition to the minimum statutory number (*viz.*, two sitting and four sleeping rooms for public accommodation) are withdrawn from the operation of the ratepayers' votes. In the City of Sydney the first vote was required to be taken within sixty days after the commencement of the Act (1 January, 1882). The next vote was taken on December, 1885. The third vote will be due in December, 1888. In Municipalities, other than the City of Sydney, the first vote was taken in February, 1882; the second in February, 1885; and the next vote will be due in February, 1888,—in each case the voting being simultaneous with the annual election of Aldermen.

Two questions only are asked of the voters, to which they must answer "Yes" or "No," viz.:—

- (1.) Shall any new publicans' licenses be granted in respect of premises situate within that Ward or Municipality for the period of three years from this date?
- (2.) Shall any removals of publicans' licenses be granted in respect of premises situate within the Ward or Municipality for the period of three years from this date?

If, in any case, no ratepayers' vote shall have been taken pursuant to the Act or the voting shall, for any reason, have been abortive, the vote is to be taken at the next annual election of aldermen; and in those cases the term of three years is to count from the taking of an effective ratepayers' vote.

The voting, by the Amending Act, is required to be taken distributively in respect of each of the foregoing questions, but the prescribed proportion ( $\frac{1}{20}$ ) of affirmative votes is retained, both in respect of the vote as it affects new licenses, and as it affects removals of licenses.

The Officers authorized to conduct the Civic or Municipal Elections, as the case may be, are utilized for the purpose of taking the local option vote, but no scrutiny is required. The result of the voting is certified to the Minister charged with the administration of the Licensing Acts by the Returning Officers, and he causes such results to be gazetted within seven days after receipt of the certificates. The expenses incident to the taking of these votes are paid by the Municipal authorities.

The results of the Local Option Voting throughout the Colony have been collected for the years 1882 and 1885 (*see First Appendix W*), but the subjoined Table presents those results in such a form that a comparison of the voting for the two years will be simplified. It also shows the comparative percentages of Votes to Voters on the Rolls:—

TABLE showing the Local Option Voting for the years 1882 and 1885, and the Percentages of Votes to Voters on the Rolls of the City, the Suburban, and the Country Municipalities respectively.

Year.	District.	No. of Municipal voters.	No. of Votes.	Per-centage.	Year.	District.	No. of Municipal voters.	No. of Votes.	Per-centage.
1882...	City .....	6,936	1,040	14.9	1885..	City .....	7,963	3,105	38.9
	*Suburban .....	25,863	7,878	30.4		Suburban .....	33,617	7,524	22.3
	Country .....	31,415	9,117	29.0		Country .....	36,347	10,079	27.7
	Total .....	64,214	18,035	28.0		Total .....	77,927	20,708	26.5

\*The suburban Municipalities comprised in the Local Option voting for 1882, and those comprised in the voting for 1885, have been assimilated as far as practicable, for the purposes of this table, in order that the same areas might be brought into comparison.

From this table it will be seen that while in 1882 the total number of votes polled compared with voters on the citizens' roll was, for the City of Sydney, only 1,040 out of 6,936 voters, or 14.9 per cent.; in 1885 the votes polled were 3,105 out of 7,963 voters, or 38.9 per cent., an increase of city local option voting in the wards equal to 24 per cent. In the country municipalities, *i.e.*, those not included in the suburban list, out of a roll of 31,415 voters, only 9,117, or 29 per cent. voted in 1882, while in 1885, out of a roll of 36,347 voters, 10,079, or 27.7 per cent. voted—a decrease of 1.3 per cent. On

On the other hand, when we come to the suburban municipalities, we find that, while out of a roll of 25,863, 7,878, or 30·4 per cent. voted in 1882, in 1885, out of a roll of 33,617, only 7,524 or 22·3 per cent. voted—a decrease of 8·1 per cent.

The interest taken in the Local Option Vote has, therefore, increased in a somewhat marked degree in the city wards, has slightly decreased in the country municipalities, and has appreciably decreased in the suburban municipalities.

On the whole, it would appear that the interest taken by the ratepayers of the Colony in declaring their opinions, locally, within the limits to which those opinions are confined by the Licensing law now in force, has, when represented in figures, decreased from 28 to 26·5 per cent. of enrolled voters.

But it must not be forgotten by those who would otherwise derive some encouragement from this comparison of the Sydney voting of 1882 with that of 1885, and who might, with some reason, claim from the Legislature that larger measure of influence on the Metropolitan Drink Traffic, which the increasing popularity of the Local Option principle within the city wards would seem to justify,—it must not be forgotten by those persons, we repeat, that, according to the existing system, the vote, under one aspect, has a direct tendency to establish a monopoly in the retail trade, by restraining the increase of public houses in each voting area. The monopolists, therefore, and their supporters, or in other words the representatives of vested interests have a distinct encouragement held out to them to vote “No” in answer to both questions on the voting paper, inasmuch as each grant of a new license, or removal of an outside license to premises situate within the voting area, may augment the competition of trade to their disadvantage, and, in thickly-inhabited areas, would certainly do so. Of course it would be impossible for us to offer, even conjecturally, any estimate of the number of persons, directly or indirectly interested in the liquor traffic, who have voted in favour of Local Option by answering the statutory questions in the negative. We must, therefore, content ourselves with drawing attention to the fact that our present system, if it does not give a direct encouragement to monopoly, at least gives an effect to the influence of vested interests calculated to neutralise the influence of that opinion to which it was the purpose of the Licensing Act to give full and fair play. We shall have to recognise, further on, the same tendency in the Local Option provisions of other countries.

Victorian Local Option comes next for consideration.

By the Act (49 Vic. No. 857) introduced into the Victorian Legislature in 1885 by Mr. (now Sir Graham) Berry, and passed with great difficulty, though not in the form in which it was submitted, Victoria is divided into Licensing Districts, each of which has a Licensing Court, and is coextensive with a division of an Electoral District. For every district the Act provides what is called a “Statutory number” of victuallers’ or liquor licenses. That number is 1 for each 250 inhabitants of a district up to the first 1,000, and a further 1 for each 500 inhabitants over 1,000.

That number must not be exceeded; but exception is made in favour of road-side inns, subject to certain conditions, and also in favour of large hotels containing not less than thirty bedrooms, also subject to conditions. If the number of victuallers’ licenses in any district be below the statutory number it may, by determination

determination of the electors, be increased to the statutory number, or to any number below the statutory number. If the number of such licenses is in excess of the statutory number for the district it may similarly be reduced to the statutory number.

Grocers' licenses are subject to the electors' votes in districts on the same principle. And in every case the determination of the electors is effective for three years; but in the case of grocers' licenses, the statutory number is one for each full 500 of the inhabitants of a district.

The number of inhabitants in a licensing district is ascertained in a somewhat arbitrary manner, by multiplying by 5 the number of rate-paying electors on the roll of the electoral division forming the licensing district; the number is then gazetted by the Chairman of the Licensing Court of the district.

The local option vote is obtained on a petition to the Governor-in-Council of at least one-fifth of the electors; and upon the receipt of such a petition from any licensing district, the Governor fixes a day in the month of March for the poll, which is taken by ballot. But to constitute a poll, at least one-third of the whole number of electors on the roll of the licensing district must have voted, otherwise the poll is void.

When a license is discontinued by the operation of these provisions, the occupying lessee and the owner (and mortgagee, if any) of the premises affected become entitled to compensation, which is ascertained by the Licensing Court, and paid out of a Fund created by License Fees, Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures, and, if that fund should be insufficient from such moneys as Parliament should appropriate.

The Victorian Act has only been in operation for some two years. Its efficiency, therefore, in diminishing intemperance has not yet been thoroughly tested, but we are informed that the temperance organisations in that colony have little faith in it, and are already agitating for an amendment of its provisions. (*See* evidence of Mr. Vale, secretary to the Victorian Alliance.)

Up to the present time the only information we have been able to obtain is contained in the following resumé:—

From a Return, dated 26th August, 1887 (for which we are indebted to the Premier of Victoria), showing the results of the Local Option voting in Victoria, we find that in 1886 there were only ten Licensing Districts in which a vote was taken; that in eight of these districts the vote was void, because less than one-third of the total votes were polled; that in seven of these districts the majority of votes polled were in favour of a decrease of licenses, and in one, of an increase of licenses to the statutory number; that in the two districts where a poll was obtained, the vote was in favour of an increase, to the statutory number of licenses, in Maddingley, and of a decrease to that number in Stratford; also that for these ten districts, out of a total of 6,861 voters, only 1,951 recorded their votes either for or against, average of 28·42 per cent.

We also find that in 1887 there were only nine districts in which a vote was taken, in one of which the vote was limited to grocers' licenses, and this was the only case in which a poll was obtained, the other eight polls being void, for the reason before mentioned; that in eight districts, out of a total of 8,688 voters, only 2,417 recorded their votes, being an average of 27·82 per cent., the number of votes polled not being given in the remaining district, but as the vote was void, and the  
total

total number of voters on the roll was 948, the number of votes must have been under 300; therefore, by taking these figures, we get a total of 9,636 voters who have recorded only 2,717 votes, an average of 28.19 per cent., or .23 per cent. less than for 1886.

The Queensland Act, passed in 1885 (49 Vic. No. 18—*See extracts in Second Appendix*), is undoubtedly the largest advance in Local Option to be found in any of the Australian Colonies. It has, however, been in force a very short time, too short, perhaps, to justify us in predicting for it any considerable measure of success. The following are its principal provisions on the subject of Local Option:—

The colony is divided into Licensing areas, consisting of municipalities or divisions or sub-divisions of municipalities, and the ratepayers are the voters. Not less than one-sixth of the ratepayers in an area may require the chairman of the local authority to take a poll of the ratepayers of such area for or against the adoption of all or any of these propositions.

1. The total prohibition of the sale of liquors.
2. The reduction of licensed houses to a certain number.
3. That no new licenses be granted.

A deposit of £10 must accompany the requisition, and within seven days the returning officer shall cause a notice to be affixed on or near the door of every public-school, post-office, and railway station within the area, or published in a newspaper giving the polling-day; whichever resolution receives two-thirds of the votes in its favour is declared carried.

The voter makes a cross in the space containing the proposition for which he votes.

If the first resolution is carried or adopted, then after the 30th day of June following the polling no person shall sell, barter, or otherwise dispose of liquor within the area, except for arts, manufactures, or medicinal purposes. On the adoption of the second or third resolutions the local authority, upon being notified of the result of the poll, puts them into force within their jurisdiction. The Colonial Treasurer cannot issue a license beyond the number determined in the second resolution. No poll can again be demanded in respect of the first resolution (if carried) within three years, and of the second and third resolutions within two years. If all resolutions are rejected, no poll can be taken within two years; the expenses of the poll are paid out of the municipal or divisional funds. No compensation is given by the Queensland Act.

The following information respecting the working of the Act has been gleaned from the latest official returns:—

From a Return (*see First Appendix, Z*), furnished by the Chief Inspector of Distilleries, Queensland, showing the results of the Local Option voting in that Colony, we find that in 1886 a vote was taken in nine districts, that the third resolution—"That no new licenses shall be granted"—seems to have been the only one which was voted on; and that although the number of votes recorded was very small, the majority was always in favour of the resolution. That in 1887 the vote was taken in six districts, in one of which the majority was against the third resolution, the majority in the other five being in favour of it; and no more interest seems to have been taken in the voting for that than for the previous year.

The



The following extract is from the Report for 1887 of the Chief Inspector of Distilleries for Queensland :

“ In the Fernvale District the small number of votes polled shows the slight interest taken in the proceedings, and does not show the feelings of the ratepayers of this division. Another phase of this section—which, I think, was not contemplated by the Legislature—is a case in which a storekeeper in a certain township, who was at variance with the local and only publican, determined to open an opposition hotel. The publican, on learning this, immediately canvassed the district, and, under the 3rd sub-section—“ That no new houses were to be opened ”—failed to carry his point in having a monopoly of the business for a term of years. It is also noticeable the want of interest in taking advantage of the powers which “ *The Licensing Act of 1885* ” gives in this direction, and for which such persistent demands were made for its introduction.”

The provisions of the New Zealand Act on this subject may be very briefly stated (*See also Extracts in Second Appendix*) :—

The chairman of every Licensing District every three years appoints by advertisement a day for taking a vote of the ratepayers as to whether the publicans' wine, accommodation, or bottle licenses in such district shall or shall not be increased. The voting papers contain affirmative and negative lines as to increase in publicans' wine, accommodation, and bottle licenses respectively, and the voter strikes out the proposition he intends to vote against. A bare majority decides the question. The affirmation of the advisability of an increase does not compel the Licensing Committee to issue new licenses.

Local option is not in force within special districts.

Of the working of that Act we have no very satisfactory information, but from what we are able to gather, it does not appear to satisfy any party in that Colony.

The Canada Temperance Act of 1878 (commonly known as the Scott Act) as recently amended, is a permissive prohibition Act deserving, we think, the most prominent position in existing Local Option or Permissive Prohibition Legislation. Its principal features are these :—

The second part of this Act prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquor, unless it be for exclusively sacramental or medicinal purposes, or for *bona fide* use in some art, trade, or manufacture. Sacramental wine is to be sold only on certificate of a clergyman, liquor for medicinal purposes on that of a doctor, and for art, manufactures, &c., on that of two Justices and the applicant. Distillers and brewers can sell not less than 10 gallons of spirits or 8 gallons of beer to licensed druggists or persons who undertake to convey it for sale outside the proclaimed district or beyond an adjoining district which has also been proclaimed. Merchants and tradesmen and manufacturers of pure native wines may do the same, and 10 gallons may be sold by incorporated companies of vigneron without limit of area.

The penalties for offences under this part are, for the first offence, 50 dollars fine; for the second, 100 dollars' fine; and the third and subsequent offences, imprisonment not exceeding two months, principal and agent alike. Possession of liquor *prima facie* evidence of offence. To bring this into force in any district a petition, signed by one-fourth of the electors qualified to vote at elections of members  
of

of the House of Commons for the country or city, must be presented to the Governor in Council. This petition asks that the votes, for and against, of the electors may be taken as to the adoption of the petition, which prays that the prohibitory provisions of the Act may be put in force in the district. Evidence must be given as to the *bona fides* of the signatories and deposited with the Sheriff or Registrar of Deeds ten days before the petition is laid before the Secretary of State, with a declaration that two weeks previous to such deposit notice was twice given in two newspapers.

When the Governor is satisfied, a proclamation is issued containing all particulars of the petition and fixing the date and place of polling and declaration of the poll, and the date on which, if adopted, the Act will come into force in the district. No polling takes place on the day of election for Parliament or local Legislature. Agents for both sides, one each for polling booths, and two for each side at the scrutiny of votes, are appointed; these make declarations that they are interested for or against the adoption of the petition, and take oaths of secrecy.

If one half of the votes are against the adoption of the petition it is rejected. If more than one half are in favour, it is declared adopted.

An appeal to a Judge for scrutiny of the votes can be made, the appellant depositing 50 dollars.

The ballot-paper contains two spaces, the upper in favour of the adoption of the petition, the lower against. The voter makes a cross in the space containing the proposition which he is in favour of.

Penalties are provided for impersonation and fraudulent practices.

If the petition is rejected, no similar petition can be put to the vote for three years. If it is adopted, an Order in Council issues within sixty days, and the second part of the Act comes into force when the annual or semi-annual licenses expire, provided that date be not less than ninety days after the issue of such Order in Council; if less than ninety days, then on a like day in the following year. An amending Act reduces this to thirty days, when no licenses are then in force. No Order in Council can be revoked within three years, nor unless upon a vote of more than one-half in favour of such revocation, on petition, signed by one-fourth of the electors.

No compensation to the holders of existing licenses who may lose them by the operation of the Act is provided.

Upon the working of the Scott Act we have the evidence of two Canadian gentlemen, Messrs. C. B. Hayes and J. H. Moore:—

Mr. C. B. Hayes states, that the law is evaded by unprincipled people who sell without a license; considers that the law is not enforced, and that the Local Option system under the Scott Act is necessarily a hard one to enforce; is disappointed with the Scott Act. That the fact that persons on one side of an imaginary line can obtain liquor, and those on the other cannot, renders the law inoperative; that it is necessary in order to enforce any prohibitory Act that almost the entire community should be in favour of such prohibition; that it is easier to enforce the Scott Act in the country districts than in the towns.

Mr. J. H. Moore considers that the Scott Act has had the effect of lessening drunkenness, and has been very beneficial to the country; that public sentiment is growing in its favour in Canada. Comparing this Colony with his own country, Mr. Moore believes that the Scott Act is a good one. Having

Having thus briefly reviewed the principle methods by which local public opinion has been made operative in restriction of the traffic in drink, and having, when possible, stated what was known to us of the working of those methods, it remains for us to offer such proposals as—upon a thorough consideration of a subject beset with difficulties and dangers—appear to be most suitable to our circumstances, and best adapted to provide a practical remedy for admitted evils.

In the first place, we will assume that the Legislature will not wholly abandon the principle of Local Option, ineffective though it undoubtedly is, and capable of being misdirected, as we have already pointed out. Our recommendations could be carried out, it is true, independently of Local Option voting; but, it is at least possible that they might be more effectively carried out by an extension of the principle already embodied in our Law.

If these recommendations are, in other respects, thought deserving of consideration and adoption, it will be for the Legislature to decide whether they should be made effective by direct action of the Executive consequent on legislation, or by the agency of the Local Polls.

We begin then by suggesting that the existing law should be amended, so as to extend the franchise for any future Local Option Voting to the Parliamentary elector for the time being. In Sydney the ratepayer and the householder (who ought to have a vote) are by no means convertible terms; but we think that not only should every householder have a vote in all matters connected with the restriction of the drink traffic, but that every person who is qualified to vote for a representative in Parliament ought to have such a vote within his licensing district. For that purpose we would further suggest that Licensing Districts should be made to correspond in area either with Electoral Districts, or with distinct Police Districts, or parts of such Districts within Electoral Districts.

There would be no great difficulty in making the necessary re-arrangement of our Licensing Districts for this purpose; and one obvious advantage in this alteration of the law would be that persons resident or having qualifications in Electoral Districts, but who are not ratepayers because they do not reside in any municipality, would be entitled to vote on subjects which should concern them as much as if they happened to be ratepayers. This proposal in the direction of extending the local option franchise has the approval of nearly all the witnesses examined on this point, and to us it seems to have both equity and common sense in its favour. Moreover, it seems a strange provision of the law which allows a vote to a man only on the condition of his being a ratepayer in a country in which the unincorporated area is said to be to the incorporated more than 150 to 1. A public-house is a good, or an evil wherever it is located; and the issue whether the number of public-houses ought to be increased or diminished is certainly not one which ought to be decided only in incorporated areas.

Simultaneously with the extension of the franchise we would suggest that different issues should in future be tendered to the voters, if our proposed scheme of reduction of public-houses in the City of Sydney, and of controlling the number of licenses in all other districts, be considered appropriate for determination by the voters. That is a decision, as we have already said, for Parliament. We consider, after having given much anxious thought to the matter, that the fixing of a "statutory number" of public-houses for every Licensing District in the Colony, a principle which

which has been at various times strongly advocated in England, and been recently adopted in Victoria, is sound and fair, and we recommend its establishment when our licensing law is next remodelled. But we would not, as has been done in Victoria, fix that number according to the population of the Licensing District, but according to the number of parliamentary electors (simply) in the district.

In Victoria the population, as we have pointed out before, is ascertained by multiplying the number of electors on the Electoral Roll of each Licensing District by five. We prefer a simpler plan, and would fix the statutory number by the number of electors.

In the City of Sydney we propose that there should be one liquor license allowed to each eighty electors on the roll. As the electors now number 32,031, that would reduce the number of licenses from 500 (the present number) to 400. According to the Victorian method the statutory number for Sydney would, assuming its population to be 132,846, give only 268 licenses.

The "statutory number" for the rest of the Colony should, we think, be one license for each 100 electors on the roll of the Licensing District; but we would adopt somewhat similar exceptions from the severity of the rule, by excluding wayside inns in thinly peopled districts and distant (so many) miles from one another.

This "statutory number" we would bring into force throughout the Colony on a deferred date, which we think should be five years from the time when the Legislature passed the law declaring the statutory number, or when the votes of the electors brought it into operation. We escape the insurmountable difficulty of "compensation" by this long notice, and we make a fair bargain with vested interests.

But we recommend special provisions for the City of Sydney to bring about the reduction of licenses from 500 to 400, so that only the worst conducted houses and those which are now struggling for existence by retailing bad liquor and having recourse to still more questionable practices, should be weeded out.

To show how public-houses in some parts of Sydney are congested, and how much they must be in excess of the reasonable requirements of the districts we have constructed four plans, the largest of which shows the position of public-houses in Gipps Ward—the position of each being indicated by a pink mark. The other three plans show the positions of public-houses at the Haymarket, King-street, and in the neighbourhood of William and Bourke Streets. These charts may be taken to represent one area of greatest congestion and several areas of moderate congestion. (*See plans at the end of this Division.*)

The method by which we recommend that the proposed reduction of public-houses in the metropolis by 100 shall be carried out, is as follows:—

A strong Revision Court might be constituted, comprising the Stipendiary Magistrates and Metropolitan Licensing Magistrate, the Mayor of Sydney for the time being, the Inspector-General of Police, the Medical Adviser to the Government, and the Judges of the Metropolitan District Court. This Court should be armed with all necessary powers of inspection and for obtaining evidence, and its first function should be an inquiry into the character, and consideration

consideration of the relative positions, of the public-houses in each ward of the city. The reduction should then be proceeded with, and a scheme showing the proscribed houses would then be drawn up and submitted to the Government either for (1) legislative enforcement and consequent departmental action; or (2) legislative embodiment in such a form as to make enforcement consequent only upon local adoption by the Parliamentary electors of the city voting as a whole, and not in wards.

The licensees of the proscribed houses should have the option of surrendering their licenses or of carrying on business (subject to the licensing law in force during the period), for a term of five years. In the first case it might be fair to award to owners and occupants such an amount, by way of compensation, as should be the equivalent of the license fees paid in respect of such houses for the preceding five years. In the second case, no compensation should be awarded, as the term of five years is intended to supersede the necessity of granting compensation.—It is, in fact, the compensation.

This method, it will be observed, provides an alternative. It can be carried out by means of the Local Option vote, or independently of it.

If it should be carried out by means of the Local Option vote, care should be taken that the vote is genuinely representative of the electors' views; and we think that a majority of the electors on the roll should be required to record their votes for or against, to give validity to the voting.

The "statutory number" in Licensing Districts outside the City of Sydney should in our opinion remain a "constant"; but it might be left to the electors to require by petition (as in Victoria) a poll with the view of ascertaining whether the statutory number should in any case be raised, and if so by what number. The effect and duration of such a poll should be the usual term—three years; and the result of the poll would be taken judicial notice of by the licensing authorities.

The polls should, in every case, be made independent of the Municipal elections; and the fixing of place, date, and all other arrangements should be left to the Government; while the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and not the Municipal funds of the various licensing districts, should be charged with the expenses of the voting.

If the statutory number should be found too high or too low for the metropolis or for the suburban or country districts, the Legislature could always be appealed to for a better adjustment.

It is our firm belief, as it is that of a large majority of the witnesses examined by us, including in this number those who spoke as actual customers of the publican, that the number of licensed houses has a direct effect on the amount of intemperance. The report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on Intemperance already cited by us, is to the same purport. Of all the witnesses who gave us their opinions on this subject, two or three only advocated what they called free trade in the drink traffic, and those could hardly have escaped the "unconscious bias" of their avocations or sympathies. All our evidence, with the small particular exception mentioned, is strikingly unanimous on the effect of this plethora of public-houses in the metropolis. On reference to the epitome of the Evidence on the "Number of Public-houses," or to the Minutes themselves, it will be seen that, outside the sphere of vested interests or sympathies with such interests, there is but one opinion. And it should be noticed that Mr. T. F. Thompson, late President of the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers'

Victuallers' Society, thinks that from 100 to 150 of the lower class houses might well be dispensed with. Mr. Hunt, of the "Oxford Hotel," thinks that there are too many public-houses in the city by at least 200. In the same direction is the testimony of Mr. Watson, of the "Paragon Hotel," Mr. C. W. Roberts, of the "Crown and Anchor." Mr. J. B. Olliffe, of the "Royal Hyde Park Hotel," and formerly a member of this Commission, thinks that at least 100 houses might be done away with without injury to anyone and with advantage to the community. Mr. J. C. Wcale, Secretary to the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers' Association, thinks that in the Metropolitan District the public-houses are too numerous for the population, and that at least 100 and perhaps 150 of them might be dispensed with. Mr. Toohy, M.P., and formerly a member of this Commission, while regarding 830 houses as not too many for the entire Metropolitan Licensing District, thinks that they are in excess within the city boundaries, and should be more evenly distributed. Sir John Robertson, while denying that diminishing the number of public-houses will diminish intemperance, nevertheless thinks that if the number were reduced with the object of raising the standard of the residue and improving the quality of the liquor sold, there would be good reason in such a principle of reduction.

As we claim that our recommendations for reducing the metropolitan number, coupled with our proposals in connection with multiple bars, and for improving the quality of liquors, will of necessity "raise the standard" of public houses, we are encouraged to believe that we have Sir John Robertson on our side.

But, however that may be, we consider that the powerful consensus of opinion on this subject disclosed by the evidence of the representatives of the artisan classes, is alone sufficient to place the burden of proof on those who advocate the continuance of the existing state of things.

We are, nevertheless, familiar with the arguments, accompanied as they have been by elaborately constructed statistics, of those who, like Messrs. Dendy and Poynting before the Select Committee of the House of Lords on Intemperance, are prepared to prove that intemperance does not necessarily vary directly with the increase or decrease of the incentives to it. We do not controvert the able arguments of these gentlemen when applied to the United Kingdom, but we are convinced that, when applied to this Colony, and especially to such a city as Sydney, their conclusions are fallacious, and if carried out to their logical extremes, would be most disastrous.

We prefer on such a point as this the experience of such men as Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., to the opinions of the most accurate statisticians, even if that experience had not been accepted by such a body as the Committee just referred to.

The witness just mentioned gave his opinion in the following terms:—"The enormous number of public-houses, which is clearly out of all proportion to anything like the legitimate wants of the people, must tend to increase the temptation. In the first place, it has its effect on the people; people cannot pass this number of houses without being more tempted than they would with a fewer number. I do not attach much importance to that, but I attach great importance to the number of persons directly interested in increasing the trade. There are 1,900 people in Birmingham with their families, and all the members of their little circle who are under the necessity of making a livelihood out of this trade. If there were only half the number they would do less trade; perhaps not in proportion to the reduction in the number of persons, but still there would be a greater diminution.

Then

Then the number of houses excites competition. Those men living so close together cannot afford to offend their customers in any way, and any demand that is made upon them they must meet, not merely from fear of losing the immediate custom, which they are unwilling to lose, but from fear of losing the whole custom of the man; and there is no doubt that improper practices, such as gambling and such things, are allowed to go on, because the publican, although he may not approve of it, does not like to set his face directly against it."

Before concluding this Division of our Report, we may shortly explain why, in our judgment, the method of reducing public-houses proposed by us is preferable to the local option principle embodied in the Queensland Act; a measure which, it is understood, has been largely accepted by the Local Option League of this Colony.

In the first place, the results of the Queensland Act are not encouraging to those who, above all, desire expedition rather than expediency in dealing with our largely overgrown drink traffic. An Act similar to the Queensland Act might be on our Statute Book for ten years without in any appreciable degree checking an evil which should be dealt with immediately.

In the next place, we doubt whether such a measure as that of Queensland could be passed in this Colony within a reasonably short period; and if passed at all, we doubt if it could be passed without provision for compensation. That question alone is capable of delaying legislation beyond endurable limits; for the comparative facility with which a non-compensation Local Option Act has been carried in that Colony would be no guarantee for a repetition of that good fortune in this Colony.

In the third place, we think the drink question a national one; and not a political question as some members of the Local Option League regard it; still less a local question, to be determined this way in one area, that way in another, and a third way in a third area.

In the fourth place, we are not altogether without some misgivings concerning the probable effects of permissive prohibition in causing a congestion of public-houses along the border of areas from which liquor has been voted out, or in which public-houses are prohibited. (*See on this point the evidence of the Canadian witnesses, and of Colonel Ballingall.*) Permissive prohibition having (let us suppose) gained the day in Fitzroy Ward, might thereby have merely pushed the drink evil into Gipps Ward, or having gained the day, even for the whole of the Wards, might only have thrust the public-houses into the adjoining suburbs.

This difficulty, it is true, the Local Optionists make light of. "Give us the framework or machinery for prohibiting the drink traffic (they say), and we will soon educate the electors of the Colony, to get rid of it by an almost unanimous vote."

We do not look on the effect of anti-alcohol education or agitation as likely to provide such an early or efficacious remedy as is represented by the Local Optionists. Those who are virtually interested in the drink traffic are a wealthy and a very powerful body, and the weapons of agitation are as familiar to them as to their adversaries. If even they were out-voted in the City wards and were obliged to evacuate their present strongholds, what is there to prevent them from intrenching themselves in the suburbs, or from carrying out the same tactics, which in several of the American States the liquor traffic has found so effective,—the conversion of the drug shop into what is practically a liquor saloon. A powerful organization struggling for existence must, in the long run, outwit any organization which is merely struggling for the triumph of its convictions.

For

For these reasons, and for some among the reasons urged by the Lords Committee on Intemperance against Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Permissive Scheme,\* we are disposed to think that the method of reduction which we have recommended is, on the whole, preferable to the Queensland Local Option system, or to any other system the object of which is to transfer to local voters the right to do what hitherto has been the function of their representatives in Parliament, which function, for anything we can see to the contrary, those representatives are still both competent and willing to exercise.

\* The following are the provisions of the "Permissive" Bill, and appended to it are some observations of the Committee of the House of Lords on Intemperance:—

"WHEREAS the common sale of intoxicating liquors is a fruitful source of crime, immorality, pauperism, disease, insanity, and premature death, whereby not only the individuals who give way to drinking habits are plunged into misery; but grievous wrong is done to the persons and property of Her Majesty's subjects at large, and the public rates and taxes are greatly augmented.

And whereas it is right and expedient to confer upon the ratepayers of cities, boroughs, parishes, and townships, the power to prohibit such common sale as aforesaid.

At any time from and after the passing of this Act, it should be lawful for or more ratepayers residing in a municipal borough or parish, by notice in writing under their hands, to require the mayor of such municipal borough, or the overseers of the poor of such parish, to take the votes of the ratepayers of such municipal borough or parish respectively, as to the propriety of bringing into operation therein the provisions of this Act.

This Act shall not be adopted within such borough or parish unless at least two thirds of the aggregate number of votes so given as aforesaid be in favour thereof.

If the ratepayers of such borough or parish shall determine in manner aforesaid in favour of the adoption of this Act, it shall be lawful, after the expiration of three years from the commencement of this Act coming into operation, for any ratepayers of such borough or parish again to call upon the mayor of the borough or the overseers of the poor of the parish again, to take the votes of the ratepayers of the borough or parish.

From and after the time limited for the commencement of this Act in any borough or parish, as hereinbefore provided, no license whatever shall be granted or renewed for the sale of alcoholic liquor in such borough or parish; and any person selling or disposing of any alcoholic liquor within such borough or parish shall be dealt with as selling without license, and shall be subject to all the penalties provided for such offence under any Act or Acts of Parliament regulating the sale of alcoholic liquors which may be in force at the time of the adoption of this Act, provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect any rules made under the provision of any statute permitting the sale of methylated spirits for use in the arts and manufactures of the United Kingdom."

The Committee cannot include amongst the measures which they recommend, even for local and experimental adoption, the Permissive Prohibitory Bill.

This measure proposes "to enable the owners and occupiers of property in certain districts to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within such districts," and this prevention is to be effected by the adoption of the Act by the vote of two-thirds of the ratepayers, immediately upon which "all sale or disposal of any alcoholic liquor within such district," with the exception only of methylated spirit for use in manufactures, becomes illegal, and liable to the penalties now imposed for sale of such liquor without license.

It is clear that the degree of prohibition aimed at in this Bill, extending, as it does, to all sale or disposal of liquor, would include all wholesale as well as retail dealings; all sales by wine merchants, as well as by grocers; and all sales, also, in refreshment rooms and hotels, as well as in public houses and beer-houses. On the other hand, it is not proposed to forbid the manufacture, importation, or possession of such liquors. It appears to the Committee that this absolute prohibition of sale, but of sale only, of alcoholic liquors is unsound in principle, and likely to prove, in practice, either mischievous or inoperative.

As regards the principle of this measure, it seems neither consistent nor reasonable that the Legislature should forbid the sale of any article of diet, the manufacture, importation, and possession of which it leaves perfectly free. For either the common use of such article is so dangerous to the state that it should, in the public interest, be prevented, or restrained within very narrow limits, and, in that case, its manufacture, importation, and possession should obviously be also prevented or limited on the same ground; or its use is not so dangerous as to justify such prohibition or limitation, and in that case there seems to be neither reason nor justice in making it an offence to sell that which it is no offence to manufacture, possess, or use.

If, however, this measure, whilst directed only against the common sale, would really have the effect of preventing, indirectly, the common use of all alcoholic liquors, then it amounts to a proposal that the Legislature should, while effecting one object, thereby also effect another and an entirely different one. If it be desirable to attempt to prevent by law all common use of alcoholic liquors, any such attempt should be made directly, and should be aimed, if it is to be effectual, against the manufacture, importation, and possession, as well as against the common sale of all such liquors.

The only justification for thus singling out the one act of sale from all those by which the liquor at last reaches the customer, would be that it is necessarily, or even generally accompanied by such evils as to demand and justify its prohibition for the sake of the public welfare. This, however, has not been shown to be the case. There can be no doubt that the great majority of those who purchase and consume liquor are not guilty of intoxication, nor are the places where it is sold by any means so universally the scenes of drunkenness and disorder as to call for their suppression on that ground alone. It does not seem, therefore, either just or expedient that the purchase and moderate use of liquor by the majority of persons should be prevented because there are some who abuse it to their own hurt or that of others.

The mode in which it is proposed to effect this prevention, namely, by the vote of the ratepayers, seems also to be open to serious objection. For, if the common sale of alcoholic liquors be a thing so universally pernicious, and so incapable of regulation as the advocates of the Permissive Bill maintain that it is, then it should be universally prohibited by a general Act of the Legislature; nor should it be tolerated in any particular locality merely because a certain number of the ratepayers desire it. But, on the other hand, if it be not so essentially evil as to justify such universal prohibition, then to make its prevention depend upon the vote of the ratepayers, is to establish the principle that the ratepayers in a given district should have the right to forbid the pursuit of any trade or calling of which they disapproved, even though such trade or calling were—apart from this local prohibition—a perfectly lawful one, and were carried on in other places with the full sanction of the Legislature.

Such a principle once adopted is capable of large and very dangerous extension in practice. It might, if pushed to its full limits, be applied on similar grounds to the prohibition of unpopular places of religious or political resort, as well as to obnoxious occupations. Nor is the granting of such a power to the ratepayers justified by the argument urged in its favour, that it would only extend to the people in a larger degree the power already possessed by the Magistrates, who may now refuse to grant certain licenses in their respective districts. For, apart from the question whether powers which may safely be entrusted to Magistrates may with equal safety be entrusted to the people at large, it is certain that the power of granting or withholding licenses has been given to the Magistrates not for the suppression but for the regulation of the liquor traffic, and that any attempt on their part to use such power not for the regulation, but for the suppression, of the traffic would be inconsistent with the principles hitherto observed by the Legislature.

While for these reasons the measure seems to the Committee unsound in principle, it would, they are persuaded, prove in practice either inoperative or mischievous. It would prove inoperative in all those cases where the district in which the measure had been adopted was continuous with one in which it had not been adopted, and where the mere act of crossing a street might enable those who desired to do so to escape completely from its restraints. It would most probably prove mischievous where such escape was impossible or difficult, by leading to illicit and secret sale and disposal of liquor, and certainly by the incessant agitation and strife which would in most cases result from the absolutely indismissible provision that the adoption of this Act should be subject to revision, from time to time, by further votes of the ratepayers.

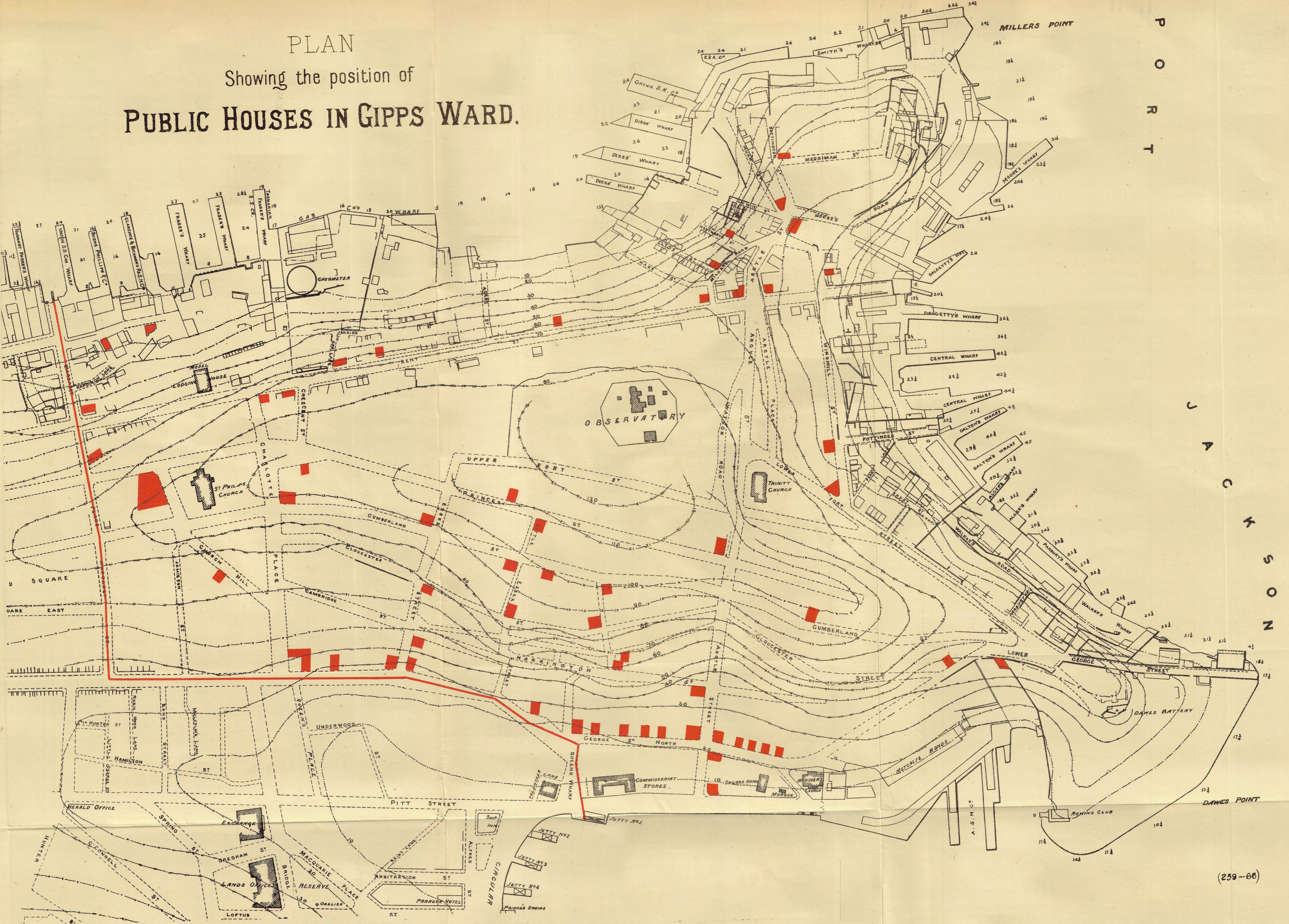
For these reasons the Committee feel that they cannot recommend the Permissive Bill, as a measure either of justice or sound policy, or as likely ultimately to promote the cause of temperance to which its advocates are so earnestly and so laudably devoted.



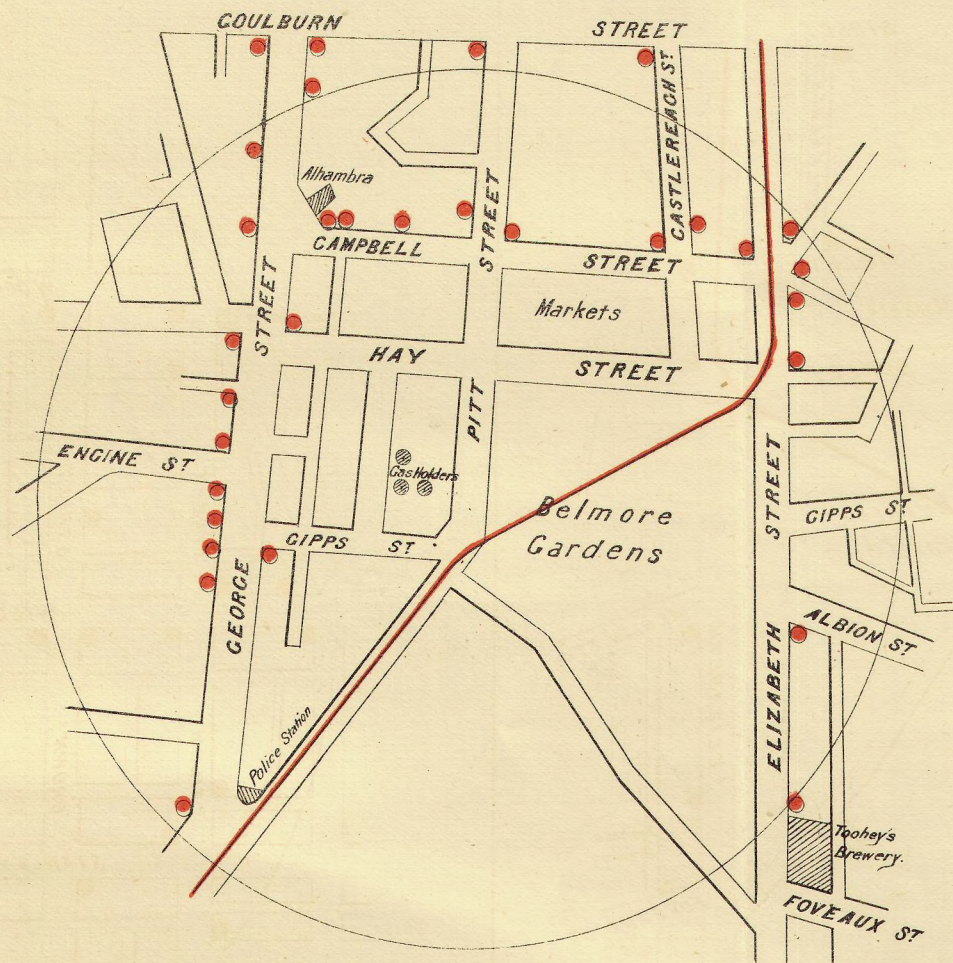


PLAN  
Showing the position of  
**PUBLIC HOUSES IN GIPPS WARD.**

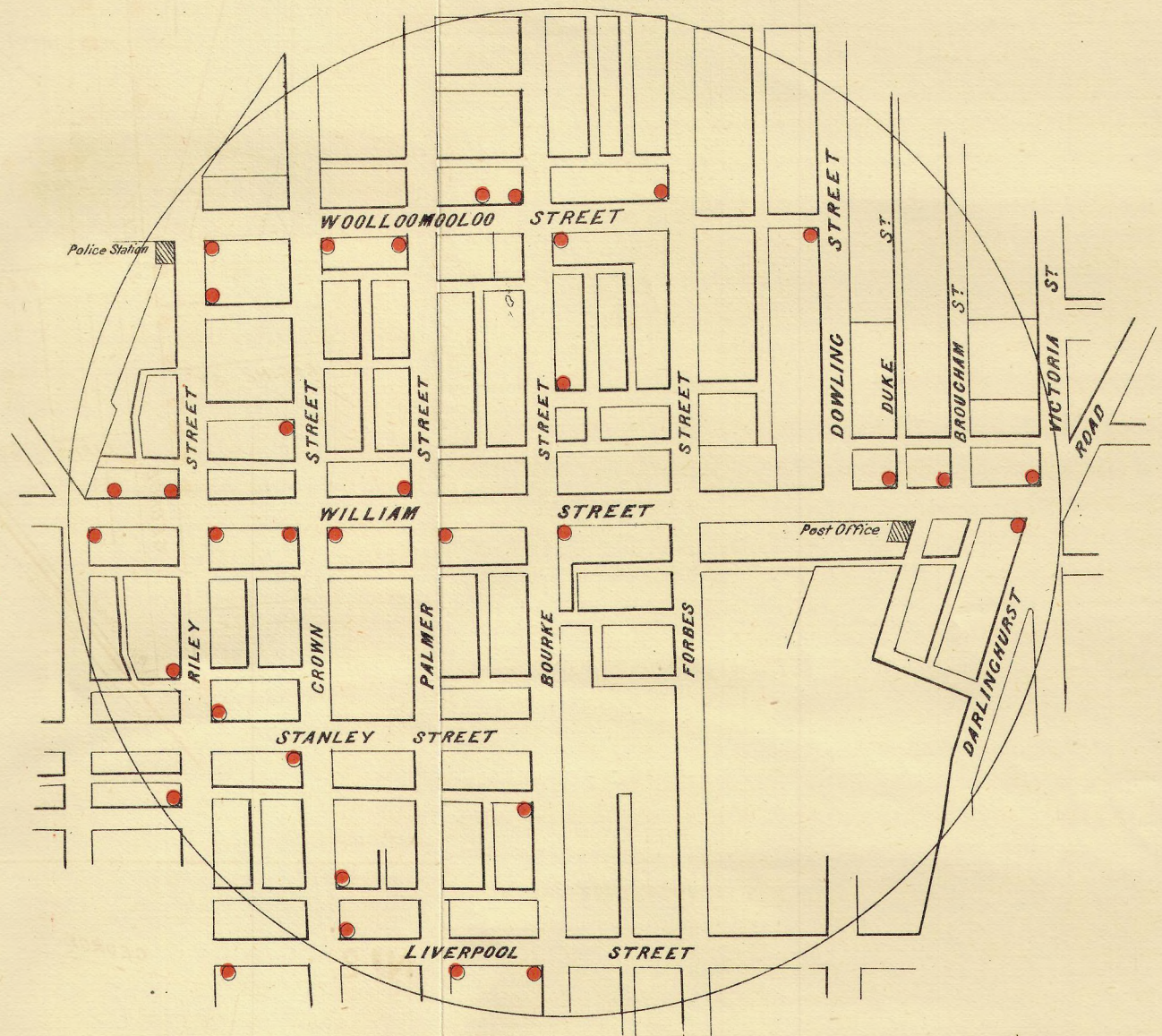
P  
O  
R  
T  
  
J  
A  
C  
K  
S  
O  
N



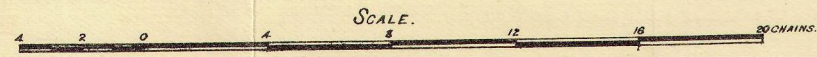
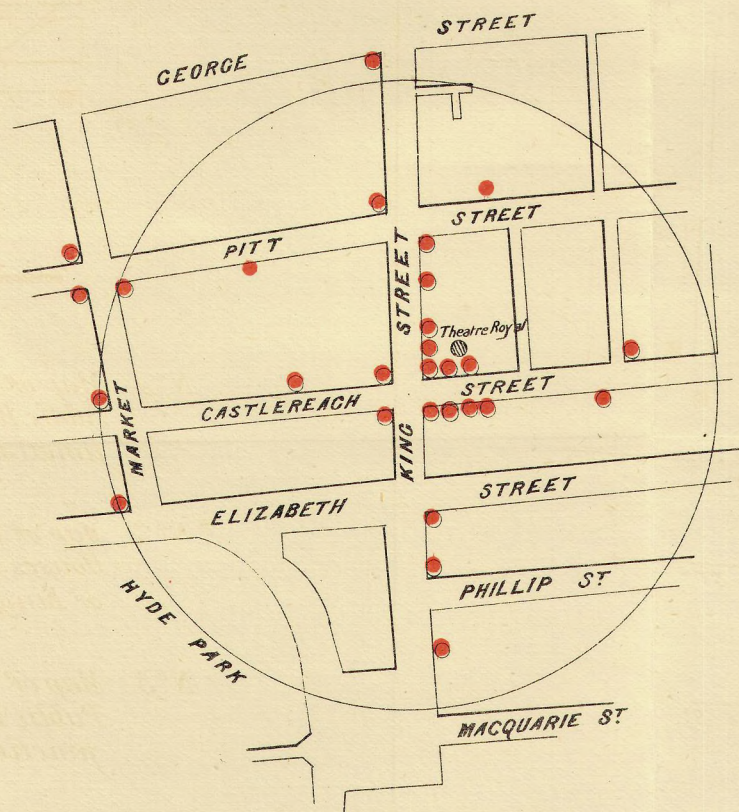
N<sup>o</sup> 1.



N<sup>o</sup> 3.



N<sup>o</sup> 2.



N<sup>o</sup> 1. Map of Campbell and surrounding streets shewing number of Public Houses situated within a radius of 308 yds from the junction of Pitt and Gipps Streets.

N<sup>o</sup> 2. Map of King and surrounding streets shewing number of Public Houses situated within a radius of 220 yds from the junction of King and Castlereagh Streets.

N<sup>o</sup> 3. Map of William and surrounding streets shewing number of Public Houses situated within a radius of 396 yds from the junction of William and Bourke Streets.

Note: The Red Disks show the positions of Public Houses.

## ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS.\*

We have expressed the opinion (ante p. 31) that the table of relative consumption taken in conjunction with arrests and convictions for drunkenness should afford a much more trustworthy guide as a test of the inebriety of one community when compared with that of another than any Drink Bill. To facilitate such a comparison, and, at the same time, present in a tabular form the statistics of arrests and convictions with their respective percentages to mean population for the years 1885 and 1886, we have constructed the appended table:—

RETURN showing Arrests and Convictions for drunkenness, and percentages to mean population for the Metropolitan District and the Country, for the years 1885 and 1886.

Year.	Locality.	Mean population.	Arrests.	Convictions.	Percentage of Arrests to population.	Percentage of Convictions to population.
1885...	Metropolitan District .....	301,426	14,946	14,023	4.95	4.65
	Country .....	629,505	11,345	9,725	1.80	1.55
	Totals .....	930,931	26,291	23,748	2.82	2.55
1886...	Metropolitan District .....	323,180	15,741	15,252	4.87	4.72
	Country .....	656,760	10,569	8,506	1.61	1.29
	Totals .....	979,940	26,310	23,758	2.68	2.42

From this table it will be seen that the percentage of arrests to population for the whole Colony fell from 2.82 in 1885 to 2.68 in 1886. Similarly that the percentage of convictions to population for the whole Colony fell from 2.55 in 1885 to 2.42 in 1886; also that the percentage of arrests fell uniformly both in the Metropolitan District and in the country generally, but that the percentage of convictions, though it fell both in that district and in the country, rose by .7 for the District in 1886.

Absolutely, *i.e.*, without reference to population, the number both of arrests and convictions has risen in the Metropolitan District from 14,946 arrests in 1885 to 15,741 in 1886, and from 14,023 convictions in 1885 to 15,252 in 1886, while in the country the arrests and convictions have not only fallen absolutely but relatively to population.

Collecting then the statistics of arrests and convictions for these years and the statistics of consumption we are brought to the conclusion that the actual "quantum" of drunkenness throughout the Colony has slightly diminished.

But here it is necessary to point out that although these police statistics are valuable as a criterion of drunkenness, yet, like similar statistics in all countries, they are in more than one respect fallacious, and unless proper allowances are made will be likely to mislead. †

One

\* For a valuable table of arrests of females for drunkenness furnished to the Commission by the Government Statistician when this part of the Report had been passed through the press, see *ante*, p. 45.

† EXTRACT from the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on Intemperance (1879)

The police statistics of apprehensions and convictions are inconclusive.

*In the first place.*—They chiefly include the "drunk and incapable" and the "drunk and disorderly." Drunken persons neither disorderly nor incapable can only be dealt with by summons, and in the great majority of cases are not dealt with at all.

On the other hand, the number of convictions is swelled by the repeated convictions of the same persons.

*In the second place.*—Experienced witnesses agree in attributing the number of apprehensions to the degree of activity of the police and the proportion which the numbers of the force bear to population and area rather than to any other cause. Mr. Chamberlain attributes the number of apprehensions to the "comparative stringency with which the law is carried out; just one turn of the screw would bring in ten times the number."

But this does not entirely account for the immense difference in the number of apprehensions for drunkenness in large towns. For instance: The population of Manchester exceeds that of Birmingham by 8,000, but the number of apprehensions for drunkenness in the former town in the year 1870 was 11,083, while in the latter it was only 2,214.

Mr. Chamberlain asserts that "there is absolutely no law for accounting for the variations of drunkenness in large towns;" and Professor Leone Levi and other witnesses agree with him.

One principal fallacy lies in the fact that both under the head of arrests and convictions, but perhaps to a greater degree under the latter than the former, the figures represent the "cases" or numbers of offences, and do not throw any light on the number of distinct offenders. The Inspector-General of Police and the Inspectors of Divisions all admitted the existence of this misleading factor in the returns; and most of them appeared to be impressed with the impossibility under present circumstances of removing it. Almost all the Stipendiary Magistrates examined admitted that the number of convictions was not a safe guide to the ascertainment of the number of drunkards, and some thought that the number of habitual offenders convicted was so great that they probably represented as much as, or even more than, three-fourths of the total convictions.

It seems no uncommon thing for an old offender to be convicted, and, as a rule, sent to gaol as many as four or five times in the course of one year, and some, it is well known, have during their career undergone as many as from thirty to sixty or even seventy imprisonments. The extent to which the returns of arrests and convictions are swollen in any one year by the repeated appearances of these habitual drunkards—both men and women—before the magistrates, is, however, practically incapable of anything like exact statement. But we are convinced that, in the Metropolitan District, the number of arrests represents about five times the number of individual drunkards. What the proportion might be for the rest of the Colony, we have no means of even guessing. To furnish (in round numbers) 15,000 arrests it is manifest that we must possess in the city and suburbs a most formidable, as it is also a most melancholy, contingent of habitual drunkards. It certainly means a roll of at least 3,000 within those limits of population, for it must not be forgotten that a very large number of persons found intoxicated are not apprehended by the police. The Inspector-General thus (20) stated the rule of his department as regards arrests: "A man is arrested if he is drunk, and is causing thereby an annoyance to citizens; he is arrested if he is drunk and incapable, having apparently property about him which would fall a prey to thieves; and he is arrested if he is drunk combined with any other statutable offence, such as an assault; but if he is in a state of intoxication when he is well able to take care of himself, when he is no nuisance to the public, or when he is in charge of friends, the police will not interfere with him. I may add to that, that I have conceived it to be my duty, both in the police regulations and by orders from time to time, to provide that the police are not on every occasion when there is an infringement of the letter of the law to interfere with persons who are slightly inebriated, or in any other respect guilty of a minor misdemeanour."

If then, we consider the number of inebriate persons who escape apprehension, and the number who are addicted to excessive drinking, but do not, while intoxicated, misconduct or exhibit themselves in any public place, the conclusion seems to us irresistible that the proportion of persons, throughout the Colony, who habitually drink to excess, compared with the temperate or abstinent, must reach a startling figure.

---

For example: Comparing the towns of Rochdale and Bolton, which have about the same population, the same number of police, and the same climate, in the one case the proportion of drunkards to population is 1 in 40, in the other 1 in 90.

A further illustration of the fallacious character of the police returns occurs in the statistics of the metropolitan district. In the year 1874 there was a very marked decrease in the number of apprehensions as compared with the year 1873; they dropped from 29,755 to 26,155. This diminution Mr. Davies attributes entirely to the more cautious action of the police, in consequence of proceedings taken against the police on their failure in obtaining a conviction against two persons who had been apprehended for being drunk and disorderly.

Then again, the Act of 1872 appears to have had the effect of increasing the number of apprehensions; the licensed houses are cleared at 11 o'clock, and the drunken persons turned into the streets. Drunkenness has been brought to light very much more since the Act of 1872."

figure. We estimate the number of our "inebriates," of all classes and of both sexes, to be not less than 5,000,—a proportion which may well cause consternation, not only among our philanthropists but even among those who derive their living from the Drink Traffic.

By "inebriates," we mean persons who, having three or more convictions for drunkenness during any one year recorded against them, commit the offence of drunkenness; also, persons who are in private habitual "soakers" or "tipplers" to a degree which makes them the helpless victims of drink, although they may have never fallen into the hands of the police. "Inebriates," therefore, as we use the term, is larger than "Habitual Drunkards"—that term being generally limited to its conventional meaning under the Vagrant Act.

In connection with this subject, we invite attention to the returns most courteously prepared for our use by the Governor of the Darlinghurst Gaol, Mr. J. C. Read (*see First Appendix, G. 4, 5, 6, and 7*), also to the Returns handed to the Commission by the Surgeon of that gaol (*see Minutes of Evidence, page 158*). From these returns it appears that in Darlinghurst Gaol alone, 5,869 persons were confined during the year 1885 for offences of which drunkenness constituted either the whole or part, and, that of that number, 1,050 were under medical treatment from the effects of drink, and of these last 138 suffered from *delirium tremens*.

From the Returns furnished by the Governor of the Gaol for the same year, it will be found that the number of distinct prisoners committed for "drunkenness" reached 3,235—2,473 males and 762 females, whose convictions within the year ranged from one to twenty.

As the population of this Colony is almost identical in number with that of Victoria, and as the conditions and climates of both Colonies are in many respects similar, it will not be without interest to compare, so far as is practicable, their arrests for drunkenness, and we are the more impelled to undertake the comparison because the Victorian Government Statist, Mr. Hayter, has stated in his Victorian Year Book for 1885-86, that "in the matter of drunkenness New South Wales far outstrips all the other Colonies of the Group," and that our arrests for drunkenness during a period of five years had been "proportionately more than twice as numerous as in Victoria."\*

According to the latest and most authentic information we have been able to obtain, the arrests for drunkenness and offences in which drunkenness was an element was for the year 1886, for the city of Melbourne alone (which contained a resident population at the end of the previous year of 69,774), 10,524. For the same year the arrests for similar offences were in the Metropolitan District of this Colony 15,741; but that district contains a population of 323,180. As we cannot ascertain the arrests for the city of Sydney alone, accurate comparison of one city against the other is not possible, but in the face of the figures we quote, it is difficult to understand how Mr. Hayter could have arrived at the conclusions above referred to. Of course,

\* "In the matter of drunkenness, New South Wales far outstrips all the other Colonies of the group in which the offence is distinguished, the arrests for drunkenness there in the last five years having been proportionately more than twice as numerous as in Victoria, which being almost invariably at the bottom of the list, may be set down as the least inebriate of the Australian Colonies. In this respect, however, the year 1884 was an exception to this rule, Victoria having then had a higher proportion of arrests for drunkenness than New Zealand, South Australia, or Tasmania; whilst on the other hand, South Australia, which had for some years prior to 1883, occupied the next highest position to New South Wales, fell, in 1884, below all the Colonies, except Tasmania. In the following list the Colony in which the largest number of inebriates was brought before magistrates is placed first, and that in which the number was smallest last.

*Order of Colonies in reference to apprehensions for drunkenness in proportion to population, 1884.*

1 New South Wales.	3 Victoria.	5 South Australia.
2 Queensland.	4 New Zealand.	6 Tasmania."

Hayter's Victorian Year Book for 1885-6, p. 605.

course, it must be remembered that Melbourne, like Sydney, has a population for the purpose of drink statistics far larger than its "resident" population, perhaps twice as great.

But comparison of arrests is made impossible between the two cities, because the returns of the various divisions of Sydney in no way correspond with those of Melbourne; and, although a man may be arrested in Melbourne as in Sydney for being drunk in a public place, yet it does not appear that offences under the Vagrant Act, in which drunkenness is a factor with us, are in the Victorian returns included in the "Arrests for Drunkenness."

And yet, although we are unable to state definitely that Mr. Hayter is mistaken in his estimate of the drunkenness of this Colony, it would be a remarkable fact if it were true that, of two colonies resembling one another so nearly in population and other conditions, and consuming almost exactly the same quantity of liquor per head of population, one should, nevertheless, be statistically twice as drunken as the other.

Unfortunately we are unable to bring returns of arrests for drunkenness into comparison with those of any other colony, because the data of comparison are not forthcoming, and in many cases the arrests for ascertained areas and populations have not been dissected so as to show what proportion is attributable to "drink offences."

Compared with towns of similar population and conditions (as far as they could be similar), Sydney is unquestionably more statistically "drunken" than most cities in the United Kingdom, but not quite so drunken as Liverpool, and not nearly so drunken as Limerick.

Before leaving this subject we would urge upon the Government the propriety of improving our statistics of drunkenness by providing that they should be collected for Licensing Districts and not for other divisions of the Colony.

#### THE CLOSING OF PUBLIC-HOUSES ON SUNDAYS— BUSINESS-HOURS ON WEEK DAYS, &c.

We pass next to questions connected with the closing of public-houses. Upon the subject of Sunday closing many witnesses have been examined, and though the evidence obtained from them is often singularly conflicting, the Commission have no difficulty in arriving at a definite recommendation. And, first of all, it must be observed that the administration of the law, as it stands, is most unsatisfactory, and that its provisions meet with wholesale evasion on the part of a large majority of the publicans. From the police evidence we gather that, out of a total of 822 holders of publicans' licenses within the Metropolitan Licensing District in the year 1885, only about 193 observed the law, and that a Sunday traffic in drink was systematically carried on by the remainder. It is not pretended that this result is due to any lack of watchfulness or energy on the part of the police; it proceeds from the adoption by the publicans and their customers of methods which render the detection and conviction of offenders a matter of extreme difficulty. From the evidence of the publicans examined, we find them openly admitting that the law is evaded, while asserting that they are obliged to deceive the police and must sell on Sundays to prevent a falling-off in their week-day trade. To effect this end they have recourse to the employment of scouts who watch the police and give warning when they are in

the

the neighbourhood. Other methods are the admission only of regular customers and their friends, the use of pass-words, and the formation of clubs with a merely nominal subscription. It has also been found that persons are admitted as lodgers on payment of 1s. for a bed which they do not occupy. With this state of things it is very difficult for the police to deal. Warning having been given, their admission is delayed as much as possible, and sufficient time obtained as the witnesses express it, for "putting things straight." Persons found upon the premises fraudulently represent themselves as being lodgers or inmates, and there can be no doubt that a vast amount of perjury is committed in order to avoid conviction. But notwithstanding these conditions, it is considered that the strong current of evidence is against making any change in the law in the direction of Sunday opening. The witnesses who have been examined include not only persons occupying official positions, and who may be regarded in some sense as experts, but a number of representatives of the working classes, of the clergy, and of brewers and publicans. By the advocates of Sunday opening it is alleged that the present state of the law conduces to drunkenness and a far larger consumption of alcoholic liquors than would take place if the houses were opened for a limited time on Sundays. It is asserted that, at present, men take home on Saturday evenings a far larger quantity of liquor than they require, and that the sales on Saturday nights are very large. It is also stated that in this way the evil of intemperance ceases to be confined to the men themselves, but spreads to their wives and families. On the other hand, it may be remarked that the evidence in support of these statements is not very strong; and that it rests principally upon the experience of a class who could hardly be expected to speak without strong, though perhaps unconscious, bias.

A further claim for a relaxation of the law is based upon the sense of a grievance among the people. It is said to be very hard that the poor man cannot get his dinner beer freshly drawn on Sundays, and that he must either go without it altogether or drink it in a flat and stale condition. It may be admitted that the law works a certain amount of hardship in a matter of this kind, but it appears that the inconvenience felt is not of a serious nature; and if the statements to which allusion has been made, with regard to home consumption, be correct, it is obvious that the working classes are not in fact prevented from providing themselves with a sufficient supply for their Sunday needs. It will also be seen from the epitome of the evidence of members of the working classes that this is not seriously put forward by them as a hardship.

It is next alleged that, in addition to an increase of home drinking, the entire closing of the houses causes a consumption of liquor by persons improperly upon licensed premises, which largely exceeds that which would take place if the houses were open during certain hours. It is said that those who enter remain and continue to drink when otherwise they would leave the house within a reasonable time. We do not find that there is much direct evidence of these facts. They appear to rest principally upon conjecture, and conjecture generally concerning the probable conduct of unknown persons under a different set of conditions. It appears to be impossible to say that the persons who at present remain for a long time drinking upon licensed premises would give up the practice if the houses were open for a few hours during the Sunday. It seems more reasonable to believe what has, indeed, been to some extent borne out by experience, that they would come upon such  
 licensed



licensed premises if they were permitted to be opened, and remain there as much as at present during the hours of closing. For the affirmative reasons given above, it has been recommended by certain witnesses that there should be a change in the law.

There remains another evil to which allusion has been already made, but which must be regarded from the point of view of general rather than of special considerations. It is the objection to the present state of the law, which is founded upon its undoubted liability to be set at naught and defied, and its tendency to promote or to cause systematic law-breaking. It is impossible to ignore the fact that we are here brought face to face with an evil which, undoubtedly, exists very widely, and the question whether a change ought to be made in the law, and the direction of that change, will depend upon whether the general good effect of the present Act outweighs an admittedly unfortunate result that accompanies it.

In considering this question, it becomes necessary to shortly review the general effect and weight of the whole evidence. As has been said, in endeavouring to come to a conclusion, we have taken the evidence of various classes of witnesses, and the effect of their testimony may be briefly summarized. The evidence of the police must be taken to be, on the whole, adverse to any relaxation of the law. The Inspector-General of Police seems favourably disposed to a limited Sunday sale of liquors, though admitting that it would be a retrogressive step, while the evidence of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors is almost unanimously against any opening of licensed houses on Sundays. The Stipendiary and Deputy-Stipendiary Magistrates, on the other hand, are for the most part favourably inclined towards opening the houses for a limited number of hours, chiefly with the view of destroying the present custom of secret and illegal sale; and the Comptroller of Prisons also would welcome a modification of the present law. The clergy are, without exception, opposed to the sale of liquor on Sundays, and the brewers and publicans are almost to a man in favour of it. It may be suggested that the evidence of both these classes of witnesses is liable to unconscious bias. The opinions of one or two witnesses possessing an extensive knowledge of the Colony appear to be about equally balanced; and there remains only the testimony of individual members of the working classes. We regard the evidence of this kind of witnesses as of the greatest value and importance; they belong to the class which is most directly concerned in any retention or alteration of the present law; and they are in a position to speak from practical experience of the habits and desires of their fellows. As has been stated, a large number of these witnesses have been examined, and with the consequence that a good deal of conflicting testimony has been given. No other result, indeed, was to be looked for, and in weighing the value of the evidence considerable difficulty has been experienced. We have, however, no hesitation in stating that, whatever the views of other classes may be, the evidence and opinions of the working classes, as presented to us, are in favour of completely closing public-houses on Sundays, as at present. It is true that numerically considered the testimony in favour of a change is strong; but when due regard has been given to the position and representative character of those witnesses who are opposed to Sunday opening, it will be found that the balance of the working class opinion is as has been stated.

The conclusion of the Commission, therefore, is that a sufficiently strong case has not been made out for recommending any change in the law in the direction of relaxing its prohibition of Sunday drink traffic.

The

It remains to consider whether the particular evil of evasion of the law carries with it sufficient weight to override the general conclusion arrived at from the evidence. And upon the answer to this question it must depend whether it should be recommended that the law should (1) be repealed or (2) made more stringent. We believe that the effect of the law as it stands has been, on the whole, beneficial, and that there is no general desire for any relaxation of its provisions. We believe that, in spite of any evils which may attend its operation, it possesses an educative tendency, and that it is largely a question of time to bring public feeling into more complete harmony with the prohibition of the sale of liquors on Sundays. The introduction of any prohibitive law is certain to be met by a good deal of opposition at first, and any loophole which may be left will be taken advantage of to avoid its operation. But it is believed that, as people become accustomed to it, the present opposition will diminish, and that any movement in the direction of giving way to the malcontent section of the community would be a retrograde step in legislation. It is admitted on all sides that the traffic in alcoholic liquors is of a kind which should be discouraged as far as possible, and that every method which can prudently be adopted for throwing obstacles in the way of the sale of them is a step distinctly in advance. Therefore, having got so far as to prohibit the sale of liquors upon Sundays—a prohibition which we cannot regard as entailing serious hardship upon any class—we are unwilling to go back to a condition from which it might require years of fresh education and agitation to again escape. We must on the other hand recognize the undoubted existence of widespread and systematic law-breaking. It is alleged that this is due to the present stringency of the law, and that it would disappear if the law were so far relaxed as to allow of licensed houses being open for a certain number of hours on the Sunday. But it is very far from certain that any material improvement would result from the alteration proposed. We are not disposed to believe that permission to obtain drink at stated times on the Sunday would have the beneficial effect claimed by its advocates, while we are convinced that it would be taken advantage of to carry on a drink traffic at uncertain hours throughout the day. We believe the present law to have had a beneficial operation; and, further, we claim that the people are gradually becoming accustomed to it, and that no sufficient case has been made out for its repeal.

There remains the consideration of other methods for checking the evil which results from evasion of the law. It has been remarked that we have two alternatives. The law can either be relaxed so that there shall be no temptation to break it, or it can be made more stringent, so as to assure the more easy detection and conviction of offenders. We have expressed our unwillingness to do anything in the direction of the first of these: but, as regards the second, we are disposed to think that our law might with advantage be brought into harmony with that which obtains in England in the case of persons found upon licensed premises during prohibited hours. Under the law at present existing in New South Wales, persons found upon licensed premises at unlawful times can only be dealt with if caught in the act of drinking or taking away drink. The English Act (the Licensing Act of 1872) contains the following provisions:—

25. If during any period during which any premises are required under the provisions of this Act to be closed any person is found on such premises he shall unless he satisfies the Court that he was an inmate servant or a lodger on such premises or a *bonâ fide* traveller or that otherwise his presence on such premises was not in contravention of the provisions of this Act with respect to the closing of licensed premises be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Penalty on person found on premises during closing hours.

Any

Any constable may demand the name and address of any person found on any premises during the period during which they are required by the provisions of this Act to be closed and if he has reasonable ground to suppose that the name or address given is false may require evidence of the correctness of such name and address and may if such person fail upon such demand to give his name or address or such evidence apprehend him without warrant and carry him as soon as practicable before a Justice of the Peace.

Any person required by a constable under this section to give his name and address who fails to give the same or gives a false name or address or gives false evidence with respect to such name or address shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Every person who by falsely representing himself to be a traveller or a lodger buys or obtains or attempts to buy or obtain at any premises any intoxicating liquor during the period during which such premises are closed in pursuance of this Act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

It will be observed that these provisions throw upon the person found upon licensed premises during prohibited hours the onus of showing that he was lawfully there. It is difficult to imagine that their operation could be attended with any hardship; they would not relieve the publican from his special liability; and they would greatly diminish the temptation to the commission of the perjury which, it is certain, is so largely committed under the existing law in this country. At the present time it is to interest of offenders to support the statements of the publican by every means in their power. The burden of proof is cast upon the police, and it is almost impossible to obtain evidence as long as the publican and those found upon his premises support one another. Under the provisions suggested, however, the community of interest would be largely diminished, and, in the majority of cases, it would be very difficult to manufacture the kind of testimony which would be required to demonstrate the innocence of the parties accused. The Commission believe that if the law were strengthened in this way the chief objection to it, which exists in systematic evasion, would be minimised, and that the advantageous effects of complete Sunday closing might be retained without much danger of their being accompanied by the objectionable consequences which are at present put forward as reasons for returning to the practice of allowing licensed premises to be opened on Sundays.

The time at which licensed premises should be compelled to close during week days is a matter which requires but brief notice. From the evidence before us, we believe that we have little to do but express our satisfaction at the success which has followed the adoption of the early-closing clauses of the Act. The testimony of the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Police points to a striking improvement in the condition of the streets; we are told that when the public-houses were kept open till 12 o'clock, the streets were not quiet before 2 or 3 in the morning, but that now very few people are about after 12 o'clock. There has also been a marked diminution in the number of drunkards in the streets at night. The Stipendiary Magistrates also testify to the benefits of 11 o'clock closing, though some among them would not be averse to a relaxation of the law in particular circumstances. The other witnesses examined have also expressed themselves in favour of early closing and there has been no considerable objection to the present hours except on the part of some of the hotel-keepers who desire an extension of the present hours. Bishop Barry, on the other hand, would prefer that the houses should be closed at 10 o'clock, and a few other witnesses desire to see adopted an earlier hour for closing than 11, particularly as regards the suburbs. Allowing, however, for individual preferences, we may say that the evidence before us points to the fact that the present hours are found to work satisfactorily. Cases of hardship may occur,

occur, and we shall presently speak of a class which may deserve special consideration. But the general good effect of the present hours is so well marked that we do not desire to see any immediate change in them. It is stated that there are occasionally complaints on the part of persons frequenting theatres that the hour of 11 prevents them from obtaining necessary refreshment, but it is believed that cases of inconvenience are not sufficiently numerous to make it advisable to provide for them by allowing special privileges in the case of theatres and other places of amusement. The public are accustomed to the present hour of closing, and we do not desire to see any return, however small, to older conditions. On the other hand, we believe that it would not be advisable to further shorten the hours during which the sale of liquors is permitted. The public have accepted 11 o'clock, and are now familiar with it; any discontent which was felt at first has now died away, and there is a quiet acquiescence on the part of all classes. But if we should endeavour to introduce a still earlier hour for closing, it is probable that much of the good now effected would be destroyed. Discontent would be aroused, and the present acquiescence would very likely be exchanged for a resistance to any measure introducing any further limitation, which might lead to a demand for an extension of the hours at present in force. The present hour—11 o'clock—appears to work satisfactorily, and with a minimum of hardship; the people seem to be satisfied with it; and we see no reason for recommending any change.

But in one direction we believe that the hours during which the sale of liquors is allowed might be extended. Allusion has been made to a particular class who undoubtedly suffer a good deal of hardship under the present regulations. The market-gardeners and others, whose business occupations oblige them to bring their goods into Sydney at a very early hour in the morning, must be admitted to suffer great inconvenience from the fact that they are unable to obtain necessary refreshments at the end of what is often a long and fatiguing journey. These men must leave their homes during the night, and in many cases they have to travel many miles in order to deliver their goods at the Sydney markets. They are exposed to all kinds of weather, and often have to wait about for many hours on arriving at their destination. In the English licensing Act already quoted provision is made for these persons under the following sections:—

26. The local authority of any licensing district upon the production of such evidence as such authority may deem sufficient to show that it is necessary or desirable to do so for the accommodation of any considerable number of persons attending any public market or following any lawful trade or calling may grant if such authority think fit to any licensed victualler or licensed keeper of a refreshment-house in respect of premises in the immediate neighbourhood of such market or of the place where such persons follow such lawful trade or calling an order exempting such person from the provisions of this Act with respect to the closing of his premises on such days and during such time except between the hours of one and two of the clock in the morning as may be specified in such order.

Exemption from closing by order of local authority in respect of certain trades

The holder of an order under this section shall not be liable to any penalty for not closing his premises on such days and during such time as may be specified in such order but he shall not be exempt from any other penalty under this or any other Act or otherwise.

A notice in such form as may be prescribed by the local authority stating the days and hours during which the premises are permitted to be open under such order of exemption shall be affixed and kept affixed in a conspicuous position outside the premises and if the holder of the order of exemption make default in affixing or in keeping affixed such notice in manner aforesaid during any part of the time for which his exemption is granted he shall be liable to pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Every person who keeps affixed to his premises any such notice when he does not hold an order under this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Any local authority as aforesaid may at any time if it seem fit to them withdraw an order under this section or alter the same by way of extension or restriction as such authority may deem necessary or expedient so however as not to render any person liable to any penalty for anything done under such order before the holder was informed of such withdrawal or alteration.

It may be contended that a provision by which liquor could be sold to particular classes would be liable to abuse by persons not belonging to those classes; and it is possible that in isolated instances the privilege might be abused. But it is hardly probable that any considerable proportion of those compelled to leave the houses at 11 o'clock would wait about until half-past 2 or 3 o'clock, or such other hour as might be appointed. The concession, moreover, is capable of being fenced about with considerable safeguards. Provision might be made by which persons frequenting the places appointed should be liable to a penalty if it were shown that they did not belong to the classes specified, and that the landlord, on proof that he had knowingly supplied such persons with liquor, should be liable to the forfeiture of his license for a second offence. In a community such as ours it is probable that *bonâ fide* customers would be easily distinguished from those who had no right to use the houses selected to enjoy this privilege. These would be few in number, and the privilege itself would be sufficiently valuable, and the punishment for any abuse of it so considerable, that the landlords themselves would find it to their interest to observe the required conditions. It is not proposed that the special license should be granted to more than one or at most two houses; the hours appointed would not exceed two; and under the circumstances it is probable that the resulting good would outweigh any evil which might be incidental to the suggested privilege.

#### PRIVATE BARS.

There are, we are told, in September, 1887, no fewer than ninety-four private bars in Sydney, of which eighteen are upstairs bars and seventy-six are on the ground floor—they are all 6d. bars, but it is impossible to distinguish them by any criterion of respectability. Probably, at least three-fourths of them belong to the class of bars which we think ought to be suppressed as providing illicit incentives to drunkenness or because they are disreputably conducted. None of the witnesses examined have been found to speak favourably of this latter class, or to advocate their continuance, while the immense consensus of opinion has been most strongly in favour of abolishing them altogether. The bars to which we would now draw special attention are not of the kind which is known as the private bar in respectable hotels and restaurants. They are not under the direct control of the holder of the license, nor are those who serve behind them in any true sense in his employment. The system, in fact, is nothing but a fraudulent extension or expansion of the publican's license. The method which is adopted is to provide a separate bar in some room in the house, generally upstairs, though sometimes on the ground floor, wholly distinct from that portion of the building devoted to legitimate trading; and according to the evidence there are sometimes as many as three of these additional bars in a single house. They are usually served by two and sometimes three women or girls, who are neither the agents nor servants of the proprietor of the house, but in reality sub-lessees. Sometimes one woman rents the entire bar, and employs the others as assistants; in other cases the business is shared by two or more who work it as partners. The rents which they pay are exorbitant, ranging from £5 to £10 a week, and even to higher

higher rates in particular instances, and in some cases the publicans are actually dependent upon these female sub-lessees for the payment of their own rents. The furniture and fittings of the bars are described as being very poor in spite of the high price which is charged for them, and they are said to be dirty and mean in general appearance. There is usually a room connected with or attached to them, and this is furnished with a sofa, a table, and a few chairs, while in some of them there is a piano. In other cases where the room is large it is divided into two parts by a partition, and in this way a second room is obtained. In the bars no stock of liquor is kept, the practice being to obtain it by the bottle from the landlord's bar as required; it is then retailed at the price of 6d. a glass; the glasses are small and the liquor is usually inferior in quality. There can be no question that these bars are not frequented for the purposes of legitimate refreshment. The chief attraction would appear to be the women by whom they are kept, and these as a rule are persons of gay appearance and doubtful character, though they do not appear to be known as prostitutes to the police. The women who keep these bars generally reside out of the house; they have as a rule a circle of acquaintances who are well known to them, and these frequent the bars and introduce friends. Among the ordinary customers at these bars are to be found men of all ages and classes; some of them are said to be frequented by supers and ballet girls from the neighbouring theatres, and it is believed that in several cases they are very little if any better than houses of assignation. The majority of the customers, however, appear from the evidence to be young men.

Of the evil influence of these bars there can be no question. Their real attraction is one which should not be permitted to co-exist with a license to sell liquor. That attraction, of course, is the women by whom they are kept, and it cannot be doubted that if they were conducted by men the inducement to frequent them would be gone altogether. It has been brought to the knowledge of the Commission that a system of "shouting" is cultivated by the females who preside at these bars, which is, perhaps, peculiar to them and shows one of the objects for which they have been established. The customer is frequently challenged to "stand something" for the good of the house. He does so as a matter of course, and a small bottle of champagne, the favourite call, is produced. The "shouter," perhaps, takes a sip, and the "shouted" another sip, and the rest is furtively discharged into a sink, bucket, or other receptacle. In this manner "consumption" goes on satisfactorily to the holder of the license, and without intoxicating the female sub-lessees.

The existing difficulty in dealing with these places arises from the impossibility of proving the relations between the proprietors and the women to whom they sub-let portions of their licensed premises. It appears to be the regular custom for the women to pay a weekly rent to the landlords; but the latter take a receipt from them for wages and are thus enabled to pass them off as servants. Some special provision, therefore, is required if anything is to be done to check what almost every witness has without qualification spoken of as a great evil. Two or three courses may be pursued with regard to these bars. Upstairs bars may be abolished altogether; the number of bars allowed in any licensed house might be strictly limited, and of private bars particularly; or the services of women in bars of the kind contemplated might be forbidden altogether. The Commission are disposed to believe that the preferable course would be the complete abolition of upstairs bars. It has been amply shown that they present opportunities for abuse that are not afforded by bars situated upon the ground-floor. The magistrates, the police, the clergy, and, amongst others,  
respectable

respectable licensed victuallers, are unanimous in objecting to them. They are admitted on all sides to be mischievous in their tendencies, and the more dangerous that their situation renders proper inspection almost impossible. It has hardly been even suggested that they meet any legitimate want; while it cannot be doubted that the large majority of them are nothing better than a fraud upon the licensing laws. They do not in any way resemble the private bars which are commonly established for the division of two classes of customers; and the Commission do not see that any hardship could follow from the total abolition of them. Provision could without difficulty be made to meet the special cases of theatres and places of public resort; but it is believed that the cases in which the regular upstairs bars are commonly respectable are too rare to affect in any appreciable degree the average character of these places.

We recommend therefore, as a simple method of dealing with this question, that the principle of single bars should be adopted, with a provision that the Licensing Court may, in cases of proved exceptional public need, grant a licensee the privilege of a second bar—the privilege to be fenced round by proper safeguards and conditions.

In concluding this the First Part of our Report we desire to express our deep sense of the zeal, accuracy, and unflagging industry of our Secretary, Mr. C. R. Burnside; as also of the punctual and courteous attention of the Parliamentary Shorthand Staff to our somewhat exacting requirements. We also desire to thank the Collector of Customs, the Government Analyst, the Government Statistician, and all other Government officials for the valuable assistance they have given us in the course of our investigation.

Certified under our hands and seals this 20th day of September, 1887.

(L.S.)      ALEXR. OLIVER, *President.*  
 (L.S.)      JOHN DAVIES.  
 (L.S.)      S. H. HYAM.  
 (L.S.)      JOHN ROSEBY.  
 (L.S.)      NINIAN MELVILLE.  
 (L.S.)      ROBT. FOWLER.

---

## EPI TOMES OF THE EVIDENCE. (\*)

## [QUALITY OF LIQUORS.]

*Mr. Hamlet* states that the majority of whiskies, brandies, and gins are made up of silent spirit, flavoured with various essences; but that the quantity of essence used is so small that chemistry is unable to detect it; that fusel oil is present in all new whiskies; that in a few years it becomes decomposed by the action of the wood into volatile ether, and is then innocuous; that it adds flavour to the whisky; that these essences would be so diffused in the manufacture of brandies, whiskies, and gins that any deleterious elements they might contain would be rendered innocuous; that one grain of fusel oil in two ounces of wine would exert a deleterious influence on a man; that liquors manufactured from the essences before the Commission are innocuous; that the habit of drinking liquors made from these essences would be pernicious, but no more so than the habit of drinking ordinary liquors not made up from them; that liquors made up from these essences would produce no more cravings for drink than wholesome liquor; that the craving caused by excessive drinking is a part of the physiological action of alcoholic mixtures; that the first effect of alcohol upon the system is to cause an increased circulation of the blood in all parts of the body, and to increase the excitement of the motor nerves, this is accompanied by hot flushing of the face and extremities, and followed by decreased temperature of the body; one of the properties of alcohol is that it will unite with water, in passing through the blood it absorbs the water and causes a certain dryness, a common experience with the drunkard; that it affects the whole system after a time; that it shows its effect on the stomach in a most marked way; that the effect of beer drinking is to create worse results on other organs,—the liver and the kidneys; that the presence of fusel oil even in small quantities is deleterious.

*Mr. Watt*, Government Analyst, states that in no case has he ever been able to recommend a prosecution for adulteration; that fusel oil is a natural part of spirits, and therefore cannot be considered an adulterant; that fusel oil is in itself deleterious; that one grain of fusel oil taken in a certain quantity of spirit at one time would be injurious; that 2 ozs. of spirit at one time would be, he considers, a large quantity, but that it depends greatly on the individual; that fusel oil is converted by age and disappears; that it is not absolutely known what becomes of it; that it is much more difficult to detect the fusel oil after the white spirit has been made up into brandy or whisky than before; that none but the purest white spirit, free from fusel oil, should be permitted to be imported; that the essences have been made to represent what is found by analyses in liquors, and that if they are used with pure alcohol the result will be, as good a spirit as can be reasonably expected; that the low class liquors would be no more injurious than any other alcohol.

*Mr. Fosbery*, Inspector General of Police, when examined as to the operation and results of the Licensing Law in suppressing adulteration and the sale of adulterated liquor, says that immense numbers of samples had been taken under all sorts of circumstances; they had been purchased by the Inspector where it was supposed the lowest class of liquors would be sold, and the Government Analytical Chemist had carefully examined them, but (Mr. Fosbery thought) not in one instance had he found any deleterious ingredients such as would warrant a prosecution under the law; that the spirits are frequently of a coarse and inferior character, as is not to be wondered at when we are told that you can purchase whisky at 2s. 6d. a gallon. It is a coarse common spirit, but it does not contain any ingredient which would be deleterious, except as all spirits are deleterious. It seems that it is not worth while, as it was in former years, to doctor up spirits; They are sufficiently potent without adulteration to increase their strength.

*Inspector Anderson* does not believe that there is much adulteration, but considers that much of the liquor sold is immature and contains fusel oil, and that the brandy imported is of a very inferior quality.

*Inspector*

\* In addition to the opinions epitomized under this head, there is much valuable evidence in the Minutes which has been dealt with in the Report, but which could not be conveniently epitomized.



- 621-2. *Inspector Waters* considers that a great deal of very inferior spirit is imported ; that the police get possession of bottles containing spirits and often have great difficulty in deciding whether the contents are gin, rum, brandy or whisky ; does not think there is much adulteration carried on, but that the liquors are very inferior.
1204. *Sub-Inspector Atwill* states that complaints are often made to the police about the inferior quality of the liquor sold, but that nothing deleterious has been found on analysis of it.
- 1431-2. *Sub-Inspector Cotter* states that no complaints as to the quality of the liquor have been made to him except by those suffering from *delirium tremens*, who always attribute their condition to the quality and not the quantity of the liquor consumed.
1750. *Sub-Inspector Potter's* experience was of a similar nature to that of the last witness.
- 1943-51. *Sub-Inspector Lenthall*, on the other hand, declares that complaints are frequently made to him about the quality of the liquors, and that he has in consequence often taken samples from the houses mentioned by the complainants ; that it would not pay the publican to buy good brandy and then manipulate it when he can buy it ready-made at 3s. a gallon ; this liquor is rough, raw, crude spirit, and in his opinion causes one-half the drunkenness in the city ; he believes the greater portions of the cheap liquors sold are what are known to the trade as "mixing liquors" ; that they are purchased by the wholesale wine and spirit merchants, and brewers who hold spirit licenses, and are blended with other liquors slightly superior, and then sold to the publicans ; that liquors are sold under fictitious labels, the bottles of good liquor being emptied in the 6d. bars, and then filled with cheap draught liquors and transferred to the 3d. bar.
- 2547-8. *Mr. Marsh, S.M.*, thinks that the bad quality of the liquor sold is the secret of the drunkenness throughout the country ; that the publicans, especially in the country, are no judges of liquor, and sell anything sent to them ; that he has often had complaints about it made to him in the country, but not in Sydney ; that not only are the wines and spirits adulterated, but the beer too, which often contains tobacco and other deleterious substances.
- 2604-7. *Mr. Buchanan, S.M.*, thinks most of the liquor sold in the country is atrocious ; that evidence of it could be obtained if clever men were employed for that purpose ; has heard that some publicans keep mixtures for the purpose of stupefying their customers.
- 2890-2. *Mr. Addison, S.M.*, considers the quality of the liquor sold to be bad ; thinks that a great deal of white spirit is used in its manufacture ; that the Colonial beer is good as far as it goes, although that may not be saying much for it ; that it causes a great deal of drunkenness ; and that nearly all the men brought before him for drunkenness get drunk on Colonial beer.
3243. *Mr. Yates, D.S.M.*, says that complaints have been made to him of the quality of the liquors sold ; that he has often expressed it as his opinion that it is the quality and not the quantity of the liquor which causes the drunkenness ; that no case of adulteration has come before him officially.
- 3672-3. *Canon Rich* has heard complaints about the quality of the liquor sold ; it is described as poisonous and as having the effect of making people unconscious of what they are doing.
3793. *Dr. O'Connor*, Surgeon of Darlinghurst Gaol, is of opinion that a great deal of drunkenness is attributable to inferior or adulterated liquors.
- 3900-10. *Mr. Fowler*, Superintendent of the Receiving House, thinks that the liquor sold in low houses is bad ; that it is generally new, raw rum that has such a bad effect on the people who drink it.
- 4693-600. *Dr. MacLaurin*, Medical Adviser to the Government, thinks the safest form in which to take alcohol is good wine or brandy made from the juice of the grape ; that in whisky, except it is very old, there is always, more or less, fusel oil, which is most injurious, that in the case of white spirit distilled from potatoes, it is almost impossible by any amount of distillation to get rid of the fusel oil ; and he doubts if even age wholly eradicates it ; that he is told that some of the brandies and whiskies imported, are merely white spirits doctored up so as to represent brandy and whisky ; that a great deal of adulteration takes place in them before they arrive here, and that nothing could be worse than such spirits.

Dr.

*Dr. Mackellar, M.L.C.*, late Medical Adviser to the Government, considers <sup>4760-4.</sup> that the liquors sold in the colony are remarkable for the fact that fusel oil is largely present in them; that it is very deleterious, and the chief cause of disease; that crude and young spirits are also very pernicious.

*Rev. J. D. Langley* has come in contact with some shocking instances of the <sup>5075-9.</sup> effect of adulterated liquor in cases where drugs have been used.

*Mr. Toohey, M.P.*, is certain that there is a great deal of adulteration carried on; <sup>6271.</sup> that liquors are sold by some persons for less than they can be imported for—thinks these liquors consist of white or silent spirit flavoured here; having been so informed by the travellers of the firms who carry on that trade—is of opinion that brewers and publicans do not use the essences for the manipulation of white spirits; that it is done by some of the wine and spirit merchants or some other class of middleman.

*Mr. Weale*, Secretary to the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers Association, <sup>6590 1.</sup> knows of no adulteration, but often when visiting houses on the business of the Association has tasted very inferior liquor.

*Mr. Thompson*, Wine and Spirit Merchant, late president of the Amalgamated <sup>6750, 6805.</sup> Licensed Victuallers' Association, thinks that there is such a marked difference between good and bad liquor that no adulteration is necessary by a man who sells bad liquor to compete successfully with one who pays for good liquor; that a great many of the small houses are supplied with very inferior liquor, but can make no suggestions for preventing its importation, that being a most difficult question.

*Mr. Spora* (a licensed victualler), though admitting that he is not much of a <sup>6907-9.</sup> judge of liquor, thinks that it is the quantity and not the quality of liquor that makes men drunk.

*Mr. J. B. North* considers that the liquors sold here are largely counterfeited <sup>7247-49.</sup> and doctored; that it is mostly done by the intermediate distributing houses; that a <sup>7255-6, 7263,</sup> very great quantity of low class white spirit is imported and made into brandy, &c.; <sup>7283, 7311,</sup> that he has personally suffered from the effects of drinking only half a nobbler of <sup>7314, 7398.</sup> bad drink, and has seen some of his men suffering in the same way at Katoomba; from what he has seen believes that a great deal of the drunkenness in this Colony is due to the bad drink sold; that there is a large quantity of bad beer manufactured here; that there would be less drunkenness if better beer were brewed; that it has the effect of creating thirst; that he has been told spirits of wine are used for the purposes of adulteration, but has no positive proof of it.

*Mr. Selff* (a licensed victualler), has been supplied with very bad liquor at <sup>7423-5, 744</sup> several houses, and is of opinion that the quality of the liquor has a great deal to do with drunkenness, and that very bad spirits are imported, especially in whiskies.

*Mr. Hunt*, of the "Oxford Hotel," believes that there is some very inferior <sup>7532.</sup> liquor sold in the low-class houses, and that it necessarily must be so to make them pay.

*Mr. Watson*, of the "Paragon Hotel," has had bad liquor offered to him at <sup>7600-1, 7673,</sup> cheap rates—brandy and whisky at 4s. 6d. a gallon, and Lowndes' rum at 3s. 8d. a <sup>7751.</sup> gallon in bond; says that a man once offered to doctor spirits for him, and also to make cheap spirits; and that he has heard some of his customers complain of the inferior quality of liquors in certain houses.

*Mr. Rainford*, of the "Cambridge Club Hotel," has been informed that <sup>8037-8</sup> inferior liquor is sold in some houses, where they sell for 3d.

*Mr. Palmer, J.P.*, is not aware of inferior liquors being sold, and observes that <sup>8106-7.</sup> analysis has only shown them to be weak.

*Mr. Roberts*, of the "Crown and Anchor Hotel," has no doubt that there is a <sup>8210.</sup> great deal of bad liquor sold; has never met a "doctorer" of spirits, but believes they exist; says that one man complained about some of his whisky having copper in it; upon which he had it analysed by Mr. Watt, and a minute quantity was discovered, attributable to the distillation worm.

*Sir John Robertson* is not aware that very inferior liquor is sometimes sold; <sup>8333-4.</sup> but thinks that no raw, immature spirit should be allowed to go into consumption.

The evidence of the representatives of the artisan classes was to the following effect:—

*Mr. Pemberton* has heard complaints about the adulteration of liquor, and he <sup>8638-4</sup> has known men pass a public-house and go to the next, because they thought they could get better liquor there.

*Mr.*

8999.  
9000-7. *Mr. B. Riley* is sure that a great deal of adulteration is carried on; has called for drinks and then been unable to drink them because they were so bad; knows bad from good liquor, having been working in a wine and spirit store for nearly a year; has been told by persons in the employment of wine and spirit merchants that spirits are doctored, and that the publican sometimes does it.
- 9575-9. *Mr. Watson* considers that the beer now sold is inferior to what was sold seven years ago; that the fact of a house being "tied" does not compel a publican to sell inferior liquors; that he has known of forged brands; that inferior liquor is sold under certain brands and capsuled here; has heard of spirits being doctored.
- 9851-9. *Mr. Hannon* thinks a great deal of bad liquor is sold here; that it is adulterated, as it is impossible to sell good liquor for the price usually paid.
9778. *Mr. Long* has heard complaints of inferior liquor being sold, and of its rapid effect on the system.
- 9878-82. *Mr. Gordon* thinks a great deal of adulterated and spurious liquor is sold; that on one occasion a friend of his was rendered helpless by one glass of rum at Hurstville; that that rum must have been adulterated, or else it was a very inferior spirit.
- 9977-9. *Mr. Snell* has heard people complain that in some houses they are served with liquor so bad that they don't know what it is meant for.
10802. *Mr. Talbot* has heard men complain of being supplied with bad liquor, and of suffering in consequence.
- 10411-5. *Mr. Smith* has bought rum, and after keeping it for a day or two has found tobacco in it; has heard many such complaints from others; also that new, raw spirits are sold; has heard men who drink to excess complain that two glasses at a certain hotel have made them sick; that these men could drink five or six glasses at another hotel without any such effect.
10515. *Mr. Graham* has often heard men complain of having been supplied with bad liquor.
- 10614-8, 10652. *Mr. Davidson* has heard a great number of complaints about bad liquor being sold; that rum and beer are adulterated; that he has noticed men become intoxicated after taking one or two drinks; he has noticed bad effects immediately traceable to inferior liquor.
- 10999, 11003. *Mr. Melhuish* thinks that some of the liquor sold is very inferior; and that it is adulterated.
- 11107-8. *Mr. Davis* states that a large amount of inferior liquors is sold; that a little of it had the effect of making him sick.
- 11198 9. *Mr. H. Ford* has heard men complaining of the spirits and the beer.
- 11404, 11412 8. *Mr. Williams*, referring to beer, thinks there is poison in the drink; that the effect of it is to stupefy the head without interfering with the legs; has been told that strychnine was put in it; that the effect on him when he has indulged a little too freely is to cause a numbness all over the body; that he has heard others complain of the same thing.
11578. *Mr. Beaney* has heard of rum being adulterated, but never knew it to be proved.
- 11825-7. *Mr. Law* considers that very inferior liquors are sold at some of the 2d. bars; that he has known his friends go to special houses, and also wait until they came to a house where they knew they would get good liquor before they would have a drink.
12225.  
12231-2. *Mr. Richardson*, Temperance Advocate, believes that adulteration is carried on here to an enormous extent right through the trade; that a short time ago some brandy was seized in Melbourne and condemned as utterly unfit to go into consumption; that no doubt some of the same quality was landed here; that he has no doubt white spirit and methylated spirit are used with water and colouring matter; that by making it here they save the duty; that he has seen tobacco and cigars taken out of rum casks; and that forged labels are extensively used.
12556. *Mr. Atkinson* has heard a great many sailors complain of the bad description of liquor which they are served with; that a great number of them would walk right up George-street as far as King-street, and would only go into one or two houses where they knew they would get good liquor.
12644. *Mr. Shearston*, Sailor's Missionary, believes that the rum sold is a very inferior class of liquor; that men have complained of pains after drinking it, and that their breath smelt like turpentine or kerosene oil.

*Mr.*

*Mr. Simpson* states that as far as his experience goes the liquors sold are very bad, and frequently adulterated; that on one occasion he suffered from the effects of taking bad liquor; that in some houses inferior liquor is kept in bottles with first-class labels on them, which have been emptied of the good liquor. 12709-9.

*Mr. Wagg* often hears men complain of the inferior quality of the liquor sold; that in one house in the city, where trade societies meet, the liquor is so bad that the men are obliged to go to a house over the way for their drinks. 12871.

[CRIME ATTRIBUTABLE TO DRINK.]

*Mr. Maclean*, Comptroller-General of Prisons, states that a great number (in fact it has been quite a common thing) of prisoners in the gaols tell him that drink was the cause of their crime; that in most cases crimes of violence are especially the result of drink; that a very large proportion of the crime of the Colony is due to drunkenness; that drink is not the incentive in such crimes as highway robberies or burglaries, but that these men generally have orgies at times. -83494

*Mr. Reid*, Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol, in modification of a former statement, considers that the average number of cases of crime due to drink in that gaol is 92 or 93 per cent., not 99, as before stated; that he has come to this conclusion after consulting the officers in the gaol, and also some of the long-sentence prisoners (see Appendix G, *et seq.*, page 508); they obtained their information from personal knowledge of the prisoners, and from what the prisoners' relatives say when they come to see them; that small assaults, petty larcenies, malicious injuries, &c., are all generally caused by drink; that the London pickpocket steadies his hand with a little drink, and when he takes too much he is caught; burglars and bushrangers also often indulge to brace their nerves. 3551, 3556-8, 3585-92.

*Canon Rich*, Chaplain to the Gaol, states that his experience among prisoners is, that a very great number make drink the excuse for their crime, but that still a large amount of crime is no doubt due to drink, but not to the extent of 90 per cent.; that some cases of crimes of violence, such as manslaughter, burglary, and bushranging are, no doubt, occasionally due to drink; in cases of rape and indecent assaults drink is very often the cause; instances a case of robbery where the man confessed it was the result of a drunken spree; does not consider drink has anything to do with concealment of birth. 3065-62

*Rev. J. D. Langley* is of opinion (formed from experience, when Chaplain of Berrima Gaol for a period of two years) that 90 per cent. of the criminality is directly or indirectly the result of drink; that crimes of violence, such as highway robberies, are sometimes indirectly due to drink, but not often; that in very many cases of bushranging, burglary, and manslaughter drink is directly or indirectly the cause, as also in cases of rape; that 90 per cent. is the very lowest proportion of criminals whose crime can be traced to drunkenness; that these opinions are the result of observation and conversation with the prisoners; that they would have no object in making drink an excuse; that intemperance is also the cause of a great amount of demoralization and immorality among all classes. 5600-75.

*Rev. R. Sellors* is of opinion that all over the world a large proportion of crime is attributable to intemperance; also that a very great deal of poverty and home-unhappiness is due to the same cause. 5823-4.

*Judge Wilkinson* considers that a very large proportion of crime is caused directly or indirectly by drink—that is to say, it either causes the crime or affords the opportunity; does not know the exact proportion, but would be inclined to say over 75 per cent. 6072-3.

*Rev. J. Jefferis, LL.D.*, thinks that a large proportion of crime is traceable to intemperance, but not to the extent of 93 per cent.; that 75 per cent., however, would not be unreasonable. 6111-3.

*Mr. Weale*, Secretary to the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers' Association, does not consider that a large proportion of the crime of the Colony can be attributed to drink; that statistics often, when showing an increase in drink, show a decrease in crime (not produced); that this happened in South Australia last year. 6711-3.

*Mr. Vale*, Secretary to the Victorian Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, says with regard to the amount of crime, poverty, and lunacy attributable to drink:—"With regard to that point, I may state that in our City Police Court it is a common thing to have from 1,200 to 1,400 cases of various sorts 12182.

sorts during a month. About one-half of these would be for drunkenness, or drunkenness and disorderly conduct; the rest would be assaults and robberies, including many robberies from drunken persons. Mr. Call, who is our most experienced stipendiary magistrate, stated a little while ago that nine-tenths of the cases which came before him in the City Police Court were directly or indirectly due to drink. Sir William Stawell, our ex-Chief Justice, stated that, from his experience, he thought 90 per cent. of the criminal cases brought before him were due to drink. In regard to the effect of drink in producing poverty, I may say that the Superintendent of our Immigrants' Home has stated that nearly all the cases which come before him are cases of poverty originating in intemperance. Mr. Guillaume, the Superintendent of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools Department, has stated that at least 90 per cent. of the children left to the charge of the State are the children of intemperate parents. In fact, 90 per cent. seems to be the favourite calculation. Roughly speaking, it means nearly all. Opinions differ with regard to the effect of drink in creating lunacy. I have not seen any statement on the question recently, but Dr. Embling, when he was Superintendent of the Yarra Bend Asylum, said that more than 50 per cent. of cases there were connected with intemperance. Dr. Bowie has also set down the proportion at 50 per cent."

## [LUNACY ATTRIBUTABLE TO DRINK.]

2252 *Sir Alfred Stephen* states that in June, 1885, out of 2,450 persons confined in lunatic asylums (1,498 males and 952 females), there were 95 males and 42 females confined in consequence of the use or abuse of drink.

3336. *Mr. Yates*, D.S.M., has been able in many cases to trace the drunkard in the confirmed lunatic.

3788] *Dr. O'Connor*, Surgeon to Darlinghurst Gaol, says that in 1885, out of 351 persons certified insane, 34 of these could be traced to drink.

3861. *Mr. Fowler*, Superintendent of Darlinghurst Reception House, says that three out of every five cases of lunacy are due to drink.

4020-3, 4033, 4056-7. *Dr. Manning*, Inspector-General of Insane, considers the proportion of the *permanent inmates* in the asylums through drink to be overrated; and states that in 1884, out of 2,450 inmates, only 137, or 5½ per cent. were there through drink, that he believes these figures represent about the proportion of those *permanently in the asylums*, but not of those admitted; that from 5 to 6 per cent. is the daily average of those permanently insane through the abuse of drink; that for the 10 years, 1869-78, 3,077 persons were admitted of whom 257, or over 8 per cent. were there owing to drink; for the years 1880-4, 2,392 were admitted, and of these 11 per cent. were due to drink. Dr. H. Major, Medical Superintendent of Leeds Asylum, found from the returns of the Commissioners in Lunacy in England, that between 13 and 14 per cent. are due to drink. Dr. Manning explains that admission to English Asylums is readier than it is here, besides which numbers of temporary cases are treated here in the Reception House and country gaols, which in England would go at once to the Asylums. In 1885, out of 362 cases remanded to the Reception House, 211 recovered there—three-fourths of which 211 cases were due to drink; out of 413 cases in up-country gaols 242 cases were cured in them, fully three-fourths of which were also due to drink; also that the habitual use of alcohol to excess alters the tissue of the brain, but alters more readily the tissues of the liver and kidneys, and from being very seldom able to trace the result of drink in the *post-mortem* room he believes these statistics and opinions to be correct; that it is well known that in England insanity is greater in the south than in the north, although the wages are higher in the north than in the south and more spent on drink; "drink" also is such a short, simple cause, patients too are glad to make the excuse of "drink," as they thereby hope to be discharged sooner; insanity caused by intemperance is more easily curable than that from other causes.

4629-30. *Dr. Maclaurin*, Medical Adviser to the Government, does not consider that drunkenness accounts for a *large majority of cases of permanent lunacy*, but states that absinthe drinking (which is hardly known here) produces epilepsy, loss of sense, paralysis, and dementia, and finally leads to hopeless imbecility; that in the case of men with the neurotic tendency to drink, and who give way to fits of intoxication, the strain on their nervous systems increases until they finally become chronic lunatics, but in the case of men with healthy nervous systems, abuse of drink is more likely to lead to the grave than to the asylum.

*Dr.*

*Dr. Mackellar, M.L.C.*, late Medical Adviser to the Government, does not consider that drunkenness leads to permanent lunacy to any appreciable extent, that it is not a potent cause of lunacy, but that large numbers of people become drunkards at the onset of insanity, that is to say, that drunkenness is an early symptom of insanity as are numbers of other excesses, and that it is indicative of an excited state of the nervous system, but not in the least a potent cause of insanity. <sup>4740-9.</sup>

*Dr. Tucker* considers that insanity causes a strong desire for intoxicants, as well as, that intoxicants cause insanity, it is an effect and a cause; and states that in 80 per cent. out of the 500 to 600 asylums lately visited by him the Superintendents stated that intemperance caused the largest number of cases, but that may include in many places cases of temporary insanity from *delirium tremens*; that the English Lunacy Commissioners state in their Report that drink makes the largest numbers of insane; that *delirium tremens* is the first step, and a repetition of attacks may lead in the end to permanent lunacy; that there are two forms, the first *delirium tremens* and the second dypsomania or permanent alcoholism, the first is temporary and may be cured in a week, the second may take twelve months; that he has never known a woman to recover from dypsomania; that in his opinion at least one-half of the insanity, probably more, is caused by intemperance. <sup>4945-50, 4059-61  
4068-4, 5027.</sup>

#### [GAOL TREATMENT.]

*Sir Alfred Stephen* considers the fining and sending to gaol for a short period of drunkards is a farce; that after a third conviction they ought to be sent to some asylum and made to work when the fit of drunkenness has past; that in Paris there are receiving-houses for drunkards, which is a very good thing; that men convicted so many times should be deprived of the usual rights of a free citizen; that in Russia they are made to sweep the streets; that inebriate asylums would do a great deal of good if the regulations were stringent and carefully acted up to; that the expense to which the drunkards put this country is enormous. <sup>2280-1</sup>

*Mr. Macintosh, M.L.C., L.M.*, is of opinion that the gaols are made too comfortable for the drunkard; that they prefer to be sent there as they know they will be well looked after—better in fact than if they were outside; that some of them prefer to go to gaol to recover from their spree. <sup>2401.</sup>

*Mr. Marsh, S.M.*, thinks that the present system of punishing drunkards is most ineffective as regards lessening drunkenness. <sup>2470.</sup>

*Mr. Buchanan, S.M.*, considers that the present system of punishment for drunkenness is ineffective; and that the establishment of asylums where drunkards could be compulsorily detained would be a great blessing. <sup>2600.</sup>

*Mr. Johnson, S.M.*, considers the present system of punishment has no effect whatever on habitual drunkards; that an habitual drunkard after a number of convictions should be treated as a rogue and vagabond and sent to gaol for a lengthened period, or better still to a reformatory for a year; that nearly half the cases of drunkenness in the Police Courts are those of habituals; that the present system is most expensive; that they should be made to work in the reformatory; that drunkenness should be treated partly as a crime, and the drunkard sent to a reformatory before he degenerates into a lunatic. <sup>2774-8</sup>

*Mr. Addison, S.M.*, considers that the present system is merely filling the gaols without doing any good to the drunkard; he suggests that all first offenders should be brought privately before the magistrates and discharged and not paraded through the streets and put into the dock with criminals as now; that first offenders on bail should be fined 5s. or detained till the rising of the Court; that the present system should stand for second and third offences, and that after three previous convictions offenders should be treated as vagrants and imprisoned without the option of a fine; that old offenders of confirmed drunken habits should be sent to an inebriate asylum for 1 or 2 years, and that they might be discharged during that term (say after six months) on the recommendation of the superintendent and two doctors in the case of decided reformation. <sup>2373-7.</sup>

*Mr. Fisher, D.S.M.*, is of opinion that the present system of punishing habitual drunkards entirely fails to do any good; that they ought (after say six convictions in a few months) to be confined in some separate place (asylum or prison) and made to work for a considerable period. <sup>3065-9</sup>

*Mr.*

3336-34. *Mr. Yates, D.S.M.*, considers that the present system of punishment for habitual drunkards is not effective; that the offenders ought to be sent in the first instance to an asylum, and, if not reformed there, to a reformatory, and there made to work; that an average of from three to six persons are daily brought before the magistrates, supposed to be of unsound mind, and in nearly every case their condition can be attributed to drink.

2469 72, 3451-7. *Mr. Maclean*, Comptroller-General of Prisons, considers that the present system of punishment for habitual drunkards is altogether wrong; that it simply amounts to recruiting their health, and they return again to their old habits; suggests a system of cumulative punishment; would confine the drunkard sufficiently long to make him do penal work; that Sir J. Martin's Workhouse Bill would deal with the difficulty, as also would a penitentiary; thinks an inebriate asylum and penitentiary could be worked together, and that the cost would be less than under the present system; that it is impossible to reclaim an inveterate drunkard; that they are incapable of doing any but penal labour, which should be given as a punishment and to act as a deterrent to others.

8509 70. *Mr. Read*, Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol, thinks the present system of punishment for habitual drunkards is a ridiculous one; that the gaol is simply a hospital for them, and helps to prolong their lives; that they come back to the gaol over and over again and gain no real lasting good from it, beyond being enabled to repeat the offence; that a workhouse is necessary for their successful treatment.

3632-7. *Canon Rich* considers that the present system of punishment for habitual drunkards is ineffective; that they should be sent to an asylum where they could be kept for a much longer period, and have certain work to perform as a punishment; that they are, however, incapable of doing much work as a rule.

3733-4. *Dr. O'Connor*, Surgeon of Darlinghurst Gaol, is of opinion that the present system of treating drunkards is no punishment at all; that they are sent to the gaol for medical treatment and do no work, and on their return before the magistrate are discharged, often being locked up again during the next day or two.

4055-7. *Dr. Manning*, Inspector-General of Insane, thinks the present system of punishing drunkards is utterly useless; that the gaol and reception-house act simply as a sanatorium for them; that no good is done by the present treatment beyond saving their lives and reason; that a long detention in an inebriate asylum would, no doubt, do much good; that an habitual drunkard should be detained for at least six months, for five of which he would be able to work.

4611-13, 4652. *Dr. Maclaurin*, Medical Adviser to the Government, does not consider the present system of punishing habitual drunkards has any beneficial results; that a drunkard should not be punished criminally, except for offending against the public peace, not for mere drunkenness; that long restraint and subjection to the will of another would have a very beneficial result.

4736, 4767. *Dr. Mackellar, M.L.C.*, and late Medical Adviser to the Government, considers that the present system of punishing habitual drunkards is neither beneficial nor does it act as a deterrent; that the custom of associating habitual drunkards with actual criminals in gaols is very harmful to them, and cannot do any good to those with whom they associate.

4846. *Bishop Barry* considers that the present system of punishing habitual drunkards is bad; that it produces no deterrent or disciplinary effect upon them; that the punishment should be heavier, more deterrent, and undoubtedly should also aim at their reformation.

5032. *Rev. R. Sellors*, President of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, considers that the present system of treating habitual drunkards is very unsatisfactory; that they should be sent to some institution where they would not be mixed up with criminals.

6021-2. *Rev. J. Jefferis, LL.D.*, is of opinion that the present system of treating habitual drunkards has no good effect; that an habitual drunkard should be sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, not in a State prison, but in some institution established for the purpose; that they should be subjected to both punitive and remedial treatment.

The evidence of representatives of the artisan classes was to the following effect:—

10630, 10682,  
10690. *Mr. Davidson* does not consider the present system of dealing with habitual drunkards a reasonable one; that he would be strongly in favour of their being sent to some institution for a long period, where they should be made to work and help to keep their families if they have any; that they ought to be punished and at the same time made to work. *Mr.*

*Mr. Melhuish* considers that a reformatory system would be better than a gaol, <sup>1101-2.</sup> and that it would not be an undue interference with the liberty of the subject.

*Mr. White* thinks that if it were possible to make arrangements for a drunkard's <sup>11073-4.</sup> family it would be better to send him to some institution than to a gaol where they often become worse.

*Mr. J. Davis* considers that habitual drunkards should be treated in some sort <sup>11100,</sup> of a reformatory; that they should be made to work to support the institution; and <sup>11113-5.</sup> also that their families should receive part of the proceeds of their work; that the State should be liable (to the extent of the £30 license fee) for all drunkards in such an institution.

*Mr. Beaney* does not believe in sending habitual drunkards to gaol and <sup>11045-51,</sup> mixing them up with thieves and other criminals; thinks that the artizan class <sup>11002.</sup> would be in favour of habitual drunkards being sent to a reformatory rather than to a gaol; that they should be made to work in order to help to support the institution and also their families.

*Mr. W. Richardson*, temperance advocate, considers drunkenness a disease <sup>12259-60.</sup> akin to insanity, and not a crime; that habitual drunkards should not be sent to a gaol, but to a hospital.

*Mr. A. Wagg* considers habitual drunkards should be confined in some place <sup>12872, 12877,</sup> by themselves, and not mixed up with criminals in gaols; believes that, taking <sup>12874.</sup> everything into consideration, the public would submit to the habitual drunkard being confined for a long period in some institution for his own good; that no arrangements are made for a drunkard's family who is now sent to gaol.

*Col. P. G. Ballingall*, Member of the Legislature of Iowa, U.S., does not <sup>13308-19</sup> believe in sending drunkards to gaol; that a reformatory system should be started in New South Wales; that the cost of it would not be more than a quarter of the revenue derived from the licenses, as the institution would be self-supporting, each inmate being obliged to work; that this system would act as a deterrent; that in the case of a man with a family the State could give the family what the man should give, and pay themselves by the man's labour; that the fact of the fines being paid by the drunken husband only further impoverishes the family; that it would not be self-supporting, but would be as cheap as a gaol, and very much more for the benefit of the community.

#### [INEBRIATE ASYLUMS.]

*Mr. Fosbery*, Inspector General of Police, thinks the State ought to establish <sup>284</sup> reformatories or asylums for the reception and treatment of habitual drunkards both compulsory and voluntary.

*Inspector Anderson* considers that the establishment of asylums for inebriates <sup>441.</sup> (compulsory and voluntary) would be a very great advantage to the community generally.

*Sub-Inspector Atwill* considers the establishment of a penitentiary would be <sup>1116.</sup> the means of saving a number of drunkards who are not altogether hopelessly lost.

*Sub-Inspector Cotter* thinks that unless the period of detention was a very <sup>1301-2.</sup> lengthy one an asylum would not do much good, but that it would be worth trying.

*Sir Alfred Stephen* is in favour of the establishment of inebriate asylums; <sup>2244-7.</sup> he sees no more reason why an habitual drunkard should not be sent to an asylum than a lunatic. He considers that drunkards are lunatics.

*Mr. Marsh, S.M.*, thinks that such asylums should be established, not only for <sup>2471 3.</sup> the sakes of the drunkards themselves but of their families; that the magistrates should have the power of sending drunkards there; that there should also be voluntary asylums; and that a drunkard's relatives might be allowed to take the necessary action for placing him in an asylum.

*Mr. Buchanan, S.M.*, considers that the establishment of an inebriate <sup>2612</sup> asylum would be a great blessing, but that there might not be much hope of any permanent reformation.

*Mr. Addison, S.M.*, thinks that after three or more convictions habitual <sup>2877 289.</sup> drunkards should be sent to an inebriate asylum, and detained there for a period of one or two years, or if permanently reformed might be discharged on the certificate of two doctors and the superintendent at any time; that this system, called "*Maisons de Santé*," has been tried in Belgium, and answers well.

*Mr.*



3005-9, 3199.

*Mr. Fisher, D.S.M.*, considers that after (say) six convictions in a given number of months, an habitual drunkard should be sent to an asylum for a sufficiently long period, and made to work, so as to make the institution as much as possible self-supporting; that such persons are, to all intents and purposes, lunatics, and should be treated as such; that these asylums should be voluntary as well as compulsory.

3331-2, 3349.

*Mr. Yates, D.S.M.*, thinks that the habitual drunkard might be sent to an asylum in the first instance, and, if not cured under that system, to a reformatory where he should be made to work; he considers drunkenness more a disease than a form of lunacy; that the institutions should be both compulsory and voluntary.

3476, 3481

*Mr. Maclean*, Comptroller General of Prisons, considers there is no reason why a penitentiary and an inebriate asylum should not work together; that upon certain conditions sentences might be reduced from the penitentiary to the asylum, but that it is necessary to have exemplary punishment; that penal labour in the penitentiary would no doubt act as a deterrent; and that the cost of such a system would be less than the present one.

3572-4.

*Mr. Read*, Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol, thinks that the establishment of an asylum would have the effect of reforming numbers of drunkards; that in certain cases they should be subjected to separate treatment on board a hulk.

5705-10.

*Canon Rich* states that there is a home for fallen women in Sydney; that female drunkards come there and are compelled by the rules to stop a specified time; some stop there as long as six and nine months, and then get out on some excuse and get drunk; that drinking in these cases is due to a craving, not to a desire to drown their troubles.

3300-3.

*Dr. O'Connor*, Surgeon of Darlinghurst Gaol, thinks that an inebriate asylum should be established; that drunkards should be sent there on the representations of two responsible persons, for a period of (say) at first three and four months, then only liberated on bail; if there was a recurrence of the offence the drunkard should be detained until a decided reform was promised or apparent; the people who had charge of him when on bail should be made liable for his good behaviour; that the fear of being detained for an indefinite period would act as a deterrent; that reformation would depend more on the person's will than anything else.

4041-6,  
4051-64.

*Dr. Manning*, Inspector-General of Insane, states that in America the inebriate asylums were doing a great deal of good; but that they did not touch the lower classes to any extent; that if asylums are established here (and it would be a good thing if they were), they should provide both for rich and poor; that legislation for the treatment of inebriates should be distinct from that for lunatics, because, when the inebriate has recovered his reason, it is necessary to keep him for some months; it is a hardship that he should be shut up with lunatics, and that he would resent such treatment by working on the delusions of the lunatic and making him troublesome; converses almost daily with reformed patients; that all Inebriate Asylum Acts should empower voluntary incarceration as well as compulsory; that there should be two divisions—one for those capable of paying well, and another for those not so well off, and for those who can pay nothing who should be made to work; would not refer to or consider it as a place for punishment. In the case of men offending against the law when in a state of drunkenness they should be sent to gaol first, for punishment, and then to the asylum for treatment.

4014-5, 4020-4.

*Dr. Maclaurin*, Medical Adviser to the Government, considers that inebriate asylums no doubt do good, but that they are not quite so successful as was at first expected; that there are three classes of drunkards—the habitual drunkard, the man who goes on the spree and gets drunk only occasionally, and the neurotic drunkard, who feels the craze coming on and eventually gives way; the first and third are the cases in which an inebriate asylum would do good; that a man should be punished for any breach of the law committed whilst being drunk, and treated for reformation afterwards; that the knowledge that a man would be sent back again on a recurrence of his drunkenness would, no doubt, act as a deterrent; gives an instance of a man who for sixteen years had an attack of *delirium tremens* every six months; that there should be provisions to enable responsible persons to place their friends or relations (who give way to excessive drinking) in these asylums, in the same manner as persons are now sent to lunatic asylums.

4738-40, 4745,  
4766.

*Dr. Mackellar, M.L.C.*, late Medical Adviser to the Government, is of opinion that some institution should be established for the treatment of habitual drunkards, on somewhat the same lines as lunatic asylums; that, apart from the benefit to the individual,

individual, it would be cheaper for the State; that they should be voluntary as well compulsory; that he objects to the words reformatory and asylum, and would call all these institutions hospitals, as dealing with diseases, and not crimes.

*Bishop Barry* states that he is aware of the existence of inebriate asylums; <sup>4884, 4846-8.</sup> that in England there is an Act called "Dalrymple's Act," which enables people to be incarcerated in an asylum by their own consent, which, when once given, cannot be withdrawn; knows nothing of the working of it; sees no reason why the habitual drunkard should be treated differently from persons suffering from temporary insanity, their conditions being analogous; that drunkards are certainly capable of reclamation, women, no doubt, being more difficult patients than men.

*Dr. Tucker* visited an inebriate asylum in San Francisco, and also a place <sup>4997-5002.</sup> that had been one and failed at New York, owing to the inmates being allowed out; that there can be no satisfactory results under twelve months restraint and abstinence; that there is no clause in any of the Acts of the United States with reference to compulsory restraint; there these asylums are voluntary.

*Rev. J. D. Langley* considers that an institution should be established where <sup>5680-2, 5600-</sup> habitual drunkards might be confined and made to work for the benefit of the community and of their families, and be enabled to recover their physical condition, and be taught habits of self-restraint; that the Church Home is an example of what success might be attained; no doubt there would be many disappointments; that women are far more difficult to reform than men; that an asylum is the only way of dealing with the matter, and that they must be both compulsory and voluntary; that private homes under Government inspection would be much more likely to do good than State institutions; that the moral training in private homes would be much more effectual than the treatment in State institutions.

*Judge Wilkinson* thinks that in the case of any amendments bearing on this <sup>5901-3.</sup> subject being made, it would be advisable to insert a clause under which any person could bind himself not to take proceedings against those who put him into an asylum for six or twelve months, or for such period as might be necessary for a complete cure; believes there is such a law in America; would have no objection to power being given magistrates to commit habitual drunkards if proper safeguards were also provided as in the case of lunatics at present.

*Rev. J. Jefferis, LL.D.*, states that there is a voluntary inebriate asylum in <sup>6016-23.</sup> South Australia; that such an asylum should be established here, and that the magistrates should have power to commit; that there should be punitive as well as curative treatment.

*Mr. Toohy, M.P.*, considers that an inebriate asylum should be established; <sup>6280-90.</sup> that a magistrate should have power to commit to these asylums instead of to gaol; that fining should be done away with; that drunkenness is a modified form of insanity.

*Mr. Hunt*, of the "Oxford Hotel," thinks that an inebriate asylum should be <sup>7553-9.</sup> established where an habitual drunkard might be detained for a long period according to his condition; that the magistrates should have power to commit drunkards to this institution; that one in eight or ten might be saved by this means; that none are saved when sent to gaol.

*Sir John Robertson* states that he once voted against a Bill which provided <sup>8317-24, 8320-32.</sup> for the establishment of an inebriate asylum, but that he would not do so now on account of the increase of drunkenness; that the magistrates should have the power of committal, the right of appeal being allowed; that such an institution should be managed by a committee of gentlemen, and with great moderation, somewhat on the lines of lunatic asylums; that the inmates should be detained for any period up to one year or more, if necessary; that the cost should not be considered, in view of the great benefit to the community; that this kind of detention would act as a deterrent to many in the same way as the "Vernon" acts as a deterrent to boys; that it should be as unlike a gaol as possible.

The evidence of representatives of the artisan classes was to the following effect:—

*Mr. Atkinson* thinks that, instead of sending an habitual drunkard to gaol <sup>9491-4.</sup> for seven days (at the expiration of which he starts drinking again) he should be sent to an asylum where he could be treated for a longer time; does not consider it would be a violation of the liberty of the subject to detain an habitual drunkard for

for six months or a year; that it would be no more unjust than if he were suffering from an infectious disease; that the community would favor magistrates having the power to commit to an asylum habitual drunkards for a period of six months or more.

9322-6. *Mr. Watson* states, that if he ever became an habitual drunkard he would not object to being sent to an asylum for six months or more, with a view to his reformation; that the knowledge that such was the treatment for habitual drunkenness would no doubt act as a deterrent to some but not to all; that the power of committal to an asylum by magistrates, of drunkards three times convicted in one year, would be going too far, as he personally knows one man who every Friday and Saturday gets more or less drunk, and on Sundays pulls himself together and goes to his work on Mondays, and this man he does not consider an habitual drunkard.

9001-8. *Mr. Gordon* thinks habitual drunkards ought to be sent to some sort of reformatory; first for his own good and next for the good of the community; that it would be a charity to shut such men up for six months or more where they would be properly cared for; that the sensible portion of the working classes would be in favour of such a law; states a case of a friend of his who might have been cured by such an institution.

10433-4,  
10440-1. *Mr. Smith* thinks that if provision can be made for a man's family while he is detained in an asylum for six months or more, he sees no objection to his being in an asylum; that there is nothing despotic or tyrannical in such treatment, and that it would, no doubt, act as a deterrent to some.

10681-3,  
10683-00. *Mr. J. Davidson* would be in favour of habitual drunkards being committed by a magistrate to an asylum for any period up to twelve months; that there would be no very great objection to such a plan, as an habitual drunkard is of no benefit to anyone, but rather a nuisance; that in the case of a man with a family being committed, some arrangement might be made for the family and the man made to work at the asylum, and so help to support the institution and his family.

11435-9. *Mr. Williams* states that there are hospitals for inebriates in England; that it would be obnoxious to the community that magistrates should have the power to commit habitual drunkards to a reformatory or asylum unless some provision was made for the man's family.

12183-4,  
12141-2,  
12159-61. *Mr. Vale*, Secretary to the Victorian Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, states that an asylum was established in Victoria, but that it has been unsuccessful, owing to a charge of four guineas a week being made by the doctor in charge; that there is a law which allows persons to be sent to such an institution by a Judge on the evidence of a medical man that restraint is necessary, which can be put in force either by the person addicted to drink or his friends and relations. An habitual drunkard can be sent to gaol under the Police Offence Statute; but that no provision has been made for the support of the man's wife and children whilst he is shut up—none is made if a man is sent to prison; that they would in most cases be committed on the action of their wives or relations, who, it is presumed, would not do so unless some provision could be made for those dependent on the husband.

12372-7. *Mr. Wagg* thinks that habitual drunkards ought not to be sent to gaol to mix with criminals, but to some place by themselves; that no provision is made for the wives and families of habituals who are now sent to gaol; that, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, the public would tolerate a law permitting a magistrate to convict an habitual drunkard, and send him to an asylum for a long period of (say) six or nine months.

12916-20. *Mr. Spencer* states that if he were an habitual drunkard he would certainly prefer being sent to an asylum; does not think the punishment in gaol in this Colony sufficiently severe; that a little punishment might bring a man to his senses, and therefore deter him in the future.

13460-2. *Mr. Knapp*, Secretary to the Local Option League, considers that if inebriate asylums were established they would go a long way towards curing the disease of drunkenness; that he has been told that the cures in America average 70 to 80 per cent.; that they should be compulsory as well as voluntary; that habitual drunkards should be treated as lunatics, not as criminals.

13575-6, 13584. *Mr. Hayes*, a late resident in Canada, knows of private inebriate asylums, but not public ones; that they are very successful, and that he has been told by inmates that have come out that they have no further desire to drink; that he frequently attended at an asylum in the town where he lived. *Mr.*

*Mr. Fosbery*, Inspector General of Police, is in favour of the houses being<sup>91-5.</sup> strictly closed; but thinks it not unreasonable that people of the class who do not keep cellars should be able to get what they require on Sundays; looks upon Sunday opening, however, as retrograde legislation; at the same time he thinks the present Act went beyond what the people were willing to bear, as is shown by their getting drunk illegally. If they are to be opened, would open them from 12 to 1.30, or 1 to 2; but would prefer to have them closed if possible.

*Inspector Mackay* considers that there is a very great improvement in the<sup>559-60.</sup> way Sundays are kept under the new Act, and that opening the houses on Sundays, even for a minute, would undoubtedly be retrograde legislation.

*Sub-Inspector Atwill* thinks that opening for a short time might have the<sup>1027 30, 1109.</sup> effect of removing what is called the poor man's grievance; but that it would be fraught with evil, and that the houses would be full of people for the rest of the day, as the publican would shut the doors on them, although he might not let any more in; that it would only be an advantage to a few respectable people, the majority being a worthless lot, and who would get drunk; thinks that the Police ought to have greater powers if the houses are opened; that if he could enforce Sunday closing at least twenty-five houses in his division would close for good.

*Sub-Inspector Cotter* does not think that opening the houses for an hour or<sup>1325, 1331, 1342 d.</sup> so would prevent illicit drinking for the rest of the day; that it would be easier to administer the Act if an hour or two morning and evening were allowed, and the other provisions of the English Act adopted; that if any concessions are made additional facilities for punishing the law-breaker must be given; that full Sunday closing would be better if it could be enforced.

*Sub-Inspector Larkins* does not see any particular harm in opening for an<sup>1600-1.</sup> hour or two in the day-time, but does not think the people require it, and states that it did not stop illicit drinking under the old Act.

*Sub-Inspector Potter* would not be in favor of opening the houses at all, as<sup>1735.</sup> under the old Act the back and side doors were open all day, when the houses were allowed to open from 1 to 3 p.m.

*Sub-Inspector Lenthall* thinks Sunday closing a hardship on the poorer classes; <sup>1806, 1902.</sup> that the houses might be opened for a short time if some of the provisions of the English Act were adopted.

*Inspector Camphin* considers it would be beneficial to open the houses for an<sup>2053, 2110, 2122.</sup> hour in the middle of the day as a compromise to some, and that it might lessen illicit drinking, as those who wanted to drink might wait till they could do so lawfully, and that also heavy penalties should be inflicted on the law-breakers.

*Sir Alfred Stephen* considers that the inconveniences caused by Sunday closing<sup>2205-9.</sup> are not so great as to countervail the good resulting from entire Sunday closing; and therefore, although the provision for opening for an hour or two is not a bad one, yet it is a dangerous one; and while admitting there may be hardship in some cases, considers it best to retain entire Sunday closing.

*Mr. Macintosh, M.L.C., L.M.*, considers it impossible to keep people out of<sup>2307-8, 2333.</sup> the public-houses on Sundays, and that therefore it would be better to open for one hour and after that close entirely, not even allowing inmates and lodgers to be served; prefers however entire Sunday prohibition if it were practicable.

*Mr. Marsh, S.M.*, appeared to be uncertain as to his opinion. He once<sup>2504-5.</sup> thought that public-houses ought to be opened for an hour or two, but since he has<sup>2590-3.</sup> heard that an attempt to close the houses in England was being made, and that they were closed in Scotland and Wales, his opinion has undergone some little change; he also states that it is a hardship to the working man; that the men will have their drinks, Sundays or no Sundays; and that he would be in favour of opening for a certain time on Sundays, but no drink to be consumed on the premises.

*Mr. Buchanan, S.M.*, disapproves of the Sunday prohibition clause, and<sup>2627</sup> considers that the houses ought to be opened for an hour or two.

*Mr. Johnson, S.M.*, is in favour of opening for one hour, from 1 to 2 p.m., and<sup>2739, 2793, 2799.</sup> after that making the law more stringent.

*Mr. Addison, S.M.*, would like to see as little trading as possible on Sundays; <sup>2896, 3000.</sup> but that he has come to the conclusion that it is necessary to open the houses for two hours in the middle of the day, with a view to destroy the present system of secret and illegal sale; regards the opening of the houses as a desperate remedy.

3031-6, 3114

*Mr. Fisher, D.S.M.*, is in favour of entire closing, but thinks that the opening of the houses for one hour might have the effect of lessening the infringements of the law; that if the people will drink, it is better that they should get drink legitimately.

3290

*Mr. Abbott, S.M.*, is in favour of strict Sunday closing, and thinks that the police should be empowered to carry out the present law as it stands.

3419-23.

*Mr. Yates, D.S.M.*, would not be opposed to the houses being opened from 1 to 2, thinks that there would be less illicit drinking if the houses were allowed to open for an hour; and that there does not appear to be any difference in the numbers of drunkards brought before the magistrates on Monday mornings.

3502.

*Mr. Maclean*, Comptroller of Prisons, considers the present law ought to be modified; that it is very hard on that class who are not drunkards and on those who move about on Sundays; that the present law will never be carried out; and that the houses might be opened for one hour.

3743-6.

*Canon Rich* is strongly in favour of entire Sunday closing, and the law as it stands being enforced; has never heard any complaints about the houses being closed.

4001.

*Mr. Powell*, Collector of Customs, is in favour of the English practice of opening for certain hours on Sunday, and considers that the great amount of illicit drinking that goes on is evidence of the necessity to open the houses under restrictions.

4364-5.

*Bishop Barry* believes in entire Sunday closing, and that the law ought to be enforced; that it is no doubt a hardship to some, but the balance is in favour of the good done by the closing.

5271-4.

*Rev. F. B. Boyce* states that the Local Option League is in favour of entire Sunday closing, and the insertion of a clause like that in the English Act with reference to the onus of proof; that the convictions for Sunday selling in 1881 were 527, and in 1882, under the new Act, 238.

5590-3.

*Rev. J. D. Langley* states that he is in favour of Sunday closing; that the law is not observed, and that the provisions of the English Act which place the onus of proof on the publican would be a solution of the difficulty; that every facility should be given to the police to enable them to detect and convict the offenders.

5737, 5747.

*Mr. Clark* is in favour of the insertion of a clause putting the onus of proof on the publican, as in the English Act; is not certain as to whether the customer should be exempt, but considers he would be more likely to give truthful evidence if he were not liable to be punished.

6373, 6393.

*Rev. R. Sellors*, President of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, states that although the law is to some extent evaded the good results are most marked, and that he would on no account advocate the law being altered in the direction of partial opening; that this refers to the country towns as well as Sydney; is in favour of opening the houses for accommodating the travelling public, but not for the sale of liquor.

6061-3.

*Rev. J. Jefferis, LL.D.*, is in favour of entire Sunday closing; he does not consider there is any desire among the order-loving portions of the community to have the houses opened for a time on Sundays.

6246-52.

*Mr. Toohey, M.P.*, absolutely condemns total Sunday closing; and considers that it does a great deal of harm by causing people to take home on Saturdays more than they otherwise would, also that those who do get into a house now stay there and drink more than they would if they were allowed to get their drink legally, and come and go as they pleased during certain hours; he is in favour of the houses being opened from 1 to 3 p.m., and from 8 to 9 or 10.30 p.m., which he considers would have a good effect eventually.

6493-7.

*Mr. Olliffe, M.P.*, of the "Royal Hyde Park Hotel," is in favour of the houses being allowed to open from 1 to 3, and for the closing to be made absolute for the rest of the day and the law to be enforced; that, as the law now stands, trade is improved to the detriment of the public, as people take home on Saturday nights more than they would consume on a Sunday.

6599.

*Mr. Weale*, Secretary of the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers' Association, states that that society is in favour of having the houses opened from 7 to 9 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m., and 8 to 10 p.m.; but that he himself is in favour of only one opening, viz., from 1 to 4 or 5 p.m.; that if a reasonable time were allowed the law might then be strictly enforced.

6753-61, 6783-4.

*Mr. Thompson*, late President of the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers' Association, wine and spirit merchant, is of opinion that it would be very much better

to regulate the traffic than prohibit it; that if a poll were taken as to opening from 1 to 3 p.m., the Parliamentary roll being used, the majority would be in favour of it; that drunkenness would be lessened 20 per cent. if the houses were opened from 1 to 3; that he has no sympathy with the wishes of the A.L.V. Association as to Sunday opening, but is of opinion that it would be beneficial for the authorities to allow houses in certain places of public resort to open from 3 to 5, or such other hours as might be most convenient for the public, that is, in addition to the mid-day opening before mentioned.

*Mr. Spora*, licensed victualler, is in favour of the houses being opened for <sup>6887.</sup> one hour in the morning, two in the afternoon, and one in the evening.

*Mr. Hilder*, traveller for Messrs. Tooth & Co., personally is opposed to Sunday <sup>7102-4.</sup> trading; states that Messrs. Tooth & Co. are opposed to the law being broken, but that does not imply that they consider that a man should not be allowed his dinner beer; that he also thinks that every working man ought to be allowed to get his beer for dinner.

*Mr. North* states that he is in favour of entire Sunday closing. <sup>7341.</sup>

*Mr. Self*, licensed victualler, states that he is a member of the Association <sup>7481.</sup> that petitioned the Government to open the houses from 8 to 10 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m., and 8 to 10 p.m., and that he considers that it would have the effect of doing away with a great deal of drunkenness; and that the law might be made more strict during the prohibited hours.

*Mr. Hunt*, of the "Oxford Hotel," is in favour of the houses being opened <sup>7616.</sup> for the same hours as in England, that is, two hours in the morning, two in the afternoon, and from 7 to 10 at night.

*Mr. Watson*, of the "Paragon Hotel," states that the majority of his customers <sup>7685-7</sup> are in favour of partial Sunday opening; that he is in favour of opening in the morning, at mid-day, and for an hour or two in the evening, and that after those hours the bars should be closed to all lodgers, travellers—in fact to every one; speaking for himself he is in favour of Sunday closing.

*Mr. Smith*, of the "Burrangong Hotel," states that he would not open his house <sup>7847, 7875-8.</sup> on Sundays if the law were altered, but that there would be less drunkenness if drink could be obtained legally on Sundays; that when once a man gets into a house he drinks more than he otherwise would, and also that more drink is taken home on Saturday nights than used to be the case. The result is a great deal of harm is done to the wives and families, and the men are incited to go on drinking on Sundays.

*Mr. Rainford*, of the "Cambridge Club Hotel," states that personally one <sup>7928, 8002-5, 8010-12, 8055-0.</sup> opening (say from 1 to 3) would suit him; that his Association are in favour of opening from 1 to 3 and 8 to 10; that he thinks it would lessen drunkenness if the public could get what they want legally; that the general opinion of the public is in favour of limited Sunday opening; that he sells very largely on Saturday nights for Sunday use both beer and flasks of spirits, and is of opinion that more drink is consumed now than would be consumed if the houses were opened for stated hours; that publicans, by refusing to sell on Sundays, lose their week-day customers.

*Mr. Roberts*, of the "Crown and Anchor Hotel," thinks that it would be a wiser <sup>8174, 8180-01.</sup> plan to open between 1 and 3 on Sundays; that he has not noticed any great increase in Saturday night's sales; that the opening for a few hours would have the effect of putting a stop to illicit drinking.

*Sir John Robertson* considers that if the houses were opened, at any rate for <sup>8305.</sup> the sale of beer, for one hour, between 1 and 2, it would have the effect of lessening drunkenness, as the public would not require to provide themselves with flasks; also, that the closing of the houses causes quarrels, &c., in the families of working men, who take home quantities of drink on Saturday nights; also, that there is no necessity to allow spirits to be sold during that hour.

The evidence of representatives of the artisan classes was to the following effect:—

*Mr. Gray* is of opinion that the majority of men at Mort & Co.'s are in <sup>8482, 8485.</sup> favour of entire Sunday closing.

*Mr. Pemberton* is of opinion that the majority of the men at Hudson Bros. <sup>8653, 8661.</sup> are in favour of entire Sunday closing.

*Mr. J. Akrill* is in favour of total Sunday closing, and says that as a body the <sup>8931-4, 8968.</sup> working men are also in favour of Sunday closing. Certainly their wives are.

*Mr.*

5830.

*Mr. Riley*, from Farmer & Co.'s, states that the people with whom he associates are in favour of retaining the law as it stands at present with regard to Sunday closing.

9067.

*Mr. Paul*, of the Railway Department, is of opinion that the majority of the men with whom he is connected are in favour of retaining the law as it stands as regards Sunday closing.

9142-4, 9170,  
9196.

*Mr. Hoyle* is of opinion that if the houses were allowed to open for one hour, and if for any offence before or after that hour the license were cancelled, it would have the effect of stopping Sunday trading; that this opinion is held by many, but that the majority are indifferent; believes, however, that the majority are in favour of Sunday closing, if it could be strictly enforced; personally, is in favour, under existing circumstances, of Sunday opening; that it would lead to less drinking.

9223, 9230, 9324,  
9247-8.

*Mr. Smith*, from Cameron's Tobacco Factory, considers that the present Act has caused a great deal of intemperance in the city and suburbs; that nine-tenths of the people with whom he mixes are in favour of Sunday opening; that Sunday closing has caused a great deal of intemperance among families; that many of the men at Cameron's lose time on Mondays; that however, if the present law could be strictly enforced, there would be less drunkenness.

9347-50.

*Mr. Morris* thinks that the majority of the men at Cameron's are in favour of opening on Sundays; believes that two-thirds of the working men throughout New South Wales are in favour of opening on Sundays for a portion of the day.

9470-3, 9522.

*Mr. Atkinson*, from the Government Printing Office, thinks that the general opinion is that the present law is objectionable, and that if the houses were opened for an hour on Sunday, from 1 to 2, it would prevent a great deal of the drinking now carried on in private houses; that more liquor is taken home on Saturdays at present than otherwise would be drunk on Sundays if the houses were opened for a time.

9531, 9547, 9551

*Mr. Watson* thinks that the majority in the Government Printing Office are in favour of opening the houses from 1 to 2, or 2 to 3 p.m., and from 9 to 10 p.m. in the evening; that closing the houses on Sundays has had the effect of causing a greater consumption of liquor, because when a man gets into a house now he stays there and drinks more than he otherwise would; that he has heard a publican boast that he sells more Colonial beer on a Sunday than he does during the week.

9635, 9639,  
9643-4.

*Mr. Hannon* considers it a hardship that the houses should be closed on Sundays; is in favour of the houses being opened from 1 to 3 p.m.; that the closing of the houses leads to a great deal more drunkenness than there would be if the houses were open; that the people going in illegally drink more than they would if they could drink legally.

9719, 9731, 9737,  
9740, 9747, 9754,  
9790.

*Mr. Long* thinks that the majority of the men at Lassetter's are in favour of Sunday closing, but that there are a number of men who would like the houses opened for an hour or two; that the majority of the people in the locality in which he lives (Waverley) are also in favour of Sunday closing; that if the houses were opened for an hour or two it would not stop the illegal sales during the rest of the day; gives his experience to that effect under the old Act; that no doubt more is drunk now by those who get into a house than would be drunk if the houses were opened for a short time; but that the majority of the general public are in favor of the law as it stands.

9820, 9843,  
9849-51, 9941.

*Mr. Gordon* is of opinion that more liquor is drunk under the present Act than was drunk when the houses were open for a short time on Sundays; that the houses should be opened for one hour at mid-day and one hour in the evening, between 1 and 2 p.m. and 8 and 9 p.m.; but that if Sunday closing could be strictly enforced he would be in favour of it.

10040.

*Mr. Liston* thinks that the majority of men employed at Dixon's Tobacco Factory are in favour of the law as it stands.

10138-9, 10147-8,  
10219.

*Mr. Sharp*, from Dixon's Tobacco Works, considers that opinions are very much divided there, some wanting the houses opened for one hour in the morning, one at mid-day, and one at night, and others that the houses should be kept shut; his own opinion is that they are best shut; states also that a man living opposite to him used to get drunk five Sundays out of every six; thinks the law ought to be made more stringent and be properly enforced; that the inclination of the more intelligent portion of the community would be to keep the houses closed.

*Mr.*

*Mr. Smith*, from M'Murtrie, Kellerman, & Co.'s, objects strongly to the opening of houses on Sundays, but thinks the majority of his fellow-workmen are of opinion that the houses should be opened for a certain time. <sup>10938-9.</sup>

*Mr. Graham* states that the men in the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office were almost unanimous in wanting the houses opened for certain hours on Sundays; they think it better to be able to get their liquor legally than illegally. <sup>10495, 10504.</sup>

*Mr. Dunshea*, from the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office, states that the majority of the men are against the present Act as to Sunday closing; also that they desire that a special house (to be named) should be licensed to sell liquor to printers for one hour after 11 o'clock both on Sundays and week-days. <sup>10557, 10563-5.</sup>

*Mr. Davidson*, from Flood & Co., thinks that the majority of wharf labourers are in favour of the houses being opened from 9 to 11 a.m., and from 3 to 4 p.m.; that the taking of drink home on Saturdays does a great deal of harm. <sup>10613-4, 10623.4.</sup>

*Mr. Sayers* is of opinion that the majority of wharf-labourers are in favour of opening the houses on Sundays from 12:30 to 3 p.m., or even till church time. <sup>10302-10.</sup>

*Mr. O'Connor*, from Anthony Hordern's, is of opinion that the majority of his fellow-shopmen are in favour of the houses being opened for some part of Sunday. <sup>10920-6.</sup>

*Mr. Melhuish* is of opinion that the majority of the men at Anthony Hordern's & Sons are in favour of having the houses opened on Sundays for the same time as in England, that is from 1 to 3 and from 6 or 7 to 10 p.m.; that the majority of working-men are in favour of Sunday opening. <sup>10958-60, 10973, 11025.</sup>

*Mr. White* states that some of the men working with him in the Corporation works are in favour of Sunday opening. <sup>11078.</sup>

*Mr. Davis*, from the Corporation works, thinks that the prevailing opinion among his fellow-workmen is that the houses should be opened for a time on Sundays; as they consider it would lessen drunkenness, as the men would take their glass and then go away. <sup>11097.</sup>

*Mr. Ford*, from Dalgety & Co.'s wharf, thinks that the majority of wharf-labourers are in favour of Sunday opening; that it might be beneficial to open from 1 to 3 p.m., as the men might then not drink so much afterwards. <sup>11148-9, 11160-2.</sup>

*Mr. Beckett*, from Dalgety and Co., does not think the majority of wharf labourers want the houses opened on Sundays; that he himself is of opinion that it would be better to open the houses on Sunday than have the present illegal traffic; but that it would be best to strictly enforce the law as it stands. <sup>11282, 11289, 11347.</sup>

*Mr. Williams*, from the Albion Tailoring Company, thinks that the majority of his fellow-workmen are in favour of Sunday opening; that there would be less drunkenness on Sundays if the houses were opened; that they should be opened for the English hours, or from 1 to 3 and from 6 to 9 p.m. <sup>11304-8, 11402.</sup>

*Mr. Beaney* considers Sunday closing has been a great boon to the working man; has not seen so much drunkenness under the new Act as under the old one; thinks that if the houses were opened for an hour or so there would be more drunkenness than there is now; is of opinion that the present law should be retained and enforced. <sup>11501-5, 11567-7.</sup>

*Mr. Russell* (a cabman) thinks that the houses ought to be opened for an hour or so, as it is impossible to prevent the law being evaded. <sup>11728-40.</sup>

*Mr. Law* (a cabman) thinks that the houses should be opened for a short time for the sale of liquor to be drunk off the premises. <sup>11821-4.</sup>

*Mr. Davis*, Secretary to Federated Seamen's Union, is of opinion that nearly all the Members of his Union are in favor of the houses being opened on Sundays; that more drunkenness is caused by men getting illegally into houses than there would be if the houses were opened; that the men would prefer certain hours between church hours. <sup>11883-4, 12400-3.</sup>

*Rev. W. Bradley*, Chaplain to the Bethel Church, thinks the majority of sailors are in favor of Sunday opening; but that if the law were strictly enforced, judging from the improved character of the men, they would vote for their being shut, and kept shut. <sup>11960-8.</sup>

*Mr. W. Richardson*, Temperance Advocate, states that he has frequently taken a show of hands on Sunday closing at his gatherings, and his hearers are generally unanimous in favour of its continuance; that the working man is in favor of Sunday closing. <sup>12309-11.</sup>



- 12524-7. *Mr. Atkinson*, a member of the Seamen's Union, is in favour of opening for one or two hours on Sunday; thinks that it would do away with much of the drunkenness which occurs now; but that it would be to the advantage of the working man if the houses were kept strictly shut when shut.
- 12708-13. *Mr. Shearston*, Sailors' Missionary, thinks the majority of sailors are in favour of having the houses opened on Sundays; but that the wives of the wharf-labourers looked upon Sunday closing as a very great blessing.
- 12733, 12764. *Mr. Simpson* states that the majority of the Sydney Progressive Carpenters' Society are in favour of retaining the present law; that he is in favour of strict Sunday closing.
12814. *Mr. Riley*, from the United Plasterers' Society, does not think that strict Sunday closing would cause offence to a great number of people; approves of the Scotch system, under which the bars are not allowed to have any connection with the house. They have only one door on the street, which puts a stop to all Sunday trading.
12843. *Mr. Wagg* states that the majority of the members of the Sydney Progressive Carpenters' Society are in favour of the law as it stands, and that some would like to see it more strictly enforced.
- 12882-6. *Mr. Spencer* states that the majority of the members of the United Plasterers' Society are in favour of the opening of the houses on Sundays for four hours; that it would in a great measure do away with the drunkenness that now takes place.
- 13154-6, 13172-3. *Mr. More* is of opinion that there is more drunkenness now than when the houses were open for a short time on Sundays; that if the houses could be rigidly closed, would be in favour of their being so; that the majority of the Stonemasons' Union are of the same opinion as himself.
- 13210, 13213. *Mr. Ware* is of opinion that Sunday opening would be better than the present state of things; that the taking home on Saturdays of quantities of beer leads to intemperance and Sunday drinking, and also demoralizes the wife and family.

## [EARLY CLOSING.]

- 120-2. *Mr. Fosbery*, the Inspector-General of Police, considers that the 11 o'clock closing has been wholly beneficial although it may have caused some slight inconvenience to those whose occupation keeps them out late at night; that there being so many difficulties in the way of granting night licenses it would be better to leave matters as they are.
- 3 15, 410. *Inspector Anderson* states that early closing has effected a most marked and beneficial change; knows of nothing that has effected so great a change previously during his thirty-two year's service in Sydney; would be in favor of a large number of houses closing at 10 o'clock, and is certain that thereby a similar and corresponding improvement would be effected.
610. *Inspector Waters* considers that the 11 o'clock closing has had a most beneficial effect.
804. *Sub-Inspector Mackay* considers that the 11 o'clock closing has caused very great improvement in his division, and states that he would like to see the public-houses closed at 10 or 10.30.
- 1025, 1112. *Sub-Inspector Atwell* considers that the early closing clause has worked the best of all the clauses in the Act of 1882, and that the effect has been most beneficial.
- 1273, 1404. *Sub-Inspector Cotter* considers that early closing inflicts no hardship on anyone, and states that he would rather allow some concession on Sundays than all the public-houses to remain open after 11 o'clock on week days.
- 1505-8. *Sub-Inspector Larkins* considers that early closing has effected a wonderful improvement, but not so marked in the suburbs as in the city; that it would be better to close the houses at 10 o'clock in the suburbs.
- 1671-3, 717. *Sub-Inspector Potter* considers that the present hour for closing is very satisfactory and works well, and states that when the houses were kept open till 12 it was 2 before the streets were quiet, and that now there are very few people about at 12 o'clock.

*Sub-Inspector*

*Sub-Inspector Lenthall* considers that the 11 o'clock closing has had a great deal to do with the diminution of the number of drunkards to be seen at night; that it has worked well and that it should not be altered. 1785, 1956-7.

*Inspector Camphin* considers that the 11 o'clock closing has been very beneficial; that there is a very great improvement visible in the state of the city at night under the present Act. 2057, 2128-30.

*Sir Alfred Stephen* is very decidedly in favour of the 11 o'clock closing, but sees no objection to certain public-houses in the vicinity of theatres and other places of amusement being permitted to remain open for the benefit of playgoers, special precautions being taken against any misconduct arising from such a privilege; as a general rule, however, he considers that the present hour should not be departed from, or as little so as possible, and then only under special conditions. 2260-3.

*Mr. Macintosh, M.L.C., L.M.*, thinks it would be an advantage to close all public-houses at 10 o'clock. 2398-99.

*Mr. Marsh, S.M.*, considers that the 11 o'clock closing has been most beneficial, and would not propose that any alteration should be made. 2503-9.

*Mr. Buchanan, S.M.*, considers that the present hours are quite sufficient, and would not lengthen them on any account. 2657-9.

*Mr. Johnson, S.M.*, considers that the hours for selling should not be lengthened, and that there is less drunkenness at night owing to the 11 o'clock closing. 2790, 2880.

*Mr. Addison, S.M.*, considers that 11 o'clock is quite late enough for all ordinary houses to be open; but considers that the large hotels should be permitted to remain open till 12 o'clock, and those near theatres till 11.30 p.m. on payment of extra fees for the privilege. 2894, 2920-2.

*Mr. Fisher, D.S.M.*, considers that early closing has made a marked improvement in the city and done a great deal of good. 3029.

*Mr. Abbott, S.M.*, considers that 11 o'clock closing is of no great advantage to either the public or the publicans, and that the hour of closing might be slightly extended. 3232.

*Mr. Yates, D.S.M.*, considers that 11 o'clock closing is very beneficial, and that it should not be altered. 3451-2.

*Mr. Maclean*, Comptroller-General of Prisons, considers that there is a marked improvement in the state of the city at night, owing to the 11 o'clock closing; but that the improvement is not so marked as it was when the Act first came into operation. 3501.

*Bishop Barry* would be in favour of the public-houses being closed at 10 o'clock at night. 4897.

*Rev. J. D. Langley* considers early closing helps to promote temperance among the people, that it works satisfactorily, and states that he has never heard any serious objection made to closing at 11 o'clock. 5695, 5640.

*Rev. R. Sellors* considers early closing a benefit to the community. 5849, 5911.

*Rev. J. Jefferis, LL.D.*, considers 11 o'clock closing has had some beneficial tendencies but would prefer closing at 10 o'clock. 6065-0.

*Mr. J. M. Toohey, M.P.*, considers 11 o'clock closing most beneficial and that it works admirably. 6312.

*Mr. Olliffe, M.P.*, of the "Royal Hyde Park Hotel," considers that public-houses should be permitted to open half an hour earlier for the purpose of supplying early arrivals with refreshments, and to keep open for half-an-hour later at night to provide for the wants of theatre-goers, and to put a stop to the sly-grog selling that goes on in oyster-shops and other places. 6484-92.

*Mr. Thompson*, late President of the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers' Association, considers early closing has been an advantage. 6767.

*Mr. Spora*, of the "Australian Inn," thinks public-houses ought to be allowed to be open from 5 o'clock in the morning till midnight. 6970-1.

*Mr. J. B. North* considers that the hours of opening are quite long enough, and that early closing has effected a most decided improvement in the condition of the streets at night. 7306-70.

*Mr. Self*, of the "Star Hotel," thinks it would be better to allow the public-houses to be opened half an hour earlier in the morning and also to keep open a little later at night, as he has to keep open to let his lodgers in, if they have been to the theatre, but he cannot do any trade, which he considers a hardship. 7422.

*Mr.*

7524. *Mr. Hunt*, of the "Oxford Hotel," considers 11 o'clock a very good hour for the majority of public-houses, but that for large "family hotels" some concession ought to be made; that it has had a very beneficial effect on the condition of the streets at night.

7744-9. *Mr. Watson*, of the "Paragon Hotel," would prefer the hours being extended half an hour in the morning and half an hour at night.

7891-75. *Mr. Smith*, of the "Burrangong Hotel," considers that early closing causes people to frequent houses of ill-fame for the purpose of obtaining drink, and states that he has been to such places for that purpose himself; that when the houses were allowed open till 12 o'clock there was never any trouble in getting the people out; and that there was less drunkenness under the old hours than there is under the present ones.

7879, 8019. *Mr. Rainford*, of the "Cambridge Club Hotel," considers 11 o'clock closing is too early; that the law is now evaded to a great extent which was not the case when the public-houses were open till 12 o'clock.

The evidence of representatives of the artisan classes was to the following effect:—

8041-2. *Mr. J. Akrill*, from Messrs. Goodlet & Smith's, considers that less time has been lost owing to early closing, and that it is a great advantage to the men and their families generally.

8094-6. *Mr. Riley*, from Messrs. Farmer & Co., considers 10 o'clock would be a much better hour for closing public-houses than 11.

9744-0. *Mr. Long*, from Messrs. Lassetter & Co's., states that for some time he was night watchman there, and he then saw what a special boon early closing was; that under the old Act the streets were never cleared until 3 o'clock; that his experience has been that the 11 o'clock closing brought about a wonderful improvement in the condition of the streets at night.

10510-22. *Mr. Graham*, from the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office, states that the majority of the men employed there are in favour of the public-houses being allowed to remain open until 11.30 p.m.

10658-60. *Mr. Dunshea*, from the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office, considers that public-houses should be allowed to keep open until 11.30 p.m., and that a special permit should be granted to particular public-houses in the vicinity of printing-offices and other places where work is carried on all night.

10626-28. *Mr. Davidson*, from Messrs. Flood & Co's Stores, considers 11 o'clock quite late enough for the public-houses to be open, except on Saturdays, when they should be kept open till 12 midnight.

11127. *Mr. Davis*, a corporation workman, has noticed a great alteration in the conduct of persons in the streets owing to the 11 o'clock closing, and considers it has been most beneficial.

11990. *Rev. W. Bradley*, Chaplain of the Bethel Union, thinks that 11 o'clock closing has been very beneficial.

12662. *Mr. J. S. Shearston*, Sailor's Missionary, states that the closing of public-houses at 11 o'clock has been most beneficial to the men-of-war's-men; that they now go on board to sleep instead of sleeping on shore; and that it is a noticeable fact that fewer men go on board drunk now than formerly.

82780-7. *Mr. Simpson*, a member of the Sydney Progressive Carpenters' and Joiners' Society, believes that the majority of the members are satisfied with the 11 o'clock closing of public-houses.

#### [LOCAL OPTION.]

167-112, 562-6. *Mr. Fosbery*, Inspector-General of Police, considers the principle of local option correct, but thinks that the people take very little interest in it.

681-0. *Inspector Waters* thinks that the local option clauses of the Act have not closed any houses, but have prevented any increase and also stopped removals; that an extension of its principles would not do any good; that no interest is taken in the subject; that it would be better to empower the Bench to regulate the licenses as they thought necessary; says that in one City ward only was a vote given in favour of an increase of licensed houses.

*Sub-Inspector*

*Sub-Inspector Atwill* considers that local option has done good in preventing an inordinate increase of houses, and also the removal of licenses from one place to another; that there is a great deal of apathy about it; that he is not in favour of full local option, and has not considered the question of compensation; that one effect of local option has been to enhance the value of public-house property considerably.

*Sub-Inspector Cotter* thinks that local option ought to be made to apply to all new houses, whatever their size; but he would not apply it to renewals without compensation.

*Sir Alfred Stephen* is in favour of local option as applied to new licenses and removals, but would not apply it to renewals without compensation; thinks that the people should have the power of determining the number of houses for any given district; also that it would be just for the people, by a large majority, in any district where there are more houses than necessary, to abolish those whose licensees had been proved law breakers, and without compensation.

*Mr. Macintosh, M.L.C., L.M.*, says that the present Local Option Act has had very little effect, owing to the apathy of the people; is in favour of local option being limited to new licenses and removals, not renewals; considers that the franchise should be enlarged and made compulsory; also, that the districts or wards should be enlarged to counties or large districts, as it is not merely those resident in the wards who are interested; and that all men and women over the age of 21 should have a vote.

*Mr. Marsh, S.M.*, thinks there is a great deal of apathy displayed in voting; that the franchise ought to be extended at least to Parliamentary electors; in fact would extend the vote to all residents.

*Mr. Buchanan, S.M.*, thinks the local option provisions have had a beneficial effect; but would not be in favour of their extension to renewals without compensation.

*Mr. Johnson, S.M.*, is of opinion that the vote is often misapplied by being given to increase the value of existing houses instead of a *bonâ fide* wish to lessen the liquor traffic; and is not in favour of its application to renewals without compensation.

*Mr. Addison, S.M.*, thinks the present system works well but would extend the franchise to the Parliamentary roll; would not extend the vote to renewals without compensation; is in favour of extending the franchise to women, and would give publicans a number of years notice (in lieu of compensation) before applying local option to renewals.

*Mr. Fisher, D.S.M.*, approves of the principles of local option as applied to new licenses and removals but not to renewals without compensation; but thinks there is very little general interest taken in the subject.

*Mr. Abbott, S.M.*, approves of the principle of local option; thinks that the franchise should extend to the electoral lists and also to women; but would not apply the principle to renewals, with or without compensation, or to large houses.

*Mr. Yates, D.S.M.*, is not opposed to local option; would extend the franchise to women and residents of districts; also to renewals with compensation, and thinks that a number of years notice would go a great way towards compensation.

*Mr. Maclean*, Comptroller-General of Prisons, is not in favour of local option; would fix a high standard for houses in special districts, and only allow such houses.

*Dr. Manning*, Inspector-General of Insane, is in favour of local option as it now stands, but would be in favour of extending the franchise.

*Mr. W. Noble*, Temperance Lecturer, states that, as a citizen, he is in favor of local option; and that, as a teetotaler, of prohibition; thinks that a direct vote of the people in each locality should be taken every year, but would prefer every three years; that it is necessary to educate the people up to local option and prohibition before the law is enforced; that in Maine a temperance revival had been going on for years previous to the passing of the Maine Laws.

*Bishop Barry* approves of the principle of local option, and believes that it can be made to work efficiently; that the franchise might be extended to the Parliamentary electors, but would not extend it to women until they were electors; if applied to renewals compensation should be granted; that both owner and occupier of a public-house should be entitled to compensation; that a certain number of years' notice before putting the Act into force would mitigate the hardship to the licensee but not to the owner; that the compensation fund might be supplied partly from the local rates and partly from the Consolidated Revenue.

5080, 5087, 5185,  
5183, 5200.

*Rev. F. B. Boyce* states that the objects of the Local Option League are to obtain an Act of Parliament by which the people will be empowered to vote in every locality for the prohibition of the liquor traffic; thinks that the vote should be taken on the Parliamentary roll, and says that many members of the League are in favour of its extension to women; that the majority of the members of the League are opposed to compensation; that the Local Option League would accept the three questions on the ballot-paper as in the Queensland Act; that the local option vote should apply to all licensed houses.

5599-5609.

*Rev. J. D. Langley* is a prohibitionist, but considers that this Colony is not yet ripe for prohibition, and that it must be educated up to it; that local option is the next best system; is not in favour of compensation, but thinks it would be fair to give a monopoly for three years or more, granting no new licenses during that period, when a vote should be taken as to how many and which public-houses should be shut up.

5760-800.

*Mr. G. D. Clark*, editor of the *New South Wales Good Templar*, is also a prohibitionist, but accepts local option as an instalment; considers that a vote, if successful, should be in force for three years; but if it failed the people of the locality should have the right to demand another vote within the three years; that the vote should only be taken on the petition of one-sixth of the people in the locality; that the vote should be taken on the Parliamentary Electoral Roll, and that women also should be allowed to vote; that at the end of a period of three years' local option a fresh vote might be allowed on the petition of a majority of voters; that there are no good reasons in favour of compensation.

5860-6, 5946.

*Rev. R. Sellors* states that the Australasian Methodist Church has expressed its approval of local option as at present in force here; is personally in favour of having the power to veto the traffic, that is, that it should apply to renewals; would prefer to give compensation rather than not have the power to veto the traffic; that three or four years' notice to quit would be an equivalent to compensation; that the franchise should be extended to the Parliamentary electors' and to women.

6041-2,  
6075-30.

*Rev. J. Jefferis, LL.D.*, is in favour of local option, and considers that a three years' monopoly would be a fair compensation; that a Permissive Local Option Bill would be a very wise piece of legislation, and that there is a very large and increasing section of the population in favour of local option.

6742, 6707.

*Mr. Thompson*, late President of the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers' Association is in favour of local option with the extension of the franchise; would give compensation where the houses were closed.

7370, 7399, 7400,  
7403.

*Mr. North* is in favour of local option, so that the people might say whether they would have any public-houses at all, or only a certain number; thinks that the franchise should be extended to the resident adults, and also to women; and that compensation should be given unless there should be at least five years' notice, and a monopoly during that time.

7764-7.

*Mr. Watson*, of the "Paragon Hotel," is in favour of local option, either full or limited, by a fair majority of the householders in a ward, but with compensation.

8342-8.

*Sir John Robertson* is strongly in favour of the principle of local option, but thinks the people take no interest in it, and will not vote; that nothing would be gained by enlarging the franchise to the Parliamentary electors; would be in favour of at least a two-thirds majority of the people of each district.

12055.

*Mr. Vale*, Secretary to the Victorian Alliance for the Suppression of the Drink Traffic (speaking for Victoria) says that the fact that one-third of the electors on the roll in any district in that Colony must vote to constitute a poll destroys vote by ballot; that the fact of the publicans and the friends of the liquor traffic abstaining from voting makes the law virtually a dead letter.

13351-2, 13365,  
13493-0.

*Mr. Knapp* states that the Local Option League advocates the extension of the local option vote to renewals; considers that the franchise should be extended to the Parliamentary electors; that the right of the people should extend to local prohibition, and that local option should be by direct personal voting; that at present the League only aims at abolishing public-houses; that with reference to the extension of the franchise in Sydney the number of ratepayers in 1885 was nearly 8,000; that the adult population for the same period was about 40,000; and that therefore if the 8,000 voted for local option they would override the majority of 32,000 adults; also, that numbers of people are disfranchised by their landlords refusing to allow them to pay the rates, the landlords, in many cases, having an interest in the liquor traffic of the district.

The majority of representatives of the artisan classes examined were in favour of local option in some form, but apparently because it was a democratic principle rather than from any consideration of its general bearings or its probable operation.

*Mr.*

*Mr. T. K. Abbott, S.M.*, thinks that there are 50 per cent. too many public-houses in Sydney. 3220.

*Mr. Yates, D.S.M.*, considers that there are too many public-houses. 3399.

*Canon Rich* thinks that there are far too many public-houses. 3718, 3729.

*Mr. Fowler*, Superintendent of Darlinghurst Reception House, is of opinion that there are far too many public-houses in Sydney. 3393.

*Dr. Manning*, Inspector-General of Insane, thinks there can be no doubt as to there being far too many public-houses. 4096-7.

*Dr. MacLaurin*, Medical Adviser to the Government, considers that the public-houses in Sydney are too numerous. 4583.

*Dr. Mackellar, M.L.C.*, late Medical Adviser to the Government, considers that there are too many public-houses in Sydney. 4773.

*Mr. G. D. Clark* is of opinion that there are, undoubtedly, too many houses in the city and suburbs. 5758.

*Rev. R. Sellors*, President of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, thinks there are far too many facilities offered for drunkenness, and that the number of public-houses should be decreased. 5359.

*Rev. J. Jefferis, LL.D.*, thinks there are too many public-houses in Sydney. 6101.

*Mr. Toohey, M.P.*, referring to the number of public-houses in the metropolitan licensing district, considers that 830 are not too many for the wants of the population, but thinks that in some places they are too much concentrated; that they are in excess within the city boundary, and should be more evenly distributed over the city and suburbs. 6340-8.

*Mr. J. B. Olliffe, M.P.*, of the "Royal Hyde Park Hotel," considers that the number of public-houses is in excess of the present requirements, and sufficient for the next three years; that at least 100 houses might be done away with without injury to anyone, and with advantage to the community. 6403-6, 6301.

*Mr. J. C. Weale*, Secretary to the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers' Association of New South Wales, thinks there are too many public-houses for the population within the Metropolitan Licensing District; that in some places they are too thickly situated; that at least 100, and perhaps 150, might be dispensed with. 6549-51, 6670.

*Mr. T. F. Thompson*, late President of the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers' Association, thinks there are too many public-houses; that from 100 to 150 of the lower class houses might well be dispensed with. 6789-91, 6768-71.

*Mr. T. J. Hilder*, traveller for Messrs. Tooth & Co., thinks that there are not too many houses; that they are fairly distributed throughout the wards; that fewer houses in one place would answer the same purpose; but that the fact that they are all paying shows there are not too many there. 7152-6.

*Mr. J. B. North* is of opinion that in some places in the country there are too many public-houses; for instance, at Katoomba, where the population is only 500, there are three public-houses, and there is another to be opened. 7301, 7339.

*Mr. W. Selff*, a licensed victualler, thinks that there are too many public-houses, especially in the locality where his house is situated. 7445.

*Mr. Hunt*, of the "Oxford Hotel," thinks there are too many public-houses in the city, by at least 200. 7537-9.

*Mr. Watson*, of the "Paragon Hotel," thinks that in some parts of the city there are too many public-houses. 7732.

*Mr. F. Smith*, of the "Burrangong Hotel," does not think there are too many public-houses. 7834, 7920.

*Mr. J. H. Rainford*, of the "Cambridge Club Hotel," considers that there are a few too many public-houses. 8016.

*Mr. C. W. Roberts*, of the "Crown and Anchor Hotel," considers that there are too many public-houses, especially in the suburbs, where they are found at almost every corner. 8230.

*Sir John Robertson* considers that reducing the number of public-houses with the view of lessening drinking is ridiculous as more people would assemble in the houses left, and consequently there would be more drinking; but that if they were reduced with the idea of raising the standard of the houses and the quality of the liquor sold, that would be a good reason for so doing. The

The evidence of representatives of the artisan classes was to the following effect:—

8461-3, 8463.

*Mr. Gray*, from Mort & Co.'s, Engineering Works, states that there are four public-houses close to the works, and that he thinks two would be quite enough; that in the city and suburbs there are too many public-houses.

8769.

*Mr. Charlesworth*, from Messrs. Hudson Bros.' Works, thinks there are too many public-houses in Sydney.

8829-32.

*Mr. Giles*, from Messrs. Goodlet & Smith's Works, considers there are too many public-houses in Pyrmont, and also all over Sydney.

8992-6.

*Mr. Riley*, from Messrs. Farmer & Co., thinks there are about two-thirds too many public-houses in Sydney.

9032-3, 9097.

*Mr. Paul*, Stationmaster at Darling Harbour, thinks there are too many public-houses for the convenience of the railway men close to his station, and also that there are far too many in Sydney.

9173.

*Mr. Hoyle*, from the Permanent Way Department of the Government Railways, thinks there are too many public-houses in Sydney.

9354.

*Mr. J. W. Morris*, from Messrs. Cameron Brothers' tobacco factory, thinks there are not too many public-houses, but that there are too many low ones.

6411.

*Mr. Cock*, from Messrs. Farmer & Co.'s warehouse, thinks that the general opinion of the working classes is that there are too many public-houses in Sydney.

9434.

*Mr. Atkinson*, from the Government Printing Office, states that his fellow workmen are of opinion that there are one-third too many public-houses in Sydney.

9564-0, 9596-74.

*Mr. Watson*, from the Government Printing Office, thinks there are too many public-houses in Sydney, and that the suburbs have more than the city, in proportion to population.

9662-3.

*Mr. Hannon*, from the Tramway Department, thinks there are too many public-houses in Sydney, and that at least one-third might be dispensed with.

9763.

*Mr. Long*, from Messrs. Lassetter & Co., thinks there are too many public-houses in Sydney generally.

9864-5.

*Mr. Gordon*, from the same employ, considers there are too many low class public-houses.

9976.

*Mr. Snell*, from the Tramway Department, considers that there are a third too many public-houses in Sydney.

0070-1.

*Mr. Liston*, from Messrs. Dixon & Son's Tobacco Factory, is of opinion there are too many public-houses here, and that they might be diminished by a great many.

10151-4.

*Mr. Sharp*, from the same factory, thinks there are twice too many public-houses, and that there are more in Sydney than in Bradford, in Yorkshire, in proportion to the population.

10, 197.  
10301.

*Mr. Talbot*, from Messrs. M'Murtrie, Kellerman, & Co.'s boot factory, thinks there are too many public-houses here.

10390-8.

*Mr. C. E. Smith*, from the same factory, thinks there are too many public-houses in Sydney generally, although there is only one at Summer Hill where he lives, and which is quite enough.

10640-2,  
10674-9.

*Mr. Davidson*, from Messrs. Flood & Co.'s stores, thinks there are too many inferior public-houses in Lower George-street and Miller's Point; that they should be reduced by a system of distance, one from another, not as they are at present, almost next door to one another.

10616.

*Mr. Sayers*, from the same employ, thinks there are far too many public-houses generally in Sydney.

10895-6.

*Mr. O'Connor*, from Messrs. A. Hordern & Sons, thinks there are too many public-houses in the vicinity of their shop; that half the number would be sufficient.

10993.

*Mr. B. Melhuish*, from the same shop, thinks there are far too many public-houses in the neighbourhood of their shop.

1063.

*Mr. J. White*, from the Corporation works, thinks there are too many public-houses in the City.

11104.

*Mr. J. Davis*, from the same works, considers that there are too many public-houses in Sydney for the reasonable wants of the people.

11133.

*Mr. H. Ford*, from Messrs. Dalgetty & Co.'s Wharf, is of opinion that there are too many public-houses in the neighbourhood of the wharves.

*Mr.*

*Mr. H. Becket*, from the same wharf, considers that there are far too many public-houses near the wharves, and that at least five or six might be taken away with advantage. 11293-5.

*Mr. Collins*, a journeyman tailor, considers there are too many public-houses in Sydney generally; that they might be reduced by one-third. 11363, 11375-6.

*Mr. Beaney*, from Messrs. Mitchell & Co.'s stores, thinks that there are far too many public-houses in Lower George-street, near the Circular Quay and that the number might be reduced to two or three in that locality; and that by reducing the number of public-houses those remaining might be better conducted and lead to less intemperance. 11594-606

*Mr. Russell*, a cabman, thinks that public-houses are too numerous in Sydney. 11726.

*Mr. Davis*, secretary of the Federated Seamen's Union, considers there are far too many public-houses in the neighbourhood of the wharves; that fifteen can be counted in one locality. 11826-7.

*Rev. W. Bradley*, chaplain of the Sydney Bethel Union, thinks there are far too many public-houses in the vicinity of the wharves. 11,979.

*Mr. Atkinson*, a member of the Seamen's Union, considers there are too many public-houses in Sydney, especially low class houses, in such localities as Lower George-street and Woolloomooloo. 12,528

*Mr. Shearston*, Sailors' Missionary, thinks there are far too many public-houses in the locality of Miller's Point, and also in that of Lower George-street. 16626-0.

*Mr. Simpson*, a member of the Sydney Progressive Society of Carpenters and Joiners, considers there are too many public-houses in Sydney generally. 12743-5.

*Mr. Riley*, a member of the United Plasterers' Society, thinks there are too many houses in the locality of Woolloomooloo. 12323.

*Mr. A. Wagg*, a member of the Sydney Progressive Society of Carpenters and Joiners, thinks that there are at least two too many public-houses in the locality in which he lives, and also that there are too many throughout Sydney generally. 12847-50

*Mr. W. More*, a stonemason, and a member of the Trades' Union, thinks there are too many public-houses in the locality in which he lives, but that he does not think that intemperance would necessarily be lessened by their reduction. 13175-9

*Mr. J. Ware*, a member of the same society, considers there are too many public-houses in Sydney, and that the number should be reduced. 13200-2.

*Colonel Ballingall*, a Member of the Legislature of Iowa, thinks there are a very great number of public-houses in Sydney, but does not think that their reduction would necessarily mean a reduction in intemperance. 13332-4.

*Mr. Knapp*, Secretary to Local Option League, thinks that by reducing the number of public-houses to some statutory number, the incentives to intemperance would be lessened, and states that he has been told by men that they have had sufficient resolution to pass two or three houses, but when they have to pass twenty or so they find the temptation too strong. 13396-8.

*Mr. C. B. Hayes*, lately from Canada, states he has seen a very large number of public-houses in Sydney, a very much larger number than there would be in a town of similar size and population in Canada; that chemists are permitted to sell spirits on a doctor's prescription in Canada, but this practice is seldom abused. 13567-8, 13636.

#### [PRIVATE BARS, UP-STAIRS BARS, OR CAFE BARS.]

*Mr. Fosbery*, Inspector-General of Police, states that these bars are sublet to attractive females, who have the reputation of being women of loose character. 80-3

*Inspector Anderson* believes that these bars do more harm than Sunday-selling; has seen men and women behaving disgracefully in places connected with them, and that the women in them are not always of the best character; that they are sublet; that the respectable hotelkeepers object to them; that they ought not to be permitted; would not object to them if there were no barmaids; considers that one refusal of a renewal on this account would do more good than 100 heavy fines. 418-27, 455-6.

*Inspector Mackay* says that there have been one or two in his division; that they are principally frequented by young men about 18 or 20 years of age; is of opinion that they are sublet, but cannot prove it; there are three women generally in these bars, where 6d. is charged for all drinks; and he is strongly opposed to them. 896-90.

*Sub-Inspector*



975-841186, 1186,  
1155

*Sub-Inspector Atwill* can trace a great deal of drunkenness to these bars; they are sublet, but the women who conduct them are in some bars paid £1 a week so as to appear to be servants; that in a certain case the lessee of the bar stated he did not care whether the bar was kept respectable or not as long as he got his rent; this woman and man were both fined; says that some houses have three or more of these bars; that he does not object to two bars on the ground-floor, or elsewhere, as long as gay women are not allowed to keep them; some houses have five up-stairs bars.

1815-0, 1834,  
1840, 1964

*Sub-Inspector Lenthall* says that there are about thirty-five\* of these bars in the city, principally kept by women; that these women have a fast appearance, but are not known as prostitutes to the police; they are supposed to rent the bars from the landlords; these women pay so much a week, and the landlord takes a receipt for wages to make it appear that they are servants; is not aware of their being used as assignation rooms; has never seen other women than the barmaids there; that the price of liquor in these bars is 6d., and is of opinion that these bars when kept by women are decidedly objectionable; thinks they ought to be abolished; that private bars are altogether distinct from the up-stairs bars before-mentioned; that men of all ages frequent them.

2077, 2101, 2133,  
2135, 2170-3

*Inspector Camphin* considers these bars to be most undesirable places, and that the people conducting them are not of the best character; thinks they ought to be abolished, especially those conducted by women; says that the girls conducting them have a gay appearance, but he has never seen women of loose character in them; the bars would be harmless but for the employment in them of women, and that the inducement to frequent them would be gone were they conducted by men.

2349, 2437

*Mr. Macintosh, M.L.C., L.M.*, says that numbers of these bars exist, and that they are the main cause of young men going wrong to the extent they do; that they are a great evil, although some may be a convenience.

2539, 2553-6

*Mr. Marsh, S.M.*, knows nothing of such bars; sees no objection to all bars being on the ground-floor; thinks also that landlords ought to apply for permission to establish a second bar; as far as he knows the Inspectors have never brought the existence of these bars before the Bench.

2650-3, 2707

*Mr. Buchanan, S.M.*, has been told up-stairs bars are sublet to women of doubtful character, which he thinks is most undesirable; is entirely opposed to such a system; no up-stairs bars ought to be allowed under any circumstances whatever; thinks that there should be a separate license for every bar, and that every facility should be given to the police to visit and inspect them.

2819-20

*Mr. Johnson, S.M.*, is aware of the existence of up-stairs bars, and is decidedly opposed to the practice of employing women to serve behind bars.

2894-5, 2905-6

*Mr. Addison, S.M.*, does not think there are any hotels in the city with more than three bars; would not allow any up-stairs bars, as they take away the chance of police inspection; all bars should be on the ground-floor, and an extra fee of £10 charged for each extra bar; the fact of subletting would be a good ground for refusal of renewal if proved.

3034-6

*Mr. Fisher, D.S.M.*, thinks that these bars are a mistake as a rule, but that they might be one of the privileges of first-class and well-conducted hotels, and that there should be a fee for each extra bar.

3255

*Mr. Abbott, S.M.*, thinks that it would be better to allow no up-stairs bars owing to the difficulty of inspection; ground-floor bars are readily open to inspection.

3365-7

*Mr. Yates, D.S.M.*, objects to more than one bar, and thinks that that one should be on the ground-floor; the multiplication of bars leads to drinking, and gives greater facilities for drinking; thinks the law should be amended so as to prevent the multiplication of bars.

3742

*Canon Rich* objects to private and up-stairs bars.

4861

*Bishop Barry* would certainly be in favour of abolishing up-stairs bars presided over by women.

5283-5

*Rev. F. B. Boyce* considers these places very bad, and that only one bar should be allowed to each house, and that as public as possible.

Rev.

\* This was in 1886; the number has now largely increased.

*Rev. J. D. Langley* is in favour of abolishing these bars, and of having bars <sup>5646-8</sup> only on the ground-floor; believes private bars to be a very mischievous element; the young learn to drink in them, and afterwards visit the public bars.

*Mr. Clark* would only allow one bar to each house, and that on the ground- <sup>5754-5</sup> floor, and as close as possible to the street door.

*Rev. R. Sellors* considers one bar sufficient; objects to up-stairs bars presided <sup>5851-6</sup> over by women; and believes that every bar should be open to the view of the public.

*Mr. Toohey, M.P.*, thinks that the manner in which these bars are conducted <sup>6209-12</sup> ought to receive the serious attention of the Commission; admits that some bars may be a great convenience to people who want a first-class glass of liquor, but that if it is proved that they are badly conducted then only down-stairs bars should be allowed; knows nothing of the subletting, and has been unable to get any information on that point; does not think that having them on the ground-floor would be a radical <sup>6237</sup> cure of the system now carried on; considers that strict supervision by the police is all that is necessary; that if up-stairs bars are done away with the bars will only be removed down-stairs; and if private bars are done away with the privilege of getting good liquor will also be done away with.

*Mr. Weale*, Secretary to the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers' Association, <sup>6633-8, 6640</sup> says that the removal of all up-stairs bars was one of the first matters considered by his Association; that his Association objects to the subletting of bars, whether up or down stairs; that it is necessary to have a 6d. and a 3d. bar, in order to simplify the trade, and to keep separate two classes of people.

*Mr. Ouliffe, M.P.*, of the "Royal Hyde Park Hotel," believes some of these <sup>6826-41</sup> bars are sublet to females, and that some are conducted in a disgraceful manner; would not be in favour of these bars unless they are under the strict supervision of the police; considers the majority of them at present are carried on for purposes contrary to the Act; that some are a convenience to the people.

*Mr. Hunt*, of the "Oxford Hotel," thinks that it is necessary for large hotels <sup>7532-3</sup> to have two bars, but not up-stairs bars, which he does not consider necessary, and which are in many cases very badly conducted, being sublet to women, who are not always of the highest character.

*Mr. Watson* of the "Paragon Hotel," states that it is necessary to have two bars; <sup>7714-18, 7723</sup> that he does not approve of up-stairs bars; that no extra fee should be charged for extra down-stairs bars; that he would not abolish up-stairs bars altogether, but only those that were sublet to women and badly conducted.

*Mr. Smith*, of the "Burrangong Hotel," does not consider it necessary to have <sup>7818-9</sup> more than one bar, whether up or down-stairs.

*Mr. Roberts*, of the "Crown and Anchor Hotel," is in favour of two bars on <sup>8260-1</sup> the basement floor; that he will not express his opinion about up-stairs bars, except that they should be under the management of the licensee, and that they are a convenience to some people.

*Mr. F. E. Watson*, from the Government Printing Office, has been in these <sup>9595-9</sup> bars; does not consider them decent places for the resort of young men; that they are sublet to women; are not a necessity, and ought to be abolished.

*Mr. Dunshea*, from the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office, thinks that all up-stairs <sup>10580, 10589</sup> bars should be abolished; has been in them, and seen and heard sufficient to make him believe that but for these places some of the houses would have to close.

*Mr. Russell*, a cabman, has never proved that anything wrong occurs in <sup>11760-62</sup> these bars; that no women except the barmaids are allowed in them; that there are forty or fifty of them in the city; that the bars are sublet; that the women do not live in the house.

*Mr. Law*, a cabman, says that his opinion of these bars is a very bad one, <sup>11768, 11806</sup> although he generally goes there for a good glass of liquor; he knows that some of them are sublet; they are all called private bars.

*Mr. Richardson* has no personal knowledge of these bars, but believes numbers <sup>12346, 12354</sup> of respectable citizens have been shocked by being decoyed into private bars presided over by women; that he was informed that there were women there with whom arrangements might have been made; that the dresses were unbecoming; and that some of the girls sat on the men's knees, and threw their arms round their necks.

*Mr. Knapp*, Secretary to the Local Option League, took an office next to the <sup>113409, 13478, 3480.</sup> "City Bank Hotel," which he found to be anything but respectable; young men and girls could be seen at all hours of the day going into dormitories together; the head

head bar-woman was a known prostitute—in fact the place was nothing better than an assignation house; says that these bars have a disastrous effect on young men; that there should only be one bar allowed, and that one open to the public view; that a bar is worse than a parlour.

## [DRINKING CLUBS.]

618, 226-32.

*Mr. Fosbery*, Inspector-General of Police, has been officially informed of the establishment of clubs with a subscription of 10s. per annum, for the purpose of evading the Act and enabling the members and their friends to obtain drink at any time; that there have been no reports by the police against these clubs; that they are not the outcome of the present Act, but might have existed under any Act; thinks however that there are not more than half a dozen in Sydney; but that they are likely to increase.

654-61.

*Inspector Waters* has never heard any complaints about these clubs, nor has he any knowledge of any workingmen's clubs being established in his division, for the mere purpose of obtaining drink at any time.

957-8.

*Inspector Mackay* has no knowledge of any "drinking clubs" in his division.

1430-41.

*Sub-Inspector Colter* states that there is a club in his district, the subscription to which is 10s. 6d., and that drinking is carried on there on Sundays by the members and their friends; does not think clubs ought to be allowed to compete with public-houses, or that any exceptions should be made in favour of clubs.

1557.

*Sub-Inspector Larkins* knows of no "drinking clubs" in his division.

1749.

*Sub-Inspector Potter* knows of no "drinking clubs" in his division.

2145-7.

*Mr. Macintosh, M.L.C., L.M.*, considers that these "drinking clubs" do a very great deal of harm to the young men of the Colony; that a higher license fee than that for a public-house should be imposed on them; that these clubs are more frequented on Sundays than on week days.

2718-21.

*Mr. Buchanan, S.M.*, has heard of these "drinking clubs" being established, and thinks that they should be treated as ordinary sly-grog-shops.

2835.

*Mr. Johnson, S.M.*, is not aware of any "drinking clubs" having been established.

2957, 3000-2.

*Mr. Addison, S.M.*, has no knowledge of any of these "drinking clubs" being established.

3123-9.

*Mr. Fisher, D.S.M.*, has heard of "drinking clubs" being started for the purpose of obtaining drink on Sundays, and thinks that if the public-houses were opened for a short time on Sundays these clubs would at once close.

3215-7.

*Mr. Abbott, S.M.*, believes the Licensing Act has been the cause of the introduction of a number of "drinking clubs," but knows nothing about them officially.

3490.

*Mr. Yates, D.S.M.*, has heard of these "drinking clubs" being started, and considers all clubs should be licensed.

5614.

*Rev. J. D. Langley* has no knowledge of any "drinking club" being started in his parish for the purpose of evading the Sunday closing clauses of the present Act.

6628-30

*Mr. Weale*, Secretary to the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers' Association, has heard of the establishment of these "drinking clubs," and also states that he brought the fact of their existence under the notice of the police, who, however, cannot interfere.

6704-6.

*Mr. Thompson*, wine and spirit merchant, and late President of the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers' Association, knows that a number of these "drinking clubs" have been started in the city and suburbs for the purpose of evading the early and Sunday closing clauses of the Licensing Act.

6830-4

*Mr. Olliffe, M.P.*, of the "Royal Hyde Park Hotel," is aware that there are a number of these "drinking clubs" in the city and suburbs; that they increase the facilities for drinking, and are the result of Sunday prohibition.

7315-6.

*Mr. North* has no knowledge of these "drinking clubs," and would be totally opposed to them.

7459.

*Mr. Self*, of the "Star Hotel," has no knowledge of the existence of any "drinking clubs" in his district.

7563-6

*Mr. Hunt*, of the "Oxford Hotel," knows of the existence of two "drinking clubs"; that one of them adjoins an hotel with which the members have access; thinks that these clubs should be licensed.

*Mr.*

*Mr. Watson*, of the "Paragon Hotel," has heard of several of these <sup>7720-31.</sup> "drinking clubs"; that they have sprung up since the passing of the present Act, and for the purpose of evading it; that the cost of membership is merely nominal, and that they are always open.

*Mr. F. Smith*, of the "Burrangong Hotel," is aware of the existence of some <sup>7964.</sup> of these "drinking clubs," and thinks them perfectly legitimate.

*Mr. Roberts*, of the "Crown and Anchor Hotel," has heard of the establish- <sup>8257-8.</sup> ment of these "drinking clubs"; considers that they ought to be licensed; and that it is an injustice to the publicans that they should not be.

*Mr. Ford*, from Messrs. Dalgetty & Co.'s wharf, states that a club called the <sup>11220-2.</sup> "Buffaloes" used to be held in the "Lord Nelson Hotel"; that some of his men lately joined it and told him about the spree they had there on Sunday nights.

*Mr. J. Vale*, Secretary to the Victorian Alliance for the Suppression of the <sup>12111-4.</sup> Liquor Traffic, states that in the Victorian Act there is a clause defining a club, and that they shall consist of not less than fifty members, no one of whom shall have more interest in the club than another; that they would also have to get a certificate from the Licensing Court, which would not be granted if it were known or suspected that the club was being started for the purpose of obtaining drink only; that there are only two or three working men's clubs in Victoria.

#### [BREWERS' OR TIED HOUSES.]

The custom of brewers and wine and spirit merchants holding an interest in public-houses is the result of keen competition, and thereby the necessity of their having an interest in the trade in order to maintain and if possible increase their own trade. The system is as follows: A man has £300 to £400, and is anxious to get into a house; he goes to a broker who tells him of a house, the cost of which is £800 to £1,000 and that if he will put down his £400, a certain brewer or wine and spirit merchant, as the case may be, will advance the rest on security of a bill of sale over the premises and any other security that is thought necessary, with a condition that all liquors are to be purchased from the said brewer or spirit merchant, and a transfer signed in blank (which is stated to be of no real value).

*Sub-Inspector Atwill* states, with reference to this system, that there are a <sup>1039, 1100.</sup> number of houses held in this manner in his division; that he has been told by publicans that they have been forced to sell on Sundays in order to meet their liabilities, and that often, the price paid being far in excess of the value of the business, they have been forced to realize and leave the business, by the people in whose hands they were; that they have to sell whatever is sent to them often to the detriment of their business.

*Sub-Inspector Potter* states this system prevails all over the city; that the <sup>1044, 1047.</sup> licensees leave the hotels poorer than when they started; and that in one case he knew a licensee to be encumbered with half the debt of his predecessor.

*Mr. Macintosh, M.L.C., L.M.*, considers that a larger number of houses than <sup>2301, 2302, 2328.</sup> formerly are held in this way; also that in some cases the brewer leases a house and puts a man in, taking a bill of sale over the whole of the property, as security, and a condition that he (the brewer) supplies the house; that this is also done by persons who are not brewers; that the result of this system is that men of no means get into houses and that they have to break the law in order to meet the enormous expenses they have to pay, besides having to fill their houses with boarders.

*Mr. Addison, S.M.*, believes that a great many houses are held under this <sup>2028, 2030, 2531.</sup> system; that they are being perpetually transferred to men who appear to be the servants of brewers; that they are generally second class houses, and used principally as a means of increasing the brewer's trade

*Mr. Toohy, M.P.*, states that any publican can at once return any beer which <sup>6170, 6180, 6224, 6374.</sup> he does not consider good, and that, by the conditions under which his firm and others sell, they are obliged to take it back; that the system of advancing money commenced about ten years ago; that it exists in England, and he thinks in all British communities, and is as follows:—The brewer advances money to assist the publican to take an hotel conditionally, on his giving the whole of the trade of the hotel to that brewer, and paying a fair rate of interest for the money, in fact always bank interest. The publican wants to take a house worth £800; he has £400, and the brewer advances him the remainder; that it is beneficial to the publican, because where a man has a large sum of money invested he is desirous that his business should

should progress; the brewer, on the other hand, desires to get his money back and see a good trade done; and is, therefore, not likely to supply inferior articles, particularly as it is in the power of the publican to transfer his obligation from one brewer to another; that it is an advantage to the public and is a system that ought to be encouraged; that it is impossible for the brewer to force the publican to transfer against his will on the blank transfer held, as the publican can always go to the Court and say he wishes to withdraw the transfer.

7025-32, 7042,  
7049, 7091

*Mr. Hilder*, traveller for Messrs. Tooth & Co., does not think half the houses in the City are "Tied houses," and says that it is usual for the publican to pay two-thirds, and the brewer to advance the other third, taking as security a bill of sale on the lease, furniture, and stock, &c., or a mortgage on any freehold property which the publican may own; that there is a condition in the bill of sale that the publican must deal with the brewer; a blank transfer is also given, which is only of use in the case of a publican absconding; that it is necessary for both applicants for a transfer to appear before the Bench, and that a publican can at any time refuse to complete it; that very few freehold of public-houses are held by brewers.

7033

*Mr. Smith*, of the "Burrangong Hotel," considers that the fact of a house being "tied," is against good honest trade; that the publican may be forced to give up his business, making the best terms he can, and another man takes his place, and the same thing occurs again.

8033

*Mr. Rainford*, of the "Cambridge Club Hotel," states that if bad beer is sent out from a brewery it can always be returned, whether from a free or "tied" house.

8097

*Mr. Palmer* thinks that "tied" houses deteriorate the status of a man's house; that it places the publican in the position of a servant to the brewer.

8375-77, 8381,  
8390, 8392, 8325,  
8387, 8378

*Mr. M. Joseph*, hotel broker, does not consider a house "tied," except where the brewer holds the freehold and leases it, or is the leaseholder with power to sub-let; states that the publican is not under the control of the brewer when money has been advanced on his house, &c., as the publican can transfer his liability from one brewer to another at any time; that the blank transfer is in reality worthless, as the publican can refuse to transfer at any time; that the only way a brewer can go to extremes is by enforcing his bill of sale and putting a bailiff in; that the whole of the securities of a brewer are not of much good, as the security over the lease is of no value to the brewer, and the blank transfer can be revoked at will by the publican; the only case in which a blank transfer is of value is when the publican absconds, and even then the Bench are not bound to accept it; that his view of a "tied house" is where the brewer holds the freehold and sub-leases it for a term to a publican, tying him down to deal with him, which if he fails to do he can be ejected; that he has only known of one case where a bond was taken to insure the publican dealing with the brewer.

12118-24

*Mr. Vale* says that in Victoria the system of tied houses works thus: "A man comes from the country with a little money (say £300) and he has an impression that keeping a public-house is a nice easy way of getting a living. He goes to a brewer or spirit merchant. The brewer puts him into a house, takes the money he has, and advances the rest. In (say) six, nine, or twelve months, usually in a very short time, the man who has invested his £300 is glad to get out, minus the money which he put into the concern. Therefore he is interested in deceiving the incoming tenant as to the nature of the business, and so another victim is secured. The majority of these brewers' houses do not pay, they are only kept going by the ruining of the successive tenants"; that the brewer cannot appear as having an interest in the lease; he can only advance the money on the understanding that the licensee deals with him; that this system keeps up the price of good-wills artificially.

[COLONIAL WINE LICENSES.]

74-79.

*Mr. Fosbery*, the Inspector General of Police, considers that Colonial wine licenses have their advantages; that no doubt some of these wine-shops are used for selling bad spirits; that the wine sold is too new, and is seldom if ever asked for in country public-houses; but that the consumption has increased in the city among the better classes.

431-2, 508-11.

*Inspector Anderson* considers that the Colonial wine-shops in his division are fairly well conducted; that some are very beneficial to the public; that no complaints have been made as to the quality of the wine sold.

*Inspector*

*Inspector Mackay* states that there are 15 Colonial wine-shops in his division, 830-40. but only two of them sell wine by the glass.

*Sub-Inspector Atwill* states that, with the exception of two or three, all the 1072-8. Colonial wine-shops in his division have proved a great evil.

*Sub-Inspector Colter* states that there are five Colonial wine-shops in his 1250-64. division; that they are generally well conducted, and carried on in conjunction with a grocer's shop.

*Sub-Inspector Larkins* states that there are five or six Colonial wine-shops in 1473-4. his division; that they are well conducted, but do very little business; that some grocers hold Colonial wine licenses.

*Sub-Inspector Lenthall* considers that the wine sold in Colonial wine-shops 1385-8. is good, pure, Colonial wine; states that a few convictions have been obtained against wine shop-keepers for selling spirits.

*Mr. Macintosh, M.L.C., L.M.*, states that he has seen more demoralization 2311-6. about the wine-shops in the country than about public-houses; that the very worst description of spirits is sold in them; that those in Sydney are generally conducted by foreigners; and that they are not, in his experience, a well-conducted class.

*Mr. Marsh, S.M.*, thinks that in the country all sorts of liquors are sold 2486-8. under the cover of these licenses; but that he has no knowledge of its being so in Sydney, although he has a strong suspicion that it is so.

*Mr. Johnson, S.M.*, thinks Colonial wine licenses a great curse that these 2785-8. wine-shops degenerate into places where very bad spirits are sold, and are simply a cover for sly-grog selling; that these licenses are applied for by small shopkeepers and greengrocers, and it is most undesirable that they should be licensed.

*Mr. Fisher, D.S.M.*, states that he has heard no complaints about these 3185-6. licenses.

*Mr. Abbott, S.M.*, considers that most of the Colonial wine-shops in the 3251. Colony are also sly-grog shops.

*Mr. Yates, D.S.M.*, thinks Colonial wine licenses ought to be abolished; that, 3360-70. apart from other accommodation, it is a bad system and leads to illicit trading in spirits of the worst description.

*Rev. R. Sellors* thinks that Colonial wine licenses have proved a great curse; 6050-8. that the wine sold has a large quantity of spirit added to it.

*Mr. Watson*, of the "Paragon Hotel," considers that Colonial wine-shops 7740-3. are not required, and that all descriptions of liquors are sold in them and not those of the best quality.

*Mr. Smith*, of the "Burrangong Hotel," considers that Colonial wine-shops 7963. are generally badly conducted.

*Mr. B. Palmer* thinks that drunkenness might be lessened by the encourage- 8121-2. ment of the sale of Colonial wines, but has no knowledge as to the manner in which Colonial wine-shops are conducted.

*Mr. F. E. Watson*, from the Government Printing Office, does not think 9503-4. spirits are sold under cover of Colonial wine licenses, but that the wine is strongly fortified with spirit.

*Mr. Vale*, Secretary to the Victorian Alliance for the Suppression of the 12037-8, 12172. Liquor Traffic, thinks that wine licenses ought to be abolished; that frequently they are simply a cover for sly-grog-selling.

*Mr. Shearston*, Seamen's Missionary, considers that Colonial wine-shops do a 12691-4. very great deal of harm by supplying children with wine, there being no limit of age with regard to them; that the Colonial wine-shops are the nurseries for the public-houses.

#### [BARMAIDS.]

*Sub-Inspector Potter* considers a public-house bar the last place a woman 1725-6. should be employed in; that a clause prohibiting their employment would be beneficial.

*Sub-Inspector Lenthall* does not think the calling itself would lower any 1807-71, 2019-18. respectable young woman in the estimation of her friends, but would not like to see his own daughter in a bar.

- 2103-5, 2173. *Inspector Camphin* is decidedly against their employment; thinks that their presence induces young men to visit the bars, which leads them into drinking habits.
2453. *Mr. Macintosh, M.L.C., L.M.*, is not against barmaids being employed; thinks respectable girls would act as a check on the coarse behaviour of young men.
- 2503-71. *Mr. Marsh, S.M.*, thinks it would be interfering with the liberty of the subject to prohibit their being so if they choose; that it is a dangerous calling; that only married and matured women should be allowed, certainly not young ones.
- 2725-6. *Mr. Buchanan, S.M.*, does not approve of barmaids but does not think it would be prudent to interfere with their employment.
- 2902-3. *Mr. Addison, S.M.*, does not approve of the employment of barmaids; thinks they act as decoys to young men.
- 3141-3. *Mr. Fisher, D.S.M.*, considers there is a good deal of evil attached to the custom; would allow them to be employed in first-class hotels but not in low-class ones.
- 3231-3. *Mr. Abbott, S.M.*, considers it a dangerous calling; that it would no doubt be an advantage to the community to prohibit their employment.
3415. *Mr. Yates, D.S.M.*, is opposed to their employment, and considers it adds to the attractions of the place.
- 3633-9. *Mr. Read*, Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol, has known cases of barmaids being in gaol, suffering from *delirium tremens*; thinks that the occupation tends to demoralize them.
- 3740-1. *Canon Rich* considers that it is very undesirable occupation for women to be engaged in; that it tends to their demoralization; that they also act as decoys and induce young men to drink who otherwise might not do so.
- 4003-5. *Mr. Powell*, Collector of Customs, is decidedly against the employment of barmaids but does not consider it a subject for legislation.
4506. *Mr. Noble*, temperance lecturer, would not permit the employment of barmaids.
- 4837, 4900. *Bishop Barry* would not permit the employment of barmaids, and considers it is a most undesirable position for a young woman to be placed in.
- 5279-80. *Rev. F. B. Boyce*, on behalf of the Local Option League, objects to the employment of barmaids, and states that the Local Option League was the means of bringing in a Bill for their abolition two and a-half years ago, which was defeated by one vote in the Upper House.
- 5523-8, 5542. *Mr. Booth*, Temperance Lecturer, is in favour of prohibiting women from being employed as barmaids, and states that none are employed in the States of America. Thinks this employment more degrading than the employment of women and men together in factories.
- 5629, 5614-6, 5602-3. *Rev. J. D. Langley* considers that the employment of women in bars is more demoralising than the mixed employment in factories; would not permit the employment of women, even those in the family of the publican; that it is degrading the womanhood of our colony.
- 5576-7. *Rev. R. Sellors* thinks bars most undesirable places for women to be employed in on account of the language often used by those under the influence of liquor.
- 6063-9. *Rev. J. Jeffris, LL.D.*, thinks it is a most undesirable employment for young women.
- 6873-88. *Mr. Olliffe, M.P.*, of the "Royal Hyde Park Hotel," sees no harm in women being so employed as long as they are respectable and well behaved; thinks factories far worse places than bars.
- 7230-1. *Mr. Hilder*, traveller for Messrs. Tooth & Co., does not approve of young girls serving behind bars, but thinks if they were altogether done away with some of them might lead worse lives.
- 7374-75. *Mr. North* is decidedly against the employment of women or girls in bars; thinks bars worse than factories; thinks that no woman, whether wife or daughter of the publican or not, ought to be allowed behind a bar.
- 7491-3. *Mr. Self*, of the "Star Hotel," thinks barmaids quite able to take care of themselves; allows his daughters to serve.
- 7627-9. *Mr. Hunt*, of the "Oxford Hotel," sees no objection to the employment of young women as barmaids; treats them as his own daughters.
8272. *Mr. Roberts*, of the "Crown and Anchor Hotel," sees no objection to their employment.

All the witnesses from the artisan classes, who were asked about barmaids, were against their employment, with the exception of Sharp and Melhuish, whose ideas are here given.

*Mr. Sharp* sees no reason why a respectable woman should not be employed<sup>10180</sup> in a bar, but would not allow one of his own daughters to be so.

*Mr. Melhuish* sees no harm in their employment.<sup>11032</sup>

*Mr. Vale*, Secretary to the Victorian Alliance for the Suppression of the<sup>12176-8</sup> Liquor Traffic,—A great deal of apathy shewn in Victoria on this question.

*Mr. Richardson*, temperance advocate, has no experience on this subject, but<sup>12344-8</sup> is of opinion that their calling is a dangerous one, not only to themselves but to young men, and states that a return from Melbourne shows that 50 per cent. of the women of ill-fame had been barmaids.

*Mr. Shearston*, Sailor's Missionary, thinks barmaids ought not to be employed,<sup>12697-8</sup> as hearing the language of half drunken men tends to debase them, and states that they are employed to visit the men-of-war and other steamers and distribute cards; that they wait about the Macquarie-steps for the same purpose when the leave-boats are expected from the men-of-war in port.

*Mr. Knapp*, Secretary to the Local Option League, states that he petitioned<sup>13463-72</sup> Parliament, in connection with the Women's Christian Temperance Union, for the abolition of barmaids; that some six years ago he went into a bar where there were more barmaids than necessary, and saw small rooms partitioned off, and young men going into these rooms with their arms round the women's waists.





ROYAL COMMISSION ON EXCESSIVE USE OF INTOXICATING DRINK, &c.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

MONDAY, 8 MARCH, 1886.

Present:—

<p>A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,  J. M. TOOLEY, Esq., M.P.,  F. ABIGAIL, Esq., M.P.,  S. H. HYAM, Esq., J.P., M.P.,</p>	<p>JOHN DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,  J. B. OLLIFFE, Esq., M.P.,  R. FOWLER, Esq., J.P.,  G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,  N. MELVILLE, Esq., M.P.</p>
--	---

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Edmund Walcott Fosbery, Inspector-General of Police, called in and examined:—

1. *President.*] You hold in your hand a copy of the report of the Department of Police for the year ending 1885? Yes.
2. The portions of that report which concern this Commission are the several paragraphs which deal with the question of intemperance, and the figures as to apprehensions which you give for a period of five years. I have not seen the reports for the preceding years, but I suppose that the reports for 1882, 1883, and 1884 deal with the same subject? I probably touched upon the subject in my annual reports, but I could not be certain.
3. And you have given figures showing arrests? I think I have; I could produce them on a subsequent occasion.
4. Taking your figures in this report, the first point which I observe is that they apply to the Metropolitan District? Yes; the reason for that is that I am always anxious to give in my report early in the year, and the statistics for the whole Colony would not be available until very late in the year, in the Registrar-General's returns, and I could get the Sydney figures specially taken out from the various police stations.
5. These figures then are compiled from the returns of the various stations? The various watch-houses.
6. There will be returns I presume before the Registrar-General which will enable you to complete the figures for the whole of the Colony? Undoubtedly; the Registrar-General publishes annually criminal statistics from information obtained from my Department. The figures are complete for all the previous years.
7. I suppose they are not made up in any way with respect to Licensing Districts? No.
8. You could not adjust the figures to the Licensing Districts of the Colony? No.
9. Taking the figures for the year 1881, they would represent in the third column the arrests for drunkenness, or when drunkenness forms a part of the charge for the year preceding the passing of the Licensing Act? Yes.
10. That Act was passed at the end of 1881, but did not come into force before 1882? It was assented to on the 19th December, 1881, and came into force on the 1st January, 1882.
11. I observe that the paragraph of the report immediately following the figures is in these terms:—  
“Even taking into account the increase of the population, the number of apprehensions does not exhibit any improvement, notwithstanding the advantage obtained by the decrease in the number of licensed houses and the suppression of many low drinking-shops.” Did you take any percentages from these figures? I did not go into the figures in detail.
12. I have taken the trouble to run out the percentages, and I find that the percentages of these figures in connection with the population of the Metropolitan district, which I obtained from the Registrar-General, represents 6·12 per cent. for 1881, 4·9 for 1882, 5·3 for 1883, 5·21 for 1884, and 5·28 for 1885; so that you see for the last three years the percentage of arrests for drunkenness in proportion to the population has been what may be called very uniform? I have said that the figures exhibit no improvement.
13. I do not say that you are not correct? I am not at all surprised to see these figures; but I think I said that, allowing for the increase in population, which I took in round numbers, no improvement was exhibited.
14. You are correct: they do not exhibit the improvement which most people would suppose would be the result of the Licensing Act? Instead of there being any improvement there is the reverse. The percentage is ·07 against the previous year.
15. But you notice at the same time that there is improvement as against the percentage for 1881: the year when the present Licensing Act was not in force the percentage is larger? I do not think there is anything in this report contradictory of my opinion that the operation of the new Act has been beneficial.
16. I merely show you these figures as sustaining your opinion that there has been no encouragement within the last few years? No encouragement.
17. The figures in the first instance are encouraging in connection with the statistics prior to the new Act coming into operation, but they have since gone backwards? Yes.

E. W.  
Fosbery, Esq.  
8 Mar., 1886.

H. W.  
Fosbery, Esq.  
8 Mar., 1886.

18. 4·9, for instance, was a good year; 5·3 was not so good; and so on, up to 5·28? We have been continually going backward since the first year.

19. Though the decline is really small? Yes; but the difference between 1882 and 1885 is '38 per head.

20. Now with regard to the arrests themselves: Am I right in supposing that in this first year, 1881, the police passed by no drunkards whom they found; that they did not send them home, and that they were always charged? I think I had better state the rule of the Department as regards arrests of drunkards in public places. A man is arrested if he is drunk, and is causing thereby an annoyance to citizens; he is arrested if he is drunk and incapable, having apparently property upon him which would fall a prey to thieves; and he is arrested if he is drunk combined with any other statutable offence, such as assault; but if he is in a stage of intoxication when he is well able to take care of himself, when he is no nuisance to the public, or when he is in charge of friends, the police will not interfere with him. I may add to that, that I have conceived it my duty, both in the police regulations and by orders from time to time, to provide that the police are not on every occasion when there is an infringement of the letter of the law to interfere with persons who may be slightly inebriated, or in any other respect guilty of a minor misdemeanour.

21. These instructions I presume are in possession of the whole of the police, and they act upon them? I have no reason to doubt that they obey their instructions.

22. This is a general order? I should prefer to put in presently the regulation dealing with the subject.

23. I presume that in this Colony there is no arrest for mere drunkenness; that is to say, that if it is not in a street or a public place, or is not combined with some other offence, it is not lawful—I will not say it is not—I believe it is a moot point; but as a matter of fact the police do not take action in such a case, do they? A man can be arrested for mere drunkenness; I have explained that.

24. I will take this case: suppose a man is drunk in his own paddock? That would not be a public place.

25. That is what I mean by mere drunkenness. I am assuming that drunkenness in a public place would be drunkenness with an aggravating circumstance. In England the aggravation consists in this: that a man is drunk wherever he is—in a street, a public highway, or any other place of public resort in connection with the definition of a public place; but I am anxious to ascertain if you think the law justifies the police in arresting for drunkenness a person who is seen drunk in his own paddock? If he is not drunk in a public place the police would not be justified in arresting him. I think the statute runs—"any person being found drunk upon any highway, street, road, or public place."

26. And the definition of a public place is afterwards made clear by a special enactment? A place to which any one can go with or without payment.

27. Then these arrests are for statutable drunkenness? That is so; here is the paragraph of the regulations to which I have already referred. It is paragraph 14, and the portion to which I referred runs thus:—"Offences which are of a trivial character, and seem to be committed by a law-abiding citizen in ignorance, should be dealt with discreetly. A caution will in some instances be all that is necessary, and will have the desired effect. For minor offences the extreme course of apprehension and incarceration should be avoided where it is clear that a summons will ensure the offender being duly dealt with by a Magistrate."

28. These figures on the face of them take no note of second or subsequent offences. I presume that some of the persons included in these arrests would be old offenders; but I presume also that it is not possible to dissect these figures so as to show which are and which are not second or subsequent offences? I should say it would be impossible. Unless the offenders were recognized; they might give—as they frequently do—wrong names; they are frequently so drunk that they do not know their names.

29. We frequently see in the papers charges against persons who are designated "an old offender," "an old identity," and so forth. I have been told that some of these persons have been for 30, 50, and 60, and even over 100 times arrested for drunkenness? It is very probable. Of course an incorrigible drunkard would be likely to constantly fall into the hands of the police.

30. And are there no means of ascertaining how many of the persons included in these figures are old offenders? I should say that it would be impossible.

31. Could it not be ascertained from the records of the gaol? They would not show it, because in the majority of cases the offenders pay a fine and do not go to gaol.

32. You think the majority pay fines? Undoubtedly.

33. Have you any means of knowing what the fine generally is? I think the maximum is 20s. or seven days.

34. But have you any idea of the punishment which is generally inflicted upon a drunkard? I do not know it sufficiently to say with authority.

35. Do you know what is generally supposed to be the penalty for drunkenness? I think they let an offender off for the first offence. I do not know whether that is done in Sydney, but it is commonly done in the country; but I could not speak with authority on the subject.

36. Then there are no means of finding out from these figures, or from any figures which we can get, who of this large number are old offenders—incorrigible habitual drunkards—and who are not? I think it would be almost impossible. You would require to get the police to identify them.

37. I have heard of cases in which offenders are returned to the lock-up within forty-eight hours, or perhaps three days of their liberation—sometimes in a less time. I should be glad therefore if there were some means of finding out the probable proportion of these habitual drunkards who so fearfully swell these figures? Perhaps when it becomes the turn of the officers in charge of stations to be examined, they might be able to give you some information.

38. Do you think that the Magistrates would be able to give us any information, seeing that these offenders continually appear before them? They could only give you the general impression which you appear to have yourself.

39. I suppose that, for the same reason, it will be difficult to get these figures dissected into male and female? There would be no difficulty about that; in fact, I have the information myself, and should be very happy on another occasion to give it you.

40. Have you had any special opportunities of noticing the effects of intemperance upon the young? I have had my eyes open, as every police officer ought to have, and I have seen it increasing; when I came here twenty-five years ago the young were among the most temperate people on the face of the earth; they are now taking to habits of intemperance pretty generally among the idle and disorderly classes.

41. By using the word "young," do you mean persons under twenty-one? Between fifteen and twenty.

42. Have you noticed habits of intemperance growing in persons under fifteen, or do you take fifteen as the

- the minimum? I do not think I can go further than that; I have not noticed intemperate persons under fifteen; they may exist, but I have not seen them.
43. Do you think that the arrests for intemperance here are more numerous in the city than in the suburbs: these figures of course take in the whole of the suburbs? They take in the whole of the Metropolitan Police District.
44. Do you think the intemperance in the city is greater or less? How; as regards population?
45. Yes? It would be difficult to answer that question; I think there would be more drunkenness in the city than elsewhere, because people sometimes come to town to get drunk.
46. Do you know the proportion between the public-houses in the city and in the suburbs, roughly speaking? I only know the number of licensed houses for the Metropolitan District.
47. You cannot divide them between the city and suburbs? It could easily be done.
48. I ask this because I have been told that there are more public-houses in the city than in all the suburbs combined: do you think that is a statement of fact? I think it is.
49. The figures representing the decrease of public-houses are, I presume, got from the same source as the other reports? No; I think from the Treasury, or from the District Inspector's records.
50. With regard to the evasions of the Sunday prohibition law, you say in your report:—"The law prohibiting Sunday trading is extensively and systematically evaded, and such precautions are taken as render detection and prosecution by ordinary methods a matter of extreme difficulty. The police officers in charge of the various divisions have supplied me with information—which I believe to be thoroughly reliable—from which I learn that out of the 822 holders of publicans' licenses in the Metropolitan District only 193 observe the law, by closing their houses for the sale of liquor to customers other than lodgers on Sundays." We should be glad if you could tell us what these precautions are—that is, the precautions taken by publicans which render the law inoperative? Many of them employ scouts to give notice when any one supposed to be a police officer is approaching; many more only supply liquor to customers who are well known to them, or to friends who are brought by such customers.
51. As the law stands then, do you think that these precautions are such as to render police action inoperative? As the law now stands, I do; and unless the system is introduced of employing informers wholesale to go to the various public-houses, and induce the licensees to break the law in order to get a case against them; but I am not prepared to go that length.
52. That is to say, you are not prepared to go in for the wholesale manufacture of common informers? No.
53. Nor to use your own staff for the purpose? Certainly not; because, in the first place, the men would be demoralized, and I very much doubt if they would obey orders if directed to do it. When the present Act came into operation the zeal of one or two members of the force outran their discretion, and they went into public-houses in what I can only call a disguise, and ordered liquor, not for the purpose of consuming it themselves, but to see other people drink, so that they might lay informations. That, however, met with my condemnation and with the disapproval of the Minister.
54. You spoke of the police disobeying orders if directed to do anything of that kind: do you mean that they would refuse to carry out your instructions because they might think they were being used for an improper purpose, or because they would sympathize with the law-breakers? No; I believe that they would consider themselves degraded by the duty, and would prefer to give up their employment rather than undertake the office of common informers.
55. But supposing that the law were made as strict as, I think, from recollection, it is in England, they would not then, I presume, refuse to carry out instructions? As far as I know what the law in England is, it throws on the landlord the onus of proving that persons assembled on licensed premises during prohibited hours are there for a lawful purpose.
56. Do you know whether that provision is in the recent Act, Lord Aberdare's Act? I am told that it is the law at present, but I cannot speak from my own knowledge.
57. Do you know whether the same liability is incurred by the person being supplied with liquor as well as by the person supplying it, or is only the person who supplies the liquor punishable? I am not aware.
58. Do you think it would be a proper amendment of our law to introduce into it a similar provision to that which has been in force in England for some time? I do not see that there would be any impropriety in it, but the question is rather one of policy than of police administration. I may mention, in parenthesis, that there are many old officers from the London Metropolitan Police now serving here, who might afford information as to the working of the Act in London. They are recently from London. It is thirty-four years since I was there, so that I do not know anything about London public-houses.
59. Do you think that the exemption in the present Act of a certain class of people—lodgers and inmates—acts on the whole beneficially or otherwise: do you think it is taken advantage of? I do not think it is taken advantage of, but I think that any further legislation in a prohibitive direction would be an infringement of the liberty of the subject. If I am travelling and stay at an hotel in the country for two days, one of which is Sunday, I should consider it a monstrous interference with my liberty if I could not get a glass of sherry.
60. Do you think that people fraudulently represent themselves to be inmates and lodgers for the purpose of evading the law? Undoubtedly.
61. Then, as a matter of fact, people take advantage of the law in that way; they represent themselves to be other than they really are? I think I can go further than that. I think the present Act has increased the practice of turning public-houses into lodging-houses for the working classes, who take lodgings there in order that they may get drink whenever they want it without restriction.
62. Are you aware officially that a great many drinking clubs have been instituted since the present Licensing Act came into force? Yes.
63. Clubs apparently only or chiefly for the purpose of retailing liquor? Yes; with a subscription of 10s. per annum in some cases.
64. The members of these clubs have evaded the Act because the clubs are exempted I presume? Yes.
65. Do you think that practice is limited to Sydney and its suburbs, or do you think it pervades the country generally? I have heard of one or two in the country.
66. What I should call drinking clubs? Yes, although it is hard to draw a distinction between one club and another; only that we are conscious that these clubs are organized solely for the purpose of enabling their members to procure drink when they require it.
67. The statement has been made to me over and over again that the Licensing Acts are responsible for a large number of drinking clubs that had no existence before? I do not know of a large number. 68.

- E. W. Fosbery, Esq.  
8 Mar., 1886.
68. Well, a considerable number; I am told that there are at least twenty or thirty in Sydney? I doubt that; I do not think there are half a dozen; I have had police attention drawn to several of them.
69. There is a class of public-house, I do not know what name it goes by, but it pays a reduced license fee in consideration of its giving accommodation to people: have you had under your notice many instances of these being resorts for mere intemperance, or are they generally what their name denotes, accommodation houses, that is to say houses where people can get victuals as well as drink? The section under which those houses are licensed was introduced into the Act at my instance, because I frequently found, when travelling over the Colony, that there were accommodation houses the proprietors of which could not afford to pay a £50 license fee, and which became sly grog shops or shanties; but by the imposition of a reduced license fee the houses would be open to the inspection of the police, and the evil of having sly grog shanties on the roads would be done away with.
70. Do you think that if the fee had remained at £30 those houses would have continued shanties? I am satisfied of it; I know dozens of them in the country where the landlords have refused to sell drink on any pretext whatever; they said they could not afford to pay the license fee, and that they never kept anything in the house. Of course I knew that that was untrue; but they said that if they were allowed to pay a reduced license fee, they would keep a moderate amount of drink for travellers, which they could not otherwise afford to do.
71. I suppose those houses are in the country districts chiefly? Yes.
72. There are none in the Metropolitan District? No, there could not be; they must be at least 10 miles apart.
73. I suppose there are hardly any in the county of Cumberland? None; in fact there are very few in the country I think.
74. Do you think that the operation of the colonial wine licensing system has been beneficial or otherwise? Well, it has its advantages; wine shops are frequently shanties for the sale of bad spirits, but there must be some outlet for a colonial product like wine, and if people could be induced to take it temperately, it would undoubtedly be beneficial. The Licensing Benches however, will usually listen to remonstrances from the police that these houses are conducted as shanties, and will refuse the licenses.
75. I suppose you are aware that the sale of colonial wine has not increased as was expected when it was determined to issue colonial wine licenses? I do not know anything about that.
76. It was hoped that the wine licenses would encourage the consumption of a less alcoholic drink; I suppose you are aware that they have not had that effect? I am not aware of it, but I am not surprised to hear it.
77. One cannot say then that the liking for colonial wine has been encouraged by the small license fee, which is only £3, and by the cheapness of the wine itself? I do not suppose that any gentleman at this table ever heard a man in a country public-house call for a glass of colonial wine.
78. It has largely increased in the metropolis? Among the better class.
79. I have understood that in the neighbourhood of Wagga Wagga and some other places, colonial wine is drunk largely by preference when it can be got good; it is not so much a question of drinking colonial wine, as that the wine made and passed into consumption is such as the people will not drink when they can avoid it? It is sold when too new.
80. Are you aware of a practice in the city of letting portions of licensed premises as separate bars? I am; lot to attractive female bar-keepers.
81. What class of people are they let to? I will not go further than to say they are attractive female bar-keepers.
82. They are licensed I presume? They are in licensed houses, and, by a compact with the landlord, they take liquor from him and the profit they make goes to themselves. That difficulty would be met, if there was an amendment of the law, by prohibiting a licensed publican from having more than one bar.
83. Is it not a fact that some of these females are of dissolute character? They have the reputation in some cases—I will not make the statement general—of being women of loose character.
84. Do you think that the disqualifications imposed by law, on certain persons who are not permitted to hold a publican's license, are too slight; might they be increased with advantage? In what direction?
85. At present I think the Act says that no publican's license shall be granted to an unmarried woman, not being a widow? I imagine that is the only disqualification in the Act.
86. Of course that does not compel the granting of a license to any other person, but do you think that the disqualifications might be increased, or do you think not: under the old Act there was a variety of disqualifications: the 8th section provides that

No license shall be granted or transferred under this Act to any person holding office or employment under the Government nor to any constable or bailiff nor to any licensed auctioneer nor to any person actually serving any sentence for any criminal offence nor in respect of any premises of or in which any constable or bailiff is the owner landlord or proprietor or has any interest?

I do not know why that was omitted; I think it was a very salutary provision.

87. At page 3 of your last annual report you say—"That the respectable temperate citizen should be debarred from obtaining liquor at all on the Sabbath is generally considered a grievance; but it is impossible to disregard the fact that the opportunity of Sunday leisure, following immediately upon the receipt of wages on the Saturday, induces a large number of the working classes, who are without sufficient self-control to withstand the enticements of unscrupulous vendors of liquor, to dissipate their earnings in drink, whereby numerous families are deprived of their means of support, and the bread-winner is himself demoralized, if not ruined. The hundreds of letters I receive from wives thus miserably situated bear melancholy testimony to the prevalence of such a state of affairs—my inability to afford relief being a constant cause of anxiety and regret." From this quotation am I right in drawing this inference, that you think the fact of the public-houses being wholly closed on Sunday leads some classes of people to secure a large quantity of liquor on the Saturday? No.

88. Then the legitimate inference is, that if the public-houses were open for any time on the Sunday it would give to a large number of persons having what you call "the opportunity of Sunday leisure"—? No, you misunderstand my meaning; I will explain it. I think there are a large number of people who want a drink during their Sunday leisure, and the mere fact that they can only obtain it in an illicit manner is to some no doubt an additional incentive to seek it; and having once gone to a public-house in the morning, it may be that, apart from their own inclination, an unscrupulous landlord might be induced to keep them until they drank to excess. I think a good deal of liquor is laid in on Saturday night, but that

that is a disadvantage, because a large class of the community have so little self-control that when they have liquor by them they cannot abstain from drinking it.

89. What I have heard in common with a great many people, and I should like your opinion upon it, is that the result of the prohibition against obtaining liquor on Sunday causes a great many people to lay in a large stock on the Saturday; that they exhaust their stock on the Saturday night, become crapulous on the Sunday morning, and go to Manly Beach and other places, where they get many people to give them drink? I think my previous answer would bear out that to a certain extent.

90. Do you think that is the tendency of the prohibition now? I think that is one of the tendencies.

91. Against that of course we must, as reasonable men, balance any advantages of the Sunday closing: do you consider that there are counterbalancing advantages? I should be very glad indeed if the public-houses were strictly closed and no drink sold on Sundays, but we are not a community of total abstainers; and though it may seem like retrograde legislation, it has always appeared to me to be not unreasonable that people of all classes who cannot afford to keep liquor in their cellars, and who, if they lay it in on Saturday night, may as you say consume incontinently, should be able on the Sunday, if a relative comes to see them, to have a can of beer with their dinner as well as the wealthier class who draw champagne from their cellars. From this answer you may infer that, under certain limitations, I am inclined to the opinion that it would be perhaps better to allow the public-houses to be opened a short time on Sundays, but I cannot conceal from myself the fact that this would be a retrogression in legislation.

92. From your experience, having had opportunities of observing the habits of the people, do you think that the absolute prohibition of the sale of liquor on Sunday has been, as one might say, beyond the moral standard of the people? I think it is pretty evident that the enactment went beyond what the people were willing to bear, because they get their drink in an illicit manner.

93. *Mr. Withers.*] That is less injurious to the community? I think it is more injurious to the community that a man should be made an offender by Act of Parliament, because there is no real offence in taking drink on Sunday—it is only made so by Act of Parliament.

94. *President.*] I presume that, first of all, that view of yours is in the interest of the average working man who wishes to get something to drink with his Sunday dinner? Something to drink during the day.

95. Would you be one to open public-houses on Sunday as under the old law, during several hours of the day? No, I think I should make the hours more restricted; probably an hour in the middle of the day would be sufficient, say from half-past 12 till half-past 1, or from 1 till 2. I wish you to bear in mind, however, the qualification I made previously, that if the public-houses were kept, as some friends of mine who have held licenses in this city have kept them—that is, have locked their bars on Saturday night and not opened them until Monday morning—I should prefer to see them closed.

96. I suppose you would allow such a practice as you have mentioned to be optional with the publicans themselves? Undoubtedly.

97. Then this question will almost follow as a corollary from what you have said: you think that by permitting the opening of public-houses for a short time on Sunday, the working classes whom you mention in your report, would be encouraged to be more temperate; in other words, that if their legitimate requirements on the Sunday were met, they would abstain from those Saturday night accumulations we hear so much of? I think it would do away with the laying in of liquor on Saturday nights, and with the practice indulged in by a large number of people of passing almost the entire Sabbath in a public-house, and it would further do away with the immorality that is engendered by making a large number of the community law-breakers; those are the advantages.

98. You say, in the before quoted paragraph in your report, that you have received hundreds of letters from the wives of intemperate people, all pointing to the intemperate habits of their husbands? Yes, I receive complaints from women of their husbands passing their Sundays in public-houses, whereby their wages are dissipated.

99. I want now to ask you a question regarding a matter on which you may be able to throw some light. I have been told that the practice of taking drink home on Saturday night causes many wives to become drunkards; that is to say, they see drink for the first time brought into the house, and after a while they participate in the drinking of it and become just as intemperate as their husbands: can you give me any idea whether that statement is founded on fact or not? I cannot give any opinion except to say that it is most reasonable to suppose so, but I know nothing that would confirm it.

100. You are aware though that intemperance is increasing among women? Unfortunately intemperance is increasing among the female portion of the community in all classes.

101. It is among girls and boys? Yes, I believe so.

102. As to these boys and girls, do you think that they have been used to seeing the drink brought home on Saturday night, and their fathers and mothers using it, and becoming themselves intemperate in consequence? I do not think so; I think they learn their evil habits out of doors; they have too much leisure and too much money.

103. In another paragraph of your report, you express the hope that the gradual extinction of the licenses now held by men who evade the law may in time effect some improvement. What do you mean by the words "gradual extinction"? Since the Act came into operation, the number of public-houses has been reduced from 851 to 822, notwithstanding a large increase in the population.

104. I see it is the spontaneous extinction of them? By the refusal of licenses; and as the licenses refused have generally been held by those who kept ill-conducted houses, I am in great hopes that the improvement may extend still farther. Many publicans are among the best citizens of the Colony, and I suppose it will be to their interest, as well as to the interest of the community as a whole, that the evil-doers should be rooted out. I may mention that many respectable licensed publicans have complained to me that by their strictly closing their houses on Sundays their profits have considerably fallen off; some of their neighbours unblushingly keep their houses open, and their customers tell them that if they will not sell them drink on Sundays as others do, they will give their week-day custom where they get their Sunday drink.

105. This statement, as to the very large number of law-breakers among the publicans, I presume is the result of the reports of your officers? Each of the Licensing Inspectors made a confidential report to me from their observations, and it is not difficult to tell which houses are evading the law and which are observing

E. W.  
Fosbery, Esq.  
8 Mar., 1886.

E. W.  
Fosbery, Esq.  
8 Mar., 1886.

observing it. I have every confidence in the figures being correct. We cannot go to church on Sunday morning without seeing large numbers of men coming out of the laues at the back of public-houses wiping their mouths, and it is not a very distant conclusion that they have been inside for liquor.

106. It shows in rough figures that three out of four publicans evade the law. Do you think there is that proportion in the country too? It is hard to say; I dare say that at roadside inns, where there is practically no supervision, and travellers are passing and repassing, the Act is not so rigourously enforced as it would be anywhere else.

107. Of course you have given your attention to the local option provisions of the law? Yes, superficially; I have not gone into the question as deeply as I might do.

108. Probably you have gone into the question deeply enough to answer this question: do you think these provisions are effective as showing the opinion of the people? I do not think they are; the principle is good enough if you can get the voice of the people, but they will not take sufficient interest to make it sufficiently marked; only a very small proportion vote.

109. Do you think that if the range of local option were extended to the electorate instead of being confined to the municipal voters it would be more effective; and supposing we could construct effective machinery, do you think the people would record their votes? They do not vote very numerously in the municipalities.

110. Do you think they would vote more numerously in the parliamentary electorates? I doubt it; I think the people pay very little attention to it.

111. Have you ever come across any other proposal for obtaining what we may call a plebiscite than by getting the people to vote in the municipalities or in the parliamentary electorates? No; I think the people generally think their interests are safe in the hands of the Licensing Board which has been created by law to administer the Act, and they leave it in their hands.

112. But I gather that, in the present state of the law, local option is ineffective? I think so, but you will get better evidence than mine on that point.

113. About graduated packet licenses; I have heard that there are great complaints as to the operation of that form of license,—that it encourages drinking on a very large scale by persons who are not passengers? Undoubtedly.

114. And have you had any complaint? I have; I have noticed it myself too.

115. With regard to the accommodation in the houses, do you think that our statutory accommodation is sufficient or insufficient? I think the provision is defective in not specifying the number of cubic feet of air each person shall have; they have the right sized rooms, but they have half a dozen beds in them; in many cases the publicans have knocked two rooms into one, and then put a number of beds in; the accommodation for the public therefore has not been increased very much.

116. The lunacy which has resulted from intemperance I suppose has not come under your notice except casually? The Inspector-General of Insane tells me I am mistaken in thinking that so large a proportion of the lunacy existing is due to intemperance.

117. What has been the working of the provision in the Act with regard to the adulteration of liquors? It has been carefully acted upon; we have had immense numbers of samples taken under all sorts of circumstances; they have been purchased by the inspectors where it was supposed the lowest class of liquors would be sold, and the Government Analytical Chemist has carefully examined them, but I think that not in one instance has he found any deleterious ingredients such as would warrant a prosecution under the law; as a matter of course the spirits are frequently of a coarse and inferior character, as is not to be wondered at when we are told that you can purchase whisky at 2s. 6d. a gallon; it is a coarse, common spirit, but it does not contain any ingredient which would be deleterious, except as all spirits are deleterious I suppose.

118. The result of the analysis has been to negative the existence of any deleterious mixture in the liquors which have been examined? It seems that it is not worth while, as it was in former years, to doctor up spirits; they can get it so cheap it is sufficiently potent without adulteration to increase its strength.

119. Are your remarks directed to spirits and fermented liquors, or to wines? It has chiefly been spirits.

120. Do you think the alteration of the law, so as to close the houses at 11 o'clock, has been beneficial? I think it has been wholly beneficial.

121. By "wholly beneficial," do you mean that there have been no disadvantages? I think there has been some public inconvenience at times; there has been some inconvenience to those whose occupations have kept them out late at night, and who may have required refreshments after 11 o'clock.

122. Then you would not agree with any alteration of the law that went back to the old system? No; and I foresee so many difficulties in the way of granting night licenses that it appears to me to be better to leave matters as they are.

123. Have you ever been acquainted, in Victoria or elsewhere, with the operation of grocers' licenses, and off licenses? No.

124. You would not suggest, then, that we should introduce any of those licenses which are common in England, for the sale of liquor in less quantities than two gallons to be drunk off the premises? Well, I should not see any objection to allow a person, instead of going to a public-house, buying three or four bottles of wine at his grocer's.

125. Do you think any decrease of intemperance would result from the establishment of ale and beer houses—that is to say, where fermented drink alone was sold? It would be hard to say; if there was sufficient inducement to make the people take light beers, as the Germans do, in preference to the drink they consume now, it would certainly decrease intemperance; but as long as a man hankers after spirits he will get them. The fact is, that the evil of intemperance is of deeper root than anything that can be eradicated by statute. In what are called "good times," when people have plenty of money and plenty of leisure, we expect a corresponding increase in the drink bill.

126. You know that the Germans are an exceedingly temperate race in their own country? They drink more than the English, but it is a kind of drink it does not affect them as the Englishman's drink affects him.

127. You do not think, then, that it is possible to transplant habits of that kind into the Colony—that is to say, to substitute some other drink for the spirits which are so much in use now? It would be a bad world indeed if we could not see our way to effect improvements in every direction; that is one in which no efforts should be spared to carry out, if we could induce the people to take a lighter kind of beverage.

128. Do you not think the climate would be in favour of the consumption of a lighter kind of drink? Everything is in favour of it. It is a thirsty climate; that is another ingredient in the habits of the people. During the lifetime of many here the habits of the people have changed. I can recollect when those who were well-to-do and had cellars of their own never thought they had dined properly unless they rose from the table in a state of exhilaration that was by no means becoming. There has been a very great improvement as regards one class.

E. W.  
Fosbery, Esq.  
8 Mar., 1886.

129. *Mr. Colls.*] Have not some of the leading hotelkeepers waited on you with reference to the private bars upstairs? They have; a deputation of licensed hotelkeepers came to me; they said that their Society had taken up the matter, and they were anxious, if possible, to get some evidence. I pointed out to them that unless some one who was concerned in it found it worth his while to make a disclosure as to the agreement, it would be almost impossible to attempt to prove any offence.

130. Has it come under your notice that storekeepers in the country supply bottles of spirits and charge for them as vinegar or soft goods? I have heard that it is commonly done.

131. I suppose that you are aware that small winegrowers in the Albury district make a lot of white spirits from the hulls and dispose of it and drink it? That is pretty well checked, although the practice no doubt does obtain to a certain extent. - Of course it is illicit distillation.

132. *Mr. Davies.*] Did I understand you to say, in answer to the President, that during the first year of the existence of the present Licensing Act there was a decrease in the number of apprehensions as compared with the previous year? Certainly.

133. Do you remember what the numbers were? 13,949 in 1881, and 11,842 in 1882.

134. How do you account for the great reduction in the number of apprehensions as compared with the previous year? By the introduction of the new legislation.

135. How comes it then that there was an increase in the following year under the new Act? Because the Act was better observed while it was new—before people found out methods of evading it.

136. Is it not a fact that the police showed a greater desire to enforce obedience to the law during the first year than they did in subsequent years? I think not.

137. You think not? I am sure that is not so.

138. Have you not, in answer to a question put by the President, answered my question affirmatively in substance? Certainly not; I was not asked a question of that character.

139. Did not the police, during the first year of the existence of the new Act, enforce more obedience to the law on the part of publicans and others connected with the drink traffic than they did in the previous year? When the new Act came into operation they enforced its provisions.

140. Did you not say something just now about over-zeal and indiscretion on the part of the police during the first year? I referred incidentally to an isolated case in which some policemen, in disobedience of orders, went into an hotel in what might be considered disguise in order to prevent some improper evasion of the Act—that in this way they tried to get a conviction and were reprimanded for so doing.

141. How many cases of that kind came under your observation? I think only that one of that character; there may have been others no doubt; but directly that case was brought under my notice I prohibited the practice in future.

142. Is it the practice to give promotion or some consideration to officers of the police who bring up a larger number of cases than others do? It is a libel on me to say so; I have seen it asserted several times in the newspapers and elsewhere; it is a libel on me to suppose that I would promote a man because he brought up a certain number of cases; there is not the smallest shadow of foundation for the assertion.

143. Then it is not so? There is not the slightest shadow of foundation for it.

144. How do you account for the non-observance of the law by publicans during the last three or four years? I have just assigned the reason,—because people have found means of evading the Act. When an Act of Parliament is first passed—even a Land Act—people are not aware how they can drive a coach and four through it, but they get clever as time goes on.

145. Did I understand you to say, in reply to the President, that it was a matter of public notoriety that men were drinking in public-houses on Sundays—that they have been seen coming out wiping their mouths? Yes.

146. What were the police doing? Looking on. What could they do?

147. Have they not the power to prosecute? If they have evidence; but the fact of seeing a man coming out of an hotel and wiping his mouth is not evidence; you may draw your own inference and your conclusion may be a just one, but that is not evidence to bring before a Court of Law.

148. Have not superior officers power to go into hotels in which they believe that the law is being violated? Certain officers have.

149. Do they do so? Frequently; otherwise there would not be such a large number of convictions as there are.

150. Did I understand you to say just now that three-fourths of the publicans have been convicted for openly violating the law? No; what I said was that my officers report to me that three-fourths of the publicans do not observe the Sunday-closing provision.

151. Is it not a fact that three out of four of the publicans have been convicted for violating the law? I know nothing of that; I should say certainly not.

152. I see that in your report you state—"The law prohibiting Sunday trading is extensively and systematically evaded, and such precautions are taken as render detection and prosecution by ordinary methods a matter of extreme difficulty. The police officers in charge of the various divisions have supplied me with information—which I believe to be thoroughly reliable—from which I learn that out of the 822 holders of publicans' licenses in the Metropolitan District, only 193 observe the law, by closing their houses for the sale of liquor to customers other than lodgers on Sundays." If that is the case, only 193 of the whole body of publicans obey the law? So we believe.

153. Am I to understand that the others are all violators of the law? In the regard stated.

154. That is Sunday trading? Yes.

155. Is there no means of checking this open violation of the law? There are two modes: one, the application of the English law here; and the other, the employment of a host of informers, a method which I do not feel justified in adopting.

156. When you say "informers" do I understand you to mean detectives? The men would be employed for



E. W. Fosbery, Esq.  
8 Mar., 1886.

for the purpose of detection. They would worm their way into a public-house, ask the landlord for a drink at the bar, pay him for it, and then lay an information against him. This is a method which I do not like, because it seems to me that there is some shadow of immorality in enticing a man to commit a breach of the law and then prosecuting him—the prosecutor being a participator in the offence.

157. Is not that the way in which you get convictions under the present law? No.

158. How do you secure them? By the inspectors and officers under the Act being changed to divisions where they are not known. They catch the offenders *in flagrante delicto*—serving liquor and receiving payment at the bar.

159. Then I understand that there are 600 publicans against whom you cannot obtain convictions by applying the means you speak of? I have already stated that the precautions taken by those who evade the law are of such a complete character that they almost act as a preventive to the police obtaining the information necessary for a prosecution.

160. It is not the want of additional police? Oh dear no!

161. I understand from your report that there has been a large increase in the strength of the force? There is the same increase almost every year—forty or fifty men for the entire Colony.

162. It is not owing to the want of policemen that the law is not enforced? If we had more men we might not hear of so many complaints from unfortunate wives, and from people living close to hotels, as to scenes of drunkenness and disorder on Sundays. If we had men enough to be able to station a man at each house to take down the names of people who entered it, and so forth, it might act as a further check, but we have not the men for that.

163. Have you ever represented to the Colonial Secretary that it is desirable to have more police? The demand for police is greater on Sunday than on any other day in the week. All the churches require to be protected from annoyance, and all the places of public resort are so crowded that the policeman's life on Sunday is certainly not the easiest—it is his hardest day's work.

164. With reference to Sunday drinking, has not the number of convictions on Mondays under the new Act been greater than it was under the old Act? I cannot give you that information; you may be able to get it from the Superintendent of Police.

165. How do you account for the decrease in the number of public-houses in the Metropolitan District? Simply because the police have opposed the granting of licenses, on the ground that the houses do not come up to the requirements of the Act; that the applicants are not of good character, or have been convicted. By this means the Licensing Board have been enabled to refuse licenses; hence the number of public-houses has decreased.

166. It is not by any particular operation of the new law? It is under the new law that the reduction has been made.

167. I understood you to say that it was simply owing to the action of the police? I did not; I said that it was owing to the police filing objections to the granting of renewals, which they could not do under the old Act.

168. As far as your judgment goes, are the houses superior in class now to what they were under the old law? Most undoubtedly; there has been a marked improvement both in town and country.

169. When you refer in your report to the reason of a certain class frequenting public-houses being that they have leisure and money, I suppose you refer especially to the labouring classes? I do not know that any distinction can be drawn as to the class of people who frequent public-houses. I refer generally to the class of people who go to public-houses—they may be artisans, labourers, or clerks.

170. Do not you think that there would be more drinking by this class if the public-houses were open on Sundays? I certainly do. I think that there would be more at general places of resort; but, as I took some pains to explain to the Commission just now, I think that there is something to be said on both sides of the question. I endeavoured to show as clearly as I could the advantages as well as disadvantages of Sunday closing; but I spoke guardedly, saying that, as far as my own personal opinion went, I should be glad if the public-houses were all strictly closed on Sundays.

171. You are aware that under the old Act the public-houses were opened from 1 to 3 p.m. on Sundays? Yes.

172. What was the outcome of that? I think that it was chiefly with a view to put a stop to Sunday drinking that the new Act was designed.

173. Was there more drunkenness on Sundays under the old law than there has been under the new one? I think that there was more open drunkenness under the old Act on Sundays than there is under the new Act.

174. Is it not a fact that under the old law drinking was carried on almost continuously all the day on Sunday in most of the public-houses? There is not much difference now from the state of things which then existed.

175. Do I understand you to mean that drinking goes on all day on Sundays now? Undoubtedly.

176. And the police are powerless to go in? They are not powerless to go in, but owing to the precautions taken they are unable to obtain the evidence necessary for a Court of law. The difficulty is not as to the knowledge that the thing is done, but as to being able to prove it.

177. You say that you know that drinking is carried on on Sundays, and there is no power on the part of the police to prosecute? I did not go to that length, because there have been a large number of prosecutions and convictions. I only referred to the minimum of the cases and the maximum of the difficulty. If we did not get convictions sometimes it would be a bad case indeed.

178. Does it not strike you as being extraordinary that the police should know that drinking is carried on and yet they are powerless to prevent it? It is difficult to obtain legal evidence—you must prove that the drink has been bought and paid for. If a publican has a certain number of customers, say twenty or thirty, and they form themselves into a kind of a club—all being well-known to the publican—how is a stranger to get in and prove it against them, except he acts as an informer? Directly a policeman or any one who looks like a policeman is seen, these people are engaged in some harmless occupation far away from the drink. Of course the policeman is not likely to get evidence under such circumstances.

179. It is impossible to secure convictions? I have suggested that we should adopt the English law, which provides that, where people are found in a public-house in this manner, the onus of proof that they were there for a lawful purpose is thrown on the landlord. This is one direction in which there certainly might be greater stringency in enforcing the law.

180. Have you recommended any remedy to the Government for the defects in the law? I made a great

great many recommendations when the Bill was under consideration. I thought that the Bill as drawn and passed was a good one, and I really cannot see any way of improving it, except in the directions which I have indicated.

E. W.  
Fosbery, Esq.

8 Mar., 1886.

181. What was the nature of the recommendation which you made to give the police sufficient power to secure convictions? I made no recommendation except that which I now make, as regards throwing the onus of proof on the landlord.
182. You stated, in reply to the President, that it would be impossible to give the number of convictions in individual cases for drunkenness—that some persons had been convicted thirty, forty, or 100 times? It would be almost impossible to get the detail out of the watchhouse books; the name of (say) John Smith might occur several times, and you would not be able to establish the identity of the individual. Certainly the past record would not be sufficient for the purpose, but it might be made so for the future.
183. Is it not a matter of public notoriety that a number of offenders appear at the Police Courts over and over again to answer the charge of drunkenness? It is notorious.
184. And you say it is not possible to get a return showing how many times these persons have been convicted? It would be scarcely possible; it might be tried.
185. Are you aware of a number of licensed houses in the city being in the hands of the brewers? I do not know it of my own knowledge; it is commonly reported that such is the case.
186. Is it known to the police? They know it the same way as I do, I suppose.
187. Do not you know that it is the practice for brewers to sell the good-will and stock-in-trade of houses to the publicans, and to get from them their signatures to transfers in blank? I should think it very probable, but I do not know it of my own knowledge. I have never seen any such document.
188. Are you not aware of your own knowledge that a number of public-houses are in the hands of brewers—that they are their property? It is a matter of common notoriety. I believe it to be the case in England and all the world over, that brewers own the businesses and that their nominees conduct them. As to the terms of the agreements between the brewers and the licensees I can have no knowledge.
189. Do you think it desirable that brewers should have control of a number of public-houses in this way? I really cannot see that it matters much who has control of them.
190. Do not you see the undesirableness of brewers holding the licenses of a number of public-houses? The licensees are responsible under the law for all acts just as if the houses were their own property.
191. Do you think that the inspectors of the licensing districts will be able to give us any information on the point? They might not. I do not know whether it comes within the sphere of their duties to inquire as to who the owner of a public-house or of the business may be.
192. You say that the character of the houses has improved? There has been a great improvement.
193. You are aware that, in some hotels, bars are sublet to gay ladies who receive a certain amount of pay, and who sell liquor at a higher price, and thus make large sums of money? I do not know that they sell liquor at higher prices, but they make money by the sale of it.
194. There is no provision in the present Act to reach those persons? There would be if it could be proved that there was any agreement on the part of the landlord to sublet his business. In that respect, of course, it would be contrary to law.
195. Do you know how many houses there are which have bars sublet? I could not say.
196. Has there been any attempt at prosecution? We have not had a shadow of evidence beyond what has been stated to me about individual cases.
197. From your report we gather that vice and drunkenness appear to be on the increase among the boys and girls of the city? Yes, that is my opinion, not only from observation but from reports made to me.
198. I was going to ask you how you get the information? I take an interest in the subject, and from time to time question particular officers, and I have many individual cases brought under my notice and I observe it in the streets.
199. Have you had any statistical information from your officers? No; it is only given to me in the way I have indicated.
200. Have the police taken any special precautions to put it down? They are always using their best efforts to ameliorate this unhappy state of affairs in every direction.
201. Do you attribute the increased drinking among boys and girls to the increased facilities for obtaining liquor? No; I think it arises from the habits of the young being less under control than they were in former years. I think they are allowed too much latitude, too much leisure, and can earn money too readily; in fact, some young people who work at the factories at machine work, if they are clever hands, can earn men's wages.
202. What do you consider men's wages? I believe it is not unusual for a young lad to earn £2 a week and more.
203. With reference to the 232 deaths from drunkenness or excessive drinking, how do you obtain that information? Every inquest that is held is attended by some member of the police force, from whom I get a report containing a sketch of the case, probably with the evidence as published in one of the newspapers, and his own observations in the case. I examine every one of these reports personally; it seemed to me an awful thing that 232 cases in one year should occur in which people have met with violent deaths owing to intemperance.
204. Does not that strike you as a very large percentage of deaths from that cause? It strikes me as a grievously large number.
205. That leads me to ask a question with reference to the class of liquors sold. You have already answered some question asked by the President with reference to that, and I understood you to say that the cheapness of the liquor sold in the city was a cause of the large consumption? No; I said that I took it that it was not worth while for people to adulterate liquor to the extent they used to do, because they were now importing a coarse whiskey or other spirit made from potatoes and other substances—in fact, I believe they can make whiskey out of anything—and it is sold in bond at half a crown a gallon. I have heard of proof spirit being sold as low as that.
206. It pays the ordinary duty, does it not? Yes.
207. Then it becomes as expensive as the other, does it not? No; spirits such as people who value their health take cost more than that—about 12s. 6d. a gallon.
208. Independently of the duty? Yes.

H. W.  
Fosbery, Esq.  
8 Mar., 1886.

209. Is there not a large quantity of white spirit imported and sold in Sydney? I could not say. The Customs returns will give that information. There used to be a large quantity, but now it comes in the form of inferior coarse whiskey or brandy.

210. Have you had any of that inferior spirit examined by the Government Analyst? Yes, I have had hundreds of samples examined, the particulars of which the Government Analyst will give you himself.

211. All kinds of liquor? Yes, taken at different places, and under circumstances which you would imagine would bring to light anything bad. They have been obtained late at night, in the lower class of public-houses and roadside inns, as well as in the best hotels.

212. And in almost every case there has been no proof of the addition of deleterious substances? Nothing that amounted to a breach of the law. Some of the liquor was deleterious enough, but not sufficient to bring it within the meaning of the Act.

213. *President.*] It was not made deleterious by the mixture of foreign substances? No.

214. *Mr. Davies.*] With regard to local option, I understood you to say, in answer to the President, that you had not paid much attention to that subject? No. I do not like to express an opinion on any subject which I have not carefully considered. I think that if you could get the voice of the people, it would be as proper a means of determining that as any other matter; but when the question is taken up in only a half-hearted fashion, I am not sure that you do get the voice of the people.

215. Then you favour the principle of the people having the right to say whether there should be any public-houses or not? I am in favour of the principle that the voice of the people should decide everything.

216. Then I understand you that you are in favour of the principle of local option? Undoubtedly.

217. Do you regard the present operation of the law as being ineffective? Yes.

218. With regard to that paragraph of your report in which you speak of the hundreds of letters received by you from wives, complaining that their husbands squander their means in public-houses—does that state of things prevail to a large extent in Sydney? Judging by the letters I receive, I should say that they would not be written unless there was sufficient cause. They are written in such terms as to leave no doubt that they came from broken-down, wretched, and ruined people.

219. That is with regard to habitual drinking—not the ordinary Sunday drinking? I refer to the Sunday drinking. Most of the letters have reference to that, Sunday being a day of leisure.

220. From your report, I gather that there are a number of publicans who comply with the law by closing their houses absolutely on Sunday? Yes, about 200 of them.

221. *Mr. Warby*, at the corner of Pitt and King Streets, is one of those, is he not? I could not say. I should prefer not to mention names. A large number of hotel-keepers have told me that under no circumstances do they open their bars on Sunday. One I know, who some years ago had the largest bar trade in Sydney, used to lock up his bar on Saturday night and never open it again until Monday morning.

222. Then it is a fact that there are a number of publicans who close their bars on Sunday, and pay proper respect and obedience to the laws? Yes.

223. Have you any objection to furnish their names? If the Commission directed them to be furnished they could be furnished; but if my opinion were asked, I should say that it was very inadvisable to do so. By the exhaustive process, the balance would be the evil-doers, and the police would be called to account for daring to take away their reputation. It would be a highly immoral proceeding, and would place them in a very awkward position indeed.

FRIDAY, 12 MARCH, 1886.

Present:—

ALEX. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	N. MELVILLE, Esq., J.P., M.P.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,	S. H. HYAM, Esq., J.P., M.P.,
J. M. TOOHEY, Esq., M.P.,	F. ABIGAIL, Esq., M.P.,
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,	R. FOWLER, Esq., J.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Edmund Walcott Fosbery, Esq., Inspector-General of Police, recalled and further examined:—

E. W.  
Fosbery, Esq.  
12 Mar., 1886.

*The Witness said:* Before you ask me any questions, you will allow me to read a little memorandum in reply to a question asked me on the last occasion, to the following effect: In dividing the figures for drunkenness as given in my report, I find that for drunkenness there were 11,876 apprehensions, of which 9,336 were males, and 2,540 females; for habitual drunkenness there were 69 apprehensions, of which 27 were males and 42 females; for drunkenness and disorderly conduct there were 3,001 apprehensions, of which 2,138 were males and 863 females.

224. *President.*] What is meant exactly by habitual drunkenness? It is defined in the Vagrant Act in these words: "Every habitual drunkard having been thrice convicted of drunkenness within the preceding twelve months."

225. Then the habitual drunkards mentioned by you are habitual drunkards as defined in the Vagrant the Act? Yes.

226. *Mr. Withers.*] You said in your previous evidence, that the closing of the hotels on Sundays had been the cause of the establishment of a number of working-men's clubs? I said that I believed that there were several such clubs in existence.

227. Have those clubs necessitated any extra supervision on the part of the police? They have required police observation.

228. Have any disgraceful scenes or any arrests been made at those places? No; on the contrary; in one case in which I made special inquiry the police alleged that they had seen no drunkenness or disorderly conduct in connection with the club.

229. You would not then regard those clubs as any great evil arising out of the change in the licensing law? I consider it an evil that any club should be established for the purpose of enabling or encouraging people to meet together to drink, but those clubs might have existed under the previous law or any law.

230. *President.*] They are not the outcome of the present law at all? No.

231.

231. *Mr. Withers.*] Then you simply mentioned their existence as a fact, and not with the view of showing that any special evil had arisen? My statement was made in reply to a question from the President; I did not refer to the matter myself.
232. Do you apprehend that they will increase to any extent and become a serious evil in facilitating the drinking customs of the people? I do.
233. Up to the present, however, they have given no trouble? No, no conspicuous trouble.
234. With regard to the closing of public-houses on Sunday, and to the laying in a stock of liquor on Saturday nights for consumption on Sunday, do you think that it is a greater evil to have the public-houses closed than to have them open on Sunday? I gave a very guarded answer to a similar question before. I think it would be beneficial to have all public-houses closed efficiently on Sunday.
235. Do you think that the danger arising to mothers and other members of families from drink being taken into their homes on the Saturday night is greater than the evil arising from the opening of public-houses on Sunday? It is impossible to say how far the evil to which you refer has extended; it is merely a matter of opinion; but if the closing of public-houses on Sunday had that effect, it would be a considerable public danger.
236. Is it impossible to say at the present time whether the custom is in excess of what it would have been if the hotels had continued open on Sunday? It would be impossible to arrive at any opinion with accuracy on that point.
237. You suggested the opening of hotels for a limited period on Sunday? I said that there was a good deal to be urged in favour of allowing them to be opened for a limited period on Sunday. There is a good deal to be said in favour of it.
238. Do you think that the provisions of the law in regard to the inspection of liquors and the cleanliness of the houses have been carried out to the extent required? I think the law has been very efficiently complied with in those respects.
239. With regard to beds and the cleanliness of the houses generally? I think that there has been considerable improvement in that regard.
240. I have been led to believe that the law with regard to the inspection of liquor has been almost a dead letter? The general impression is the same as your own, but the Minister of Justice has repeatedly brought the matter under my notice, and I have been most careful in directing the licensing inspectors to take sufficient samples of liquors on all proper occasions, and I have every reason to believe that that duty has been performed thoroughly and completely.
241. Would it not be wise to require all hotels to be closed on the day of polling for a general election. No doubt opportunities would be found for supplying liquor, but it seems to me that it would be as desirable to close public-houses on polling-days as on Sunday, if not more so—I think it is the practice at present in Victoria? It would no doubt have some advantages, but it would be almost impossible to enforce such a law—it would be very generally evaded.
242. There would be nothing to prevent people from giving liquor to their friends and having it somewhere handy? There would be nothing to prevent a supporter or friend of one of the candidates from providing a considerable private stock and dispensing it with a generous hand to the electors.
243. It is said that the worst evils arise from the sale of bad drink, and I am convinced that good liquor does not injure people to any great extent: do you think that the inspection of liquors could be carried out more effectively; for instance, has the Inspector power at present to call for all the open bottles in a bar? Yes.
244. All the open bottles that are being used in the bar? Undoubtedly; that is how the samples are obtained. The person obtaining the sample points to a certain bottle or cask and says "Give me a pint of that liquor," and he pays for it. If you have Mr. Watt, the analytical chemist, before you, he will tell you what I have told you already, and which is confirmatory of your view, namely, that there is a great deal of undoubtedly bad liquor sold and consumed, and that it is injurious; but bad though it be, it is not adulterated or so deleterious as to bring it within the meaning of the statute.
245. When a sample is taken from an open bottle, is another sample taken from a bottle which has not previously been opened, of the same brand and bought from the same merchant? No doubt.
246. In order to see who is responsible for any adulteration, the merchant or the publican? They have tried every method, that among others. They have even gone to the lower class of drinking-shops late on Saturday nights, when liquor is greatly in demand, and have taken samples of liquor which appeared to them to be suspicious.
247. I asked the question in order to see whether care was taken that the publican should not be held responsible for any adulteration caused by the merchant? Undoubtedly it is.
248. I suppose the police are pretty conscious, as in fact you have stated, that the majority of hotels are open on Sundays? Certain signs are given at the door, and friends are admitted in numbers, but the police have not sufficient power under the Act to enable them to prosecute the offenders. I believe that the officers have not sent in their reports in regard to that matter without conscientiously informing themselves of the grounds on which they are based.
249. Have you ever heard of any disgraceful proceedings in connection with the so-called temperance demonstrations down the harbour? No, I cannot say that I have heard anything unusual or special in regard to them.
250. Have you heard that a good deal of immorality takes place in connection with harbour picnics, whether temperance or otherwise? Yes, I have heard too frequently of immorality and ruin arising out of harbour picnics.
251. Of course immorality would be present to some extent whether there was drink or not at such gatherings? Well, I think that drink is an adjunct to the immorality that occurs, and a cause of it.
252. *Mr. Melville.*] With regard to Sunday selling, it appears that there are a number of persons holding licenses who openly evade the Act: are there no means at the disposal of the police to bring the provisions of the Act to bear upon them? Yes. That is evident from the large number of convictions obtained; but, as I explained on a previous occasion, the precautions taken by those evading the law are so very well matured that, except by the employment of informers, and the other means which I suggested, I doubt whether there could be any stricter enforcement of the Act than we have at present.
253. Seeing that you employ detectives to enforce other laws, what objection can there be to employ detectives to enforce this Act? There is a wide distinction between the two. Detectives are employed to detect crime which has been committed; an informer is employed to take part in the commission of an offence, and then to give evidence in support of a conviction.

E. W.  
Fosbery, Esq.  
12 Mar., 1886.

E. W.  
Fosbery, Esq.  
12 Mar., 1886.

254. I do not put the question in that light. There are some 600 persons who are in the habit of breaking the law; is there any valid reason why detectives should not be employed to detect them? I am afraid it would have a very demoralizing effect if we were to employ informers. We could only get men of doubtful character to act as informers.

255. I am not speaking of informers at all. You say in your report, which I believe to be absolutely correct, that a large number of people are ruining themselves by Sunday drinking; you told us that people get into the public-houses, and the publicans offer them inducements to remain. Can there be any objection to employ detectives to discover the offences thus committed, without employing any informers at all? You do not see the difficulties. The detective would have to be a person perfectly unknown to the landlord and his customers, or else his services would be useless. If he went in with the other customers he would have to get evidence to secure a conviction, and we should have to change the so-called detective on every occasion. He would soon be identified, and then he would not have any chance to get in. But I have mentioned before, that the landlords of the houses have a general rule of only admitting their well-known customers, or one introduced as a friend.

256. Then, in the event of the Legislature allowing liquor to be sold for one hour on Sundays, as partially suggested by you, what means would then have to be taken to prevent the sale of liquor during the prohibited hours? The same as at present. It may reasonably be argued that if the people can purchase their can of beer some time during the Sunday, they will not be induced to break the law by purchasing liquor during unauthorized hours.

257. If the houses were opened for one hour, would you not require some additional means to detect any evasions of the law which might take place during the prohibited hours, seeing that the law is at present so successfully evaded? We should still have to put in force the means that we possess. I have suggested, however, that a provision of the English law should be extended to this Colony. The onus of proving that persons who are on his premises during prohibited hours are there for a lawful purpose should be thrown upon the landlord.

258. Do you think that the opening of public-houses on Sundays would put an end to the present undue consumption of liquor on Sundays? No, I fear not. It might improve it in one direction, but it would make it worse in another.

259. Have you had an opportunity of gaining knowledge as to the working of the Victorian Act? It has been so short a time in operation that I have had no report upon it at all.

260. Have you heard anything of the licensing laws in the State of Maine, in America? Only what have been made known to the public generally.

261. Do you think the extension of the hours for the sale of liquor on week-days would be any advantage? A very great disadvantage. The closing of the houses at 11 o'clock has been a great success. I think I may say something further in regard to the question you were just asking me. The Act is not inoperative, notwithstanding the very unfavourable figures I have adduced. When a publican has been fined a certain number of times his license becomes forfeited, and that is a very serious matter indeed to him. And the result of the law has been, that a large number of unworthy men have been removed from being in the position of holding licenses, and a considerable number of public-houses have been closed.

262. I believe you favour the principle of the people regulating the sale of liquor by vote? I believe the people should rule everything, when you can take their voices fairly.

263. Do you think it would be an advantage if the law were so altered as to extend the local option vote to all Parliamentary voters. The voters have power to say—(1) whether they want any public-houses, and—(2) how many houses they will have? The principle is absolutely correct, if you could ensure its being worked properly.

264. Do you think it would be wise to allow wives and unmarried females to vote in the matter of local option? No doubt the principle is correct.

265. Do you arrive at that conclusion from the facts brought under your knowledge as to the injury that females have suffered through the drink traffic? No, but from the fact that both sexes are equally interested in the matter.

266. Are you not of opinion that they are more interested? I do not think so; all members of the community of reasonable age ought to be equally interested.

267. From your report I gather that a great number of wives have written to you, complaining that the law in no way protects them from the consequences which their husbands are bringing on them by drinking to excess. Does it not strike you that these females have a claim outside the broad principles of democracy you have laid down? I do not think they have any great claim beyond that of the other sex. Many husbands complain to me of the drunken habits of their wives.

268. You speak of the enticements held out to persons by the "unscrupulous vendors of liquor"—what am I to understand by that? The allurements of what they consider good company, cheerful rooms to meet in, and occasionally the blandishments of a good-looking barmaid thrown in.

269. That is what was in your mind when your report was written? Yes. I might mention a few other things. The people get away from the squalor and noise of their own homes, they meet with congenial company, and they are hilarious from the effects of drink, and they think they are having a fine time until they find themselves in the lock-up.

270. When these unscrupulous vendors of liquor applied for the renewal of their licenses, have the police taken steps to prevent the renewal of the licenses? I am glad you have asked the question, as it will enable me to say that this matter has been brought by me prominently under the notice of the Minister of Justice. As you are aware, objection may be taken to the issue of licenses under the Act, on various grounds, which the Act specifies, and the Act goes on to say—"Provided always that upon any application whether for the grant of renewal removal or transfer of a license any objection whatever not being a frivolous or vexatious objection may be taken which appears to the Licensing Court or Magistrate to be sufficient." Under that provision, the licensing inspectors objected to the renewal of a number of licenses. I will read the report on the subject. (*See Appendix.*) These papers have been laid before the Minister of Justice, whose Under Secretary will no doubt be able to say what action has been taken.

271. Was the action of your inspector taken by your directions? It was.

272. Can you give the Commission any information as to the quality of the liquor sold in the country districts? I am continually having cases of marked liquor sent down for analysis, from places where it is supposed that adulterated liquor can be obtained.

273. Do you know whether the system known as "lambing down" is still carried on in the Colony? It is still very prevalent, but it is not carried on to the extent that it was formerly; I may mention in this context that there is more injury done to the community by sly grog shops than by public-houses.
274. Did I understand you to say that a provision, if inserted in the law, enabling licences to be issued at a reduced fee would have the effect of getting rid of these shops? It would have a tendency that way; upon railway works and in the remote parts of the country it is a very common thing for people to increase their incomes by selling liquor, and it is very difficult to obtain a conviction.
275. Has not some of the liquor which has been obtained in Sydney for analysis been found to contain deleterious ingredients? Not sufficient to bring them under the operation of the Act; there are traces of fusel oil which are always found in what are called coarse spirits.
276. Can you tell us whether any steps have been taken to inspect the liquor sold in the wine and spirit stores? That would come within the Chief Inspector of Distilleries.
277. It has not been done by your order at any time? I think not.
278. I gather from your answer that you are under the impression that the Act confers the power to do it? Yes, there is power to obtain samples for analysis, but I am not certain that it has ever been used.
279. Have you any objections to do it? I should have no objection whatever.
280. The procuring of the sample is the main point; it will not do for an officer to walk in, in uniform, and say "We want so-and-so"? He would have to show his authority; and he would point to a particular cask and say "I want a sample of this."
281. Will you cause instructions to be issued that, as far as possible, samples of liquors shall be procured from all the wine and spirit stores in Sydney, and analyzed by the Government Analyst, so that we may get a report in due time? I shall most undoubtedly obey any request of the Commission in that regard, but I doubt whether the Government Analyst could find time to do all the work. There would be many hundreds of samples, and the process of analyzing is a tedious one.
282. Can you in any way assist the Commission, through your officers, in making discoveries as to the manufacture of spurious spirits in the city? I will make inquiry about it.
283. Can you make any suggestions as to the establishment of reformatories or asylums where persons addicted to drink might be made sober people? I think that if inebriate asylums were established, and they were properly conducted, they would work only good.
284. Do you favour the voluntary or the compulsory system? I believe in both—a mixed system. Many people who cannot abstain from taking intoxicating liquor come to me and tell me that they would voluntarily go to such an asylum. Many families are ruined because the heads of them will persist in drinking; and I think that it would be a beneficial act on the part of the State to cure them against their will, just as it would cure them of small-pox or any other disease.
285. If I understand you rightly, you believe that it would be wise on the part of the State to establish an asylum of the kind? I do.
286. With regard to the young people who, according to your report, are seen about the streets under the influence of liquor, do you think that it would be advisable to raise the age of persons to whom it is lawful to supply liquor? At present it is illegal to supply liquor to any person under the age of sixteen years, and I do not think it would do much good to raise the age, nor would it in operation be advantageous I think. There are many working lads who might take a glass of beer without hurting themselves, and I suppose that if they wanted it they would say that they were eighteen years of age, although they might be fourteen years only.
287. In your report you say mere boys and girls are commonly seen in the public streets at all hours of the day more or less under the influence of liquor—Have any steps been taken by your officers to secure convictions against the publicans who supply liquor to such young persons? I have no doubt that the returns—which could be produced if desired—would give that information. The officers in charge of the divisions could give more valuable information on the point than I can, because they can speak with certainty.
288. Are we to understand that the present Licensing Act is an improvement on the one which it superseded? In my opinion, decidedly yes.

E. W. Fosbery, Esq.

12 Mar., 1886.

MONDAY, 15 MARCH, 1886.

Present:—

ALEX. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
 J. M. TOOMEY, Esq., M.P.,  
 T. COLLIS, Esq., J.P.,  
 R. FOWLER, Esq., J.P.,

JOHN DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,  
 S. H. HYAM, Esq., J.P., M.P.,  
 G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.

## THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Inspector Robert Anderson called in, sworn, and examined:—

289. *President.*] You are in charge of No. 1 station in the Metropolitan Division? Yes.
290. What is the range of that station? It is the Central Division, it extends from Hunter-street and Margaret-street to Liverpool-street; it is bounded by College-street on the east, and by Pyrmont on the west, including Pyrmont.
291. How long have you been in charge? For over eleven years.
292. Before being in charge of this station, were you employed in a similar capacity? I had charge of No. 4 division of the Northern Division for about seven years.
293. I presume, then, that as you have been in charge of this station, you have submitted certain reports to the Inspector-General of Police, with reference to the number of apprehensions for drunkenness, and for other offences of which drunkenness formed a part. Are you familiar with the last report of the Inspector-General of Police? I have only seen what appeared in the papers.
294. You have not seen the report itself? No.
295. Did you furnish any figures to the Inspector-General? Only the usual returns—the criminal statistics.
296. Are those statistics framed independently of your station? The officers under my direction assist in framing them.

Inspector R. Anderson.

15 Mar., 1886.

- Inspector  
R. Anderson.  
15 Mar, 1886.
297. But you are responsible for them? Yes.
298. You are able to give us the statistics for No. 1 Division? Yes, with regard to drunkenness, but I have not them with me now.
299. I am speaking with reference to the table on page 2 of the report? Yes.
300. You see there for five years the total apprehensions for all causes, and in the third column the apprehensions for drunkenness, or for offences of which drunkenness forms a part? Yes.
301. I suppose you are familiar with the various characters who are included in this report of the charges of drunkenness? Yes, generally speaking.
302. Is the list composed mainly or principally of old offenders? There are a great many old offenders, but not so many in my division now as formerly. A great many of the old buildings have been pulled down and new buildings have been erected, so that a great many of that class of offenders have been removed.
303. The Central Police Court is in your division? Yes.
304. Your offenders go to the Central Police Court? The cases north of King-street are tried at the Water Police Court.
305. And the others at the Central? Yes.
306. Have you any idea, in round numbers, how many of this total represent the quota for your own division? I have made some memoranda as to drunkenness. I find that in 1881 the drunkards—that is, the drunk, the drunk and disorderly, and the habitual drunkards, in my division—numbered 4,948. In 1882, after the present Act came into operation, there were 4,119, showing a decrease of 829. Last year the number was 3,149.
307. Could you fill in the papers for 1883 and 1884? Yes. You will see that there is a large decrease every year.
308. Does last year exhibit a decrease? Yes; the number was 3,149.
309. So that, as far as your division of the city is concerned, we may gather that the apprehensions for drunkenness, for habitual drunkenness, and for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, represent a decrease rather than an increase in late years? The decrease last year from 1881, the year before the Act came into operation, is 1,799.
310. Apparently then, the decrease is not carried out in the other divisions? There has been no increase in my division; on the contrary, there has been a decrease. As I said before, a good many old buildings have been pulled down and stores have been erected. I went to some trouble in the collection of figures which will perhaps throw some light upon the matter. I only received my summons on Saturday night, and I have not therefore had much time to obtain information. I have had two men employed in getting out the arrests from 12 to 3 o'clock on the morning in 1881, and during the same hours in 1885.
311. *Mr. Davies.*] What day do they refer to? Every day—all the year round. The number in 1881 was 843, and during the same hours last year 163, showing a decrease of 680.
312. *President.*] The erection of these new buildings to which you refer has involved a sort of eviction of the people? Yes; but that would not account for the whole of the decrease in my division. Buildings having been condemned by the municipal authorities—a good many persons have been driven out of the slums. Another return which I have had prepared shows a decrease in the number of persons who have been arrested for drunkenness on Sundays. In 1881 the number was 838; last year the number was 126, showing a decrease of 712; that decrease, together with the decrease of drunkards arrested between 12 and 3 a.m., accounts for 1,392 of the decrease of 1,799.
313. *Mr. Tookey.*] Do you not attribute the greater proportion of the decrease in the arrests on Sunday to the cause accounting for the decrease in the arrests between 12 and 3 a.m.—that is, the removal of a class of persons who have given considerable trouble to the police? I think that by far the greatest change has resulted from the 11 o'clock closing.
314. But do you not think that the removal of the poorer class of persons from your division, to which you have already referred, will account for a great many of the decrease in the arrests on Sunday between 1881 and 1885? It will of course account for some.
315. *President.*] Could you give us any further information as to the effect of the 11 o'clock closing in your division? It has effected a most marked and beneficial change. I never knew anything to effect such a change in Sydney during my thirty-two years' experience in the Force.
316. Do you think that the greater number of arrests between 12 and 3 o'clock was caused by the houses being opened after 11 o'clock? There is no doubt about that.
317. What are the offences in which drunkenness forms a part of the charge, in addition to those which you have already mentioned? Generally speaking, riotous behaviour.
318. What would the other arrests be for? I could not say what the return is made from; I took only the cases of the drunk, the drunk and disorderly, and of the habitual drunkards.
319. Coming back to the old offenders, you are pretty familiar with that class? Yes.
320. Have you any idea of what proportion of second or subsequent offences would be found in these figures? I could not give you any definite information upon that point. I have no doubt there are a great number who have been apprehended three or four times.
321. To what number do you think the arrests for 1885 would be reduced if the old offenders were deducted? I could not give you any definite information on that point.
322. We think it is probable that these figures may include the arrest of A B C or D (say) for perhaps the fiftieth time, and therefore it would not be fair to the community to represent these as the arrests of so many individuals? Of course not; but I could not give you any reliable information on the subject.
323. The same difficulty has been experienced by all inquirers into the subject of intemperance. These figures cannot be dissected, so that the community is represented as being really more intemperate than it is. Do you think it possible to dissect these figures in any way— from the gaol records, for instance? I say that the Inspector-General would be the only person who could give you the information.
324. He doubts the possibility of our obtaining the information? It might not be possible. For instance, a stranger, say a sailor, might be locked up at my station one day, at Newtown next week, and at North Shore the week afterwards.
325. Take the case of a notorious drunkard in Durands' Alley or any other slum—are there no such slums in your division? Not so bad as Durands' Alley in the old times. The worst localities I have are Fowler's Square, Washington-street, and streets off Bathurst-street.

326. Are there no people residing there? Not many; I would not like to fix a number, but I do not believe there are fifty of the resident population of my division who are habitual drunkards.
327. That shows pretty clearly that your division has been pretty well cleared out of the old offenders; I would not say that.
328. How many divisions are there in the Metropolitan District? There are seven officers in charge of divisions. There are the four city divisions, and then there is Mr. Larkins at Newtown, Mr. Potter at Redfern, and Mr. Cotter at North Shore.
329. Has the decrease of public-houses in your division been large? There has been a decrease of twenty-two since the Act came into force.
330. What class of houses were they? They were most of them a small class of house, with one exception—the Post Office Hotel in York-street—that was a large house; but it has been pulled down; Gardner & Co. are going to erect stores on the site.
331. Can you tell me what number of houses has been discontinued on account of the licenses not being renewed? I think about half of the number I have given.
332. Was the refusal to renew in those cases generally owing to the character of the house, or to any other reason? There was one owing to the character of the house—the house was in a dilapidated condition.
333. With regard to the houses now in existence, do you think there has been an improvement in their character—for instance, as to the accommodation? I think there has been a decided improvement in the houses generally. The accommodation, of course, was increased in all the houses, and a great many of the smaller houses had to make considerable additions; but I think there has been a great improvement generally, not so much in the smaller houses as in the larger houses.
334. As you are a man of large experience, what answer will you make to this question—The number of public-houses having decreased, do you think there has been, in your division, the same consumption of liquor? I do not think so.
335. Do you think there is less liquor consumed in the fewer houses? I am satisfied that there is much less liquor consumed, and it is due to a large extent to the closing of the houses between 11 and 12 o'clock. I know that that simple fact has affected the publicans considerably. I used to be about the largest drinking-places between those hours, and they were nearly always full and doing an immense business.
336. Do you think there is in your division any considerable amount of evasion of the prohibition against Sunday trading? There is a good deal in some of the lower houses.
337. It is in the lower houses? The small houses. The large houses give me very little trouble.
338. I suppose the lower class of public-houses is generally in the smaller streets? Yes; on the west side of the town and Pyrmont. There are not many houses on the eastern side of George-street which give me much trouble. I may mention that I have 145 public-houses in my division. I had 167 when the present Act came into force.
339. Have you proceeded against any of the Sunday liquor-sellers? I have.
340. Have you obtained convictions? On that point I have prepared some information. During the four years immediately prior to the passing of the present Act I had 673 convictions against publicans.
341. That, I suppose, was for all sorts of breaches of the law? Chiefly for Sunday selling.
342. Selling during prohibited hours? Yes, on Sunday, and after midnight on other days, but chiefly on Sunday. There were other offences, such as permitting gambling, though not much of that, and permitting disorderly conduct. There were 641 convictions, twelve cases were dismissed, and twenty were withdrawn; the proportion of dismissals being less than 2 per cent. During the four years since the passing of the present Act, namely, 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885, there were 280 cases.
343. For the whole of that period? Yes.
344. *Mr. Toohy.*] The figures you gave first have reference to 1881? Yes, and to the three previous years. I have taken four years prior to the passing of the Act and four years subsequently, for the purpose of making a comparison. During the former period there were 673 cases. During the latter period there were 280 cases. In 197 cases there were convictions; forty-six cases were dismissed, and thirty-seven were withdrawn. The dismissals amounted to over 16 per cent.
345. *President.*] Do you consider that the means of obtaining convictions were as great during the first four years as during the second four years; that is to say, had you the same facilities under the old Licensing Act as you have under the present Act? No, we had not the same power of entry as we have under the present Act.
346. Do you consider that the law is much evaded by publicans in your division? Yes. I classify my hotels in this way. I put them into three divisions. In the first I have thirteen first-class hotels with large accommodation; one or two of these do a little selling on Sunday, but very little. There are fifty second-class hotels; that is, hotels where there is a very large bar business done, or where there is pretty fair accommodation for the public; thirty-eight of these observe the law, and twelve do more or less business on Sunday.
347. You mean by that that they evade the Act? Yes, more or less, and thirty-eight, as far as we know, observe the law. I have eighty-two third-class hotels, of which seven observe the law and seventy-five do business more or less on Sunday. That is the class of houses we have all the trouble with in my division. They vary considerably however; some of them will try and sell for two or three Sundays and then leave off for a while.
348. Very nearly one-half then of the publicans in your division evade the law? More than one-half. About fifty-seven observe the law, and eighty-nine break it. Some of the eighty-nine, however, do very little business on Sunday.
349. Then considerably more than one-half evade the law? Yes.
350. What precautions do those publicans take to escape detection? They take the most extraordinary precautions that it is possible to conceive. In some cases the publican admits all the customers himself, and he will admit none but regular customers, and then only one at a time. In other cases, the publicans have touts out in all directions, watching for the police, and at the approach of one of the inspectors appointed under the Act, who are as well-known as I am, a signal is given before he gets within 200 yards of the house, and of course if the inspector asks for admission, all signs of the consumption of liquor are removed, so that there is no evidence on which to found a prosecution with any chance of obtaining a conviction. In one case, a publican's wife used to carry out liquor in a pocket in front of her. Well, it would not do for a constable to take hold of a woman and search her for liquor under those circumstances;

Inspector  
R. Anderson.  
15 Mar., 1886.



Inspector  
R. Anderson.  
15 Mar., 1886.

at all events, I should not ask him to do so. We try every possible means of detection. We change the men, getting strange men from the other divisions, but the law-breaking publican seems to have an instinctive knowledge of a policeman. No matter how he may be dressed, they know him. In the case of those publicans who take the precaution of admitting only customers they know, it is impossible for a policeman to get in. Sometimes an officer gets in along with a number of others who are admitted, but if the publican is summoned, he produces three or four witnesses who swear in direct opposition to the constable. A stranger, a very respectable young fellow, who came here with high credentials, and who was 5½ years in the Irish Constabulary, got into a public-house with six others one Sunday morning. The publican himself went behind the bar and served four of the men, but when he came to the constable and asked him what he would have, the constable said, "Nothing: I am a constable." Two of the men who had been served with liquor went out and got over a back fence, where they were detained by Sergeant Flaherty, who was in waiting, and who obtained from them their names and addresses. One said that he lived at Parramatta, and the other that he lived in Kent-street. Summonses were taken out against them, but they could not be found at the addresses they had given. When the case against the publican came on for hearing, the publican swore that he went behind the bar to tell the men that he could not serve them. His wife also, although she was not present at all, swore that there was no liquor served, and three of the men who were there were called and swore that no liquor was served. The solicitor who conducted the defence did not impugn the testimony of the constable in the least, but simply said, "I have a certain defence to make." The perjury committed during the last two years has been something shocking.

351. And was that his defence? Yes, that no liquor had been served.

352. What was the result? The case was dismissed.

353. *Mr. Toohy.*] Do you believe that all those persons committed perjury, and that the constable did not? I believe that the constable told the truth. The solicitor did not question him upon his evidence.

354. *President.*] Were the two men who left the house drunk? No; they were sober, as far as I know. I did not see them myself.

355. Is that a common case? There have been many cases of somewhat similar nature. Our men simply go in plain clothes, and if they are asked to drink they must refuse. We are handicapped in that way. Only last Thursday I employed another young man who had been highly recommended, and who had been five years in the Irish Constabulary. He managed to get into a public-house with some others, but because he wore a cap like those worn by ships' stewards, a great defence was made out of the circumstance. It was said that he wore a sailor's cap and was deceiving the publican. The solicitor for the defence enlarged upon that for a considerable time; in fact, it was his great defence. We send the constables out in plain clothes, but we never attempt to disguise them. I dare say that if we disguised them as soldiers or sailors, or coal-heavers, we might get a conviction in many cases where we cannot get one now, but I should not like to resort to anything of the kind.

356. *Mr. Fowler.*] It has been tried? Not by me. I never send a man dressed otherwise than in plain clothes. Of course it would be no use a man's going in uniform.

357. *Mr. Toohy.*] Does not the infraction of the law by unworthy publicans cause it to be evaded by others who are desirous of keeping it? Yes, in many cases; of that I am satisfied.

358. Because they would lose their week-day trade if they did not serve on Sunday? Yes.

359. *President.*] Do you mean in the same class of low houses? No.

360. Do you mean to say that when the keeper of a low-class house systematically evades the law, his example is likely to be followed by a publican of good reputation? It has been so, I can assure you.

361. *Mr. Toohy.*] In order to protect their trade? Yes. I may mention that at one time—I think it was in the latter part of 1883—Mr. Dillon, Stipendiary Magistrate, announced from the Bench that those publicans who systematically evaded the law should have the renewal of their licenses refused. I and other officers had those publicans who had been conspicuous for breaking the law closely watched, and at the annual licensing meeting in June, 1884, we opposed the renewal of the licenses of a number of them. I opposed ten, five at the Water Police Court and five at the Central Police Court. At that time, as far as we could see, there were only about seventeen publicans doing anything like a large Sunday business. I opposed ten of the worst; but I am sorry to say that the Magistrates would not entertain our objections, because we could not prove three convictions. Strong evidence was given in all those cases. In one case, in which the publican had had his license only two months, the evidence was that he had been convicted of allowing gambling in his house, that a prosecution for Sunday selling was pending against him, that a continual stream of people used to enter and leave his house on Sundays, some of them being of the vagrant class; that two of that class had been found in his house very much the worse for drink; but still he got a renewal of his license. At the Central Police Court the Magistrates asked if there were any convictions, and I said there were some, but not three. In the first case I had at that Court, the evidence was that the publican had two convictions recorded against him, one for selling on Sunday, and the other for allowing gambling in his house; that a large number of persons used to go in and out of his house on Sundays; and that persons had been seen to enter sober and to leave the worse for drink; but the license was granted.

362. *President.*] Do you think there is any disinclination on the part of the licensing Magistrates to refuse the renewal of a license? I should be sorry to attach any blame to the Magistrates. I believe they think they have not the power to refuse unless there are three previous convictions recorded against the publican, but I hold that under the latter portion of section 36 of the Act they have that power. If they have not that power I think they ought to have it, because if the publicans who systematically break the law knew that they would be liable to lose their licenses they would soon cease to break the law.

363. You speak of the systematic evasion of the law, and you draw attention to the objections which may be taken under section 36. Of course the systematic evasion of the law is not one of those objections in the terms you use. Now, do you not think it probable that the Magistrates consider that systematic evasion of the law applies only to cases where there have been convictions for breaches of the law? They evidently take that view.

364. Of course the Magistrates may refuse for any cause not being frivolous or vexatious: do you consider your objection to come within that class? On such evidence as I have mentioned, yes.

365. But in those cases there is no evidence of the first class, that is convictions—We cannot assume, for judicial purposes, that the law is broken unless there is a conviction; the proper evidence of a breach of the law is proof of it, and the proper proof is a conviction; is that not so? Yes.

366. The cases you mention are not those in which you can show that there have been convictions, but in which you can show very strong proof without conviction? Yes.

367. What is the nature of the proof you have brought before the Magistrates; have you done more than say this, supposing you are appearing yourself:—"This man, your worships, has not been convicted, because he is too clever to be caught, but he is constantly evading the law"—What do the Magistrates say to that? They ask if we have any convictions to show.

368. Then they come back to the convictions? Yes.

369. And they will not take your objection as one of a frivolous or vexatious character? They simply ask for convictions; I do not know what they may think. But I think the Act is clear enough: "Provided always that upon any application whether for the grant renewal removal or transfer of a license any objection whatsoever not being a frivolous or vexatious objection may be taken which appears to the Licensing Court or Magistrate to be sufficient." I think that gives them the power; if it does not, it should be made clear. I know that I have done my very utmost, and I could not do more than I have done, unless those publicans who watch the police in the systematic manner I have described, are refused the renewal of their licenses. Many of those publicans are men of good character, and I could not say anything against them, except that they do business on Sundays.

370. *Mr. Toohy.*] If such evidence as you propose to give were accepted, would it not place too much power in the hands of the inspectors? Perhaps you will allow me to explain further. In June, 1884, there were only about seventeen public-houses doing much of a business on Sundays. After the magistrates refused to entertain the objections of which I have spoken, the law-breaking publicans were jubilant, while the others, and I may mention it to their honor, were dismayed. At the time I speak of, I had more complaints from the respectable hotel-keepers than from any other class in the community. They were very deeply grieved, as I was myself. The following Sunday there were about forty public-houses doing business; afterwards the number increased to eighty or ninety, and, as *Mr. Toohy* remarked, many were doing it in self-defence.

371. *Mr. Fowler.*] How many licenses have been cancelled in your division? I cannot tell you just now; I think the number is eleven.

372. *President.*] Could you ascertain for us the actual number of licenses which have been cancelled, and for what reason? Yes.

373. With regard to publicans of bad repute, the Magistrates do not consider the character you give certain publicans as amounting to bad repute? No, because the houses are well conducted on week-days.

374. But they are ill conducted on Sundays? I do not know that you can say that a man is of bad repute because of that.

375. No; I only ask you whether the reputation they have of selling on Sundays is regarded as amounting to bad repute; you do not think so? No; the objection is that, owing to the systematic manner in which they watched the police, we were certain that they were doing a large Sunday business.

376. In those cases you say that you are practically foiled by the cunning of the publicans? Yes; without resorting to means which I should be sorry to see resorted to in a British community we cannot get convictions.

377. Do you think that the section in the English Licensing Act which throws upon persons found in a licensed public-house the onus of proving that they are there for a lawful purpose would facilitate the obtaining of convictions? Yes; but I hold that the publican should also be liable under that section.

378. It could hardly apply to the publicans? I think that section would help us very materially. I think also that it would be better if the Magistrates were not bound down in any way. I may say that the provision in our Act as to three convictions leads to a great deal of perjury. A publican may be three times convicted, and yet not deserve to lose his license. The offences may be very simple ones; for instance, his servant may serve a man before 6 o'clock in the morning, or his wife may serve some one after 11 o'clock at night; those would be very simple offences. I should like to see that provision struck out of the Act altogether, and the Magistrates allowed full power to act according to their own discretion; I would not tie their hands in any way. A simple man might be convicted three times and have his license cancelled in consequence, while against another man who gave us a great deal of trouble we might never get a conviction at all.

379. *Mr. Fowler.*] When there have been two convictions, numbers of publicans sell out, do they not? Yes; that is the stage in which I like to get them, because they observe the law after that.

380. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you not think the effect of abolishing the provision relating to three convictions would be to make the publicans more lax as regards selling during prohibited hours? I do not think so. We have no trouble with them after 11 o'clock. The seventy-five houses that I have mentioned as doing business on Sunday are not open ten minutes after 11 o'clock.

381. You admit that the closing of the public-houses at 11 o'clock has been of public advantage? It has done more good than the Sunday-closing provision, in my opinion. The streets now at 12 o'clock are as quiet as possible; whereas formerly 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning used to be the time for withdrawing men from special duty in the vicinity of some public-houses.

382. *President.*] Then, in addition to some such provision as that in the English Act to which I have referred, you would give the Magistrates larger discretionary powers? Yes.

383. Would it be an unrestricted discretion? Yes; I am sure the Magistrates would not be guilty of any act of injustice, and I am satisfied that nothing else will put down Sunday selling.

384. *Mr. Fowler.*] How are they restricted at present? By the provision as to three convictions. I feel sure the Magistrates imagine that, unless there have been three convictions, they have no power to deprive a man of his license, on the suspicion of doing business on Sunday—however strong.

385. *President.*] But there are numerous objections upon which they can refuse the renewal of a license. The same objections may be taken in the case of removal or transfer as in the case of a new license, and there is a whole list of objections which may be taken. If your view were adopted, there would be no need to specify any, because the matter would be left to the uncontrolled discretion of the Magistrates? Under the old Act I had a great many licenses cancelled, under the general objection that the houses were badly conducted. I had thirteen refused at one licensing meeting under that objection.

386. You produced evidence? Yes.

387. Then that was not evidence of a conviction? No.

388. There had been convictions, but it was not so much a matter of convictions as of bad conduct.

Inspector R. Anderson. You could bring that in of course under the present law; evidence of drunkenness, or dissolute habits, or being of bad repute, would cover the whole object? No, there are many publicans who sell on Sunday who I do not consider to be men of bad repute. It is a matter of what evidence the Magistrates will act upon; they refuse to act upon anything but convictions.

15 Mar., 1886.

389. You would like them to act upon your statements of fact, after such inquiry as they choose to make? We see as many as eighty persons going into a public-house in an hour on a Sunday, and we see some come away worse for drink, and this is going on whilst other houses are doing no trade at all. I think it is common sense to say that those houses are doing business.

390. *Mr. Davies.*] Under the old Act or the new Act? Under the new Act.

391. *President.*] When you object to a renewal and you state that in the case of this house eighty men have been seen going in on a Sunday, some coming out worse for liquor, does the Magistrate refuse to take any notice? Yes.

392. They absolutely refuse? In one case there were two convictions. Some were going in sober and coming out worse for liquor.

393. That was a sworn statement made to the Magistrate? A sworn statement made by one of our sergeants.

394. Then no notice was taken of it? The renewal was granted.

395. Was this at a special licensing sitting? It was at the annual meeting for the renewal of licenses.

396. *Mr. Toohey.*] In 1882 or 1883? In 1884. When we failed in these objections, that was the time when all the difficulty commenced.

397. *Mr. Butler.*] Do you remember who was on the Bench? I think Mr. Addison was Chairman at the Water Police Court, and Mr. Clarke at the Central. I do not blame the Magistrates; I believe they thought they had not the power to refuse a license except when there had been three convictions. Mr. Dillon said distinctly from the Bench that those who watched the police, and against whom there was evidence of evading the law, would not get their licenses renewed.

398. *Mr. Davies.*] Mr. Dillon had left the Bench? I am sorry to say that he had left the Bench before these cases came on.

399. *President.*] Do you think the total prohibition of liquor-selling on Sunday has a tendency to increase drunkenness on Saturdays, and to send many people to the suburbs on Sundays in quest of liquor? I could not say, because my attention is solely directed to the centre of the town.

400. Are you aware, or are you not, that there is a great influx of drinking people into the suburbs on Sundays? From what I have heard; but my attention is taken up with the town—I never go further than Pyrmont.

401. Do you think that in your district the operation of the Act has been to extinguish the worst classes of houses and to encourage the better class? I am thoroughly satisfied that it has that effect.

402. Have you any suggestion to make with regard to the punishment of drunkenness—do you think the punishment under the Act is sufficiently severe? I think so.

403. Do you think the punishment which is inflicted now is a deterrent? I question whether it is very much.

404. It is seven days or 20s. for the first offence? Yes.

405. You would not be prepared to increase the severity of the law? No.

406. With regard to drunkenness amongst youth, have you noticed any increase in juvenile drunkenness? Very much.

407. In your division? Well, there are not so many living in my division, but a great many come into it. I have frequently noticed young lads and young girls the worse for liquor. I believe I am correct in saying that when I joined the Police Force, thirty-two years ago, not one in a thousand of the native boys ever tasted any kind of intoxicating liquor.

408. And now? I am sorry to say that a very great many mere boys are now in the habit of drinking. I have seen them frequently standing at bars—mere boys, seventeen or eighteen years of age.

409. *Mr. Toohey.*] Yet drink was much more easily procured then than it is now? I do not know.

410. They were not so much restricted? There was an Act in existence then which I should like to see in existence now. I have mentioned the improvement which has been effected by the closing of the houses at 11 o'clock. I should be very glad to see the eighty-two houses I have mentioned closed at 10 o'clock. I am satisfied that if they were closed at that hour we should see an improvement corresponding to that which has been caused by the closing of the houses at 11 o'clock. When I joined the Force only a certain number of houses were allowed to be kept open till 12 o'clock, the others closing at 10 o'clock.

411. *President.*] Have you many dancing saloons in your division? There are three or four at the present time.

412. Are they a source of much mischief? I could not say much against those I have at present. I have them kept under close observation, and if there is anything wrong I take proceedings against them and get rid of them. No doubt they are a source of great evil.

413. *Mr. Toohey.*] Do you not think the initiation of picnics down the harbour has a tendency to increase drunkenness and immorality amongst youth? I have no doubt that some of those promiscuous gatherings where the youth of both sexes meet do lead to drunkenness.

414. *President.*] Have you noticed any increase of female drunkenness? Yes, amongst young people.

415. I speak of adults? No, I cannot say I have. It is only within the last eight years that I have seen young women seventeen or eighteen years of age rolling about in Sydney the worse for liquor.

416. Do not women form a fair proportion of the apprehensions? No, I think not so much as one-fourth.

417. What do you think would be the proportion of juveniles under eighteen or nineteen? Well, not a very large number, because, although they may be the worse for liquor we do not lock them up. I think it would be a great pity to lock them up, especially young girls, when there is any one to take charge of them. If we see an unfortunate girl in that state, we would rather allow her friends to take her away than lock her up.

418. There are in some of the hotels double bars or up-stairs bars? Yes; I took a note of that. Those bars do more harm than Sunday selling.

Inspector  
R. Anderson.  
15 Mar., 1886.

419. Will you give us a description of them? There are thirteen of these bars in my district. Some of them I should be sorry to say a word against, but, from reports which have been made to me and from what I myself observed, some of them are very bad. Last Saturday night fortnight I saw, at a place where there is a sort of balcony over the street, a man and a woman come out of a bar and behave in a most disgraceful manner. Last Saturday night I went into one of these places, and I found in a little bar a woman grandly done up, with a young fellow, lahdi-dahing over the counter, and there were two other females sitting with two men, and two other women in a back room, evidently waiting for more men.
420. What class of women do you consider they belong to? I do not think their characters were by any means good.
421. You thought they were dissolute women? I have no doubt in my own mind that they were.
422. *Mr. Toohy.*] Do you not think that, if proper representations were made, the Magistrates might refuse the licenses of such houses? I do not think so. There ought to be no bar up-stairs at all. None of the respectable publicans would object to that.
423. *President.*] You would recommend that the licenses of the publicans should be restricted to a single bar? No, I would not care if they were down-stairs. I think two bars, a public and a private bar, quite enough. I have no objection to private bars, but I would have no bars up-stairs.
424. *Mr. Withers.*] There would be no objection if there were no barmaids? I have watched the people go in, and I am sure it cannot be the amount which they spend in drink that pays.
425. *Mr. Toohy.*] I suppose they are small additions like the old Prince of Wales Café? Yes; in the case I have referred to there were five barmaids and three visitors.
426. *President.*] Are these bars let? I believe they are. They deny it; but I have no doubt that there are several of them let. I have been informed that an up-stairs bar was let for £12 a week. Many of the leading hotelkeepers have complained about this class of houses.
427. Is there any Sunday business done in the up-stairs bars? Not very much. They may have their own favourites, but they do very little.
428. Are you aware of any so-called clubs having been established in your division for the purpose of evading the law? No, I do not think there are any.
429. Clubs with a nominal charge for admission? No.
430. Have you had any experience of the packet-licensing system? No, that does not come under my supervision. The water-police could give you any information on that subject.
431. Are there any colonial wine licenses in your division? Yes.
432. What have you to say about them? They are very fairly conducted; there are none I could say much against.
433. I suppose you have had some experience of the liquor trade in other parts of the world besides in this Colony? I have been in other parts.
434. Do you think the establishment of houses for the sale of light beers would be an advantage or not—do you know the ale and beer houses in England? Yes; they are numerous.
435. Some people think they are really established in the interests of temperance—do you think it would be a useful kind of license to have here? I believe it would. I was two Sundays in London four years ago, and I noticed that in the beer-houses I could see very little drunkenness.
436. You know that the Germans are said to drink a large amount of beer, though they do not get drunk; do you think that the use of beers such as they drink should be encouraged in this Colony? I think it would be well worthy of a trial—we might have ale and porter licenses. Many of the third-class houses in my division ought to have nothing but ale and porter licenses, and they ought to close at 10 o'clock. I believe it would lessen drunkenness very much.
437. Do you think that in this climate the natural inclination of a man who is hard-worked and thirsty is to quench his thirst with light ale, or with some intoxicant such as whisky and water? For the working-classes I think beer is the best beverage. I have a pretty extensive observation of the working-men about the wharves, and beer is their favourite drink; some drink rum.
438. No gin? No.
439. And not whisky? No; the favourite drinks with them are beer and rum.
440. That is to say, the liquor that has the least alcohol and that which has the most? Yes.
441. As you have paid a large attention to the subject, I will ask you this: Do you think that the institution by the State of Asylums for Inebriates would be an advantage? I think it would; I have often thought so. I have known men who ought to have been put under some control to prevent them from ruining themselves and their families. I think it would be an excellent thing—it would be a grand institution.
442. Do you mean an institution to which they could go voluntarily, or to which their families could send them? I mean an institution to which they could go voluntarily, or to which they might be sent.
443. I suppose you have no practical knowledge of the working of them? I have read of some which have been established in America, and which have done a vast deal of good.
444. Do you think that much of the drunkenness that we deplore here is caused by bad and unwholesome liquor; that is to say, liquor which has been adulterated by some foreign substance, and liquor in such a state that it is unripened and too new? I do not believe there is much adulteration. There are spirits sold which have not been matured; I think that is about the worst that can be said.
445. It has not come under your notice that much drunkenness has been caused by adulteration? I do not think it is.
446. Do you think that much drunkenness is caused by unwholesome liquor? Much of the whisky, rum, and brandy is not good; it contains a quantity of fusel oil.
447. But brandy if made from the grape ought not to contain fusel oil? I believe that much of the brandy that is imported is of a very inferior kind.
448. This is the last question that I will put—it has reference to a matter which divides public opinion intensely—it is as to the efficacy of local option. From your knowledge of the people and their habits, do you think they will submit to any measure which will prevent them from getting any liquor at all within your division—do you think they would submit to a law which would prevent them from getting liquor not merely on Sundays but on all days of the week? I am certain that we have not arrived at that stage yet.
449. Then in what direction do you think legislation ought to proceed to reduce intemperance? I think that the number of licensed houses ought to be still further reduced.

Inspector  
R. Anderson.  
15 Mar., 1886.

450. Then you think there are too many in your division? Yes; for instance, there are eleven public-houses around the Theatre Royal. Can any one say that they are all required?
451. That is in several streets? In King and Castlereagh Streets.
452. When the renewal of the licenses is applied for, is no objection taken on the ground of the houses not being wanted? The Act does not authorize that objection to be taken. I think we cannot object to a renewal on that ground; at all events, we never object to the renewal of a license on the ground that the house is not required. I objected to the renewal of the licenses of two of these houses on the ground that they had not the necessary accommodation, but the owners got them patched up so as to comply with the Act. That was at the last annual licensing meeting. One of the houses was in King-street, and the other was in Castlereagh-street. In that locality the licensed houses are too numerous—out of all proportion to the requirements of the people. I have noticed that when a public-house was established where it was not required, there has always been an increase of drunkenness in that place.
453. *Mr. Colls.*] I think I understood you to say that you are Inspector of Hotels in your division? Yes.
454. I see that by the Act the hotel-keepers are compelled to have a certain space of air in each room? Yes.
455. When you go through these hotels do you ever notice how many beds there are in each room? I do not trouble the large hotels.
456. I am speaking of the small places? If any one went to ask for a bed in one of the small hotels he could not get one—they are mere drinking-shops.
457. If half a dozen people went for accommodation? They could not get it.
458. Still they are allowed to hold a license? I have summoned them; but they get it all patched up before the summons comes on, and there is an end of the matter.
459. Does it ever come under your notice that a great deal of drinking is carried on in houses of ill fame? I have banished them from my division. I believe there are only one or two in the whole of it. I have no doubt, from what I have heard, that there is a deal of drinking in those houses.
460. You have been led to believe that drink has been sold in those houses? Yes.
461. You are under the impression that these up-stairs bars are re-let by the hotel proprietors? Some, I believe, are.
462. And the parties who serve in them are not the best of characters? No. I may mention that one of the women that I found in that place last Saturday was refused a publican's license, on the ground of character.
463. Of course you go round and test the liquors? I have not done so lately. It has been done at various times, but we have found nothing to complain of except that the spirits have been of an inferior class.
464. You spoke of a number of houses close to the theatre: have they all private bars? Four of them have private bars up-stairs.
465. One each? Only one upstairs. Of course they have a public bar also.
466. Have you anything to complain of with regard to the wine-shops? Not in my division. At present there is really nothing to complain of.
467. The keepers of the shops restrict themselves to the sale of wine? Yes.
468. *Mr. Withers.*] You have admitted that the closing of public-houses at 11 o'clock at night has been a great advantage, in the way of reducing the drinking customs of young people who are disposed to remain out late at nights? Yes.
469. You have evidence of that in the fact that public-houses have frequently to be cleared at 11 o'clock of a number of persons who otherwise would remain till midnight or later? Yes.
470. It is admitted that in most of the public-houses drink is sold on Sundays—Is there ever any disorder at these houses, compared with what there was when the houses were allowed to be open? There is no disorder, or very little, about the houses which do business on Sundays.
471. I suppose it is quite the reverse, as the business is done in secret? It is done as secretly and quietly as possible.
472. Have you had to arrest any drunken men in public-houses on Sundays since the new Act came into force? As far as I know, I do not think that we have arrested one.
473. Was it not a common thing under the old law? Yes. I devoted my time yesterday to looking over my books, and I found that on Sunday, 10th April, 1881, thirty-two "drunks" were arrested and locked up in my division. For the first two years under the present Act I had an average of about only one "drunk" per Sunday. I cannot speak positively as to the exact average, because I did not go into the figures very closely, but I know that the smallness of the numbers was a matter of common remark.
474. These "drunks" would be a nuisance to children going to Sunday School, and to other persons who might be passing the premises? Yes.
475. Admitting that the law relating to Sunday trading is broken, you say that no such disorder comes under the notice of the police now? Not in the houses. Sometimes you will see people the worse for drink who are behaving themselves in a disorderly manner, but nothing to the extent that you would have before. If you were to take a walk around my division on a Sunday you would find things very quiet; you would rarely hear any disturbance; still you would see people admitted into public-houses to get drink.
476. Occasionally you see drunken men about the streets on Sundays, and you presume that they have got drunk at public-houses? Yes.
477. Is the new Act, as far as the Sunday closing is concerned, an improvement on the old Act? It is a vast improvement; I think that during the time it has been in existence it has done a vast deal of good.
478. The old Benches of Magistrates were disposed to grant licenses more freely than the present Licensing Courts are? Yes, they were more ready to grant licenses—some of them.
479. Do not you think that it would act as a deterrent to habitual drunkenness if persons addicted to it were employed on some public work for a short time instead of being fined? For the second offence, I would approve of the offender being made to sweep the streets, or put to some other kind of work which would have associated with it a certain amount of degradation. I would not increase the fines.
480. Suppose the Government were to determine to cut a road along the sea-shore between here and Newcastle, do not you think that it would be a good thing to sentence habitual "drunks" to a week's or a fortnight's hard labour on such work, and thus relieve the law-abiding section of the community to a certain extent of the expense of supporting them. I think that all "drunks" ought to do something to maintain themselves.
- 481.

481. Would it not be better to adopt this plan, and let the wives and families of the offenders have the benefit of the money which otherwise would be paid in fines? The plan is worthy of a trial. I have heard that it is adopted in America; there the "drunks" have to act as scavengers. I do not think that a man deserves much consideration if he gets drunk after having been once punished for the offence. An increase of the money penalty will not have much deterrent effect. Inspector  
R. Anderson.  
15 Mar., 1886.
482. Do you think that the plan which I suggest would have a deterrent effect? Yes.
483. And that it would be more equitable to the unfortunate families and to the public, even if the offenders were allowed a small sum of money for the time that they worked? I do.
484. Is the provision of the law which forbids publicans to supply liquor to habitual "drunks" ever acted on? In country districts it is; but it would be impossible to apply it in Sydney.
485. Are you not aware that the space in the bars of many of the hotels is so limited that they become crowded, and it is impossible to go in with a friend to transact any business? Many of them are simply drinking-saloons.
486. Do not you think that in such cases discretionary power ought to be given to the Magistrates to allow a room up-stairs to be converted into a bar. If barmaids were precluded from serving at private bars established under such circumstances do not you think that the bars would be of service to the public? I would not object to a bar up-stairs, so long as there were no females employed there. You would not have any of the work that is going on now in connection with these private bars if there were barmen only in attendance. I would be inclined to give Magistrates very great discretionary powers—that ought to be made quite clear. I know that there is nothing which reduces drunkenness so much as the refusal of the Licensing Courts to renew licenses. I know that one refusal to renew a license has more effect than twenty or even 100 heavy fines—I am thoroughly satisfied of that.
487. You know that there are a number of assignation houses in the city? Yes.
488. I suppose that a quantity of drink is consumed in these places? I have heard so; I have no doubt that there is.
489. There is no provision in the law to get rid of these places, unless the *habitués* become an open nuisance by reason of their conduct? I may be permitted to point out a serious defect in the Act with regard to these places. Under the 30th section of the old Act, shops, houses, rooms, and all places of public resort, were included in what is now the 87th section, which applies only to licensed houses. Under the old Act we could reach all places where prostitutes assembled, but we are powerless now except in the case of public-houses. There is a vile den in King-street where a large number of prostitutes assemble nightly. There is nothing to hinder any man from opening a place where 100 prostitutes might assemble—there is no law which could touch him. I did more under the 30th section of the old Act to thrash rascality out of the city than by any other means.
490. What section of the present Act is the nearest in effect to that section? The 87th. If the words "also every keeper of a shop room or place of public resort" were introduced into that section, it would be a most beneficial improvement.
491. You say that as the law stands you cannot deal with these places? I tell you that there is a vile den in King-street, and I can do nothing in the matter.
492. There are a number of such places, are there not? Only one in my division, and I should be glad if I had the power to get rid of it.
493. Are you aware that young girls who get under the influence of liquor at parties and balls—respectable gatherings, Mayor's balls, and the like—are taken to these places by men who induce them to leave early, on the pretence that they will see them home? There is no place of that class in my division. There are eating-houses to which prostitutes go after 11 o'clock. Our hands are greatly tied for want of the provision to which I refer.
494. *Mr. Colls.*] You cannot demand admission to these places? No.
495. *Mr. Withers.*] A good deal of inquiry was made by the President with regard to the old vagrants who put in an appearance so frequently at the Courts. I suppose the same thing occurred under the old law? Yes, just the same as under the new law.
496. *Mr. Colls.*] Have you had many cases of sly grog selling in your division? A good number. I had one about two months ago in connection with one of these places where disreputable characters assemble, and a fine of £30 was imposed.
497. Do not you think that imprisonment for six or twelve months would have a more deterrent effect than a fine? It might; I am satisfied that it would in the country districts.
498. *Mr. Fowler.*] I understood you to say that there was a difficulty in securing convictions in almost clear cases? Yes.
499. Can you suggest any means by which the defaulting publicans may be reached? I cannot see how you can reach those who adopt the extreme caution of admitting regular customers only.
500. Do not you think that you could reach them if the onus of proof that people were assembled in the hotels for a lawful purpose were thrown on the licensees instead of the police? I have heard such terrible perjury committed in the Courts that I am satisfied that they would swear that no drink was supplied.
501. You do not think that that would have any effect? It might, but I really think that it would only lead to further perjury. My great remedy is refusal to renew the licenses. It is only a small fraction of the publicans in my division, I am proud to say, who resist the law in that way.
502. Have you ever heard of the police visiting public-houses and obtaining samples of the liquors sold? Under the old Act, I sent men on various occasions to get samples of liquors from hotels where I thought that the stuff sold would not be very good, but I have not done so under the new Act.
503. Has it been done at all under the new Act? Yes; Inspector Lenthall has obtained samples on various occasions.
504. What did he do with them? He sent them to Professor Watt.
505. Have you heard the result of the analyses? I do not think that in any case anything in the shape of adulteration was discovered. There were very inferior and new spirits, containing fusel oil; I think that was the extent of the adulteration.
506. *Mr. Hyam.*] Were you in the Colony at the time when licenses to sell colonial wine and beer were issued? No.
507. Do you think that it would be advisable to issue such licenses now—licenses under which spirits could not be sold? I believe such a system would be beneficial—I am sure it would, especially in the case of the smaller public-houses. I firmly believe that it would have a tendency to lessen drunkenness—at all events it is worthy of a trial.

- Inspector R. Anderson. 508. You say that you have frequently visited the colonial-wine houses? Yes.
- 15 Mar., 1886. 509. Do you think that these houses are beneficial to the community or otherwise? I feel sure that some of them are—those where a glass of good, wholesome wine can be obtained. Take Mr. Wilkinson's establishment, off George-street. I have been there two or three times, and, judging from the class of people whom I have seen there, and from reports which have reached me, I believe that good, wholesome wine is to be obtained there. Places of that kind must be very beneficial, I think.
510. There are some wine-shops in Clarence-street—have you ever visited them? I have been at the doors; I have had them under observation, and such like.
511. As a rule, do they sell a fairly good sample of colonial wine at these shops? I have never heard of any inferior wine being retailed in them—I have never had any report to that effect.
512. You seem rather to object to the discontinuance of the private bars at public-houses? I should not object to them if they were down-stairs.
513. You think it desirable that there should be bars where friends could go and have a drink and talk on business matters, without having to talk before every Tom, Dick, or Harry? Some of the private bars have very little accommodation—not so much as they ought to have.
514. Is it not a fact that in those private bars a higher price is charged for drinks than at ordinary bars? They are called sixpenny bars.
515. Is not the drink supplied at these bars usually of a better quality than that supplied at the ordinary bars? Yes. I would not allow any barmaid to be employed in a private bar, excepting, it may be, the daughter of the publican. I am satisfied such a rule would do good.
516. Do you object to the employment of barmaids generally? I would not object to them in public bars, where you can see everything that is going on, but I would not have them in private bars, except, as I said just now, they were daughters of the licensees. I know that many young men have been ruined in these dens. Only the other day a worthy citizen told me that a nephew of his and other young men had been ruined by their being robbed at these places, and by their expenditure on presents to these barmaids. The mischief in connection with these private bars which has come under my observation is something overwhelming.
517. Although the number of apprehensions for drunkenness is very large, I suppose that it has come under your notice that a great many drunken people are not arrested? A great number.
518. I suppose the police are allowed a certain amount of discretion: if they see a man, even though he is considerably under the influence of liquor, going along without creating any disorder or annoying any one they do not arrest him? I gave my men strict orders not to arrest any man or woman for drunkenness if he or she is able to go away, or if any respectable person offers to take care of him or her.
519. From that we may infer that there are a great many more people who drink to excess than is given in these figures? There is no doubt that a great many people who get very much the worse for drink are not arrested.
520. *Mr. Toohy.*] You told us, in answer to Mr. Withers, that you thought it would be a wise thing to make "drunks" do hard work instead of fining them? Yes, for a short period.
521. That applies, I presume, to what are known as regular "drunks"? I would not apply it to the first offence.
522. Nor the second, if the time intervening between the two was considerable? There again I would leave large discretionary power in the hands of the Magistrates.
523. You say that thirty-two years ago the habit of drunkenness in youth was utterly unknown here? It really was.
524. Has the habit of intemperance in youths, as far as you have been able to observe, been increased by some influence outside the actual retailing of liquors—have not other associations brought about the existing state of things as much as the sale of liquors or beers has? I would not undertake to say.
525. From your experience what do you think? Most of the young lads and girls whom I have seen drinking are those who are engaged in tobacco factories and places of that kind. At the time I speak of there were no such factories in existence.
526. And no big picnics either? No.
527. You say that on April 10th, 1881, you had a large number of arrests? Yes, there were thirty-two arrests for drunkenness in my division.
528. The previous day being Saturday, was there any peculiar circumstance about it to account for such a large number of arrests for drunkenness on the Sunday? The number of arrests was generally large at about that time; sometimes there were twenty-five; but the largest record which I noticed in my books as I looked through them yesterday was that which I have mentioned. I cannot remember any special circumstance to account for it.
529. Then really the record is not very exceptional? Oh yes it is; there have seldom been so many arrests as that on a Sunday for drunkenness.
530. With regard to the existing Licensing Act, you point to the decrease of drunkenness in your division as being very vast indeed, and you attribute it entirely or partly to the Act; you say that the decrease in the number of houses in your division has been twenty-two, and that many worthless people have been evicted from houses which have been pulled down to make room for new stores: do not you think that these two things combined have had a greater influence towards the decrease of drunkenness than the existence of the new Act? I am certain that they have not.
531. Had the new state of things not taken place—had houses of squalor and vice remained on the ground, instead of its being covered with stores, drunkenness would have decreased by the influence of the Act, not to so large an extent but to a certain extent? Yes, in a degree corresponding with the limitation of the opportunities to get drink by the earlier closing of the public-houses during the week and their total closing on Sundays.
532. Do not you know that a criminal will always be a criminal—that these people would get drink in spite of your influence or your efforts to carry out the provisions of the law? I prevent them in a great measure. If I find that I cannot do it in any other way, I station a constable at the door of the public-house. None of this class will go in while he is there. I had two men stationed at one house yesterday—one at the back and the other in front. I have not given leave to one of my working "beat" men on a Sunday for the last two years, because I employ all the men I have in this way. I say to the licensing inspector—"Where you see a house doing a large business plant a constable at the door; we will try to prevent the drinking if we can do nothing else."

533. Practically you find it impossible to carry out the Sunday trading provision in its integrity? With some of the houses we cannot do it unless we adopt other means which I should be sorry to see resorted to.
534. In view of the fact that drunkenness has decreased in your division, and that the decrease is mainly attributable to the 11 o'clock closing provision, to the diminution in the number of the houses, and to the alteration of the circumstances of your division, do not you think that it would be better for the police and the public if the public-houses were kept open for a certain length of time on Sundays, to enable people to get drink if they want it? Seeing how matters stand, and hearing so many complaints on that score, I think that it would be better to allow the houses to be kept open for half an hour or an hour, to enable the working-classes to get their beer.
535. Are you not aware, even in your division, that the provision of the law which empowers grocers to sell wines and spirits has produced drunkenness in private families to a much greater extent than existed under the old Act? No circumstance of the kind has been brought under my notice. When the Act first came into operation, I had some complaints from married women that their husbands brought home beer on Saturday night, intending to keep it for Sunday, but they drank it during the night.
536. Grocers have now the privilege of selling eleven bottles of beer and one of brandy—in many cases they sell a single bottle of beer—and I want to know whether you are not aware as a matter of fact that this has a tendency to create drunkenness in private families where it would not have existed under the old Act? I have heard of nothing of the kind.
537. With reference to local option, you say that it would have the effect of lessening the number of houses, and that that would diminish drinking? I am satisfied that if you diminish the number of houses, you will diminish drinking.
538. If they were limited to a certain extent would not the drinking be forced into a few houses—would not the people drink the same? I do not think so.
539. I think Mr. Tom Punch has a house in your division—you remember the election and the local option vote—as a matter of fact, if the influence of the publicans were exercised would it not always be sufficient to enable them to win? That was an exceptional case—I have no doubt that it was through Mr. Punch's influence that the vote was carried in that ward—but the public do not take an interest in the local option vote to the extent that I expected they would do.
540. If local option were obtained to-morrow, and if the publicans desired to increase the houses, they have the power and influence to do so—take the Cook Ward for instance? They certainly have influence, but that is a contingency which is not likely to arise.
541. Could they not increase the number of houses now? The publicans in some wards might do so, but I question whether they could do so in other wards. With reference to women holding licenses, I think the present law is clear upon that point. A widow can hold a license, but the magistrates have granted licenses to wives living apart from their husbands—a most undesirable class to whom to give a license.

Inspector  
R. Anderson.  
15 Mar., 1886.

FRIDAY, 19 MARCH, 1886.

Present:—

ALEX. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	S. H. HYAM, Esq., J.P., M.P.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,	F. ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., M.P.,
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.	

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Inspector George Waters called in, sworn, and examined:—

542. *President.*] Of what division are you in charge? No. 3—Darlinghurst.
543. Will you favour us with a rough sketch of the limits of that division, so that we may form some idea of its extent? It includes the Outer Domain, and passes along College-street to Oxford-street, up Oxford-street to the east to Riley-street, along Riley-street to Cleveland-street, taking the east side along Cleveland-street, to the east again to Bourke-street, and along Bourke-street as far as the Governor's stables.
544. How long have you been in charge of this division? Eleven years. I may say that it brings in South Botany and La Pérouse, and that it goes right round the coast to Watson's Bay.
545. Have you any rough idea of the population of the district? No.
546. *Mr. Withers.*] Have you not some special duties in connection with Botany at different intervals throughout the week? I am supposed to visit there once a week. I go along the Bunnerong Road, and sometimes along the Long Bay Road. I was at the Coast Hospital the morning before last.
547. *President.*] I apprehend then that your district includes the whole area between the waters of Port Jackson and Botany? Yes.
548. You will be able at some future time to provide us with your contingent of the Inspector-General's figures with reference to the apprehensions for drunkenness? Yes.
549. In these apprehensions for drunkenness have you had many old offenders? Yes; some of them are brought in perhaps once a week.
550. Are they men or women as a rule? Principally women.
551. If they are brought in once a week, how is it that the Magistrates do not give them a longer sequestration? If they are brought up and are twice convicted they get a longer sentence; if they are three times convicted within twelve months they are liable under the Vagrant Act.
552. Do you think you always get at them under the Vagrant Act; you are able to identify them as old offenders, and when they are found drunk in the street you proceed against them under the Vagrant Act? They must be thrice convicted of drunkenness, and must then be found behaving in a riotous manner; but some people are never riotous when they are intoxicated.
553. Then they always were proceeded against under the charge of simple drunkenness? Yes.
554. What punishment do they generally get? Perhaps seven days.
555. As much as that? Yes.
556. They do their week, come out, and then go back again? They sometimes go back again the same day if they have any money.

Inspector  
Waters.  
19 Mar., 1886.



- Inspector Waters.  
19 Mar., 1886.
557. I suppose that in your district there would be about 2,500 apprehensions for drunkenness—perhaps less? About 2,000.
558. Bearing in mind what you have just said with reference to the number of old offenders, by how much would you reduce that number in order to find out something like the number of offenders, instead of the number of offences? I think the number would have to be reduced by about one-fourth.
559. That would reduce the figures by about 500? Yes.
560. The returns do not show that fact in any way? No; it is a very difficult matter to separate them in such a way as to show it.
561. Do you consider that your district has been more or less temperate since the passing of the Licensing Act of 1882? There has been a very large increase of population since 1882. There has been a very large increase in the number of disorderly persons. Ten or twelve years ago Woolloomooloo was quite a different place as compared with what it is now; they are altogether a bad lot.
562. *Mr. Abigail.*] That is Woolloomooloo? Yes.
563. *President.*] What proportion do you think this depraved class—what you would call the larrikin class—are of the population of your district? They are not very numerous, but they are very troublesome.
564. Would you think that there were 1,000 of the rowdy class? No.
565. I mean not only the rowdies, but the possible rowdies—what may be called the rowdy class? I believe that the removal of 150 would clear them all, men and women, out of the place—that is what we may call larrikins.
566. You have told us that population has increased: what is your opinion as to whether the new Act has been beneficial or otherwise in reducing intemperance in your district? It has done very little in that way, except on Sundays. During the first twelve months after the passing of the Act we had an average of one arrest for drunkenness on Sunday; since then the average has been three.
567. How many public-houses are there in your district? 173 I think.
568. In how many of these do you consider break the law is broken on Sunday? About 120 of them I suppose at the least. There are 173 in the whole division, and I do not think that more than thirty-three or thirty-four observe the law.
569. That makes nearly 140 law-breakers. Have you succeeded in obtaining convictions against any of those 140? Yes; in 1882, the first year after the passing of the present Act, there were ninety-eight prosecutions, in fourteen of which the cases were dismissed. In 1883 there were 109 prosecutions, and sixteen were dismissed. The amended Licensing Act came into force on the 2nd May, 1883, and during the first four months of that year there were twenty prosecutions; within the remaining eight months there were eighty-nine, making 109 in all. In 1884 there were 113 prosecutions, of which fifteen were dismissed. In 1885 there were seventy-three prosecutions, of which fifteen were dismissed; making a total altogether of 393 prosecutions and sixty dismissals.
570. Were many of these convictions subsequent convictions—that is to say, were any publicans charged with second offences? Oh yes, and with third offences.
571. How has that affected the in-licenses? It has not affected them; there have been 350 transfers since the Act came into operation.
572. What is the history of those transfers, are they the result of the convictions? Very often. Frequently when a publican is twice convicted he transfers his license before he can be convicted a third time.
573. *Mr. Abigail.*] How many licenses have been cancelled? A license cannot very well be cancelled now. A publican may be disqualified if he has been three times convicted, but the license still remains good.
574. *President.*] Do not the Magistrates refuse renewals in such a case? If a publican is twice or three times convicted he takes the earliest opportunity of transferring his license; then if he makes application again we bring the convictions against him. Of course if he is three times convicted he is disqualified, without our bringing him before the Court. Previously to the passing of the amended Act the house could be disqualified also.
575. *Mr. Abigail.*] Are there many publicans holding licenses in your district who have been disqualified? Not that I am aware of.
576. *President.*] Well, you say that, in consequence of the large growth of population, it would be difficult to institute a comparison showing whether the houses have increased relatively to the population or not. You have 173 public-houses, but you do not know the population. I presume there has been a steady increase in your particular division of the number of public-houses? No; I could easily tell you the increase. There have been some conditional licenses granted for large houses, but none of them are finished yet. There were three granted a month or two ago; one for Watson's Bay, one for Waverley, and one for Paddington, but none of them are opened yet, although the one at Watson's Bay is nearly finished. There was a removal from Castlereagh-street to Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, about a month ago, to a house licensed many years ago, but that has nothing to do with the new Act. Local option, which has always been against new licenses, was last year in favour of removals but not of new licenses, and there has not been a removal since.
577. What has been the result of that, with reference to the question I asked as to the increase or decrease of the number of public-houses? There has been an increase of one, as far as Woolloomooloo is concerned.
578. Can you give us the number of the public-houses licensed in your division before the passing of the present Act? About the same as at present—there is very little difference; one or two have been closed.
579. Then we are justified in assuming that the effect of the Act has not been appreciable in that respect? It has not closed one house; it is a check upon the opening of new houses, owing to local option.
580. Coming back to the Inspector-General's report, with regard to the arrests for drunkenness—have they increased since 1882? They have increased, and, as I mentioned before, disorder has increased in the neighbourhood as well.
581. But apart from that question, are there more arrests now; have there been during the past year more apprehensions for drunkenness than in 1881 or 1882, before the Act was passed? I cannot give you the exact numbers now.
582. But you can do so at a future time? Yes.
583. Would you kindly furnish us with the information at the earliest opportunity? Yes. There is no doubt that there has been a large increase this year.

Inspector  
Waters.  
19 Mar., 1886.

584. What other agencies besides the public-houses are there which promote drunkenness in your district? I had seven or eight private persons convicted of sly grog selling about eight or nine months ago.
585. Is sly grog selling carried on to a large extent do you think? Not perhaps to a large extent, but there is a difficulty in detecting it. I managed to obtain the services of a couple of strangers, and they discovered about ten cases, in seven or eight of which convictions were obtained.
586. What class of houses are they in which sly grog selling is carried on—are they houses of bad repute? One was a tobacconist's, but there is no doubt that they are improper houses.
587. They are houses of ill fame, you think? There is no doubt of it. Sly grog selling has been discovered to be carried on in one or two oyster saloons also.
588. But you do not think that the illicit sale of liquor is large? I do not think so.
589. Have you any up-stair bars in your division? No; we had one, but the person who held the license left the house, and the person who came in after him did away with the up-stair bar.
590. Now, with regard to Sunday selling, have you any difficulty in convicting publicans who are guilty of that offence? Very great difficulty.
591. To what do you attribute it? All I can attribute it to is hard swearing.
592. That is to say, the persons who are prosecuted commit perjury? I cannot say that it is anything else.
593. Have you prosecuted in many cases? In every case. In one case a man was seen coming out of a public-house with a bottle of rum, and he and others swore that he took it into the house with him. In another case, a man was seen coming out of the public-house with two bottles of ale, and he also swore that he took them in with him.
594. What did the publican say? He said that the man took the ale in with him, or that at any rate he did not supply it to him. In another case, a man came out with three bottles of ale, and a lodger in the public-house swore that he gave it to him out of his own private stock; that when the person came inside and the landlord would not serve him, he took compassion on him and gave him three bottles of ale. There are dozens of such cases.
595. Then, I suppose, you consider that the law is defective? It is defective if it is intended to close public-houses on Sundays—it is almost a complete farce.
596. You consider that the mere power of entry is not sufficient? That is right enough, so far as it goes.
597. But you think it is not sufficient: have you anything to propose in order to make the law more effective? I was under the impression, and we were all under the impression until lately, that the Bench would refuse to grant renewals, but it appears that they will not.
598. You mean that the Bench would refuse renewals upon such evidence as you were prepared to give? Yes; and I believe that it was quite sufficient in many cases.
599. Why did the Bench refuse to act on the evidence you offered? I could not say.
600. Was it because you had not legal evidence of convictions? Yes, because we did not prove convictions; they remarked that they wanted convictions; but that is nonsense, because a case of three convictions has to be dealt with in another way.
601. You could not give evidence of convictions—that is the first quality of legal evidence—but you gave sworn testimony as to what you or your officers had seen? Yes.
602. And that was disregarded? Yes. I gave evidence in one case of ninety-four persons having been seen entering a public-house, and eighty persons leaving within two hours on a Sunday morning, but that evidence was ignored. In a case against one publican, the objections were that he was a drunkard, and that his house was badly conducted; and I think twenty-three respectable tradesmen in William-street came forward to give evidence that they had seen him drunk; that he used sometimes to shut up his house in the middle of the day, and that he had been seen running about naked in front of his bar; but that evidence was not considered sufficient. I may mention that no depositions are taken in these cases; what takes place is not recorded—not even the names of the witnesses recorded.
603. As I understand, then, you make a certain statement of facts, which you offer to substantiate by evidence, and the Magistrates refuse to hear it? Yes; they say, "We want convictions."
604. The Court at which you prosecute is the Water Police Court, is it not? Yes. The cases I have mentioned occurred in 1884. Last year I tried it again; I had only three cases, and in two of the cases I had petitions from the inhabitants of the locality in support of my objections. One publican was charged with being an habitual drunkard, or with being constantly drunk.
605. Of course you are aware of section 36 of the Act. I should like to draw your attention to these words: "Provided always that upon any application whether for the grant renewal removal or transfer of a license any objection whatsoever not being a frivolous or vexatious objection may be taken which appears to the Licensing Court or Magistrate to be sufficient." Is the attention of the Bench called to that provision? Yes.
606. Then they must have held your objection to be frivolous or vexatious? Yes. They sometimes tell us that they will not act on the surmise of the police.
607. Have there been many cases in which the Magistrates have refused to pay attention to your objections? I have had nine or ten, and the other inspectors have had several.
608. But you have had nine or ten, and can you say that in all those cases your objections were valid objections, such as you have mentioned? Somewhat similar.
609. Are there many houses kept by females in your district? Very few, but there are some.
610. Do you consider that the provision of the Licensing Act requiring the closing of public-houses at 11 o'clock on week-days has had a beneficial effect? Yes.
611. Do you think that any advantage would be gained by extending the hours by (say) half an hour or more in particular localities, say, for example, in the vicinity of the theatres—It has been frequently stated to me that the theatre-goer cannot obtain a drink when he leaves the theatre at 11 o'clock—Do you think there is any ground for extending the hours in the neighbourhood of the theatres? I am not now well acquainted with theatres; I have not been in town after 11 o'clock at night for the last ten years.
612. Do you think that many workmen are tempted by the early hour of opening to go into the public-houses and take nips, and thereby to make themselves inclined to take more during the day? I think 6 o'clock a very reasonable hour.
613. Do you think the effect of the public-house being open is to attract the working-men? It is possible. I know that there are always two or three people hanging about the doors of some of the public-houses of a morning long before they open.

Inspector  
Waters.  
10 Mar., 1886.

614. *Mr. Withers.*] I suppose that is a convenient time for them to get in, as your men will be away changing their beats? It is to some extent. There are persons waiting about the doors of the public-houses at half-past 5 in the morning.

615. *President.*] Do you think it would in any way reduce the consumption of ardent spirits, and thus diminish intemperance, if houses which sold light fermented liquors were encouraged—I am now speaking of something like the English ale and beer houses—are you acquainted with them in London? Yes.

616. Do you think that class of houses should be encouraged here—houses limited to the sale of fermented liquors, and those of a limited strength? I think not. They would not be satisfied with the liquor sold at those houses. If there were no other houses, the establishment of houses of that class might have a good effect. As far as I can recollect of the beer-houses in England, it was considered that a very low class frequented them.

617. Then you do not think any good in the cause of temperance would be done by having a special kind of license? I do not think so.

618. Do you not think there would be a demand here for that kind of beer which is drunk largely by the Germans and Americans, but which does not intoxicate them? I am afraid they would not take to it here.

619. Do you not think it is because they cannot get it? They can get lager beer anywhere.

620. Do you attribute much of the drunkenness in your district to the bad quality of the liquor sold? I think the sale of very inferior liquor has something to do with it.

621. Do you know as a matter of fact whether much bad liquor goes into consumption? Yes, it must. In putting down the Sunday trade sometimes we get possession of small bottles of spirits, and we have very great difficulty in deciding whether it is gin, rum, brandy, or whisky.

622. You think then that a great deal of this stuff is consumed? Yes. I do not say adulterated, but very inferior spirits. Inspector Lenthall made a raid on a number of public-houses, and examined the beers and spirits.

623. Did the result show that there was much adulteration? No, I believe not.

624. Is there much drunkenness amongst the youth in your district? There is drunkenness amongst youths under twenty.

625. Is it increasing? No, I do not think it is increasing.

626. Do you think that the closing of public-houses on Sundays has been wholly advantageous—Has the system any disadvantages? No doubt it has been a check to some extent, but I am afraid it will not be a check much longer. The publicans seem to sell and do as they like on Sundays now.

627. Then, though it is prohibited by law, you think that the law is a dead letter practically? To a certain extent it is.

628. You say that 140 out of 173 openly disregard the law with regard to Sunday selling, so that the law may be said to be nearly a dead letter? Nearly a dead letter.

629. Do you know of any way in which the law could be made more effective? The English Act casts upon persons found in public-houses during prohibited hours the onus of proving that they were there for a lawful purpose—Do you think that would be a good amendment of the law to make here? When I was in England the inspector used to place in front of a house which was supposed to be doing a Sunday trade an officer with a memorandum book and pencil to take down the number of persons seen going in. That appeared to be sufficient for a conviction.

630. When were you in England? I left in 1854.

631. You say that the effect of the local option voting was to close some of the houses in your district? It did not close any, but it prevented any increase. One or two of the houses were closed when the Act first came into force, in consequence of their being unable to get the requisite accommodation.

632. Did it stop removals? Yes.

633. Do you think that good would result if the principle of local option were extended? I do not see very well how it could.

634. Of course there is only one way in which it could be extended, and that is by its application to renewals? I do not think it would work fairly.

635. What do you mean when you say it would not work fairly? It might do a deal of harm in some quarters. I do not believe in local option at all; I would rather have a properly constructed Bench that would feel an interest in the town, and see that everything was properly regulated, and grant or refuse licenses as they thought necessary. No one appears to take any interest in the local option vote. In Fitzroy Ward two or three more votes would have enabled the public-houses to be increased in that district.

636. You have several municipalities in your district—do you think there is the same apathy in all? There is one ward in Paddington in which for three years they have been in favour of an increase in the number of public-houses. I have had four applications for licenses, but the Magistrates refused them, but the local option vote was in favour of the granting of new licenses.

637. You consider that local option as now conducted is a failure? It will become that in time; we have had a second local option vote taken, and the people seem as lukewarm as ever on the subject.

638. Do you think that local option ought to be extended or abolished? Either the one or the other; it should be properly carried out or abolished.

639. Do you think the local option vote should be extended to others besides the ratepayers? No, I do not think so.

640. You would not give it to all voters? No.

641. You think it is sufficient if the ratepayers can vote? I think so, if it was only the interest of some one to see it properly carried out.

642. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you mean to force the voting? If there is a candidate in the field, he generally finds some way of bringing up the voters because he has an interest in it, but no one takes any interest in the local option vote.

643. *President.*] It is generally stated that the publican votes with the local optionist to keep up the monopoly? No doubt about that.

644. Then you have local optionists and the publican polling together? Yes; as a rule, however, the publicans do not believe in local option.

645. *Mr. Abigail.*] It is a personal vote given for personal interest? It is given merely to protect their own interest.

646. *President.*] Do you think that the punishment for drunkenness is sufficient? I do not think that the punishment will ever decrease it in any way.

Inspector  
Waters.

19 Mar., 1886.

647. Do you think the punishment insufficient, or are you of opinion that it is not a matter of punishment? I do not think it is a matter of punishment.
648. Then you do not think any punishment would act as a deterrent? I do not.
649. Have you had any experience of inebriate asylums? No, none whatever.
650. *Mr. Withers.*] Would it not deter these persons—not only habitual drunkards but also those who get drunk occasionally—if they were compelled to work for a week or two at some public works in the town? I believe that if anything would have a deterrent effect that would.
651. Is it not a fact that the families of men who are constantly being arrested for drunkenness are very much impoverished? No doubt of it.
652. I suppose that in many instances the penalties inflicted by the Court make things worse? They add to the distress of the families.
653. Do you find sly grog selling to any extent in connection with the oyster saloons? I have had about three of them up for it; these were places in the back slums. We have very respectable oyster saloons about Oxford-street; they are well conducted, and are fit for any gentleman to go into. I have had one conviction from Oxford-street; the man was there for about a fortnight only.
654. The Inspector-General told us that working-men's clubs have been established with a view to getting drink on Sundays: are there any such clubs in your division? There are two, but I believe several more are to be established.
655. It is known to you that they are established for that purpose? Yes.
656. Have you any trouble in connection with these institutions? No. There is one in connection with the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel; it is called the Bywong Club, I think, and it seems to be very well conducted.
657. Have you made any arrests in connection with it? I never heard any complaint about it.
658. Is it conducted on anything like the same principles as ordinary clubs in the city? I think so. I have not been there, and of course I cannot say, but I have not heard any complaint about it. There is another similar club at Coogee; I have not heard any complaint about it.
659. The clubs to which you refer are, I presume, the resort of persons in pretty fair circumstances? Yes; I understand that members have to be balloted for.
660. They can hardly be regarded as working-men's clubs? No.
661. Do you know of any of these working-men's clubs in the city, Woolloomooloo, Surry Hills, Paddington, or other populous places? I am not aware of the existence of any in my district.
662. Are there not a number of assignation houses at Surry Hills? Yes.
663. I suppose a lot of drink is consumed in these places? Yes; the convictions which I have had for sly grog selling have been nearly all in connection with houses of that description.
664. You do not think that there is any hardship in depriving the general public and persons who visit the theatres of the right to get drink after 11 o'clock? No.
665. They are young people only who would be likely to go into hotels after that hour? Yes, and then, as a rule, when they have already had too much.
666. You say that you have secured 393 convictions for evasion of the Sunday closing provision? Yes.
667. Are there not many publicans who have never been convicted? Of course. There have been as many as 350 transfers of licenses. Some of the houses are constantly changing hands. Some have changed hands ten times, others seven, eight, six, and down to once; some of them change hands every month or so.
668. There are a number of publicans who have never been summoned? Yes.
669. And you have no reason to expect that there will ever be occasion to summon them? There are a few who do not break the law at all—at any rate we have no reason to believe that they do; they have never concerned us since the Act came into force.
670. Do you often see "drunks" coming out of hotels on Sundays? Not often; sometimes we do. We have gone into houses and found drunken men in them, and on the landlord turning them out, they have been locked up. In these cases the publicans have been brought before the Court.
671. Under the old law, "drunks" used to hang about the public houses and become a nuisance to passers by? Yes.
672. Do you think that the young people in your district have become more intemperate in their habits? The number of those who drink is increasing—there is no doubt about that.
673. Do you think that the French law, under which a person who is twice convicted of drunkenness within a certain period, is deprived of his civil rights, would have any salutary effect here? It would have a great effect.
674. *Mr. Abigail.*] You spoke of a properly constituted Bench being an advantage if it were called into existence: can you describe what you mean by that? A Licensing Bench or Board.
675. Would you have one central body, or local bodies? I would have a central body for the Metropolitan District.
676. How would you have it constituted so as to make it efficient? It would have to be composed of men who would be independent of every one, but perhaps responsible to the Government.
677. Do not you think that the present Licensing Magistrates are independent men, and responsible to the Government? Quite right; but they have not the local interest or knowledge which I think they ought to have. We have to deal with one Magistrate to-day, and some one else the next day, and so on.
678. Would you favour a special class of police being charged with the duty of supervising the licensed houses throughout the country? I do not think that they would keep things down as they are now.
679. You think that there are no means which can be devised to improve matters? Not as the Act stands at present.
680. Can no means be devised by amended legislation to prevent 120 out of 173 publicans breaking the law continually without being brought up? They have been brought up, but still that does not stop the breaking of the law. I got 393 convictions, but they have not stopped it, nor are they likely to.
681. Do not you think that it might be stopped if we had different men to administer the Act in the Metropolitan District? No; I have no fault to find with the way in which the Act is administered, although we have found very great difficulty since the amending Act was passed.
682. In what way? Before the Act was amended not less than three Magistrates could deal with the cases, but under the amending Act one Magistrate can deal with them, and it stands to reason that one man will not take the responsibility that three sitting together would.
683. Has the amending Act been beneficial, or otherwise? Not beneficial.

Inspector  
Waters.  
19 Mar., 1886.

684. It has given greater facilities for the evasion of the law? Yes. Another great check—although we cannot blame the Magistrates—is the appeals which are made to the Quarter Sessions, where perhaps one half of the cases get upset.

685. You have stated that on one Sunday ninety-four persons were seen to enter, and eighty to leave, one hotel, and that although evidence to that effect was tendered to the Bench when the renewal of the license was applied for, it had no effect? None whatever.

686. You have been told by the President that, under the English law, if a man is found in a public-house during prohibited hours he is held to have broken the law, until he proves to the contrary—Do not you think that, if that provision had been in force here, you would have had a very fine haul in the particular case to which you have just referred? Yes; but you see here is the difficulty,—we saw them going in and coming out, but we did not see them inside.

687. If such a provision had been in force, would you not have been able to take possession of this house when you found that the people were inside? The whole ninety were not in the house at one time; they went in in twos and threes and sixes at a time; this was in 1884, when we were getting evidence to object to the renewal of licenses.

688. Did you state to the Bench that people were seen coming out of the house with bottles of liquor in their possession? No; not when we were objecting to the renewal of the licenses, because when persons were seen leaving with drink the parties were summoned at the time.

689. *President.*] Am I right in supposing this state of facts: the licensee of the house from which persons were seen leaving with bottles of liquor asked for a renewal of his license, and you objected to the granting of it on that ground? No; when we see persons coming out of a public-house with bottles we stop them and bring them back to the hotel; if the landlord shuts the door, we call him out and tell him what we have seen, and then we issue a summons.

690. What did you do when the application for the renewal was made? We tendered evidence as to persons going into the hotel, but not as to their having been seen coming out with bottles in their possession.

691. Could you not have tendered that evidence? In all cases where summonses were issued we could give that evidence; in some cases we had two convictions.

692. I understand that people who have broken the law to the extent of admitting as many as ninety persons to their houses on one Sunday have got their renewals? Yes.

693. You have attempted to prevent their getting the renewals, but the Magistrates have entirely disregarded your objections, because you did not have convictions? Just so.

694. Some of these were cases in which you could have given evidence of men having been seen coming out with bottles in their hands? Oh no, because if we saw that we should have summoned them at once—the publicans.

695. You would not wait until the applications for the renewals were being dealt with? No; we summon the publicans at once for breach of the law.

696. And people who have been guilty of this breach of the law still hold licenses? Yes.

697. You say that you would like to see the licensing authority differently constituted? I would.

698. Would you propose to give them unrestricted discretion? That is exactly what I would like to give them, so that they could grant indulgences, or whatever you like to call them. I would give them power to revoke licenses, and to allow hotels near places of amusement to be kept open half an hour or so after the usual time, if they thought proper to do so. I would give them almost unlimited power.

699. Would you give them such discretionary power as, after making inquiries of the police respecting an application for a renewal of a license, to refuse it without assigning any reason to the applicant for so doing? Things would not be done in that way. Of course he would get notice of the objections, and he would be summoned before the Court to answer certain charges.

700. The reason why I ask you the question is this: under the old law in Scotland—the law of 1828—the Magistrates had the power to refuse a license even though no conviction or offence had been proved against the publican—there was no limit whatever to their discretion? That would be going too far. Before the Act of 1862 was passed here the Magistrates had very large powers. The publicans had to appear before the Court every year. That was perhaps a hardship. Applications were dealt with in this way: the Chairman called out the name, and asked “Is there any objection?” “No.” “Granted.” Or, if it was stated that “he keeps a disorderly house, and drunken people are constantly about it,” the decision would be, “Refused for a month” or something of that sort. It was rather a summary way of doing things.

701. *Mr. Abigail.*] It is stated that there are some houses in your district which are kept by women? Yes—widows.

702. What is the general character of those houses? In some cases they are conducted as well as, if not better than, those which are kept by men.

703. Is that so generally? Not generally, but in some cases.

704. Are there many hotels which have billiard, music, and dancing licenses at the same time? Oh no; some have licenses for billiards.

705. None of them for dancing? No; unless they get permission from the Bench, and then it is for one night only, the object being stated—birthday parties, and such like.

706. Are there any dancing saloons in your district? There is one in Short-street, but I believe that it is to be closed from to-night. It was more a private than a public saloon, and was well conducted. There is one defect in the present Act. You may visit certain public-houses as often as you like on Sundays, and you will find dozens of people playing cards—three or four in one room, and five or six in another, and we cannot do anything to prevent it.

707. Cannot the publicans be prosecuted? At one time publicans were fined for allowing cards or dice to be played on the premises, but now it is held that they are not liable unless the play is for a stake, and we cannot prove that, as we never see a sixpence about.

708. Have orders been issued from the Inspector General's Office to the inspectors in the various suburbs not to be very stringent in administering the Act? The Inspector General issued an order when the Act first came into operation to the effect that it was to be administered with caution.

709. Do you know whether during the first year that the Act was in force it diminished drunkenness or convictions generally? I cannot say; the figures which I have relate to Sundays only. A couple of months

months of the year elapsed before the Act was properly in force. During that year—1882, there were 112 “drunks” arrested on Sundays; in 1883, 147; in 1884, 128; and last year, 182.

710. You have stated that in 1884, 113 publicans were proceeded against? Yes.

711. And in 1885, seventy-three only? Yes.

712. Does the difference arise from the fact that they have been keeping the law better? We could not detect them; it will decrease again—probably by half in another year.

713. And yet trading on Sundays will be carried on? It will be carried on as usual.

714. Are the police entirely powerless—are they not able to cope with the violation of the law? There is no way of doing it; no publican need be caught if he lays himself out to violate the law.

715. He will send out scouts? He need not do that even.

716. How will he evade the law? Suppose he allows half a dozen men to enter the house, he will satisfy himself as to who they are before he will serve them. As soon as they have taken one drink they can have another, and if they do not want it they must clear out, and then another batch can be admitted. If there happens to be a stranger who is not known to the party, or about whom the publican has any suspicions, he says to him “We do not serve liquor on Sundays.”

717. Then regular customers are supplied? Yes, and persons who are vouched for by them.

718. Do you know whether the people who get drink in this way are residents of the district in which the hotel is situated? It just depends: sometimes they stroll away perhaps for a mile and go to an hotel where they are known.

719. Or where they are vouched for? Yes.

720. The police cannot suggest any plan, I suppose, except these private police? They are in plain clothes. As a rule I have eight or ten of them out every Sunday.

721. And they are so well known that they cannot secure convictions? If a stranger managed to get into a house they would not serve him unless they were satisfied who he was—unless there was some one to vouch for him.

722. With your long experience in connection with this matter could you not suggest some plan—some new legislation—which would better enable the police to secure convictions, so as to force publicans to keep the law? The only plan I could suggest would be to carry out the 36th section. The plan would be, I think, to refuse a renewal of license to those who had been proved to have broken the law during the year.

723. Have not the Bench under the present law a wide power in that respect, if they chose to enforce it? Yes, there is no doubt about it.

724. You would prefer that they should listen to objections brought forward by the police? Yes, and I think they should take evidence, as the Minister for Justice for the time being suggested should be done.

725. Your experience goes to prove that they have not done that? They have not investigated one case. I have been in the witness-box, but they have not investigated one case thoroughly.

726. Only in cases where you have secured convictions? That is a matter for another Court altogether.

727. *President.*] Have you ever communicated this state of facts to the Minister of Justice, as to the declination of the Bench to accept evidence? After the first licensing day which was held in the Water Police Court, and then adjourned to the Central, Inspector Anderson and I drew up a report and signed it. That report reached the Minister of Justice.

728. *Mr. Abigail.*] You sent a united protest to the Inspector-General of Police as to the manner in which the Bench were dealing with cases? Yes; pointing out what we had done, and how we were treated.

729. What was the outcome of it? The Minister of Justice wrote a minute.

730. *Mr. Hyam.*] I understood you to say there was only one dancing saloon in the whole of your district? There are pavilions—at Watson's Bay and at Coogee, for instance.

731. But I allude to places where young people congregate night after night and dance until 1, 2, and 3 o'clock in the morning? I have none of those in my district.

732. Are you aware that such places exist in the city and suburbs? Oh yes; I had a bad one in Crown-street at one time, but it is done away with now.

733. These places I suppose are not only snares to the young, but those who attend them are liable to be led into habits of drunkenness? There is no doubt about it.

734. And in the interests of the Colony these places should be suppressed? Yes, or licensed. In fact the city is a long way behind the suburbs in this matter, because there they license these saloons, and can shut them up when they please. The Waverley pavilion, for instance, has not been opened since the celebrated Bondi row.

735. Do you think it is desirable that these places should be licensed at all? If they are to be countenanced.

736. But should they be allowed to exist? If they exist at all they should be licensed.

737. But is there any necessity for them? I can see no necessity for them—carried on in that way.

738. Do you think the present licensing system under the supervision of the Stipendiary Magistrates is any improvement upon the old system of unpaid Magistrates? I cannot see it. I think that very little improvement was required under the old Act.

739. I have had no opportunity of judging myself; but I desired to ask you and other police officers whether you think there is any improvement under the present system? When we have a Bench of five or six Stipendiary Magistrates no doubt there might be an improvement upon the old system; but nevertheless I would rather go back to it.

740. I do not refer to the system which came into force after 1881; I am alluding to the system in force at present? Quite so.

741. I suppose it has come under your notice that there are many persons found drunk in your district who are not apprehended? We do not apprehend any one for simply being drunk; they must be either unable to walk, or noisy, or something of that kind.

742. This Commission has to inquire into the drinking habits of the people, and we want to find out by what means they can be diminished. It has come under my observation that there are a great many persons in a state of intoxication or of semi-intoxication who are not arrested, summoned, or in any way brought to justice. Perhaps there is no necessity for it? No doubt there are persons in that position.

743. As to Sunday selling, I suppose it has also come under your observation that a great many publicans who break the law by Sunday selling have regular scouts posted at different corners of the streets—men who

Inspector  
Waters.  
19 Mar., 1886.

know

Inspector  
Waters.  
19 Mar., 1886.

know the police as well as the police know each other, and that these men are constantly kept for the purpose of telegraphing and letting the publicans or those inside know when the police are coming; for that reason I suppose you find great difficulty in procuring evidence against the publicans? In procuring anything like satisfactory evidence.

744. Can the police go into the drinking clubs? No; they are supposed to be conducted on the same principles as the Australian and other clubs.

745. Is it possible then that these so-called clubs might be formed and might carry on a sort of debauchery without the police having any knowledge of the fact? An attempt was made in one place to form a club; The entrance fee was one shilling and the parties signed their names, which made them members; but it broke down; it did not pay under those conditions; but I have no doubt that before long they will increase largely.

746. *Mr. Colls.*] You say that you have 173 hotels in your district; are they up to the legal standard of accommodation? Yes.

747. Suppose a family of four or five persons went to any one of these houses, could they get accommodation for the night? At very few of them. The new Licensing Act has had one effect, which perhaps was not intended. It has compelled the publican to have so many bed-rooms, and, having these spare rooms, he cannot afford to keep them empty, and strangers arriving by train or water do not go far to look for hotel accommodation. They therefore offer inducements to young men living in respectable private boarding-houses, paying one guinea or 25s. a week, and, rather than have their rooms unoccupied, take these men in at perhaps 18s. per week, which has had the effect of driving hundreds of young men to lodge in public houses who, under other circumstances, would not have thought of doing so.

748. These bed-rooms were supposed to contain so many cubic feet of air, intended for one person: have you not known of rooms with that quantity of air containing four or five beds? I could not say that. In the small houses the rooms are generally small, and there is not room for more than two beds in a room.

749. Have you many wine licenses in your district? A good many.

750. Have they been a trouble to you in any way? Some of them.

751. Have you obtained convictions against any of the holders of these licenses for sly grog selling? Against one of them. As a rule the wine licenses are held by respectable tradesmen—grocers, for example.

752. I have seen ale and brandy exhibited in grocers' shops? They have spirit licenses.

753. What quantity can they sell? Two gallons.

754. Nothing less? No.

755. Are not smaller quantities sold and charged for as vinegar? Yes, I believe so; only the Act is very defective upon that point—there is no punishment provided for a grocer if he likes to sell a bottle.

756. It has come under your notice that that has been done? Oh yes; as a rule, they run the risk of being refused a license.

757. You say you have known of private bars in your district? I do not think there is one now.

MONDAY, 22 MARCH, 1886.

Present:—

ALEX. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
J. M. TOOHEY, Esq., M.P.,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,

G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,  
J. DAVIES, Esq., O.M.G., J.P., M.P.,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,

S. H. HYAM, Esq., J.P., M.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Alexander Mackay, Inspector of Police, called in, sworn, and examined:—

Inspector  
Mackay.  
22 Mar., 1886.

758. *President.*] What is your division? It is towards the southern part of the city.

759. Will you give us an idea of its boundaries? The south side of Liverpool-street, from Riley-street to Darling Harbour, up Oxford-street, along the western side of Riley-street to Cleveland-street.

760. Then you connect with Inspector Waters? Yes, at Riley-street; then along Cleveland-street to the Newtown Road, taking in Victoria Park; then along Parramatta Road down to Glebe Point, taking in the whole of the Glebe.

761. How long have you been in charge of that division? I shall have been six years in charge of it on the 10th of June next.

762. You were in the service I presume long before that? Yes, I have been twenty-eight years in the service. I joined my division as a constable.

763. Have you been in Sydney chiefly? I have been the whole of the time in Sydney.

764. You are well acquainted then with the working of the old licensing law? Yes, I have had something to do with all the licensing laws ever since I came here.

765. Then you have officially been instrumental in framing the returns of drunkenness in your division for the Inspector-General? I was asked a question with regard to that matter—I was asked whether I knew any publicans in my division who would not sell a glass of liquor to a customer on Sunday, and my answer was that with the exception of two I did not know any who would not do so.

766. But with regard to the returns of drunkenness, do you furnish them to the Inspector-General for his annual report? Yes; I returned two out of 178 as the number of publicans who I believed would not serve customers on Sundays.

767. Is 178 the total number of public-houses in your division? Yes, at present; I had only 176 last week, but two new licenses have been granted since for houses which were closed, and which have now been re-opened.

768. Then your division contains 178 public-houses now? Yes.

769. I suppose you have not with you now the returns you furnished to the Inspector-General showing the number of arrests for drunkenness? Yes, I have them here.

770. Will you begin at 1881 if you please? I have a return of the number of drunkards brought in on Sunday.

771.

771. I want, if you please, the total number of arrests for drunkenness during the year 1881 in your division? I have not got it.
772. But you can give us a duplicate of the return which you furnished to the Inspector-General? Yes, decidedly.
773. That is what we want. Has there been an increase in the number of public-houses from 1881 to 1885? There has been a large decrease in my division.
774. Will you kindly tell us what it amounts to? In 1882, the year the present Act came into operation, I had 269 public-houses; since then I have lost seventy, owing to the Redfern District being separated from mine and being made into a separate district.
775. Has the decrease been owing to that only? No. Nine public-houses have been transferred to Mr. Waters; they are in Riley-street and Oxford-street.
776. In addition to the others? No, they were included in the 269.
777. But they are within your district, are they? Yes.
778. *Mr. Davies.*] Are they not now included in Mr. Waters' division? Yes, he has to look after them now. The exact number at present in my division is 178.
779. *President.*] Practically then the effect of the Licensing Act upon your division has been almost nil? Almost nil.
780. It has closed very few public-houses, if any? It has closed a number—there have been fourteen cancellations; some of those, however, were lapsed licenses. Seven of the houses in respect of which the licenses were cancelled have been re-opened, under the provisions of the 16th section of the amended Act, by which the landlord or agent may apply to the Licensing Bench for a new license.
781. What I want to get at is, the effect of the Act in your division with regard to early closing; but it appears that that is difficult to get at, owing to the fact that a number of houses have been withdrawn from your inspectorate, and for other reasons not connected with the operation of the licensing law. Can you tell me how many houses have been closed in your division by the operation of the Licensing Act alone? Since the withdrawal of the seventy-nine houses from my division I cannot tell you, because I have the figures for the whole division including the seventy-nine; but altogether there were fourteen licenses cancelled, and seven of the houses thereby closed have been re-opened.
782. That leaves seven closed? Yes.
783. Have there been any publicans who left the business because it would not pay? I have not heard of any.
784. Have there been none do you think? I do not think there have been any.
785. Then may we say in round numbers that the effect of the operation of the Licensing Act in your division has been to decrease the number of public-houses by seven? Yes, there have been seven cancellations. One or two of the licenses cancelled had lapsed. For instance there was one in Regent-street, near the railway bridge, which was closed in consequence of the land on which it stood being resumed by the Government for railway purposes.
786. That case has no connection with the Act? No.
787. *Mr. Colls.*] I suppose that some of the licenses were cancelled because the houses were not up to the requirements of the Act as regards accommodation? No; a large number out of the 269 houses in my division had to provide additional accommodation when the Act came into force. Some of the publicans rented an adjoining house into which they opened a door from the public-house, but many of them afterwards, I am sorry to say, let the adjoining house to a tenant, until the police found it out.
788. *President.*] What is the class of houses in your division? Very low indeed, excepting those in George-street, which are commodious houses; and although the licensees of these sell during prohibited hours, we do not say that the houses are badly conducted on that account. If I were asked the question, I should say that they are fairly conducted although they do that. Some are worse than others.
789. I suppose that many of them are low pot-houses? Yes, the lowest of the low.
790. I understood you to say that only two publicans in your district observed the law? Yes, and those two are doubtful.
791. As a matter of fact, then, a citizen who was inclined to break the law would have no difficulty with any publican in your division—he could obtain liquor in any public-house he liked? I think he could—that is my impression.
792. No doubt you try to enforce the law against those who break it? I do, and I think I have been tolerably successful. I can give you some statistics to show what I have been doing. In 1882, the year the Act came into force, there were sixty-six convictions for Sunday selling, and nine cases were dismissed. For selling during prohibited hours, that is before 6 o'clock in the morning and after 11 o'clock at night, there were sixteen convictions and no dismissals. For supplying liquor to drunken persons there were nine convictions and three dismissals. In 1883 there were forty-nine convictions for Sunday selling and two dismissals; for selling during prohibited hours, twelve convictions and four dismissals; for supplying liquor to drunken persons, one conviction and two dismissals. In 1884, for Sunday selling there were forty-seven convictions and five dismissals; for selling during prohibited hours there were eight convictions; for supplying liquor to drunken persons there were two convictions and one dismissal. For 1885 and up to the present date, or rather yesterday—
793. Have you not the figures for 1885 alone? No.
794. But in order to make a comparison we ought to have the figures for the twelve months of 1885. Were the figures for 1886 included in the Inspector General's report? No, he got none of these figures—he does not require any of them; what he wants are the criminal statistics of the Colony.
795. The Inspector General has told us that he made up the statistics relating to drunkenness from returns furnished to him by his officers. It is clearly to be seen from the figures you have given that, although the diminution in the number of convictions has been small, yet there has been a diminution from 1881 downwards; and if in the figures quoted for 1885 allowance is made for the three months of 1886, the number of convictions for Sunday selling will be brought down from fifty-six to less than forty-seven.
796. Is it a fact that the convictions for drunkenness have decreased in your division? Last year, strange to say, although there was a large increase in the convictions for drunkenness in the other divisions there was in my division a decrease of 343, that is for simple drunkenness; but there was an increase of 111 in the convictions for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, compared with those of the previous year.
797. Then, although the public-houses in your division are of a low class generally, the number of convictions for drunkenness has decreased rather than increased? Yes, in my division for 1885.

Inspector  
Mackay.  
22 Mar., 1886.



Inspector  
Mackay.  
22 Mar., 1886.

798. Do you think the disorderly conduct is to be accounted for by the character of the houses or by the character of the persons offending? I should say that it was owing to the character of the persons who were drunk and disorderly; it would depend on a man's temperament.

799. Will you kindly prepare your figures so as to show the convictions for 1885 up to the end of that year and let us have them? I will.

800. Speaking of Sunday selling, do you often find that you are foiled by the precautions taken by the publicans? Yes, we always have been.

801. What steps do you take against a man whom you know to be a breaker of the law? I am not so well up in that matter as some of the licensing inspectors, of whom there are three besides myself. They generally go out on Sunday—morning, noon, and night—in plain clothes, each accompanied by a constable who may not be well known to the publicans, and he mixes with the people who are going into a public-house, and having obtained admission in that way, he sees the drink supplied. That is the way in which a conviction is obtained; but it is very hard to obtain a conviction, because the publican brings eight or ten witnesses, who were in the bar at the time, and who swear that they are lodgers. The first word they say, when they are questioned, is that they are boarders or lodgers.

802. Nevertheless you do get convictions? Yes.

803. Then you think there is a large amount of perjury? Very much; I have never known so much perjury since I have been in the Colony as there has been since the passing of the Licensing Act.

804. Do you attribute any improvement in your division to the earlier closing of public-houses? Very much. I should like to see the houses closed at 10 or 10-30 p.m. The town is a great deal quieter than it used to be. It would be an improvement to the city if the houses were closed at 10 or 10-30 p.m.

805. Have you many places of entertainment, such as theatres and concert halls, in your division? No.

806. Are there any dancing saloons? There are a few; one was closed on Saturday night last. There was a very large one in Harris-street, Pyrmont, but the lease has run out and it has been closed.

807. What is the influence of these dancing saloons—is there much drink consumed in them? I do not know that drink is consumed in the dancing saloons; I dare say that during the intervals the dancers go out to the public-houses to drink. Girls and young lads get drunk, and they come out of the dancing saloons and fight in the streets. These houses cause a great deal of trouble.

808. Have you observed any increase in drunkenness among young men? Very much.

809. During what period—during the last six years? Longer than that; for the last ten years. Our young men are very much given to drink. When I first came to the Colony a native would scarce ever be seen drunk; the only liquor they cared for was gingerbeer and lemonade.

810. That is your impression as a man of common sense who uses his eyes? Simply that.

811. To what do you attribute the increase of drunkenness in that class? I think it is to be attributed to the too hurried amendment of the Licensing Act.

812. You mean the Act of 1882? The Act of 1882.

813. But do you think that would have the effect of increasing drunkenness amongst the juvenile portion of the population—you know it has only been three years in operation? Of course I do not say that it had this effect on the juveniles before 1882. I attribute the whole of the present state of the city to the too hurried amendment of the principal Act. The principal Act came into force in 1882, and when it had been in operation one year it was amended. If any one will look carefully through the two Acts, he will find that the whole of the amendments were intended to relax the provisions of the principal Act in favour of the drink-seller.

814. I do not agree with you—some of the amendments were intended to make the law more easily enforceable—was it not the case with regard to the packet licenses? I do not refer to packet licenses. But take the constitution of the Licensing Bench. Instead of having three Magistrates to sit and try offences under the Act, there is now only one. No matter how strong-minded a Magistrate may be, three are better than one, especially when there are four or five lawyers in favour of defending the publican.

815. Then you think the authority created by the amending Act not so good as that which was created by the original Act? That is what I mean. Under the principal Act a publican could not appeal if the fine was under £5, but now he may appeal no matter what the amount of the fine is. The effect of that has been that appeals have gone to the Quarter Sessions and they were upset. The same class of evidence was brought there by the publican, and the swearing was so strong that the Judges give the benefit of the doubt in favour of the weight of evidence. It is quite certain that the publican can bring twice as much evidence as the police can; a publican can generally bring seven or eight witnesses, where the police can bring only one or two.

816. I gather from what you say that it would be better to have a special authority to deal with publicans' offences than to have them dealt with by the Stipendiaries, who have so much work to do that they cannot give that attention to the business that a special authority would? I think so. I do not wish to say anything against the Licensing Magistrates. The whole of my dealings are with the Magistrates at the Central Police Court. Better men than some of them could not sit on the Bench; there could not be better Magistrates than Mr. Dillon, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Abbott, and Mr. Buchanan.

817. You have mentioned the permanent Magistrates; have you any objection to the deputies? Well, they have not had the experience of the other men. Mr. Dillon was a splendid Magistrate. I believe that if he had remained on the Bench, and the principal Act had been continued as it was, we should have suppressed a great deal of the work that is now going on, such as Sunday selling and other breaches of the law. He frightened them. He told the publicans one time that if they did not conduct their houses better he would refuse to renew their licenses.

818. When you are objecting to the renewal of licenses do you find any difficulty in getting the Magistrates to take notice of your objections? We tried that three or four years ago, and they took no notice of it, although I believe that if we had been assisted as we had expected it would have helped us a great deal.

819. When you have objected to renewals, have the Magistrates told you that they declined to accept any surmises of the police; in other words, that unless you had convictions to show they would not take your statement? Yes.

820. Have the Magistrates refused to go into evidence to enable you to prove your statements? Not with me. Last year I objected to five or six renewals, and they took the whole of my evidence.

821. They considered the case? Yes.

822. With what result? They granted the license after all the evidence was given. I had a very strong case against a woman who keeps a house at the Haymarket. She came out of Inspector Anderson's division into Campbell-street, opposite the Market-square. She was keeping her house so badly in the other division, that

that she was afraid that if she went anywhere else she would be unable to get a license. She therefore got a man to let her use his name, and the license was transferred from the original holder to this man, for the woman's benefit. Young prostitutes and larrikins are continually at the house. Last year I opposed the renewal of the license because of the way in which she conducts her house, but she got the better of me. I also summoned her, but she got the better of me on each occasion. When I opposed the renewal of the license I showed that it was held for her by a dummy, and I thought I had a strong case, but as soon as the evidence was given the license was granted. That was the strongest case I had.

Inspector  
Mackay.

22 Mar., 1886.

823. You say that the man gave her the use of his name? Yes; his name is over the door. We call that a "dummy." The woman swears that she is only a servant, and that the man is paying her so much a week. The man went and swore the same, but we believe different.

824. Had you any evidence against her of selling on Sundays? No; strange to say, there is no complaint against her on that score. She is not nearly so bad in that respect as some of the others. She keeps the house in the name of a dummy, who is never seen there. If we call and ask where is Mr. So-and-so, no matter how many times a day, we are always told that he has just gone out. The man was living seven streets away from the house. That is not the only case. There are several others, but they best us, I am sorry to say.

825. Your impression is that the Licensing Bench have a disinclination to refuse the renewal of licenses unless they have direct evidence of convictions? They must have direct evidence.

826. Do you think there is much Saturday drunkenness in consequence of the closing of the houses on Sundays—do you think that, in consequence of this, people take liquor to their houses on Saturdays and drink too much of it? I do not think so.

827. You do not think that it has had the effect of making the customer of the publican obtain his liquor in anticipation of Sunday? I do not think so.

828. Do many people go out of your district to other places to obtain liquor on the Sunday? No, I rather think they come from other districts to mine; I know that they come from Sussex-street and the Glebe.

829. Are you acquainted with the Licensing Acts of any other countries? Yes; I was in the police force in Scotland many years ago; I was there when the Forbes-McKenzie Act came into force.

830. Do you think the habits of the people here, as far as they have come under your notice, testify to a love of ardent liquor as against beer? I do not know.

831. Do you know what they drink? The majority drink beer—there is a large amount of beer consumed.

832. Yes, but we are inclined to think that a large amount of the drunkenness does not result from beer: do you think the drunkenness is to be attributed to the indulgence in spirituous rather than in fermented liquors? I do not know.

833. When people ask for a threepenny glass, is not that rum? They ask for rum, brandy, and other spirits.

834. You do think there is a large consumption of distilled liquor? No doubt of it.

835. Have you ever formed the opinion that people would be more temperate if they indulged less in spirituous liquors, and drank mild beers in preference—you know the German lager? Yes; I heard of it.

836. It is mild, and some people think harmless? Yes, so it is said.

837. Do you think it would be any advantage if any encouragement were given to houses selling liquor of that kind? No doubt if they do not keep from it altogether, it would be better if the people take a mild liquor. We have a very nice mild wine in the Colony, but the people do not take to it—they prefer strong drink.

838. What do you ascribe that to? They must have got a taste for it, and do not care for anything else.

839. Have you many colonial wine-shops in your division? Yes, about fifteen.

840. Are they much patronized? I think they are most patronized by families purchasing a bottle occasionally; there is very little drinking at the bar; there are only two shops in my division that sell wine by the glass.

841. Have you any suggestion to make as to the hours of closing—do you think any alteration should be made? I should most certainly recommend that the houses should continue to be closed on Sundays.

842. You would adhere to that? Decidedly so.

843. What do you say with regard to the hours on week-days? I think they are reasonably fair. If any alteration was to be made with regard to the hours of closing, I should propose that it should be 10.30.

844. You would? Yes.

845. It has been suggested that an extra half-hour should be allowed in the interests of the people who attend the theatres, so as they can get a glass when they leave; what is your opinion? My opinion is that when people go to the theatre they ought to purchase what they require before they go, and take it when they return.

846. *Mr. Davies.*] Have you a return showing the number of convictions for drunkenness on Sundays? No, I have not kept them separate. I can show the number of arrests; I have returns of the number of arrests from 6 o'clock on Sunday morning to 6 o'clock on Monday morning. For 1881, the year before the present Act came into force, the number was 311 for drunkenness, and 101 for being drunk and disorderly; in 1882, the year that the principal Act came into force, there were only ninety arrests for drunkenness, and thirty-two for being drunk and disorderly—that was the first year of the operation of the Act; in 1883, the year when the Act was amended and its provisions relaxed in favour of the publicans, 120 were brought in for drunkenness, and fifty-eight for being drunk and disorderly; in 1884, there were 103 for drunkenness, and thirty-nine for being drunk and disorderly; in 1885, there were eighty-four only for drunkenness, and thirty-eight for being drunk and disorderly.

847. I understood you to say that no more than two obeyed the law with regard to Sunday closing? As I have said, I only know two who, I think, would not sell a glass of liquor on Sunday, and they are doubtful. One is an eccentric old man, and he obeys the law more from eccentricity than anything else; he would not sell on Sunday to his own brother. The other is a very respectable man, whom I have known for twenty-five years, and I am told that he would not sell on Sundays. Some of the sub-inspectors who go out on Sundays know more about it than I do.

848. What is the general character and conduct of the houses in your district now, as compared with their general character and conduct under the old Act? Some of the houses in George-street, although a glass of liquor may be sold in them occasionally on Sundays, are fairly well conducted. 849.

- Inspector Mackay. 849. Has there been any marked improvement in the conduct of the houses in your district, under the new Act, as compared with the old one? No, I think they are worse.
- 22 Mar., 1886. 850. Worse than under the old Act? Yes, especially those in the back parts of the city, where they are away from police supervision.
851. Then you attribute it not to the law but to the want of police supervision? I would not say that exactly; we are doing all that we can to put a stop to it; my return shows what has been done. If there were 500 policemen out the publicans could beat us. Last week I met a very respectable ex-publican at the Glebe, who said to me, "I see there is a Commission sitting to inquire into the working of the Licensing Act." I said, "Yes." He said, "I could defy all the police in your division to catch me, that is if I chose. I should simply let in five or six of my known customers at a time, turn the key in the door, serve them and let them out, and what could you do?"
852. In what respect would you suggest that the present law should be amended in order to make it more effective for the prevention of Sunday selling? I believe in the law being made more restrictive—not in its being made more lax in favour of the hotel-keeper.
853. What would you suggest in the way of restriction? I think that a suitable Licensing Act if strictly administered would stop a great deal of drunkenness.
854. In what respect does the present Act fail? In the respect which I have just stated,—that the publicans get into the habit of watching the police. I do not know of anything which would make matters better, except we take the English law for it.
855. *President.*] Do you think that, in respect of making the Act more effective, the publicans will be more deterred from breaches of the Act if they think that their renewals will be jeopardized, than they would if the Act were made more stringent, so that convictions could be obtained against them more readily; in other words, which would be the better deterrent—the consciousness that they will lose their licenses, or that they would be fined, or perhaps imprisoned—which would you prefer? I would suggest both most decidedly. I am of opinion that convictions should follow the house as well as the publican.
856. *Mr. Davies.*] As under the old law? Under that the house was affected for three years only. In my division, several houses which were closed in that way have been re-opened. One in Albion-street, which has been closed for three years, was re-opened last week. If the convictions were to follow the house, there would be a great deterrent in this way. At present, when a publican has been twice convicted, he applies for a transfer and out he goes; he goes into another house, and commences there without a scratch against his name.
857. By that means he evades the intention of the law? Of course he does, but if the convictions against him remained with the house the next tenant would be more careful; he would say to himself "I must be very careful; there are already two convictions against the house, and if I am convicted once I shall lose my license."
858. Would it not be a great hardship to the owner of the property if the house were to be disqualified for all time as you suggest? I consider not, because, as I have suggested to many owners of public-houses with whom I have conversed on the subject, they could protect themselves to a certain extent by being more careful in drawing out the leases. If it were made a condition of the lease that it should be cancelled on the lessee being once convicted, I think that it would act as a great deterrent.
859. Coming back to Sunday closing, is there a very marked change in the way in which Sundays are kept now, as compared with the way in which they were kept under the old law? Very much; notwithstanding the large amount of drunkenness and larrikinism in the back-slums of the city, Sundays are better kept now than they were under the law of 1881—the order of the city is much better. I could not on any consideration advocate the re-opening of public-houses on Sundays.
860. Would you favour their being opened part of the day? Not a minute of the day; I believe in restriction. If you relax the provision it will be retrograde legislation, in my opinion. I am most decidedly in favour of absolute Sunday closing.
861. You speak from personal knowledge of the good results of the present law? From my personal knowledge, and my experience in the city and in the police force.
862. As the result of Sunday closing, you say that, notwithstanding the increase in the population, the arrests for drunkenness have been less under the new law than under the old law? Much less.
863. As to the closing at 11 p.m. on week-days, do you find any great improvement? A great improvement. When the hotels were open until 12 o'clock we could not get the streets quite free from people going home until 2 o'clock in the morning. Now they are turned out at 11 o'clock. I have no complaint to make against the publicans in this respect—they do very little business after 11 o'clock. On the whole, I think that the 11 o'clock closing provision answers very well.
864. You regard it as a great improvement on the old law? I do, indeed.
865. With regard to the opening of hotels at 6 in the morning, is that any advantage? Some of the publicans opened before 6, and I had them convicted. In Scotland hotels are not opened until 8 o'clock, but I do not advocate that here.
866. You think that 6 o'clock is a sufficiently early hour for hotels to be opened? I would not, by any means, open them earlier; I think that that is a very fair hour. We have no difficulty in this respect, except that some of the publicans open at an earlier hour—half-past 5 or so. They send out men to watch for the police. We see men going in and out before 6 o'clock.
867. What number of police, including officers, are there in your division? Eighty-three, all told; there are three sub-licensing inspectors, besides myself.
868. There are 178 licensed houses in your division? Yes.
869. During last year, as compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 300 in the arrests for drunkenness? Yes; strange to say, that occurred in my division, but in other divisions there were increases. There was an increase of 111 under the head "drunk and disorderly" last year, as compared with the previous year.
870. Have you paid any attention to the question of local option? I have given it very little thought. I am in favour of it, but I am afraid that you would not get the people to take as much interest in the matter as they do in general electioneering matters.
871. You are of opinion that if it were the law at present it would be almost inoperative? As far as I can judge, from conversations which I have had with citizens on the subject, I am afraid that they would think very little about it. Of course I exclude members of temperance bodies, who take a great interest in the question.

Inspector  
Mackay.

22 Mar., 1886.

872. You would rely more on restrictive legislation than on local option? Yes. Local option might have the effect of closing a great number of the low public-houses which we cannot get at in any other way.
873. Have you any records showing the number of deaths which are attributable to excessive drinking of intoxicating liquors? No.
874. You have no recollection of any particular number in your division? No. We glean such information sometimes at inquests, but I have kept no record of it.
875. In reply to the President, you stated that there is a large amount of drunkenness among the youth of the Colony? I am sorry to say that there is.
876. About what age? From sixteen to twenty, and twenty-two.
877. Both sexes? Yes. I may mention a case of a respectable shopkeeper in George-street, not forty yards from my station, who has a boy fourteen years of age. The lad is perhaps a little wild, but he helps his father in his trade. He has got into the habit of going to a public-house in Parramatta-street, where he gets drunk; his mother has found him there on several occasions, lying drunk on a sofa, and on another occasion she found him lying drunk in the parlour. The publican does not turn him out, but puts him away in one of the spare rooms until he gets sober. Of course he is unfit for his work on the following day. The father and the mother went to the publican last week to question him about the matter, and they found that the boy had run up a score of 15s. for drink. I have issued a summons against the publican, and the case will be heard next Friday. He will be charged with supplying liquor to a person under the limited age—sixteen years.
878. Considering that the youths of the country have taken to drinking as you state, do you think that the limit ought to be reduced? I do not know that there could be a better limit than sixteen years. Some lads are almost men at sixteen; they are tall and manly in appearance, while others at the same age are very diminutive and boyish in appearance. It would be hard for the publican to judge the age of the youths, because the Act says "apparently." One person may apparently look old, and another of the same age very young. I do not know that any improvement could be made as to the age.
879. You would not recommend a reduction to fourteen years? If you reduced the limit to fourteen years, that would allow the publicans to supply liquor to boys of sixteen. If any alteration were made it ought to be to eighteen years.
880. Have you had many complaints from parents and friends with reference to youths taking drink? I have had several publicans punished for the offence.
881. Were they young people to whom the liquor was supplied? Yes; parents are very dilatory in coming forward to give information. The whole case would rest on the youth, unless his parents came forward and stated that he had been drunk, and that he was supplied with the liquor at a particular public-house.
882. Are not some of the houses in your division very badly conducted? There are not worse in the world I believe.
883. They are mere drinking shanties? Yes, they exist for no other purpose.
884. You say that the Licensing Bench do not pay as much attention to cases now as they did during the first year when the Act was in operation? I have explained that one Magistrate deals with the case now, whereas during the first year they could not be dealt with by less than three Magistrates.
885. Then your complaint is against the amending Act? Yes, I think that the principal Act was amended too soon; it had been in operation a year only when it was amended. The Licensing Act which came into force in England in 1872 was not amended until 1874, and the amendments made were to restrict the provisions of the principal Act. Here the amendments made were to relax the provisions of the principal Act instead of restricting them. The Act was relaxed in favour of the publicans. I say that unhesitatingly.
886. Are there in your division any bars sub-let to gay females? There have been one or two, but I do not know that there are any now. There was one in Parramatta-street which was sub-let, but we could not prove it.
887. What was the general character of the house? It was and is badly conducted. The bar is still in existence, but I cannot prove that it is sub-let.
888. Is it the resort of prostitutes and people of low fame? I cannot say that it is the resort of prostitutes, but young men from eighteen to twenty-one years of age frequent it very much; whenever they are in the house they are to be found at this bar up-stairs.
889. Is there more than one female in the establishment? There are two or three girls, and a person always at the bar up-stairs. I am strongly opposed to there being more than one bar in connection with a public-house, and that bar ought to be down-stairs, so that the world may see what is being done.
890. Have you taken any steps with regard to the house to which you refer? We cannot—we must have a case before we take any steps; I wish that we could. We cannot prove that the bar is sub-let; we only surmise that it is so from the character of the women there, and of the young men who frequent this bar. It is a sixpenny bar; down-stairs the price of drinks is 3d.
891. Have you any suggestions to make with reference to future legislation, so as to make the law more effectual than it is at the present time? This far I would go: I would assimilate our law to that of England, which makes the publican accountable for persons found in his house. Then we could take action in such a case as that which I have described—where we see as many as half a dozen people going in and out of an hotel at one time. The section which there is in the old Act, making the publican liable to a penalty if people were seen going in and out of the house promiscuously, would be a great help towards stopping Sunday selling. Under that section I have secured many convictions myself. I have not gone near the houses, but from the opposite side of the street have seen people going in and out promiscuously and have then taken out summonses. The offence was one which the publicans could not deny having committed, and I think that if the provision were in force now it would make the publicans more careful.
892. Under the old Act the hotels were open from 1 till 3 o'clock on Sundays? Yes.
893. Would you advocate going back to that system? By no means. I approve of restrictive legislation entirely; once the public-houses are shut, I say keep them shut.
894. You have stated that there is a large amount of perjury in connection with cases under the Licensing Act? I never know of so much perjury being committed during the fourteen years that I have been at the Court. There is more perjury committed in connection with the Licensing Act, I think, than there is in connection with any other Act in the Statute Book.
895. And the opening of the public-houses on Sundays would not get rid of that? Oh dear no. If you allowed

- Inspector Mackay. allowed the houses to be opened at any time during the day the publicans would get their rooms filled with people during that time, and when the hour for closing arrived they would shut the doors, and the people would be kept inside drinking for any length of time.
- 22 Mar., 1886. 896. You say that there was a larger amount of immorality and drunkenness in connection with Sunday trading under the old law than there is under the new one? Yes.
897. *Mr. Colls.*] Has there been a large increase of population in your division during the last two years? It has largely increased; we know that by the Electoral Roll which we have to make up.
898. Are the hotels in your division up to the standard in accommodation—that is, number of rooms and air space? Every one of them. We see to that every quarter when we inspect them.
899. Suppose that a party of three or four persons from the country wished to get a night's lodging at an hotel, at how many of the hotels in your division could they be accommodated? My station being near the railway station I come in contact with a large number of people from the country, perhaps more so than any other officer. I am constantly being asked by people where they can get a bed, what public-house I would recommend, and that sort of thing. Strange to say, although I direct them to what I regard as respectable public-houses, they cannot get accommodation. The usual statement of the publican is, "We are full." They do not care about taking in lodgers for one night; if they have lodgers at all, they are weekly boarders.
900. Could the publicans give the accommodation if they chose to do so? I think so.
901. Many of them? Yes; the largest number would be in George-street. There are Wood's Hotel at the Haymarket and Smith's Hotel in Regent-street where accommodation may be had. I do not think that any respectable person would be refused accommodation at Wood's Hotel if it were available. Of course they must be very cautious as to who they take in, otherwise they might have robberies in their houses every night.
902. How many houses do you think there are in your division which could not give the accommodation? All of them with the exception of ten; there may be ten out of the 178. The rooms are in the houses, but the publicans do not care about taking in lodgers.
903. Do not some of them take weekly boarders at a low rate, so that the men may spend the balance of their wages in drink? I fancy they do.
904. Have you been troubled much with sly grog selling in your division? Not much.
905. Have you had any cases? I have had two or three persons fined during the last two years. I had the keeper of an oyster saloon fined £30, and also a woman who keeps a gay house.
906. I am given to understand that there is a great deal of drink sold and consumed in these gay houses? Yes, and at high prices; 5s. for a bottle of beer, and 10s. for a bottle of brandy.
907. I suppose it is difficult to get cases against these people? It is very difficult. There is not so much difficulty in getting cases as in proving them, for the reason that we can get no one to come forward and admit having been in such houses.
908. Do not you think that imprisonment without the option of a fine would check sly grog selling? The fine is very heavy—£30. I am afraid that you would not get the Legislature to pass a law providing for imprisonment without the option of a fine.
909. Are there many places in your division where inducements are held out to young people to spend money—skittle alleys, dancing saloons, and the like? There are very few dancing saloons now; we have been trying to put them down, but the people surrounding them do not complain very often, otherwise we should be more successful. They are afraid that if they make complaints the frequenters of the saloons will damage their property. Not long ago I closed one which used to exist at the corner of Abercrombie and Cleveland Streets. After the *habitués* of the place came out of it at night they indulged in frightful cursing and swearing, and kicking up a riot in the street, and I got some of the neighbours to complain, whereupon I summoned the keeper and he was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions. On his promising to close the place he was let off; it only cost him his defence at the Police Court.
910. Is it your duty to take samples of spirits? No; of course I could do so, but the duty is performed by Mr. Lenthall, who is chief inspector under the Licensing Act.
911. I suppose you sometimes get complaints about the quality of liquors sold? We sometimes hear of men being drugged.
912. Are there many stores in your division where they sell two gallons of liquor? There are some spirit merchants, but I have no trouble with them. I do not think that any one of these sells less than the stipulated quantity. I have confidence in them that they would not sell less than the quantity allowed.
913. You think that the number of young people from sixteen to twenty who take intoxicating liquor is increasing in your division? Yes.
914. As fast as the population is? Yes; I am sorry to see that the young people are getting so fond of drink.
915. How many of the so-called private bars are there in your division? There are two houses which have them; I consider that both houses are very badly conducted.
916. Where are these bars situated? Up-stairs, and in one case it is a back room.
917. I suppose you are aware that in some of the hotels where these private bars exist there are plates with "Miss So-and-so, lessee," written upon them? There may be such places in my division, but I do not know of them.
918. *Mr. Roseby.*] I understood you to say that of all the public-houses in your division you did not think there were more than ten who supplied accommodation to casual visitors to the city? They could do so if they liked, and I am surprised to find that they do not. I believe there are about nine or ten houses which would give such accommodation if the person asking for it were respectable. The houses in those cases are large; they might have eight or nine rooms independently of the number required by the Act; they thus have greater facilities for supplying the accommodation. The other small houses have simply the rooms required by the Act, and a bed-room for the landlord.
919. Did you not hint just now that you thought the accommodation provision was largely evaded by the landlord's sub-letting a portion of his licensed premises? That is so in small houses. When the Act came into force there were not the requisite number of rooms in these houses. They required to have two sitting-rooms and four bed-rooms, for the accommodation of the public, independently of the landlord's sleeping and sitting-rooms. They would require at the least five bed-rooms. But in many cases the landlord would require three or four bed-rooms for his own use, independently of the four for the use of the public. In cases

cases where a dwelling-house was next to one of these hotels, they found that the quickest way was to lease it and open up a door from the hotel, making it appear a portion of the public-house. We found in the course of the first year that the door opened up in this manner was afterwards bricked in, and the dwelling let to a tenant. That being so, you will see that the houses would not have the required accommodation for lodgers. I have a man summoned now—I expect that the case will be heard in a fortnight—for doing this very thing at the Glebe.

Inspector  
Mackay.  
22 Mar., 1886.

920. You spoke of a number of low pot-houses; would no complaint of the police against such houses be entertained by the Licensing Magistrates, with a view to their being closed? Of course we bring forward no complaint; except with regard to renewals since the present Act came into force the Magistrates have taken no notice of these complaints. Of course if a man has been three times convicted we can deal with him independently of his renewal.

921. But that form of conviction is evaded by the licensee transferring his interest to another house after his second conviction? Yes.

922. You say that there are a number of houses which are the resort of larrikins and prostitutes, and young persons who drink, and that nevertheless there is no provision under the present Act by which you can deal with them? Not to close them.

923. You would recommend that in any new legislation the police should have the power to indict a house for being of that character? If you could get the Magistrates to support that view; but the Magistrates will not close a house upon an assumption. We can only speak of the characters we see going into the houses, and of their low conduct in and out of them. I do not know that a Magistrate would be inclined to shut up a house because it is frequented by these characters—at least they do not do it.

924. I understood you to say that there were only one or two houses in your division which would not supply drink on Sunday? That is my opinion.

925. What course would you suggest should be adopted to bring these flagrant violators of the law to justice—the quantity of convictions you have been able to secure is insignificant in comparison with the number of violations of the law? I can show a large number of convictions.

926. You say that there have been fifty in the course of a year; but if there are 178 houses in your division, almost every one of which sells liquor on Sunday, you must see that in the course of twelve months there must be a very large number of violations of the law? You can account for that by the way in which they evade the police.

927. What means would you suggest should be adopted for the punishment of these flagrant violators of the law? I would make them responsible for the persons seen going into their houses.

928. Would you make the fact of persons being seen going in and out of a house sufficient proof that the law was being violated? That a man was keeping his house open for the purpose of selling liquor. That is so in England. I have been speaking to one of my men who is recently out from home; he had a good deal to do with the working of the Licensing Act, and he tells me that they can apprehend a man found upon the publicans' premises if he refuses to give his name and address. There they punish both the publican and the persons found in his house. That we cannot do here unless we find a man drinking, but even then they give a wrong name and address, and the summons cannot be served.

929. As to your statement relative to the increase of drunkenness among the young during the last eight or ten years, do you think that the employment of gay girls at bars is accountable for any of that increase? I do not think so. In my division very few bar girls are employed.

930. From your extensive experience, do you think that young women should be employed in serving liquor? I think young women might be better employed than at the bar of a public-house; I would rather see a man there than a young girl.

931. Then you think that young girls should not be employed to sell liquor at the bars? I would rather see the bars in charge of men.

932. Or the wives of the licensees? Or the wives of the licensees.

933. Dancing rooms are not allowed in connection with public-houses? No.

934. I suppose they are sometimes established in the neighbourhood of public-houses? They get very near a public-house if they can.

935. Are there any in your division now? None now. There was one opened for the last time in Harris-street, Ultimo, last Saturday night. The lessee and the owner of the premises requested me to send two constables. He was afraid that the people would break in if the house were closed against them, and that they might destroy the property; but he reconsidered the matter, and allowed them in for the last time. Strange to say, few complaints are made by the neighbours, although the people frequently come out of the room and quarrel. The police make a great many arrests at the door. You see the persons who complained would have to go to the Police Court, and perhaps to the Sessions. That would mean a considerable loss of time and business. Men do not care for that over a dancing-room affair; most of them regard it as a frivolous matter.

936. Many houses, in your opinion, are carried on by dummies—that is, by persons who are not the *bond fide* proprietors? With the exception of the case at the Haymarket, which I mentioned in reply to the President, I do not know of any. I expect, however, that an application for a transfer will be granted on Tuesday next, and the house will then be in the hands of an apparently respectable man from Fiji. The woman of course may get another house, and place Dick, Jim, or Harry, in charge.

937. Do you know whether the wine and spirit merchants hold bills of sale over some houses, and whether the men who conduct them are simply their agents? I do not know that; it has been said that it is so, and I believe it to be the case, but I am not in a position to prove it. It was largely done before the Act came into force, but since then that sort of thing has been kept from us more than before.

938. *Mr. Hyam.*] You have been many years at the Central Police Office? Yes.

939. You are aware that a great number of the persons who are apprehended for drunkenness are old offenders? Yes.

940. And are brought up week after week, month after month? That is so.

941. Do you think that state of things exists now? Not so much as formerly; these people are dying out. If you were in my station on Saturday night you would be surprised to see the number of young persons who are brought in, and charged with riotous behaviour and drunkenness—young girls and young men.

942. I know that when I sat upon the Bench we saw old offenders week after week? Oh yes; Betty McCluskie would be up more than thirty times in a year.

- Inspector Mackay.  
22 Mar., 1886.
943. You are opposed to the opening of houses on Sunday? Yes.
944. Do you think they should be opened at no time on Sunday? I think it would be retrograde legislation. The houses are closed now, and I think it would be decidedly a step in the wrong direction to re-open them.
945. Do you think the present law is an improvement upon the old law, which was administered previous to 1881, when I sat upon the Bench? I am glad you asked me that question, because since the Act came into force I have said to some of my men and to others that I considered it cumbersome. I was of opinion that a few amendments of the old Act would suit the requirements of the Colony. I think, for instance, that we might have been given power under the old Act to stop the Sunday drinking. The closing of the houses on Sunday and at 11 o'clock at night are good provisions of the new Act, but I think that the other provisions of the old Act, as to transfer and other matters, were working very well. The Act might have been amended in three or four particulars. I consider, however, that the present Act is cumbersome in comparison with the old one. There are some grand provisions in the new Act, but they are all evaded. There were no such evasions under the old Act, and I think that a few amendments would have sufficed.
946. You think it desirable, in the interests of the Colony, not of the city alone, that we should have an Act similar to that in existence in England? I am not thoroughly conversant with that Act, but I approve of its provisions with regard to Sunday selling.
947. That is to say, that the onus of proof should rest with the publican and with the persons found in his house, and not with the police? Yes. If we do not adopt some provision of that kind, things will continue as they are at present.
948. You may remember that in years gone by a great many prostitutes used to frequent certain public-houses in the city? A great number.
949. Does that state of things exist now? Yes.
950. To as great an extent? Yes. I am inclined to think that there are more now than under the old Act. At the time you are speaking of most of the women were what are called "old stagers"—imported prostitutes—that is, imported from the other Colonies and from England. Now, I am sorry to say, it is the young native girls who are mostly to be found there.
951. And there is a good deal of prostitution among them? A wonderful amount.
952. Do you think that the present Act deals as effectively as the old Act with cases in which prostitutes are found in public-houses? If I remember rightly, the word "knowingly" was inserted in the amended Act; that is to say, the publican cannot be prosecuted unless the women are in the house to his knowledge. The same with regard to dice—you would have to prove that the publican was present when the dice were being thrown.
953. You think, then, that the present Act should be amended? It should be amended and made more restrictive, or it should be repealed and a new measure should be introduced.
954. You are aware that a great many persons who are seen under the influence of liquor are not apprehended? A great many are never locked up. I tell my men not to interfere with an intoxicated person if he is going home quietly and if he is not disturbing any person. I do not approve of taking him to the lock-up under those circumstances. What is the use of it?
955. I asked the question with a view to showing that there is a great deal more drinking going on than the drink records show? Yes, that is so, although the matter you refer to does not come under our cognizance.
956. But you have noticed what I refer to? Oh yes; it is an every-day occurrence; a lot of people get home drunk without coming under our notice, and very rightly so too.
957. *Mr. Colls.*] Have you any of these drinking clubs in your division? I have a club which they call the "Buffaloes"; it meets at a public-house.
958. That is not the kind of club to which I refer—I mean the common drinking clubs, where a man, by giving his name or a card, can go in and get what drink he pleases on Sunday or at any other time—You have none of those? No.

FRIDAY, 26 MARCH, 1886.

Present:—

ALEX. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	R. FOWLER, Esq., J.P.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,	G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,	J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,	N. MELVILLE, Esq., M.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Atwill, Sub-Inspector of Police, called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Sub-Inspector Atwill.  
26 Mar., 1886.
959. *President.*] What are the boundaries of your division? They extend from Macquarie-street, along Hunter-street, to the waters' edge, taking in Balmain, and to Barranjoey, including Manly Beach. My division extends as far as the Hawkesbury.
960. Then from the boundaries of Inspector Anderson's division, that portion of the city which is bounded by Port Jackson, as well as Balmain and the country as far as the Hawkesbury, makes up your division? Yes.
961. Then, as a matter of fact, you have most of the shipping? I have a large portion of the shipping.
962. How long have you been in charge of that division? Since 1882.
963. That is to say, since the new Licensing Act came into operation? I was here before that.
964. Do you furnish to the Inspector-General the materials on which part of his annual report is based—I mean the apprehensions for drunkenness in your division? I do.
965. I should like to know what the number of apprehensions for drunkenness was during the years 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885? I have made out a list. During the year 1881 (the year before the present Act came into force) I had 1,454 apprehensions for drunkenness in my division—that is, for simple drunkenness—and 627 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. In 1882 there were 1,562 apprehensions for simple drunkenness, and 436 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. In 1883 there were 2,386 apprehensions for simple drunkenness, and 505 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. In 1884 there were 2,620 apprehensions for simple drunkenness, and 460 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. In 1885 there were 3,237 apprehensions for simple drunkenness, and 491 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The apprehensions

apprehensions for Sunday drunkenness—that is, between 6 o'clock in the morning and 12 o'clock at night—not including what we call Saturday night drunkenness—were, in 1881, 268; in 1882, 139; in 1883, 179; in 1884, 196; in 1885, 245, or within 22 of the number in 1881, before the Act came into force.

Sub-Inspector  
Atwill.  
26 Mar., 1886.

966. You do not know the population in your division? No.

967. So far, then, as the returns are a guide, you are under the impression, I presume, that drunkenness in your division is on the increase? Yes, largely on the increase.

968. Both simple drunkenness, and drunkenness and disorderly conduct? Yes, and the figures I have given do not nearly represent the actual amount of drunkenness. There are many people who go about in a state of drunkenness, but whom the police cannot swear to be drunk.

969. In other words, the returns do not show the amount of intemperance? No, nor one-half. A great many more people get drunk than are arrested.

970. Are the apprehensions for drunkenness and for drunkenness and disorderliness confined to any particular class—are they principally confined to the sailor class? No; our native youths between the ages of sixteen and twenty are becoming greatly addicted to drunkenness; gambling also is predominant among them. A great cause of this is the up-stair bar in licensed houses; they are the ruin of the youths of this city. Many of them are the sons of men in good positions in society, and they come down from these up-stair bars after drinking there, not completely drunk, but in such a condition as just to be able to take each other's arm and make their way home without affording any cause for police interference.

971. I suppose you will not be surprised to hear that the returns from your division are more startling than those from the other divisions? You must remember that there is a large amount of shipping in my divisions. Sometimes when a large ship comes into port with a crew of 200 or 300 men, as many as 100 of them will get drunk in one night.

972. Do women and young people figure largely in your returns? The drunkenness is chiefly among the labouring class and the sailors.

973. How about women? There are not so many women apprehended in my division for drunkenness as in the other divisions, particularly the division of Mr. Waters, which includes Woolloomooloo.

974. And young men of the ages you mentioned, between sixteen and twenty? There is a large number of young men arrested for drunkenness.

975. Now, with regard to the up-stair bars, you trace to them a great deal of the drunkenness among young men? Yes, a great deal.

976. Will you give us a short account of your experience with regard to them? Well, a lady takes one of these bars, and agrees to pay the landlord a certain sum, say £6 a week, and the landlord makes an agreement with her by which he has to pay her £1 per week, so as to make it appear that she is a servant or employée of his, though she is in reality the proprietress of the bar. I had a case in connection with the "Golden Age" some time ago. The landlord wanted to raise the rent on a lady who had an up-stair bar, and she said to him—"I am not able to pay you more than £3 10s. a week, and keep the place respectable." The landlord said—"I don't care about the respectability; you give me £5 a week, and I don't care what you do." I said to her—"What did he mean?" "Well," she said, "I meant that I could not keep the bar respectable if I paid him more rent, but I would have to put up with anything in that way and get more girls into the bar. The landlord said that he did not care. I asked if that was the prevailing impression among landlords who let up-stair bars, and she had not the slightest hesitation in admitting that the customers were cajoled by the women in the back rooms. She did not say what was done, but those bars are the great evil in connection with public-houses at the present time.

977. Have you any objection to give the name of the person you mention? I have an objection. The woman was prosecuted by me, and fined £30 for selling liquor without a license in an up-stair bar. The publican was fined £5. The same bar is still carried on, but another licensee is in possession of the house.

978. Are there many of these up-stair bars in your division? There are a few on Church Hill, but the most of them are in the body of the town.

979. Could you approximate to the number—have you twenty? No, not nearly that number. There are some hotels which have two or three bars. I think there are three bars in a house on Church Hill. In the "Golden Age" there is an upper bar. When I speak of an upper bar, I mean a bar up-stairs.

980. They are sometimes subtle to a woman? Yes, always.

981. Who is colourably an employée of the landlord? Only colourably; she is sole proprietress.

982. Does your experience concur with the statement made to you by the lady whose name you have not mentioned, that these upper bars are of the class indicated, viz., places of resort for dissolute characters? I believe that the constituents of the upper bars are what we call our respectable young men.

983. They meet persons there, so in that respect they become places of assignation? A woman was punished not long ago, or rather she was refused a license. Some girl swore that she managed bars in three or four places about York and King Streets, and a house in Myrtle-street, and that after the bar was shut the young men went and spent the Sabbath-day with her and some other women.

984. To what class do they belong? To the better classes—young men whom you do not see drinking long glasses of beer in the bar down-stairs.

985. Are there any dancing saloons in your district? There is one little place in Balmain, but it is not of any great importance.

986. No more? No.

987. Has there been any decrease in the number of licensed houses in your district lately? Some four houses were shut up; the number has been made up again, by the new houses that have been opened, to about the same number that there were in 1881.

988. What has been the general effect of the local option vote in your district? The people as a whole have not paid much attention to it.

989. Have they been for or against it? They have been nearly all against an increase of houses.

990. Whilst we are on this subject, tell us your opinion of local option? I think local option does good. It prevents my district and others from being inundated with public-houses, which we do not want. It prevents men from transferring their licenses from places in which they do not want to remain, to other parts where they think they could carry on a more profitable business. I think it has done good.

991. As far as its being an indication of the opinion of the ratepayers is concerned, do you think it has been effective? They have not given so much attention to it as it was expected they would.



- Sub-Inspector Atwill.  
26 Mar., 1886.
992. There is a great deal of apathy on the subject: have you any ideas of your own as to the extension of the principle? I think that the local option we have is the thing that is wanted. I think, however, that no people should have a right to say that we should not have this or that.
993. On principle you are against it? I am against full local option.
994. Whether with or without the compensatory principle? I do not know about that. I am not quite educated as to what compensation might mean. I think full local option savours of what people might call tyranny.
995. Your attention may have been called to a peculiar effect which local option has had, viz., that it causes the publican and the local optionist to vote in the same way? I know one thing that the present local option system has done, and I do not know whether in this respect it has done good; it has raised the value of public-houses to an enormous extent. I remember that a house, which before 1881 could be got into for £300 or £350, now costs about £2,000; I think it has been very greatly in favour of the owners of public-houses. Men have to give large bonuses to get into the houses, and large bonuses to get out. I think it has had a bad effect in that way; it has raised the value of the houses too much.
996. Will you point out how you think that it is pernicious? Suppose I am a poor man who has by economy managed to put together £250, and I determine to take a public-house; I go to a broker, and I find that in a 3rd class street there is a 3rd class public-house, which can be purchased for £650; I have only £250, but the broker, or the wine and spirit merchant, or the brewer, accepts me with that amount. I am a man lifted out of the ranks of the working-classes; I enter the public-house; as soon as I open my door there is a debt of £450 over me. I pay my landlord on Monday morning, and I meet the bills of the brewer and of the spirit merchant at the end of the month; I am a stranger in a 3rd class street, having a strong competition to contend with; I find myself heavily handicapped, and in six months I am forced into the market poorer than I started by £200. I am forced into the market, so that those who have trusted me with their money may realize. I think that local option has raised the value of low public-houses, so that poor men who might embark in the business and make a living at it are not able to touch it.
997. That might be a subject of regret of itself, and it might not be wholly a matter of regret. Do you think that the enhanced value of the houses induces the publicans to break the law? I do, and I will tell you why. It was only last week that I was sent for by a widow in this town, whose son is a drinking man; she sent for me to see what I could do. I said—"I can do nothing, why do you give him any money?" She keeps a small shop, and she said—"I cannot keep it from him; he takes a tin of jam or a few eggs and goes to the public-house and gives them to the publican, and he takes them." I do not think a publican would do that if he was in a position to carry on business in a respectable way. I said to the woman—"You do not think the publican would take these things and give him drink for them?" and she said—"Yes, he does," and she mentioned the name of the publican. I think that if a publican was not handicapped by a big rent and other things which I have spoken of he would not do such things. He must have some means of paying his way. I think that the landlords of the small houses, being handicapped with debt, resort to stratagems and break the law in a way they would not if they were in a better position.
998. If you carry the restrictive process a little further, and increase the monopoly, the very evil you speak of must be enhanced; that is to say, if the tendency of the local option system is to restrict the number of public-houses and to raise the value inordinately, any further progress in that direction would have a proportionate effect in bringing about a proportionately large injury? Yes; but we might have a proportionately large number of men of means, who would lift the trade above its present position and make it respectable. Most of the men who take public-houses in my district are men who have worked at the gasworks or at some other works for years—men who are not business men, and who are not fit for business. When they get the house, they depend principally on their own class for support. These men, perhaps, would not be publicans if things were carried to the extent you speak of.
999. You are speaking of a house worth £600? Any house is worth that.
1000. If a house was worth £2,000, one of these men could not get it? No. No doubt these men trust men of their own class when they have not got any money, and do many things which would not be done if the house was taken by a man of means in the first instance.
1001. What experience have you had of the breaking of the law on Sundays in your district? We have some men who never break the law—we have never seen the public going in and out of their doors on Sundays.
1002. How many of these publicans are there in your division? About fourteen altogether.
1003. How many of the publicans in your district are law-abiding, and how many of them break the law? I do not know how many are strictly law-abiding, but there are about fifteen houses that we have never had any trouble with.
1004. Have you prosecuted any publicans for Sunday selling? Yes, a good many.
1005. What convictions have you obtained? A fair number of convictions, and a fair share of dismissals.
1006. Dismissals from the causes stated by the other inspectors I suppose—the precautions of the publicans? From the preponderance of evidence. I have seen officers who I have never known to tell me a lie contradicted in the witness-box. The public have gone up and sworn directly against their evidence. I had a very low public-house in my division, and not one of my officers could catch him. One evening I dressed myself in black, to go to church, and I did not look much like a policeman. The publican used to stand in the street, in his shirt-sleeves, and invite people in; but I managed to pass him and got into the house. When I entered, his wife was filling a long glass of ale for a man. I said—"You will not deny when you go to Court that this gentleman was seen drinking a glass of beer?" I tasted the remainder in the glass after the man had drunk the beer, and I said—"You will not deny when you go to the Court that I tasted this beer?" The publican was summoned, and they actually swore that what that man was served with was tonic water.
1007. I presume that the police in no case can have any possible object in laying an information unless on good grounds? Not the slightest, nor any feeling about the case being dismissed, further than this: that an officer, knowing that he has good and truthful men, feels it rather acutely that those men should be sworn to be perjurers in the presence of the general public. It is of no interest to us what is done with a case, be it dismissed, withdrawn, or otherwise dealt with, so long as we feel that we have done our duty; but as a fact we bring very few cases before the Licensing Bench now. There is a section of the principal Act which has had a serious effect; I thought at the time that the Bill was before Parliament

Parliament it would act as it has done. I refer to the provision for punishing persons found drinking in public-houses on Sundays. The effect of it is this: Jack Smith says to Tom Brown—"I have had my drink; I will stop outside and watch for the 'traps'—you go in and 'get yours.'" Thus the publicans who evade the law have enlisted in their favour the whole of the drinking public as scouts against the police. If this provision were not in the Act, these people would not care about the publicans or the police. In front of the hotels where the law is not observed you will see people walking up and down; in fact we have known a publican to send out his scouts to the station, to see in which way the plain-clothes men have gone. We are watched by every one looking for drink, as well as the publicans and their servants. Speaking for myself, I say that Sunday is the most miserable day I have; I would rather do the other six days' duty. We see hundreds of men passing out of public-houses; we know that the law is broken—we see a lot of half-drunken men in the streets—and we cannot make a move.

Sub-Inspector  
Atwill.  
26 Mar., 1886.

1008. Are we to understand that you express the opinion that only the person who serves the drink should be punished, and not the person who partakes of it? Yes. I lost a case before the Judge the other day. A gentleman came to me and said that some one was being murdered at Hanney's public-house. I went there, and saw two men who had been fighting; they were both bleeding. One of the men was in the act of drinking a large glass of beer at the counter. I summoned the publican for serving a man whilst he was in a state of intoxication. The decision of the lower Court against the publican was appealed against—rather, I should say, the case was reheard. It is not an appeal at the Quarter Sessions; the appellants call perhaps seven or eight witnesses who never appeared in the lower Court. The conviction was quashed, on the ground that the liquor was not served by the licensee herself; the Judge said that she was not accountable for what was done by her servants in her absence.

1009. Are you sure about that? Yes.

1010. At what Court was that? The Quarter Sessions before the last; Mrs. Hanney was the appellant.

1011. Then you give that as one reason why you think that the Act makes a mistake in punishing the customer as well as the publican? I have always held that opinion; I think that we have been severely handicapped by the provision, as we have a lot of people watching us who otherwise would not do so. In the Act of 1882 it was provided that the police could summon a publican for delaying admittance to a constable who believed that the law was being broken. In the amending Act the provision was altered so that the delay must be wilful. From what we have seen we may believe that there are fifty people in a bar, and we walk up and knock at the door; the publican says—"Who's there?" and we answer "Police"; he says—"I have to run up-stairs to the Mrs. for the key." Before we are admitted of course the people inside are scattered all over the place—some in the water-closets, and others under beds—I have found as many as eight men under one bed at an hotel in Kent-street. To secure a conviction we have to swear that the delay was wilful. How can we swear that? This provision has also handicapped us.

1012. Have you experienced much delay in getting admittance? Yes, great delay. At one place I did not wait very long; but I went around to the yard, and I saw at least forty men there, and half that number between the front of the house and the yard. We had no means of getting into that house while the people were there—not the slightest. The publican would be sitting at the door himself, and he would see us from the back as well. People on the verandahs opposite actually watched for us coming. The publican to whom I refer ran a course like this for three years; he often boasted about it, and dared us to catch him. He said—"I don't care how soon you catch me—I have made enough." As a fact he made more money than any other publican in my division on the Sabbath-day; I am sure that 300 people were supplied here with liquor every Sabbath-day, and we could not touch him in any way. I say candidly that I am not able with the men I have—and I have good men who have stood by me faithfully—to contend with the publicans as the law stands.

1013. Have you any other statutory remedy to suggest? There is another thing to which I should like to refer—that is, gambling in hotels. I am sorry that I did not bring some letters which I have received lately. Some people may think that the playing of dominoes in a public-house is a harmless thing; but I am sure that many men take three or four drinks who would have been quite satisfied with one, and would have gone away after taking it, if it were not for the dominoes on the counter. We cannot take any action in the matter, because we never see any stakes being played for. On no consideration ought gaming of any kind to be allowed in a public-house. I may tell you that we have actually seen publicans playing fan-tan in chinese gambling dens. When they do that, what will they not do in their own houses? A woman who described herself as a coal-lumper's wife came to me the other day and said—"You know me; you see my children bare-footed, and you see the condition I am in; this is Sunday morning, and I have not seen my husband since yesterday morning; he is in that hotel, spending money in gambling." With another officer I went to this hotel on Thursday night last, at about the closing hour. I said to the other officer with me—"I see a blind down on this window; if there is any gambling at all it is here." I got in and went into the room. The moment I got in, the publican ran round the bar and I followed him. The gas was immediately turned out. I suppose there were fifteen men in the house at the time. In the room to which I referred I found cards scattered all about. I am quite satisfied that the poor woman's story was true.

1014. Did you find her husband there? I did not know him. Scarcely a week passes without complaints of the kind being made by wives. I am constantly being appealed to in this way: "Can't you bring my husband out of that public-house—he is there all day?" We cannot do it.

1015. Have you been in the habit of opposing many applications for renewals? Yes; in 1884 we opposed a good many, but the Magistrates were against us. I opposed the application of the publican to whom I referred just now—the man who did such a large trade on Sundays for three years and made so many drunkards. The Magistrate said to me—"You have no convictions against the man." I said that we never could get a conviction against him; I have done my best, and all that is left for me to do now is to give evidence here as to what I have seen in connection with this house." The Magistrate said—"Well, you know we cannot take police surmises." I felt that a great deal, because it was not a surmise.

1016. Is that the general expression? That was the expression. We were told to go and get convictions. The Magistrates might as well have told us to go and stop the tide as to get convictions against some of the publicans.

1017. I suppose you proceeded no further? No; every one of us was out of Court by the Magistrates' ruling.

1018. Have you noticed any difference as regards strictness in the administration of the Act—I mean the principal Act and the amending Act? No.

- Sub-Inspector  
Atwill.  
26 Mar., 1886.
1019. I mean the Act of 1882? Of course if an officer of police who brings a just case into Court, and he brings it forward truthfully and uprightly, and if, after he does this, the case is thrown out of Court, he is very likely to have some little feeling against the Magistrate—naturally enough he will think that the Magistrate ought to have known as much as he did. Therefore I should not like to say anything in that way. There are feeble men and strong men in every department. I may say this,—that it would be much better if, in dealing with these cases, there were two Magistrates instead of one. I think that the minds of two men are stronger than the mind of one man in giving a decision against a publican. I do not think it wise to place one man in a position of that kind. Of course there is the expense to be considered and all that kind of thing; but where the interest is so great—where the publicans will do anything rather than get a conviction against their licenses—I think the minds of two Magistrates are better in giving a decision than the mind of one. Suppose, for instance, a Magistrate has given a just decision—he has seen the demeanour of the witnesses and of the police, and he knows the ins and the outs of the case—immediately he gives the police a conviction the solicitor asks him to state a case. The case is stated, and in the Court above it is found that the decision of the Magistrate is quashed. That has a serious effect on the mind of that Magistrate in dealing with a similar case on a future occasion. The case of Mrs. Hanney is one in point. She was summoned for serving a drunken man. No human being would have believed at the time that the decision could be upset. The man was bleeding, and it took three men to carry him from the public-house to the station. He and another man were fighting; they both pleaded guilty on the following morning, and the man who was locked up said he did not know where he was when he woke up in the police station. Mrs. Hanney was summoned for serving that man with drink, and the conviction of the Magistrate was quashed.
1020. We have had some evidence as to the superiority of special Licensing Magistrates and Licensing Courts over the ordinary Magisterial Courts—what is your opinion? I think we have some excellent Magistrates, but I would not like to particularize them.
1021. Some people are under the impression that the whole administration of the Licensing Act, and the punishment of offenders under it, would be better and more satisfactorily conducted by special Licensing Magistrates—do you understand me? I do, thoroughly.
1022. Then what is your opinion—have you thought of the matter? I could not form any idea on the subject.
1023. Are the packet licenses under your supervision? No, under the supervision of Mr. Donohoe; we leave them to the water police.
1024. And as to theatres? I have none in my division.
1025. With regard to the hours of closing, do you think that the present limitations are beneficial? I think so. It is the portion of the Act of 1882 which has worked the best. The whole Act was worth that provision to the police, and to the quietness of the town.
1026. You mean the 11 o'clock closing? Yes.
1027. And would you add the Sunday prohibition? The Sunday opening might have the effect of removing what is now called the poor man's grievance; that is to say, if the houses were allowed to open for two hours, or for any period during the day; but if we want more drinking, more gambling, more poverty, we shall relax the law in this respect; otherwise we shall leave the law intact. The jugs might come in the usual way at the dinner-hour, and be filled and taken away as they used to; but I say unhesitatingly that, in my division, immediately you opened the houses they would be filled from back to front. When the hour to close arrived, they would shut the door in the constable's face, and although they might admit no more, those who were already in the house, would remain there drinking until 12 o'clock at night. I would never make such a concession to the publicans—it would be fraught with evil, and things would be far worse than they are now. You never see the man who spends the Sabbath-day with his own family looking about for public-houses in which he can get drink—parading the streets and standing in by-ways and alleys waiting for an opportunity to get into a public-house; it is people in lower walks of life who are seen waiting to get into public-houses on Sunday. I have two well-known institutions in my division—the Model Lodging-house and the Lodging-house at the A.S.N. Company's stores. Many men who are out of employment go there. The men who ask you for 6d. for their bed spend it with the publican on Sunday; they sleep in the Domain; they manage to get money somehow, and they drink it away on Sunday. This is the class of men who would fill the public-houses on the Sabbath-day if they were opened. You would not find there the man who has a well-regulated home, and who looks after his wife and children; they do not want the public-houses opened on Sunday. If they were opened in my division, they would be opened for the sake of a lot of worthless people; coal-lumpers and wharf labourers, who work hard during the week, would get drunk on Sunday.
1028. Are there then in your division very few of the class who would like to see the houses opened for an hour or two on Sunday, to enable them to get a little beer for their dinner? The married men among the wharf labourers and coal-lumpers might send for their jug of beer at 12 o'clock. In many cases in my division the licensees are men from among their ranks. These people support their friends after they become licensees. I do not think, however, that they want the public-houses opened on Sunday for the particular purpose of carrying liquor to their houses.
1029. But suppose the license only authorized the consumption of liquor off the premises, would you be of the same opinion? I say that the man who is able to take drink away from the premises at 12 o'clock on Sunday is able to do so on Saturday night. I do not see why the law should be relaxed for an hour or two on Sunday, on account of the clamour of a lot of worthless people. If they were all people who were not in the habit of getting drunk, I would say let them have the privilege which they ought to have in this respect; but the clamour comes from worthless people, and not from the class of people I speak of. I hardly think that the concession ought to be made.
1030. Then you think that the consulting of the interest of a problematical few would be attended by positive mischief to a great many? I say that the opening of houses on Sundays would do a great deal of mischief, unless the police had larger powers—unless when the houses were closed they had the power to enter and see who were upon the premises, and to punish the publican for allowing any one to be there; if that were done, I think the houses might be opened.

MONDAY, 29 MARCH, 1886.

Present:—

ALEX. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,	F. ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., M.P.,
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,	J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,	S. H. HYAM, Esq., J.P., M.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. A. Atwill, Sub-Inspector of Police, called in and further examined:—

1031. *Mr. Davies.*] What is the general character of the city now on a Sunday compared with its character prior to the passing of the present Act? I think the character of my division is no better than it was in 1881. Sub-Inspector  
Atwill.

1032. It has not improved? Not in the slightest.

1033. As far as you can judge, what is the cause? I attribute the cause of all this to the low public-houses that are supplying drink on the Sabbath-day.

1034. And you have already told the President that the law is defective with regard to Sunday selling? Yes, it is defective. I think I said that we are not able to enforce the provisions of the Act, owing to the way in which the publicans watch the police.

1035. Can you suggest to the Commission anything whereby the law may be made more effective? I may state what I think has caused the Act to be so defective. When the Act reached us in 1882, I said unhesitatingly that it was a good Act. If we had five or six men of keen perceptibility, able to analyze evidence and scan the tactics of witnesses, as Mr. Dillon was, there is no single purpose for which the Act was passed which would not have been fulfilled. Immediately afterwards there was an amending Act passed which strangled—I say it strangled the principal Act, and at the time this amendment was made the publicans themselves were a sort of quasi-police. The principal Act said that after three convictions a publican's license was liable to be cancelled; but it said more,—that if these three convictions were obtained on the same premises the public-house should also be liable to disqualification. At that time the landlords were making out the leases to publicans in such a way that after the second conviction they could put their tenants out; and I may add that they did put them out. The amending Act says the publican will suffer, on the third conviction for an offence on the same premises, the loss of his license, and the license shall revert to the landlord, or to the person who is in receipt of the rent. Well, that provision strangled the Act.

1036. In your opinion, then, the amending Act destroyed the operation of the principal Act? Yes; I say if we had strong-minded men, who neither regarded the threats of lawyers nor were dismayed at the quashing of convictions, the principal Act would have fulfilled everything expected from it.

1037. With reference to the closing of public-houses at 11 o'clock? I say the Act is worth that one clause alone—it is the greatest boon this city ever received from the Legislature; we have had better order—the police are better prepared to take care of the people's property at 12 o'clock at night now than they used to be at 3 o'clock in the morning before.

1038. In that particular the Act is a very great boon to the city? Yes.

1039. Are there many houses in your division in the hands of brewers? Yes. There is the house known as "Trickett's Hotel" in the hands of Burrows and Gleeson. A man named Hennikey gave about £900 for the place; he came to me shortly afterwards and said it was not the kind of house he had been led to expect, and for which he had paid this large sum. He asked me what to do in the matter. I replied—"What do you expect me to do for you?" He said—"They are forcing me into the market to realize."

1040. The brewers? No; the spirit merchants. The man said—"I am not able to meet my engagements. The house is not equal to my anticipations; my takings are not so great as the bills of Trickett showed were being taken. When I went in I had a little credit from the spirit merchants; they find now I am not able to get on, and so they are forcing me into the market." So it has an evil effect. Suppose I have £200 in my pocket and a house is worth £650, the brewer takes me in for £200, and a debt of £450 stands over me when I open the door of the house; I am in a third-class house in a third-class street, and among strangers; I cannot buy the best drink; I have to sell what drink is sent to me; I must sell, for I have no chance; my constituents are poor people; they come in and look round the shelves for the longest glass of drink for the least money. At the end of the month, according to the stipulations I have made, I have to meet the brewer; meanwhile my taxes become due; I have to keep a servant or two. At the end of the month I cannot meet my claims. If I were a good man who wanted to preserve the Sabbath intact I cannot do so, I have to watch the police, like a thief or felon; I have to sell whatever I can on Sunday to keep the roof over my head. If the Act of 1882 had been framed as I have suggested this class of public-house would have been stamped out long ago. If we could prevent them from selling on the Sabbath, half of these houses would disappear in six months.

1041. How many brewers' houses are there in your division? I have the "Pier Hotel" which was in the hands of Burrows and Gleeson. Mr. Peterson got "Mann's Hotel" the day before yesterday; he told me he had given £2,000 to go in, and he got, I think, £1,000 credit from Mr. Tooth. The "New York Hotel" and "Trickett's Hotel" were Burrows and Gleeson's; they have all been in the hands of the brewers, with the exception of some very large hotels, at one time or another.

1042. *President.*] Were they not always in their hands? I really do not know.

1043. *Mr. Davies.*] Is there as large a proportion of houses in the brewers' hands now as there was under the old Act? I am sure there are more now in the hands of brewers and spirits merchants than there were then.

1044. Are you aware of the practice of having transfers signed in blank? I believe that Burrows and Gleeson, as far as I can hear from the people, never allowed any house to be transferred to any one except in blanks. Once I went to the "Pier Hotel" to see about a billiard license. The publican did not have the license in his possession—the brewers will not let them have it; nor did he have his publican's license. So I told him—"If you do not have it soon I shall summons you; you are supposed to always have it on the premises." He went and got it.

1045. Do you favour the principle of allowing brewers to take a number of houses in the way you have described? Well, I am in favour, if it could be managed, of every man commencing business on his own bottom, and carrying it on and disposing of it of his own free will. I think if a man makes or breaks himself

29 Mar., 1886.

- Sub-Inspector himself in the business, he should do it of his own freewill. I do not believe any man has a right to be forced into taking a house through a misrepresentation, and then, because he cannot meet his claims, to be forced at a great loss into the market to satisfy his creditors.
- Attwill.
- 29 Mar., 1886.
1046. Are not the efforts of the police in bringing home convictions against publicans who violate the law frequently frustrated by the fact of the brewer having the transfer license in blank, and, as soon as two convictions are made, transferring to some other person? The brewer never allows a man to be convicted three times—they transfer as soon as the second conviction occurs. The publican then begins anew, just as if no convictions had ever been made against him for violating the Act.
1047. This is where the police are defeated? Yes; if the publican finds there are two convictions against him he does not wait for the third—he transfers at once. I cannot say the evil arises out of the fact of the brewer having the blank form over the publican's head.
1048. Do you think it would be conducive to the general well-being of the trade, as well as of society itself, if the brewers were prohibited in future legislation from having control of houses? I am perfectly certain that if a brewer's business was confined within the walls of the brewery—if the license of the spirit merchant was restricted to his cellars, with nothing whatever to do with the publicans of the city, I am sure things would be on a far better footing.
1049. Do you know any spirit merchants who are not brewers having charge of houses? No.
1050. *President.*] Do you think the practice you described just now gives rise to or encourages the publicans to keep inferior drink? I think it does. Publicans do sell inferior drink—the poor ones simply because they are obliged to sell whatever is sent to them.
1051. Have you heard of what are called threepenny drinks? Oh yes.
1052. Is this drink the outcome of this practice? The threepenny whisky, the threepenny beer, and the threepenny brandy are, I believe, the outcome of this state of things. I may state that an officer went into a house the other day and saw some drink invoiced at per gallon, one lot at 35s., and another lot at 3s. 6d. or an equally ridiculous low price.
1053. In bond? Yes; but I am not positive as to the figures. I asked him what his opinion was on this question, and he said he believed that a large portion of the one was mixed with a small portion of the other, and that was the reason why they could sell such cheap drink. And the publicans will tell you that they could not possibly keep their houses open if they were to sell good drink for 3d. a glass.
1054. *Mr. Davies.*] Do you think the present licensing fee of £30 per year is sufficient? I do not think it would make much difference if the fee was more or less than that amount. The fee is a fair one. Even a fee of £60 would not prevent the kind of publicans we would like to rid ourselves of from managing to get the money for a license just as easy as they do at the present time.
1055. What proportion of the 332 deaths which occurred last year in your division was the result of excessive drinking? I cannot say; the Coroner's office could give that information. I think what is most to be deplored is the number of people who become insane for a time through drinking colonial beer. I think insanity is prevalent among these people.
1056. *President.*] Do I understand you to say that the excessive drinking of colonial beer produces insanity? Yes; I think it drives people mad sooner than any other beer they can drink.
1057. *Mr. Davies.*] Have you any figures to show what number of such persons in your division have been arrested and put under restraint? We made out a month ago a return of the number of persons who went to the Receiving-house at Darlinghurst, and of those wholly insane who were transmitted from there to Callan Park. It was forwarded to the Inspector-General, for the information of the Government.
1058. It has not been sent to the Commission? I do not think so.
1059. Was it confined to drink? That was not the question; it was to show the number of persons who were sent to Darlinghurst temporarily insane, and also the number of persons who were sent to Callan Park permanently insane.
1060. You said that in your opinion a large number of persons were smitten down through the use of colonial beer? Yes; a larger number of persons suffer temporary insanity from this cause than from any other.
1061. Can you furnish the Commission with a return of the cases which have occurred in your own division? No, we do not know the number. You see we arrest a man for being in the horrors; he is perhaps remanded three or four times, and in three weeks or so he comes back all right. Then, again, we send another man on—we are not able to trace the cause of his insanity. It is impossible to ascertain whether it is the effect of excessive drinking, or whether the disease is hereditary and is developed by drinking habits. Dr. Manning is the best authority on this subject. Most of these people I have found to be beer-drinkers. There is some sort of saltiness in the beer which compels men to drink one glass after another, and increases rather than allays their thirst. It creates a great thirst; the men keep on calling for long drinks of this beer, and they soon get the horrors. Their nerves are unstrung, the desire for drink is still strong upon them, and the best thing we can possibly do for them is to lock them up.
1062. Have you a larger number of this class than of the others? Yes, of *delirium tremens* cases.
1063. From excessive drinking? Yes. There is a man I should like to tell you something of. Yesterday morning I knocked at his door, and told him, that if he did not keep it open so that I could look in from time to time, that he would be found dead some morning. I told him I should lock him up if I ever found him with his door locked another time. He said—"For God's sake, sir, give me this one chance." He was in a wretched state, holding on to the wall, and was like a man suffering from paralysis.
1064. Have you any suggestions to make in the shape of amendments of the present law, or in regard to legislation, which would be effective in putting down this excessive drinking in our community? A great many people have said—and possibly members of this Commission will say, that legislation cannot make men sober. I believe thoroughly that while it cannot make all men sober, good legislation goes a long way in that direction. If we had been able to preserve the Sunday-closing clause intact—if we could have enforced the provisions of the Act of 1882—thousands of people—I say that thousands of people would have been saved from drunkenness. The Sabbath-day is a day of rest for all men, but on Saturday night nearly all workmen are paid their weekly wages; some of them soon find their way into a public-house, and often never leave it until Monday morning, and sometimes not till afterwards. If we had been able to enforce the provisions of the Act during the prohibited hours on Saturday and Sunday, these people would have been saved from this temptation. Appeals are made by mothers, sometimes nearly naked, with their children barefooted, to the police, to go in, and for God's sake to bring out their husbands from the gambling den, so that their children may get some bread.
- 1065.

1065. Do many of these cases happen? Yes, every Saturday and Sabbath-day. I think it was only last night that a woman appealed to the police to bring out her husband. My men have not power to do it; but if the publican were fined for having the man there we could meet the difficulty. There is another thing in the Act which does a great deal of harm: we go into a public-house during prohibited hours and find men drinking at the public bar; if these men are not described as lodgers or travellers the publican is liable, and if a lodger, he is liable for drinking at the bar. We know that sometimes these people live within 100 yards of the public-house. For instance, a man was drinking the other Sabbath-day in Patten's public-house; he lived only just across the street, yet Patten kept him there all the night; and when he was brought into Court swore he was a lodger. The man perhaps was never in there before or since; the publican saw fit to shut him up and bring him into Court, when the case came on, as a *bona fide* lodger. The Act should say that a man is not a lodger who stays at a house one night and goes away in the morning.
1066. Then I understand that you favour further restrictions in any future legislation? I do.
1067. *President.*] At this stage I should like to ask you your opinion of a clause in the Victorian Licensing Act which was expected to have a marvellous operation. It is in the new law which has just been brought into force. "The bar on the premises of every licensed victualler shall during the hours in which the sale or disposal of liquor to the public is prohibited have every door by which admission is gained thereto whether from inside or outside the premises shut and locked and if any such door be found open or if any person other than the licensee his agent and servant be found therein during any such hours as aforesaid it shall be taken to be *prima facie* evidence of a sale of liquor during such hours. The licensed victualler on whose premises any contravention of the provisions of this section occurs shall be deemed to have committed an offence against this Act and shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five nor more than twenty pounds." What do you think of that? I can instance a case in which that provision would have no effect. There is a publican who it was reported to me was selling on Sunday, but no matter how closely he was watched he could never be detected. One Sunday, after coming out of church, I went to his place, thinking I might discover something. I went in by the back yard and through a room into the cellar, where I found enough bottles of liquor to stock a good-sized bar. He had in fact, though not strictly speaking, a bar in his cellar, and there he used to supply customers. He could not be fined under that section.
1068. I understand you to mean this—that although the burden of proof would rest on the landlord, he would find plenty of proof? Yes, he would find plenty of places in his house which could not be called a bar.
1069. But the section I have quoted presumes that the law has been broken if the door is not kept locked? Exactly, but I think that would hardly meet the case. The best provision that can be put into the Act is one making the publican amenable for every person except *bona fide* lodgers or travellers found in his public-house during prohibited hours.
1070. But suppose people who are not lodgers or travellers swear that they are? In London a policeman is furnished with a book, and instructed to take up his stand on the side of the street opposite to a certain public-house, and to note down the number of persons he sees going in and out of the public-house. The book is produced in Court, the policeman swears to the correctness of the record, and that evidence is enough to cause a publican to lose his license.
1071. But in England, though not in Wales, Sunday drinking is permitted during certain hours? Yes, I know.
1072. Of course all that the Legislature can do is to throw the burden of proof on somebody, and if that somebody brings a sufficient amount of proof to purge himself what can be done? It does not matter whether it is perjury or not, you cannot conclusively say that the man is guilty—that would be too great a hardship? With the exception of one or two in my division, wine-shops have proved a great evil.
1073. You mean colonial wine-shops? Yes; with the exception of one or two, I do not think there are any which are confined to the sale of the drink which is licensed to be sold in them. Not long ago, a man named Michel was fined £30 for selling liquor without a license at one of these places. A great many drunkards used to be found at his place, and at last, after carefully watching him, it was discovered that he used to put something into the coffee, and when we went in we found that the larger portion of what was in the cup was rum. I secured a search warrant, and returned just in time to find a case of liquor packed up ready to be sent to some captain in the Fijis. The case contained a quantity of absinthe, a most maddening drink, French brandy, and English rum. The man was fined £30 and had his license cancelled. Last month I had to go into the witness-box and swear that a wine-shop kept by a man named Anderson was a common brothel. Every Italian, Frenchman, Norwegian, or other foreigner who has had a wine license in my division has never confined himself to the sale of the liquor he was licensed to sell. On behalf of the publicans, I would say that these wine-shops make almost as many people drunk as the public-houses; that is in my division; I do not speak for other officers. They are nearly all in the hands of foreigners, and there is no limit to what they will do once they have obtained a license. A few licenses at Balmain are held by respectable grocers, who sell wine by the single bottle only, and against whom I have never heard a word said, but in Sydney, where the wine-shops are kept by foreigners, hardly a single one observes the law.
1074. *Mr. Colls.*] You have told the President the number of licensed public-houses in your division; the number you gave was 141? Yes; I made a mistake; the number is 131.
1075. Can you tell us how many of these houses are up to the standard for accommodation? They are all up to the standard; they all have the accommodation required by the Act, but in some it has been obtained by dividing large rooms into smaller ones by means of low partitions, sufficient to screen the occupants of one compartment from those of another, but not extending as high as the ceiling.
1076. How many of the 131 houses could accommodate a family? Very few.
1077. Do you think there are ten? No mother or father would think of taking their children into some such places to listen to the swearing and other noises in the house.
1078. How are these houses occupied? Some take in lodgers, but others do not; they say it does not pay, and, unfortunately, I am sorry to say, many of our young men who used to live in respectable boarding-houses have lately gone to live in public-houses.
1079. I suppose the publicans give them board and lodging for fifteen or eighteen shillings a week, and secure the remainder of their wages by means of the sale of drink? No doubt of it.
1080. Have you any shilling clubs in your division? Not one.
1081. As to oyster saloons, how are they conducted? Fairly well, but we believe that they sometimes supply bottled porter, though we are unable to detect them.
1082. These co-operative stores, have you any of them? I have none of them.

Sub-Inspector  
Atwill.  
29 Mar., 1886.

- Sub-Inspector Atwill.  
29 Mar., 1886.
1083. Do you know of any small grocers' stores that retail spirits? No.
1084. You have said that there is a great deal of drinking among young people; do you make many apprehensions of young people? No; as I have said, they do not go far enough for the police to interfere. They leave the public-houses in what they call a jolly mood, and take each other's arms home. But most of these youths frequent the up-stairs bars; they don't go into the lower bars, where they can be seen by the public.
1085. Do not you think the dancing places down the harbour are a great attraction to young people, and a great cause of drinking? I do, and I think a great deal of it has resulted from the doings of the free-thought crowd—they are doing an immense amount of harm. No doubt, when a number of people, freethought or otherwise, congregate together, others who are not connected with them join them. When a number of youths, whose parents have no control over them, see a steamer at the wharf on Sunday with a number of people and a band on board about to go down the harbour, they say to themselves we may as well go and see what it is like, and next Sunday they are ready to go again, and so the gatherings increase. There is a dancing place at Chowder Bay conducted by the man who keeps the "Oxford Hotel," and a great many people go there on Sunday, but what the proceedings are like I cannot tell you. Mr. Cotter would be able to give you that information.
1086. *Mr. Withers.*] I was surprised to hear you say that there has been no improvement in the conduct of the persons who keep public-houses since the present Act came into force? I think that in 1885 my division stood about the same as it did in 1881.
1087. That is statistically? Yes, and as to the number of half-drunken people about the place. The number of persons apprehended for drunkenness on Sunday in 1885 was within twenty-two of the number arrested for the same cause in 1881.
1088. Has there been any considerable increase of population in the district which ought to be allowed for in making a comparison? No, there never will be an increase in my division; there will be a decrease, because the houses are giving way to stores.
1089. You very rarely I presume arrest people at the public-houses for drunkenness on Sunday, owing to the drinking being carried on secretly? Yes, we arrest people about the public-houses.
1090. That would lead us to suppose then that drinking is carried on in your division as openly as before? It does not follow because a man is arrested near a public-house that he got drunk there, because he may have walked from another public-house, and when a man is under the influence of drink he is not particular as to what part of the street he sits or lies in.
1091. But there are not the same brawls about the public-houses that there used to be? No, because the publican takes care not to give rise to any complaints which will bring the police about his place, but it does not follow from that that he does not serve as much drink as before. They will say to you straight—"If I don't serve my customers on Sunday they will not come to me on Monday," and a man with a feeling of that kind will not keep a customer outside.
1092. Then from what you say, I gather that you are conscious that there is as much drinking carried on now on Sunday as formerly, if not more, only that it is carried on more secretly? I think there is more drinking now than there was five years ago, only it is more secret.
1093. Do you think that the Sunday drinking is as great a nuisance to society as it was under the old Act, or is it confined more within the walls of the hotels? I am not inclined to think that the drinking customs of the people are any less on Sunday now than they used to be.
1094. Then, with regard to Sunday selling, you do not think that the present Act has effected any improvement? I think the present Act is a failure, so far as the enforcement of it by the police is concerned; owing to the way in which we are watched by those interested.
1095. You stated, in answer to a former question, that the only way to put down this sly grog selling—for such it really is—would be to arrest any one found in a public-house who was not a *bona fide* lodger or traveller? To summon them.
1096. I suppose there would be little difficulty in proving that people found on the premises were not *bona fide* lodgers? The onus of proof would rest on the publican. If there were fifteen or twenty persons in a public-house which only contained four bed-rooms for the use of lodgers it would be clear that the most of them could not be lodgers. Again, a policeman going into the house might know that five or six of the persons there were residents of the neighbourhood, and the landlord could not say that they were lodgers.
1097. I did not quite follow you when you were referring to the evils brought about owing to publicans being in the hands of the brewers; I presume that the publicans really hold the licenses—the brewers do not hold them? The landlord must have a license.
1098. I do not know whether you stated the objections to the brewers having the publicans in their hands; will you just mention the principal objections? Well, say that eight or nine persons each obtain a publican's license; they are supplied with liquor by a brewer, who takes the risk of their being able to make the business pay and of his getting back his money as well as the profit on the drink.
1099. But the same thing is done by nearly every wholesale firm; most of them have a lien to some extent over retail dealers? The brewers are practically money-lenders, and but for them many of the men who now take public-houses would not do so because they have not sufficient means.
1100. Then I gather that the great objection to the practice is that the publicans are in a dependent position, and so may be forced to take liquors which are not pure? They have told me that they have to sell liquor which does not tend to increase their business, because men who are in the habit of drinking know when they are supplied with good liquor, and if bad is supplied to them they will go elsewhere another time.
1101. That, I should imagine, would be the principal objection to the practice, although one would think that it would be to the interest of the brewers to promote the business of the publicans who are in their hands? One would think so, in order that they might get back their money; but I have heard publicans say that they liked to be in a position to buy their own liquor, and not be obliged to take whatever was sent to them, so there must be something in it.
1102. How do you ascertain that these men are so much in the hands of the brewers? I often ask them, when they are transferring their licenses, what they are giving for the houses.
1103. Is there a registered mortgage as a rule, or a bill of sale? The business is transacted through the brokers; I do not know what the security is.
1104. You know the Civil Service Co-operative store: is there a private bar in connection with that. I have never been there since the place changed hands.

1105. Do you know whether liquor is retailed there? I do not know whether it is retailed to any but members. Sub-Inspector  
Atwill.
1106. Have you had an opportunity of observing whether much evil arises from stores like that supplying liquor along with groceries and other things? I have heard it said that the practice of supplying liquor along with groceries has led in many cases to drunkenness in houses, but I am not in a position to say anything on that point from my own knowledge. 29 Mar., 1886.
1107. Are you aware whether many working-men's clubs have been established since the present Licensing Act came into force? There have been none in my division.
1108. You think they can get drink easily enough from the publicans? Yes. I do not think the Commission will regard it as a confession of weakness on the part of myself or my men if I say that they can get it in spite of us.
1109. Well, you think that if the Sunday selling provision could be strictly enforced it would be a great boon? Yes; it would raise the status of every public-house in the city, and numbers of houses would close of their own accord. A number of the third-class houses in the lower streets, with third-class customers, would be compelled to close if I could make the Sabbath-day to be observed.
1110. It is the Sunday trade that supports them? It is the Sunday trade—it is that which is keeping open a good many houses in my district. If I could manage to keep them closed from 11 o'clock on Saturday night to 6 o'clock on Monday morning, twenty-five houses in my division would be closed within six months.
1111. You would not be in favour of extending the hours in the evening? I would not give them a moment; 11 o'clock is quite late enough.
1112. I suppose that the closing at that hour has brought about a reform in the city? It has been a wonderful reform—it has done more good than any one could give expression to. The closing of the houses at 11 o'clock gives the police time to look after other matters. That is the time when thieves and burglars begin to raise their heads, and the police now have time to look after the safety of people's property. Before the present Act was passed the people were never at home—they were wandering about the streets till 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning; now scarcely a person is seen in the streets after midnight.
1113. You think 6 o'clock quite early enough to open? Quite early enough. Many a man who has been at the public-house on Saturday and Sunday, and who girds himself up to go to work on Monday, would probably never go to work that day if he got into a public-house at 5 o'clock.
1114. I suppose that at about a quarter to 6 is a time when men get into hotels, when the police are changing their beats? We send men out in plain clothes at that hour, to watch the houses. If the publicans open at that time, it is only to let their known customers in. We have not very much to complain of with regard to the selling of liquor before 6 in the morning and after 11 o'clock at night.
1115. Would you suggest any mode of dealing with a drunkard who was a source of expense? The President had a conversation with me before the meeting of the Commission, and I say with him that a penitentiary ought to be established for drunkards who are not altogether lost. It would be the salvation of many, who are in a fair way of being lost, if they could be kept away from drink for twelve months.
1116. Do you not think that those people ought to be put on some public works after a second conviction—do you not think that would terrify them? I do not think they would work. And would not the cost of supervision be more than the value of the work which they would do? I should say a penitentiary before public works. I believe in putting them under the eye of the public, so that their friends can see what the punishment is and take warning. If we could bring back the old days, and could put stocks in the street and put a man in them now and again for twelve hours, leaving him a loaf of bread to eat if he liked, that would do some good.
1117. Many acts of violence are brought about by drink? Yes.
1118. What do you think of the flogging penalty? I do not like it. I have seen one man flogged, and I do not wish to see another flogged. Flogging is nearly the last resource in dealing with a human being. To fine a man five shillings, however, is a farce.
1119. You think that the closing of the public-houses on Sundays would tend to lessen the drinking habits of the people? It certainly would. They ought to restore to the Act that clause which made property as well as the landlord amenable. Under that provision the owners of the houses became a sort of quasi-police, they assisted us. I closed a few houses here, and it did more good than if I had got forty more police to assist me.
1120. How many convictions disqualified a house? Three.
1121. The owner of the property could have a clause in the lease that if there were so many convictions—? That is precisely what they were doing. As regards the selection of publicans, we might have a man with an excellent character sent to us, but the publican would find out whether he was a dummy. They could get information from quarters from which we could not get information. The owners were as good as a body of police. They used to come and see how the license was going on, before he had been long in the house. Since that clause has been abrogated, they have not cared what sort of men they let their houses to.
1122. You said you had 131 houses in your district? Yes.
1123. Are they all up to the standard of accommodation? Every one.
1124. Do you say that many of them will not accommodate lodgers? Yes.
1125. Are they not bound to do it? Yes, but they say they are full.
1126. They are simply drinking-shops? Yes. If it were not for the fact that we go to the houses sometimes there would hardly be any accommodation—I mean in the shape of clean beds—there would hardly be a thing for any one to wash his hands in up-stairs. When you see the bar you see the best of the house.
1127. You think there is a lot of that kind of thing going on? There is not one house in every ten to which a family could be sent from the country.
1128. *Mr. Roseby.* Have you ever noticed in one instance how many persons go into any one house during the day—I have heard you say that you have seen nearly forty persons at one house? I saw forty-five persons in Patten's Yard at one time, and half as many in Princes-street, sauntering up and down whilst the police were there.
1129. That would mean that there were at one time between sixty and seventy persons hovering around one public-house? Yes.
1130. Have you ever set a man to watch a house for a day to ascertain to what extent the law is outraged? We set a man to go to this house and others, in 1884, at the time when we raised the objections. I was prepared to swear that I believed that this man served over 300 people every Sabbath. The Magistrate said, "We cannot give credit to the surmises of the police. How many people have you seen going in and out of church?"



Sub-Inspector church?" I said I did not think that question was relevant. I said—"What would take those people to the public-house unless they went to drink?" "We want you to bring convictions not surmises." I said—"If we could get convictions we would not bring these surmises." I have been at the house of that publican at all hours of the night. We were watched at all hours back and front.

Atwill.

29 Mar., 1886.

1131. You gave the President a return of the convictions for drunkenness which have taken place in your division, but I understood you to say that those convictions did not represent anything like the large amount of drunkenness there is in your division? No, I do not think the figures I gave the President represent anything like the number of persons who were half-drunk during that time, and who were not arrested or summoned.

1132. You particularized some instances in which poor mothers and wives have come appealing to you to go and try to get their husbands out of the public-houses—have you no power to go and take a man out of a public-house? We have no power, unless we are asked by a publican, to order any one out who is not drunk.

1133. The man is entirely in the hands of the publican? The man is entirely in the hands of the publican. Not long ago a gentleman came from the country, and he was reported to have £600 in his pocket. In the country they were inquiring for him everywhere, and his family were in great trouble about him. We at last found him in a public-house, with only about £100 in his possession—he had never seen the daylight once after he had gone in. I suppose that if we had not redoubled our diligence we should not have found him until the money was all gone. I know of a case in which a man who had a large sum in his possession spent all his money in a public-house.

1134. I understand you to say that in your opinion drunkenness amongst young people is largely on the increase? It is increasing.

1135. Do you attribute the large amount of drunkenness among young people to the up-stairs and private bars? To the up-stairs bars; they are frequented by the sons of a number of our respectable citizens. I believe they are working an infinite amount of evil amongst our native youth.

1136. Hence you would strongly support the limitation of every public-house to only one bar? I would not. Take for instance the Water Police Court. The police who attend that Court are not all teetotallers; I am not a total abstainer. If I go out of the Court with my brother officers to get a glass of beer and a little of something to eat, I do not want to go to the same bar where people are drinking against whom I may have to give evidence. But I object to any bar out of sight of the public; I object to places where those gay women are kept—they are an evil. The woman I have referred to, who applied for a license, said that she was a Dublin girl, and I found that she was kept by a jeweller. The woman who applied for Trickett's Hotel managed three upper bars, one of them in King-street. Her own servant came and swore, when I objected to her having the license, that she was a woman of doubtful character. The girl swore that she had carried up the woman's breakfast when she was lying in bed with strange men, and amongst others with a man whose house was wrecked, his poor wife having to send a lawyer to get the man out of that woman's thralldom. I do not know what may happen in those up-stair bars, but they are gay women who keep them. Kate M'Vickers could take a house and keep a servant, and she could take a man and keep him all the day on Saturday and Sunday, and ruin him. These bars have a serious effect upon the business of those publicans who have no upper bars. Some of them are not doing nearly so well as those who have the upper bars. There is a house in Castlereagh-street where a man was paying an enormous rent, yet by letting an upper bar he was able to get his house rent free and have something to the good. I do not say that there should be a law to prevent publicans from having more than one bar; you cannot take away the social life of the public; there must be places to which persons can resort out of the way of the public.

1137. Would you favour the still earlier closing of the public-houses? I would not; I think 11 o'clock fair to all parties.

1138. In your opinion, is there any increase in female intemperance? Not in my division; I have not very many.

1139. It is principally sailors and lumpers, and those kind of people? Yes; sailors, lumpers, waifs, and others who come where they think they can get drink more easily than in other places.

1140. How many houses have you had closed? I think I have had five closed.

1141. Have any of these been re-opened? Not one.

1142. Have there been any new licenses granted? Yes, five or six; two at Narrabeen and two at Balmain, and one is being erected. I have about as many as I had in 1881.

1143. Did the people in those localities petition against the granting of those licenses? Some of them did.

1144. Were the petitions considered by the Licensing Bench? They were, and the Bench said that the principle of the Act of 1882 was to support the erection of good houses and the closing of small ones, and that they believed that if they encouraged the erection of a superior class of houses it would have that effect. They said that in Balmain there was hardly a house that would accommodate a family, and that the erection in that suburb of two houses containing sixty or ninety rooms each would have a tendency to shut up the smaller ones, the public being benefited thereby. That is the principle on which the Magistrates acted.

1145. Were the applications opposed or favoured by the police? The police objected to the houses as not being required.

1146. And notwithstanding the opinion of the people and the objection of the police the licenses were granted? You are aware that the Magistrates have the power. Those houses did not come under the local option clause.

1147. Do you think the people in the locality ought to have the privilege of saying whether a license shall be granted in their neighbourhood or not? They have the right to do that by petition.

1148. But notwithstanding that they have exercised that right, and that the police have objected, the licenses have been granted. Do you not think that the people's voice ought to have such potency that the licensing of a house should be refused when the majority of the people in the locality oppose it? I have always been of opinion that local option as it is, if the people were not so apathetic, is a good thing; but to go further, and to give people the right to say you shall not do this or that savours of tyranny.

1149. *Mr. Colls.*] In your division have you known people to be walking about with carpet-bags, looking for accommodation? People have come to me and asked where they could get a comfortable home for a week, and I have been at my wit's end to find them a place. I have taken a lady and gentleman to Dalveen's on Church Hill and asked them to give them a private room, and they did, but I could not do it now. I think there are six bars in that house now.

1150. The private bed-rooms have been turned into bars then? It has a frontage to George-street and another to Charlotte Place. Sub-Inspector  
Atwill.
1151. Have you any houses of ill fame in your district? There are one or two.
1152. Has it come under your notice that beer and spirits are sold there? Respecting one of these houses, a gentleman who was never later than 1 o'clock in going home said to me—"You know Atwill that I was in the habit of going there." And he said—"Well, I have seen three cases of champagne opened at £1 a bottle between the time I went in and midnight." But we could not touch them. 29 Mar., 1886.
1153. Are they still in existence? The woman is in existence, but not the house. A gentleman came to me and said—"Will you assist me to get my sister who is of tender years out of that house?" I had never received a complaint about the house for three years, although there were people who were very particular living all round. The woman never allowed the slightest noise. If she wanted girls, she would send a letter to them. It was always a dull silence at that house. I was glad to get a chance to interfere, and I went and knocked at the door. It was opened by the woman herself, and I said—"Are you Mrs. Miller?" she said, "Yes." I then went in, and the first thing I saw were two glasses half-full of champagne. I said to Mrs. Miller—"A man has applied to me about a girl of tender years who is detained here, and I have come to take that child away." I went through the bed-rooms, taking the gentleman with me, and in the first room I found this lady in bed with a man.
1154. The girl you were seeking? Yes, but she was not a girl of tender years. She said to me—"Do you know why he has brought you here?" She then added—"He lives on me and my sister, and because we refused him the price of a suit of clothes, he is venting his spite by bringing you here." I said to the lady who kept the house—"I have often been intending to come here, and I intend to indict you now." In three weeks she was clean out of the place. I have only one existing in my division. There is not one of those that does not buy largely and sell dearly. I believe they all buy from the spirit merchants.
1155. You spoke of a house having six bars? One of my sergeants told me there were six bars. I know there are five.
1156. Are any of them conducted by females? The lower bar is conducted by a man. The last time I was there the two upper bars were conducted by women.
1157. You mean up-stairs bars? Yes.
1158. How many of such bars are there up-stairs? Three.
1159. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You opposed the granting of new licenses, and the people petitioned—you thought that these licenses ought not to be granted? We said in fact that there were plenty of public-houses in the suburbs—more than were required for the general public.
1160. You said that the people had the right of petition? Yes.
1161. Would it have been a right thing if the petition had been heard? It was heard.
1162. Would it have been a right thing if it had been acted upon? We always allow our judgment to be secondary in such matters. Often we may feel that if we had been in the Magistrate's place we should have done so and so; we may feel that in our opinion he was wrong, but we must give way—our judgment is inferior to the Magistrate's.
1163. You have told us that once upon a time there were Magistrates who did their duty better than others? I never said so, I think.
1164. What you said amounted to that? If I was asked, I said that the old Bench served our purpose well—that the old Bench always gave us satisfaction—but I never said that the present Bench did not.
1165. You said that you could not get convictions? Owing to the preponderance of evidence.
1166. You have said that to you local option would savour of tyranny? Yes, full local option.
1167. At the same time you have admitted that to a great extent you are ignorant of it? Yes, as far as compensatory provisions which have never been propounded are concerned.
1168. Suppose we suggest that a Local Option Act be passed not compelling a vote to be taken simultaneously all over the Colony—in fact, necessitating no vote to be taken—but simply that, if the people themselves desired by an overwhelming majority that a vote should be taken they should be allowed to vote, where would the tyranny come in? Local option would not take a phase of that kind.
1169. But that is full local option? What I understand local option to mean is this: that the people in a particular locality should have the right to say whether or not a license should be granted for a certain house, and whether or not the license of an existing house should be renewed. Suppose that there were twenty houses in this street, that the people living in the locality should have the right to say whether or not the licenses of five, seven, ten, or more of those houses should be renewed; that is what I understand full local option to mean. Suppose my inclinations were to run in the direction of becoming a publican—that I intended to keep a respectable public-house, and that I did so, I say that I think it would savour of tyranny if my father, it might be in conjunction with the neighbours, had in their power to say to me "we will stamp you out next licensing day." But suppose that I had an hotel at Woolloomooloo and I wished to have the license transferred to the more respectable neighbourhood of Potts's Point, I should say that the local option which would say "you must stop where you are" would be a good thing.
1170. You say that there is a great amount of apathy in connection with the present Local Option Act? Yes, and I think that it is a pity.
1171. Do not you think that this is owing to the fact that a large proportion of the people living in the district have no vote because the landlords pay the rates? I am afraid that if you gave the tenants the right to vote not many of them would avail themselves of it.
1172. But are you not aware that there is apathy, on that account? It is not apathy, but the fact of the thing not being in their way. Probably it might be better if the tenants had the right to vote, as the thing would spread, and it might help to save the district from having more public-houses.
1173. You believe in the present Local Option Act if it were acted upon? I do thoroughly.
1174. You said something about shaming the people? Some punishment which would bring shame to the people.
1175. Not to the sellers? No, I do not know how you could shame them.
1176. *President.*] Would you extend the application of the principle of local option to renewals? I would not.
1177. *Mr. Hyam.*] Have you any knowledge respecting the English Licensing Act? A little.
1178. It is a fact that the brewers in England have some power over most of the publicans—by liens or mortgages? I do not know. I do not think that the large establishments in London are in the hands of brewers.

Sub-Inspector Atwill,  
29 Mar., 1886.

brewers. When they change hands—and it is seldom that they do—the transactions are *bond fide*, and represent large sums of money. You could not buy out some of the London hotel-keepers for £35,000, I suppose. There some men are born and die in the same house—the interest in the business descends from father to son.

1179. I know that certain houses in London are allowed to sell only certain brewers' ale and porter—I imagine such houses must be in the hands of the brewers? Very likely they are; otherwise I do not see how the publicans could be restrained in that way.

1180. How long have you been in the Colony? Close on twenty-two years.

1181. Do you remember the time when wine and beer licenses were issued here? No.

1182. Do you think that it would be an improvement if such licenses were issued now? I do not. I doubt whether the licensees would confine themselves to the sale of wine and beer only. We cannot confine the colonial wine licensees to the sale of the drink for which they are licensed—there is a departure from it in every instance. There is hardly any man whose taste is limited to two kinds of drinks.

1183. There are some wine-shops in Balmain—are they well conducted? Yes.

1184. Do you know of any retail wine-shops there? Wine is retailed in bottle by Mr. Rae and two or three others. We have never had any complaint about the wine-shops in Balmain. I am sure that Mr. Rae, for example, would not serve with wine a man who had the appearance of drink on him.

1185. You have said that some houses at Balmain were licensed recently in direct opposition to a petition from the people? Yes.

1186. Have not the two houses in question very large accommodation? Yes; one 100 rooms and the other sixty.

1187. Is it not a fact that houses of that class were absolutely necessary in Balmain? The Magistrates said that there was not an hotel in Balmain at which they could get a luncheon. I reported Dick's hotel as being among the respectable hotels of the city. The Magistrates said—"There may be many respectable houses, but you can get nothing to eat in them."

1188. Is it not a fact that there was a counter-petition signed by many influential people residing at Balmain? There always is.

1189. Is it not a fact that there was a counter-petition signed by many influential people? I think that there was a counter-petition against the police objection and the objection of the people.

1190. Presuming that public-houses are necessary, it is your opinion that at least one of these houses is necessary in Balmain? I never said so.

1191. I ask your opinion? I think that if houses having such accommodation as it was professed these would give were established, you would not hear of people coming to Sydney and walking about with their carpet-bags, not being able to find accommodation. Such houses cannot be kept as drinking-shops; they must be maintained in such a way that families from the country can be properly accommodated.

1192. You are aware that one of the applicants was a man of most exemplary character? Both were—one especially, Mr. Cohen, he was never convicted, and I do not know that any complaint was ever made by the local police against his house, either in respect of Sunday trading or trading during prohibited hours. I think that I stated this in his favour at the time. The other applicant was a private citizen—a builder—who no doubt made application to erect the house more on a spec. than with a determination to make it the kind of house that it was represented that it would be; I do not know whether the building was ever commenced.

1193. But the other house is in course of erection, and in an advanced stage? Yes.

1194. Are there any dancing saloons in your division? One, and that is in your suburb. Complaints were made against it two or three times, and the local police warned the proprietors that if they did not abate the nuisance they would be proceeded against at common law. They did so. There is another slight affair in some little room over there.

1195. Do not you think that it would be a good thing if dancing saloons were abolished altogether? I think that dancing saloons and drink have made a large portion of the prostitutes.

1196. You believe that the saloons create a deal of drinking? Yes, I believe that they have caused a great deal of evil. I know that many men, or rather boys, have been separated from their wives through these dancing saloons. I have heard of cases in which young wives, only three weeks married, have seen their husbands dancing in these saloons; this has aroused feelings of jealousy which have led to entire separation. In these cases neither man nor wife was properly developed before marriage—they were never intended for housekeeping at the time when they were married.

1197. Do you think that the drinking habits of the people in your division are on the increase or the decrease? I think that they are on the increase. There is always a large number of people coming and going in my district; the shipping has increased tenfold during the last ten years, and the people associated with it will drink. Not long since I was sitting at my window on a Sunday, and I saw four or five native youths—sons of men in easy circumstances—go into the same public-house three times. I could hardly believe that these youths would go to a public-house on a Sunday or on any other day. There is more drinking among native boys of from seventeen to twenty-one now than there ever was. I say that a good deal of this drinking is created by the existence of the upper bars—not in my division particularly. I know that the youths go to these bars; there is some evil influence which attracts them to the places, and when they are in there they must drink. Twenty-two years ago I don't think that we had one native boy up for drunkenness in a twelvemonth. I used often to say—"No matter what may be said about the natives of the Colony, they show the people from home an example of sobriety which they might well follow." Now it is the very reverse.

1198. Among which class—those from home or the natives—do you think there is the most drinking? The natives do not drink to the same beastly extent as the others. Home-country people will get drunk, but the native can put such a guard on himself as not to get locked up; the other men will drink until they fall. As regards the habit of drinking it is equally divided.

1199. Are not the natives more readily intoxicated than people from the old country? I think not; I believe that they have quite as strong a constitution, and that they carry drink better.

1200. You say that the young people drink more than they used to do? I think that the habit has increased wonderfully, and it is still increasing. At the Balmain Court to-day a boy who stood not much higher than the table was brought up for drunkenness—he was found lying drunk on the road on Saturday. It was appalling to hear the boy plead guilty, and I said to the Magistrates—"He is only a youth, and I should like to see his father before you give a decision." His poor father then stepped forward and said—"Nobody in  
this

this Court can be more astonished than I am to hear that my boy was found lying drunk on the road." Nevertheless the fact remains. I do not say these things as an abstainer—I have told the Commission that I never was an abstainer. I say that, in the interests of the drunkard, of the drunkard's wife and family, of the young men who will have to control the destinies of the Colony when the men who are now doing so are no more, there should be a wholesome check put on the drinking habits of the people. I may never have an opportunity of saying this again. After thirty years' experience as a police officer, I say that, in the interest of the rising generation, if they are to be saved from the humiliation of knowing that their fathers or mothers had been seen reeling out of this or that hotel, or had been confined in this or that lock-up, a wholesome check must be put on the drinking habits of our youths. No father who has reasonable sense can walk the streets without feeling anxious care about his own, as his boys and girls who are going to school must fall into this society by and by. What is to become of the people under such a state of things? There ought to be a wholesome check, and it will be put on only by legislation. People may tell you that you cannot make men sober by legislation, but give us an Act of Parliament under which we can close every public-house on Sundays and we shall do all the good possible.

Sub-Inspector  
Atwill.

29 Mar., 1886.

1201. Can you suggest any means of putting a stop to Sunday selling? I say that I would stop it by one section. I would say to the publican—"You are licensed to sell drink on six days of the week; if you are found selling drink on Sunday you will be regarded as a sly grog seller, and you will be fined £30. If you repeat the offence your license will be cancelled, and you will never get another license." With such a law as that you would soon stop the Sunday selling.

1202. It seems to be a hard matter to secure convictions against people who break the law by selling liquor on Sunday, and do not you think it would have a salutary effect if the onus of proof rested on the publican as to the people found in his bar? It would; but I tell you that we must have a telling clause—it must not be left in that way; you must have a provision under which you can say to the publican, "if a thing is proved against you such will be the consequences." The police have no interest in the publicans' Act only to enforce it. If a policeman secured convictions against every publican in the Colony he would get no credit—he would simply be told that he had done his duty rightly as policeman. There must be a penalty which will strike terror into the publicans. If the houses are closed absolutely on Sundays the publicans will have the very same chance, because more money will be spent during the week—it will be spent in another way.

1203. Suppose a policeman entered a house and found a number of people there drinking, would it not be better if the publican were compelled to prove that the men were lodgers or otherwise? No doubt of that. I can go around my division and in forty-eight hours I can tell exactly, or very nearly so, how many lodgers every publican has, and I know that the publican who does not keep any lodgers has no business to let as many as twenty or thirty, or even five enter his house during prohibited hours or on Sundays. We know that the man who can entertain only fifteen lodgers has no right to say, the whole of the rooms in his house being found full—that all the persons are lodgers; immediately you determine to punish a man for being found drinking on the premises, he will come up as a witness for the publican, in order to avoid his own punishment. As I said before, things would have been very different if that section had been omitted from the Act. The men always come forward to give evidence in the publicans' favour, in order to avoid being punished themselves. When the Act was being passed, I said that if that clause was allowed to remain in it, it would be sufficient to damn the whole Act. If it were not for that clause you would not see gentlemen hiding under beds, or secreting themselves to the number of five or six in a water-closet, with the door shut. They would stand their ground like honest men, and would say to the publican—"You have broken the law by serving drinks to us, and you must take the consequences."

1204. *Mr. Colls.*] Have you had any complaints about the quality of the spirits sold in the licensed houses in your division? We have; but invariably when I have received these complaints, I have reported the matter to the inspector whose duty it is to obtain samples. We have not in a single instance found anything deleterious to health. I have had a report about a house in respect to which people have said—"We have been knocked stupid by drink from the third shelf." They came and showed me where the bottle was. The inspector has had liquor taken from it; but nothing deleterious to health was found—it was merely a bad description of spirit.

1205. Do you think the sample was the same as the drink supplied? I do not know. A sailor once came to me and said, to use their term—"I was shanghai'd at that place. I took a glass of drink, and I never knew where I was until I found myself on board another ship." I do not know whether in that case the sample was the same. I remember two gentlemen coming from Melbourne. They took a stroll on the North Shore. They were brothers, and when they became thirsty one of them expressed a desire to have a drop of whisky or gin. The gentleman who told me said—"After that we walked about half a mile when my brother became ill; he got down, and got worse and worse." The poor man was brought over here, and I am under the impression that he was afterwards taken to the Reception-house.

1206. *Mr. Withers.*] Did he recover? Oh yes, I think so.

FRIDAY, 2 APRIL, 1886.

Present:—

ALEXR. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,  
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,

F. ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., M.P.,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.

## THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Inspector Cotter sworn and examined:—

Sub-Inspector  
Cotter.  
2 April, 1886.

1207. *President.*] Your district is on the North Shore; what is its extent? It is the portion of the Metropolitan District which is across the water, extending from Milson's Point to Hornsby, but it does not take in Manly side of Middle Harbour. There is a separately defined police district of St. Leonards, which is my district. The Manly District of course is included in the Water Police District.
1208. Can you tell us how many apprehensions you have had since the passing of the Licensing Act in 1882, to the end of 1885? Yes, except those for 1882—I was not there then—I was in the country.
1209. I mean apprehensions for drunkenness, and offences in which drunkenness forms a part? Yes; in 1883 there were 147 apprehensions; in 1884, 210 apprehensions; and in 1885, 279 apprehensions.
1210. You have contributed so far, I suppose, to the Inspector-General's Report? Yes.
1211. Have you any shipping? No.
1212. Any theatres or places of amusement? We have some music-halls.
1213. At Chowder? Yes.
1214. You spoke of Middle Harbour being in your district; is there one at Clontarf? Yes, but it is not in my district.
1215. There is a public-house at Chowder? Yes, a large hotel.
1216. Is that the only picnicing resort in your district that has a public-house? Yes.
1217. Have you any figures to show the number of public-houses since you took charge of your district in 1883? I have the number at present there.
1218. Not for previous years? No; I can ascertain them. I cannot give them with certainty from memory.
1219. How many public-houses have you now? Twenty-one.
1220. What is the population of your district? The increase in the Electoral Roll this year is 1,019. I think the population of St. Leonards is between 13,000 and 15,000.
1221. Do you mean adults? No, the whole population.
1222. Only 13,000? It may be 15,000, but that is not for the entire district.
1223. Well, what is the population of the whole district? 20,000 at least.
1224. Then, as a matter of fact, you have about one public-house per thousand of the population? A little less.
1225. What was the effect of the local option vote in St. Leonards last year? In all the municipalities, and in all the wards of municipalities, it was in the negative; some municipalities are not divided into wards, but throughout the district the vote was in the negative.
1226. Do you, with your experience of three years, consider that drunkenness is on the increase—I do not speak of drunkenness which has culminated in any offence ending in apprehension—is drunkenness generally on the increase? Yes, the use of intoxicating liquors is increasing.
1227. I do not mean exactly the use of intoxicating liquors: is intemperance increasing? Slightly, though not very strikingly.
1228. I suppose you go among the inhabitants a good deal and notice their habits? Yes.
1229. Is spirituous liquor or beer the favourite drink? Both.
1230. What is taken generally as an alcoholic stimulant? Whisky is largely drunk, then rum, next brandy and gin.
1231. How would you describe these houses—are they of a high or low character? They are of the middle class. Some houses are low, but they are not so bad as I hear they are elsewhere. I have three or four low houses which sell on a Sunday.
1232. How is the public-house at Chowder conducted? Although it is in my district, it is arranged that the Sydney police shall attend there on holidays. I believe it is fairly conducted now. Once, in 1883, its license was taken away for allowing larvikins to assemble there.
1233. You occasionally visit the place on other days I presume? The hotel has only been re-opened a few months.
1234. Does the tenant, Mr. Thomson, take any boarders? I do not know of my own knowledge. I am informed he does.
1235. You consider, then, that this house is tolerably well conducted? What I have heard leads me to conclude it is well conducted, except on holidays, and then the fault is that of the visitors, not of the licensee.
1236. Do you notice any increase in the use of intoxicants among the females in your district? No.
1237. Or among young men? I observe now, in the streets and elsewhere, more young men who appear to me to have been drinking than I did two or three years ago.
1238. Drinking habits are on the increase among young men? I fear there is no doubt about it.
1239. Have these young men any incentives to drinking such as exist in other parts of the metropolitan district—are there any dancing saloons? Yes, three.
1240. Do young men and women resort to the dancing saloons? Yes.
1241. And you think that habit leads to increased drinking? Yes. I frequently observe young men going from the dancing saloon to the public-house; they leave the girls outside in the dark, and bring out drink to them.
1242. I presume you have no up-stairs bars? No.
1243. Do you consider that you have any places of ill fame? No; prostitutes come over sometimes from Sydney.
1244. The young men are not tempted then by prostitutes to drink? No.
1245. Is the drinking class much reinforced by visitors from Sydney—the people who drink to a limited extent? Yes, but probably not the actual drunkards. There is only a fair proportion of the drunkards who come across from Sydney. I think our drunkenness is our own sin chiefly.
1246. Of the residents? Yes.
1247. Have you had any convictions under the Licensing Act against any of the twenty-one public-houses? Yes.
1248. How many for selling on Sundays? In 1883 there were three convictions; in 1884, twelve convictions;

- convictions; and in 1885, four convictions. For selling during prohibited hours on week-days there were four convictions in 1884, and three convictions in 1885.
1249. Have you had any of these houses disqualified whilst the disqualification clause was in operation? When there have been two convictions against them they have generally transferred their license. Sub-Inspector  
Cotter.  
2 April, 1886.
1250. Have you had any cases of two convictions against one man? Yes; speaking from memory, there have been double convictions against William Waterhouse, Royal Hotel; Patrick Stevens, Fig-tree Hotel; Mrs. Alchin; Alexander Sim, and Michael Eviston.
1251. Any convictions for permitting gambling? Yes, five in all.
1252. *Mr. Abigail.*] The other convictions I suppose were for selling during prohibited hours? Yes.
1253. *President.*] On week-days? Yes, such as for selling at 12 o'clock at night.
1254. Are you aware that any of these houses are owned by brewers? Several are reported to be owned by brewers, but I do not know myself that they are.
1255. Have you known any instance of liquor being adulterated in those houses? No.
1256. We are acquainted with the fact that some spirits go into consumption that cost 2s. 6d. in bond—does any find its way into your district? Yes, white spirit.
1257. Not white spirit—I mean branded brandy or whisky; it is not introduced as white spirit—it is introduced as some kind of liquor: does any go into consumption in your district? I think it probable that some does.
1258. In the low houses? Yes.
1259. Have you any colonial wine houses? Yes.
1260. How many? About five; I have not a list of them.
1261. Are they well conducted? Yes.
1262. No complaints have been made to you about them? No.
1263. Are they kept by males or females? All by males.
1264. Are those males foreigners or Englishmen? I do not think that there is one kept by a foreigner. In 1882 a foreigner did hold a colonial wine license, but it was transferred. Those who have colonial wine licenses are mostly grocers, and they are respectable persons; they combine the sale of wine with something else—it is not their only business.
1265. Then I understand that the majority of the public-houses are well conducted on the week-days, and that the licensees are also law-abiding? The majority of my houses are well conducted—better than is the case elsewhere I believe.
1266. Have you had no cases of flagrant violation of the law with regard to Sunday selling? Oh yes.
1267. I mean cases in which as many as thirty, forty, and even eighty people are seen to enter a public-house? It is not so bad as that. The way the Sunday business is managed in my subdivision is this:—The publicans of course know the police, and it is therefore difficult for us to detect them. Six or eight—or perhaps ten or twelve persons of disreputable appearance enough are admitted one or two at a time. The premises are frequently entered by the police, but the visit results in nothing.
1268. Then the streets I presume are not often troubled with drunken or drunken and disorderly persons? There is a fair share of them, especially on Saturday nights. Many people of the working and middle classes come to Sydney on that night, and some of them come back already drunk and riotous, so that it is not very easy to distinguish between the drunkenness which takes place at North Shore and that which takes place in Sydney.
1269. Generally what is your impression as to the working of the Licensing Acts in your district—is it satisfactory? No.
1270. Do you think there are any deficiencies in the law? There is no denying that it causes a great deal of hostility to the cause of law and order, and a great deal of perjury.
1271. Do you think then that the Act is harsh; say, for instance, with regard to Sunday closing: you admit that to be beneficial—do you think that it works harshly in any other respect? I think that it is a great pity that the community will not accept it in its integrity and abide by it. I do not know that on the whole it is very harsh.
1272. In other words, do you consider it a harshness that a man who wishes to have beer with his Sunday dinner should be unable to obtain it unless he procures it on Saturday night? I should like to be satisfied that the quality of the beer is injured by its being kept from the night before, and of that I am not satisfied. I think there may be a good deal of cant in the complaint of harshness, just as there is the other way.
1273. Well, you see no harshness in the closing of public-houses on Sunday: do you consider it to be a hard thing that they are closed at 11 o'clock on week-days? No; I can speak quite positively as to the week-days. I think that the hours of closing on week-days inflict no hardship, and that the present law in that respect ought to be retained. When in the country I observed that rows and murderous assaults and offences of that kind arising from drunkenness were in most cases attributable to the fact that men were made drunk between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock at night. If the matter rested with me, I would much rather allow some concession on Sunday than I would allow public-houses to be open after 11 o'clock on week-days.
1274. Would you propose any amendment of the law to facilitate the conviction of publicans who break the law? I could not suggest any amendment of the law with regard to specific cases of selling liquor, in which it is necessary to prove that a publican sold some particular kind of liquor capable of producing intoxication, but I do think that it would contribute to cause the Act to be better observed if the ingress and egress of persons on Sundays were taken notice of by the Licensing Courts.
1275. You mean to say that if a man is seen going into a public-house, the burden of proof that he was there for a legitimate purpose should rest on him? I would not say so with regard to one or two persons—that would appear to me to be erring on the other side—but when a number of men assemble in the vicinity of a public-house, and are seen to go in and out until they become more and more under the influence of liquor, no reasonable man can doubt that the law has been broken by the publican, and I think that such evidence ought to be taken notice of as proof that the law has been evaded. Men have frequently been convicted of stealing when they have been found coming away from a barn or other place where corn is kept, and having corn in their possession, though the owner could not say that the corn was his. And there is a case in the English law books, where it is laid down by the Judge that the fact of a man coming away under the influence of liquor from a London dock where liquor was kept was evidence that he had stolen the liquor. Well, it appears to me that when a number of men assemble in a sober condition in the vicinity of a public-house, and after going in and out a number of times, are manifestly under the influence of liquor, such a fact ought to be taken into consideration as affecting the renewal of the license.

- Sub-Inspector  
Cotter.  
2 April, 1886.
1276. Let me suppose a case by way of illustration. A is seen going into a public-house, to the best of your belief sober; you see him an hour afterwards coming out of the public-house, to the best of your belief either intoxicated or partly intoxicated: would you make that a specific offence against the publican? No, I think one case would not be sufficient, because there might be a mistake; but say that the same thing occurred in the case of A, B, C, D, and a number of others, then I would make it an offence. I do not want to be unjust to the licensee.
1277. But where is the injustice if the one man is not privileged by being a lodger or other inmate of the public-house, and the evidence you tender is believed—one case must be an infraction of the law as much as twenty? Certainly; but should we not be more likely to be mistaken in the case of one person?
1278. But if you made the offence conditional on a certain number of persons being seen to be under the influence of liquor on leaving a public-house, you would have to furnish proof with regard to each of those persons? I would not suggest that that should be relied upon, as evidence in a case in which a publican is charged with having sold liquor during prohibited hours, but I think that the Bench ought, in dealing with renewals of licenses, to take cognizance of the fact that people have been seen entering and leaving the house Sunday after Sunday.
1279. Now I see what you mean. If evidence of the kind you mention were tendered to the Bench on the occasion of an application for renewal of the license, you think the Licensing Bench ought to take notice of the fact that a number of persons had been seen, on such and such an occasion, entering in an apparently sober state, and coming out the reverse of sober? Yes, that that should be made a ground for refusing the renewal of the license.
1280. But the refusal of the renewal of the license under such circumstances would be a much heavier penalty than that inflicted for any specific offence under the law? The case would seem to me to come under the head of the objections already provided for, namely, that the good order of the neighbourhood is affected by such a state of things. However, I have come to the conclusion that if it were taken cognizance of, there would soon be an end to any serious Sunday selling.
1281. Do you find any difficulty in persuading the Magistrates—I mean do you find that they take in any way a hostile view of the Licensing Act? With regard to convictions, my opinion has always been that the conduct of the Magistrates has been attentive and dispassionate, judgelike, in the manner that judicial functions ought to be exercised; but I have not always been satisfied with the result of my objections to new licenses.
1282. That is what I wanted particularly to ask you. Other inspectors have told us that the Licensing Magistrates have refused to be guided by what they called the surmises of the police: has that been your experience—have the Magistrates refused to accept any other evidence than a record of convictions? I objected only in the case of one publican, that of a man named Thompson, to a renewal, the ground of objection being that the place was a resort for larrikins and prostitutes—not on any ground specified in the Act. Mr. Dillon was Chairman of the Bench at the time, and the evidence established that degrading scenes took place in the grounds, &c., attached to the house, and it also came out that Thompson had assaulted a sergeant of police on one occasion. The Bench refused the renewal of the license.
1283. What is your opinion with regard to the system of local option—do you think it ought to be extended, or are you satisfied with it as it is? I would make the local option vote applicable to all new houses, whatever their size or character. Many new public-houses are built for the sake of the bar trade only, and the extra accommodation is provided merely in order to allow of a license being granted irrespective of the local option vote.
1284. Then you think that an inordinate number of rooms have been built in order simply to obtain exemption from the local option vote? Yes. There is a greater probability of having respectable men in the larger hotels, because they are careful about running risks, but, at the same time, I would exempt no new house from the operation of the local option vote.
1285. Would you extend the local option vote to renewals? Not unjustly; but that affects me little. I think I should if compensation were granted, but not otherwise. I should do what was just, at all risks, so far as I was capable of conceiving what justice was.
1286. Have you had experience in other parts of the country besides Sydney? I have. I was stationed in the Newcastle district; I was stationed, immediately before I came to Sydney, at the Barrington Gold-field; I was stationed at Young; and at Tuena, between Bathurst and Goulburn.
1287. Then you have had a large country experience? Yes.
1288. How many years has it extended over? My service extends over nearly twenty-four years, about twenty of which I spent in the country.
1289. Some of it in pastoral districts? The greater part of it in pastoral districts.
1290. During the time you were in the country, you must have had ample opportunities of seeing the way in which the publicans conducted their houses? Yes, under the old law.
1291. Now, as briefly as you like, give us an epitome of your experience? Well, the small publican in the country is usually a much better man and keeps a better house than the small publican in Sydney. Sometimes he is a mere vampire, but not very often. He fleeces the station workman and knocks down his cheque, and in my time he used to sell on Sundays and at all hours. At Young, from 1863 to 1868, the houses were very bad. Many of them—those on the gold-fields especially—used to keep women of low character, and miners and shearers and country workmen used, as the phrase goes, to be “lambled down.”
1292. Have you had much experience among the “lambing down” publicans? Yes. It can be epitomized very briefly. A shearer, or a station workman, or a farm labourer, when he got his cheque, used to go and very frequently give the landlord his cheque, he being at the time in such a condition, as the saying is, that he could not see daylight. He would scarcely be sober again until the cheque was disposed of. When it was disposed of, which would be according to the publican’s conscience, pretty well, the publican would say to him, “Come, Bill,” or “Tom, your cheque is pretty well up”; and if he was a kindly disposed man he would say to the man—“There is £1 for yourself, and a pair of trousers,” and tell him that if he wanted a job Mr. So-and-so wanted a dam sunk, and that if he would apply he might get the job. Bill would then pick up his swag and go away.
1293. You are giving us an epitome of facts that have come under your notice? Yes, which I have gathered from the talk of working-men to myself.
1294. But have you not seen it? Not the whole process, but I have been told of it so frequently that I can have little doubt of the truth of what I describe. I cannot recall a case in which I actually saw any one hand a publican his cheque.

1295. *Mr. Withers.*] I suppose it would be one man's work to watch a performance of that kind? Yes, and we did not watch them so closely in those days; those were the bushranging and cattle-stealing days.
1296. *President.*] But what I wanted to elicit was something of your own personal experience, such as this, that men have come to you and said—"I went into such and such a house with a £60 cheque, and came out with a bottle of rum and a pair of trousers"? They took it as a matter of course.
1297. They did not complain that they had been robbed? No; they have said—"I got £25 for such a work, and I have knocked it down with so and so." I sometimes asked how long the money lasted, and, as I have said, it depended on the conscience of the publican.
1298. I suppose there would be a good many victims of this "lambing down" process: do you think that the practice does not exist now? Not to nearly such an extent as it did. When I left the interior the drinking habits of the people were not nearly so great; "lambing down" had almost become a thing of the past. I have heard of it taking place in the back country—I mean in the north-west and south-west.
1299. Does it not follow the flocks and herds? I dare say.
1300. I want to ask you this as my last question—Do you think the establishment of homes or asylums for people of irretrievable drunken habits would be an advantage? I am afraid not. It might be in some cases, but I think that in the majority of cases in which the habit of drunkenness is thoroughly established there is nothing for it but actual restraint.
1301. But I mean restraint—such restraint as this, putting a man for from one to two years in a place where he will be treated medically for drunkenness? It would be worth trying.
1302. You know that such places exist? Yes.
1303. Do you think such a system could be beneficially imported into this Colony? Yes, if the restraint were sufficiently long to break the habit and perhaps remove the desire for drink. I think it often might result in the saving of a drunkard. You know, of course, the provisions of the English Licensing Act. It is more liberal than ours with regard to the hours of opening, but its provisions with reference to persons found on the premises and the admission of constables are more stringent than ours. It allows any constable to enter a public-house. Here there are so few, comparatively, who have authority to enter that it is difficult to attend to their other duties adequately, and at the same time to exercise a proper supervision over the public-houses.
1304. You think the right to enter ought to be enlarged? It might be extended to senior-constables, who are non-commissioned officers. Pretty well all of us have been senior-constables; I think they should have a right to enter, on good grounds.
1305. A senior-constable on his own motion? Yes, having reasonable cause to suppose that an infraction of the Licensing Act is going on. I think that such authority might be extended to them; or that the Inspector-General or the Superintendent might authorize them.
1306. That is so now. The senior-constable requires authority; but you say that he ought to have power to enter without the necessity to obtain such authority? Yes, in England they trust an ordinary constable.
1307. *Mr. Abigail.*] You have spoken of the English Act—are you conversant with it? Only by reading.
1308. Have you read any cases recently tried where landlords have been convicted through people being found on their premises for whom they could not possibly vouch? I have not.
1309. You know that there are provisions in the Act empowering such convictions? Yes.
1310. Do you think that it would be beneficial to have such provisions in the Licensing Act of this country? Yes, I think that it would be a very good provision if we always guard against its being oppressively used. Persons found in public-houses, not being members of the family, lodgers, or travellers, might be required to prove that they were not there in contravention of the Act. That is another thing which would prevent Sunday selling; but care would have to be taken that such a provision was used prudently, no scope for oppression being allowed.
1311. Suppose that was one of the provisions of our law, and one or two persons were found on licensed premises, the landlord being unable to show that they were lodgers, you would not punish the landlord? Yes. It was the ingress and egress of persons that I was referring to before—persons who do not remain on the premises, but who get their drink and leave. I think the provision in the English Act is a wise one. If we are going to enforce the law some change should be made. It should either be made more acceptable to the community, or else whatever is not over-oppressive or morally wrong should be done to carry it out.
1312. You say that, of the twenty-one public-houses in your district, in only three or four is Sunday selling carried on? There are more I have no doubt; there are only three or four that every one can see carrying on a Sunday trade.
1313. You do not doubt that the other seventeen keep the law? I have heard suspicions expressed respecting all except two or three of them.
1314. Does the general character of the houses justify you in believing that the other seventeen houses keep the law? I believe that eleven or twelve sell, six or seven occasionally, and that about four sell habitually. As regards the rest I have not been able to ascertain that they sell at all.
1315. You tell us that after two convictions the publican sells his license, for fear of its forfeiture? Yes.
1316. Do you think that the transfers are in all cases *bona fide*? Yes; I have been glad to get rid of a Sunday seller and get a better man into the house.
1317. Does it follow that a better man succeeds him? The occupant of the house may have been a dummy in some cases, and the broker or proprietor will put in a better man next time.
1318. Have you heard anything about brewers holding blank transfers signed, from those whom they put into these houses? I have heard it said that that is the custom.
1319. I understand you to be in favour of the principle of local option? Yes.
1320. Would you extend it to all parliamentary voters? Yes, I would. I think that if a man has a voice in regard to the election of Members of the Legislature, he might have a local option vote.
1321. You said there were some music halls in your division? Yes.
1322. Attached to the public-houses? No.
1323. Are they near them? Yes.
1324. You had experience of the old Act, when the houses were open on Sundays? Yes.
1325. Do you think that if we were to revert to that practice, and the houses were to be opened for two hours on Sundays, at mid-day, that would prevent illicit drinking at that part of the day? It would have no effect on my side at all. There are two classes who wish to evade the law. If the houses were open for two hours in the morning, the habitual drinkers would get their liquor.

Sub-Inspector  
Cotter.

2 April, 1886.



- Sub-Inspector Cotter.  
2 April, 1886.
1326. I mean at mid-day? At mid-day it would have no effect. There are two classes—persons who have been drunk over-night and who want a drink in the morning, and business men and others who are not regular drinkers. These latter say—“I rarely drink, yet I cannot get a glass of ale when I want one.” Respectable people want to be able to take a glass whenever they feel inclined to do so; the bar-drinking class want a drink as early as they can get it in a morning.
1327. I see from the list of convictions, that between 1884 and 1885 there was an increase of sixty-nine in the number of convictions of drunkards? Yes.
1328. I suppose that is an indication of the general growth of drinking habits in your district? To some extent; there is an increase in the population, and the people generally are well off. Their being so well-to-do causes a great deal of drinking.
1329. You say that the working of the Act is not satisfactory? No.
1330. Can you tell us how it might be worked satisfactorily? It would be very much easier for us, speaking from our own point of view, to deal with the poor drunkard than with the rich publican, with all the influence which he has at his back. I think that we might enforce such a measure as the English Act, having provisions granting concessions in some directions, whilst enabling us to deal more strictly with the publicans in other directions; we might then provide for the Act being rigidly carried out.
1331. *President.*] What concessions do you mean? It would perhaps be less difficult to administer the Act if a couple of hours were allowed for the houses to be open on Sunday mornings and evenings, and the other provisions of the English law were adopted; but I would not concede anything as to the opening of the houses, unless the law was made like the English law in reference to prohibited hours. My own opinion is, that unless it is made more dangerous and difficult to break the law no concession should be made; but I think that a certain amount of concession, accompanied with the acquirement of additional facilities for punishing the law-breaker, might lead to good results.
1332. *Mr. Abigail.*] Would you give the Bench power to compel the forfeiture of a license for a first offence, if it was an aggravated one and the house had a bad character? If the offence was of a casual character I would not; but if it was an offence which involved badmindedness I would. I think that to forfeit for a first offence as a rule might be going too far.
1333. Suppose a publican supplied drink to fifty men on a Sunday, would you forfeit his license for that? Not for one offence. If there were fifty different cases against him he would lose his license under the present Act.
1334. But if a man was convicted of selling to forty or fifty people? That would be a barefaced infraction of the law; but I would not take away a publican's license merely because he had let some man have a glass of whisky during the prohibited hours.
1335. You spoke about opening the public-houses for an hour in the morning and an hour in the afternoon—if that was conceded would the drinking be confined to those hours? No.
1336. Then what benefit should we derive from granting that concession? We should get this advantage,—that if some such concessions are made, liquor-sellers may have less objection to our applying the screw more tightly with regard to the enforcement of the law—we might have a chance of getting the law observed.
1337. *President.*] Do I understand you to say that if the publican got a little more liberty to sell he would not mind a little more restriction? Yes.
1338. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You are favourable to the restrictions contained in the English Act? Yes.
1339. But only provided that we allow the publican to open his house for two hours on Sundays? I think that with no more means of enforcing the law than we have now, no good at all would be done by granting two hours in the afternoon; I know they would carry on in precisely the same way at other times.
1340. You would apply the present English Act then so far as obtaining convictions is concerned, but you would insist on the houses being entirely closed on Sundays? No; I think that a practical law might be made by taking the English law both ways, by taking its hours of selling, and also obtaining its better facilities for getting at the publican if he breaks the law.
1341. I understand that the people who want this accommodation are comparatively few? No, all classes want drink one way or another. I say that very few have complained to me of wanting their dinner beer, but many have complained of not being able to get a drink in the forenoon. There are drunken workmen—carpenters and so on, but many gentlemen who come over from Sydney on Sunday afternoons complain that they cannot get a drink of anything they like. There are the two classes that complain to us.
1342. Would it be well to relax the law as to full Sunday closing, provided it could be thoroughly enforced, in order to accommodate the classes to whom you refer? Full Sunday closing would be better if it could be enforced.
1343. And you think the English Act would help you? Yes, but I doubt its ever getting into law; I expect that if we get the English law in one direction we shall have to take it another.
1344. That does not follow: if we maintain the full Sunday closing and adopted the provisions of the English Act with regard to convictions, would that enable you to carry out the law? Very probably.
1345. You think it would? My idea is founded on the notion that there would be great difficulty in getting a law passed in which some concession was not made. I think that if you were to press on the trade in one way you would have to concede to it in another way; for this reason, the difficulty of carrying out the law, as it is, is increasing constantly.
1346. But we want to find a remedy, and I am asking you if we had the English Act do you think you could carry it out? I think entire Sunday closing much better if practicable under the law, whatever law we might have—that is if the law could be enforced.
1347. You said that you had three convictions for Sunday trading in 1883? I find that I made an error; one of the convictions was for some other offence; it was before my time.
1348. In 1884 you had sixteen convictions? Yes.
1349. Were they for Sunday trading? Nearly all.
1350. Last year you had seven convictions—were they principally for Sunday trading? Yes.
1351. Then you have more trouble with the publicans with regard to Sunday trading than with regard to selling liquor after prohibited hours? Yes; the publicans give us very little trouble after hours.
1352. I find that among these convictions some were double? Yes.
1353. In each case of double conviction a transfer took place I suppose? Yes.
1354. Does your division extend to the present railway works? No, it extends near them.

Sub-Inspector  
Cotter.

2 April, 1886.

1355. Did not the presence of the railway workmen increase the drinking in your division? It made no difference that I perceived. You see that Hornsby is 13 or 14 miles from my main station at St. Leonards. The constable at Lane Cove reported that the presence of the navvies made but little difference there, as they usually went to Ryde; those lower down went to Sydney by the Hawkesbury steamer.

1356. I understood you to say—and you seemed to feel strongly on the subject—that it would be a good thing to make local option refer to every house? Yes, I am very decided as to that—every new house.

1357. You mean absolute prohibition to the extension of the trade? Yes, unless the community desired it.

1358. Would you make the vote effective for three years? I have not thought as to the time. Perhaps three years might be too long; in rising localities perhaps it might happen that another hotel would really be required before the expiration of three years.

1359. I understood you to say that you would make the vote apply to all houses? Yes.

1360. You said that you would allow no extension of the trade? I mean no new houses of any kind at all, unless the local option vote was in favour of them. I would be content to leave the time for which the vote should apply to the Legislature—I would not tie myself to three years.

1361. You said that you were in favour of the principle of local option being applied to renewals, provided that compensation was given? Yes.

1362. You also said that you were somewhat affected by it—what did you mean by that? I did not mean that I had any personal interest. I was referring to a case in which the local option vote was over-ridden: that was the case of Mr. Thompson, of Chowder Bay. Then there are two new public-houses on the Military Road—large houses, which could not be licensed were it not for the fact that they contain twenty rooms in addition to those prescribed by the Act. The local option vote for the ward in which they are situated was in the negative, but the vote does not apply to hotels which have that number of rooms. These houses have few or no lodgers; the rooms are there; they are furnished. The houses were built at great cost, no doubt, but they do merely the bar trade like other houses; the bar trade is, after all, the inducement.

1363. *President.*] Do not you think that they were built in the hope of something else? I think that the bar trade is the inducement; I have no doubt of it myself, although I could not make it apparent as an obvious fact. I have no doubt that the bar trade is the inducement in connection with all the houses in my division.

1364. *Mr. Hutchison.*] In other words, the licenses are applied for for the sale of drink? Every house in the division is in the main for the sale of drink. My observation goes to show that, as a matter of policy, it would be much better to encourage large houses than small ones. The proprietor or licensee of a large house has very much more to risk. He usually assumes to be a respectable man; he has some respect for his name and the character of his house; his moral and material stakes are much greater than those of the keeper of a small house, which any one might occupy.

1365. Reverting to the right of police to enter hotels, would you like to have it extended? Yes, to the senior constables.

1366. No further? I think not, because in connection with our police force we always have a number of young men coming and going. Although I have had no experience of the London police, I believe that there are more men join the force with the view of remaining in it than with us. I would not entrust young constables with the right to enter hotels, as, owing to the frequent changes which are made, we can have no actual knowledge of some of them; we cannot be sure that they would exercise such power judiciously.

1367. Are not the police on the whole a trustworthy body of men? As a body they are very trustworthy.

1368. And to be believed? Yes, as a body.

1369. You feel it keenly when the veracity of yourself or your men is questioned? Yes. During my long service in the Force, the only instance I know of in which a constable has been fairly fixed for perjury was that of Mahood.

1370. Suppose that it were enacted that the license should be for six days in the week only, do you think that that would enable you to enforce Sunday closing? I have my doubts about it. There is one thing which you must bear in mind: you must not press the publican so far as to make his position less dangerous as a seller without a license, because he is not so easily caught. It is a point of honor with those whom he supplies with liquor in defiance of the law not to give evidence against him—if they give evidence at all, to depose that there was no drinking.

1371. But suppose that he was found supplying liquor on Sunday, there ought to be no difficulty about proceeding against him? If a workable law, giving the license for six days in the week, could be made, I say that it would be a good thing. My ideas with regard to Sunday selling are modified by the notion that it will be impossible, or at any rate very difficult, to enforce complete Sunday closing.

1372. Provided it could be enforced it would be desirable? Yes.

1373. *President.*] You are aware that the present Act allows any constable to enter an hotel, provided he has an authority from a Licensing Magistrate or the Superintendent of Police—as a matter of fact is that authority ever given? I have never known the Superintendent of Police to do so. It always seemed to me that the authority was not intended to be a general one—that the authority was to be given for a specified house and a special occasion.

1374. What has been the practice with regard to it? I never applied to the Superintendent for authority for any of my men, because I thought the provision too doubtful—that there was the danger of the above construction being put upon it.

1375. Do you think that a general authority would be advisable? The Superintendent of Police, a Stipendiary Magistrate, or an ordinary J.P., might be entrusted with the power to give the authority to any member of the Force, the authority to remain in force until it was revoked. I think that that would be an additional means of carrying out the Act. At present the only officer in addition to the inspector who can enter an hotel under authority is a sergeant. The senior-sergeant of my division is at present laid up with a broken collar-bone, therefore I am the only officer who can exercise the authority.

1376. *Mr. Roseby.*] In your opinion, do the Magistrates pay sufficient regard to the representations of the police as to the character of applicants for licenses—I understood you to say that some one who had been convicted had obtained a license in your district, notwithstanding that his previous license was cancelled because he allowed larrikins and prostitutes to assemble at his house? That was the case of Mr. Thompson, of Chowder Bay.

1377. When he applied for another license you represented that to the Magistrate? Yes.

- Sub-Inspector Cotter. 1378. Notwithstanding your representations, the license was granted? The history of the case is this: when the occurrence to which you refer took place, I was not in the district, but I heard of it from other constables and objected to the renewal of the license, on the ground that, on holidays, the place was the resort of prostitutes and larrikins, who carried on disgraceful scenes. Mr. Dillon was the Chairman of the Bench on that day, and the objection was successful. Some time afterwards Mr. Thompson again applied for a license, but I objected to the application, on the ground that the previous license had not been renewed, and that meanwhile a local option vote, which was in the negative, had been taken, and the objection prevailed on that point. Mr. Thompson then applied for a conditional license for a large hotel, and his application was supported by a petition signed by some thousands of people. Mr. Addison, who was the Chairman of the Bench, said that a petition signed by between 2,000 and 3,000 people had been presented in favour of the application, and, considering the numbers who seemed to desire it and the character of the hotel to be built, he would grant the license. That is what occurred.
- 2 April, 1886. 1379. In the prosecutions which have been entered against publicans for infractions of the law, have you found that witnesses for the defence have perjured themselves to a great extent to get the publicans out of the difficulty? I have no moral doubt that in nearly all defended cases perjury was committed.
1380. It is said that there is more extensive perjury in connection with these cases than was ever known before? One of the indictments against the Licensing Act is the amount of perjury which it has fostered. There is a numerous class who are against the law, or perhaps this would not be the case. They have become skilful in concocting spurious defences, and supporting these in the witness-boxes by testimony which is not true. The Police Court solicitors will tell you that, but of course not in relation to cases in which they have been engaged.
1381. How many of the twenty-one publicans in your district could provide decent accommodation for a respectable man and his family? All the hotels have the number of rooms prescribed by the Act, but none of the publicans would care to see you except you came as a bar customer, or went into the parlour to take some drinks.
1382. They do not lay themselves out to give respectable accommodation to the public? No; the proprietors of the large hotels would take you, but they would not want you; they would prefer that you went somewhere else.
1383. So that if a respectable traveller were to go to you, you would have a difficulty in getting him accommodation if he asked you to make him a recommendation? He would be accommodated as a favour if I made a request on his behalf. Some of the publicans are kind-hearted in their way, and they would accommodate a traveller, but as a rule they would sooner not have him in the house; they prefer people who will go to the bar and call for drinks. At some of the hotels you can get bread and cheese or a sandwich; they are very good in this way. At Mrs. Darton's "Albert Hotel," which is quite a nice place, you can get a snack and a good glass of beer; at Walsh's "Royal Hotel" there are a good many lodgers.
1384. The return of arrests for drunkenness in your district does not represent anything like the actual drunkenness, does it? Oh dear no. A man must be decidedly drunk before a policeman is justified in interfering with him. I always tell my men that if a man is able to go home, or if there is no fear of his being injured or of his injuring any one else, they must let him alone. I do this on the ground that I think that the law ought to be construed in favour of the individual rather than against him.
1385. I suppose that the majority of young people among whom you say intemperance is increasing never go far enough to put themselves in the power of the police? The young Australians rarely do as to drink; you will see them with flushed faces and fishy eyes, and hear them talking loudly. The charges usually made against them are riotous behaviour and using obscene language.
1386. I suppose that a large proportion of these offences are attributable to drink? Beyond doubt they are. Such offences as indecent behaviour—making water in the streets—and riotous behaviour, like shouting and threatening to fight, are no doubt in the majority of cases attributable to the exciting influence of drink.
1387. You have stated that you do not notice any particular drunkenness among the female population in your district? Not more than in other communities. There is drunkenness among families, but I do not feel justified in saying that it is increasing; there are no decided indications of its increasing—not more than I have noticed in many country districts.
1388. You have in your division a smaller proportion of public-houses than there is in any of the districts which have been brought under our consideration? Very much smaller I believe.
1389. Would you desire to have the proportion increased? I think that if we were rid of all but the reasonably large and well-conducted hotels, it would be a great blessing.
1390. You think that there are more hotels in your district than the legitimate requirements of the community demand? I have no more public-houses than can do well—if that is the test; but I think that the legitimate wants of the community could be satisfied with half of them.
1391. You think that one hotel for every 2,000 inhabitants would be ample? I should like to see good houses in the hands of respectable men, who would be able to do an honest trade; I should like to take the competition of the pot-house away from these.
1392. There are in your district several low pot-houses? Yes; there are some very nice small houses, and several mere pot-houses.
1393. Where the low and depraved usually resort? Yes, I would foster the respectable publican, and strike out the mere vampire.
1394. *President.*] Did I understand you to say that you think that one hotel for every 2,000 inhabitants would be sufficient? I think it would. A great deal would depend on the locality; for example, a house at a corner in the city and another half a mile away would hardly be sufficient. I think that half the number of public-houses distributed judiciously would meet the wants of the population. All that they supply are the drinking wants. Frequently I think that the population would be better without too ready facilities for getting drink.
1395. I am not going to find fault with your opinion, but I wish to draw your attention to the fact that in the Victorian Licensing Act, just passed—a measure which was largely considered a local option measure; at any-rate one which was promoted by many local optionists and friends of temperance—one of the most important provisions is that there shall be one hotel for every 250 of the population up to 1,000, and for every 500 over 1,000 another hotel? I do not think that nearly that number is required.
1396. Are you giving consideration to the fact that at least one-half of the population of North Shore come to Sydney daily, and that probably they satisfy their wants to a large extent in Sydney? They do to a great extent, no doubt; they do quite as much drinking in Sydney as they do at North Shore I suppose.
- 1397.

1397. *Mr. Withers.*] I understand you to say that the present Act would be a good one if all the conditions were enforced, and especially if the rivalry existing as to Sunday selling could be done away with? Yes. My opinion is that we should try to get the trade into the hands of respectable men, and that they should be free from undue competition. I think that more care than is taken, ought to be taken in licensing people originally.

Sub-Inspector  
Cotter.  
2 April, 1886.

1398. You have very little difficulty with the publicans except as to Sunday selling? Nothing else is worth mentioning.

1399. Do not you think that if the right of entry were extended it would have a good effect? Yes, if put in judicious and trustworthy hands—and they are not necessarily confined to any special rank in the service; as a rule, the men who reach the rank of senior-constable are tried men.

1400. And you think that that would effectually put a stop to the Sunday trading? I would not say "effectually," but I think that there is a probability that it would.

1401. Do not you think that many of the publicans sell liquor on Sunday simply because they are afraid of the competition, on other days, of other publicans who do not scruple about violating the law? They are bullied into doing so. A man comes up and says—"Mr. So-and-so, give me a drink." If the publican says "no," the other man uses bad language and says, "Well, I'll go to Mr. So-and-so, and if he will give me a drink I will give him my custom on week-days."

1402. Then I suppose that many of the publicans are really desirous of closing on Sundays? I have no doubt that a fair proportion of them are.

1403. And that the police know that they desire to close on Sundays? Yes. It is particularly the case in small localities like Willoughby or Lane Cove. If there is only one public-house, it is usually respectably conducted; but if there are two, both begin to sell on Sundays more or less, because the competition for the week-day trade pits one against the other. This causes a good deal of Sunday selling, but by no means all of it. Some of the publicans would sell on Sundays in any case.

1404. You believe that the closing of public-houses at 11 o'clock at night has been a great boon to the public and the community? Yes; a quarter of an hour's drinking between 11 and 12 always appeared to me to have more effect than half an hour's or three-quarters of an hour's drinking at any other time. In all probability they had had enough by 11 o'clock, and it was between 11 and 12 that they got too much. Then, with working men, when they are out drinking at an hour when they are usually in bed, the drink seems to have more effect on them; at all events they seem to get more idiotic or violent between 11 and 12 than at any other time. I noticed this particularly in the populous Newcastle, Lambton, and Wallsend districts.

1405. It has been said that perjury is made a handle of against the working of the Licensing Act—I suppose that there was always hard swearing in the Police Courts, even before the Licensing Act came into operation? Hard swearing is very much more common now than it used to be; it seems to me that it is a greatly increasing evil.

1406. But the allegation that perjury is committed does not apply to cases under the Licensing Act any more than to other cases? No; but they seem to be getting more practised at it in connection with cases under the Licensing Act. Suppose a publican gets out of a difficulty, you will hear the neighbours, who know the precise facts, say—"Didn't so-and-so get out of such a thing cleverly?" People who years ago used to be horrified at or very much dissatisfied with such a state of things, now look on it as a matter of course—they regard it as mere cleverness.

1407. Does not it apply to all classes of cases? I am a bit exercised in my mind as to whether the Licensing Act is not responsible for a great deal of it in other cases, and whether it did not get a great impetus from the Licensing Act.

1408. I suppose people think it a pardonable thing when the object is to get a publican off from the charge of selling a glass of beer? Yes.

1409. With reference to the bush hotels, is it not a fact that some of them are so badly conducted—that there is so much disorder, so much dirt and vermin, and generally uncomfortable surroundings—that people of somewhat refined tastes prefer to get a blanket and sleep away from the buildings? I have heard of about half a dozen such instances during my time, but this Licensing Act did good work in abolishing most of these houses—houses which had only a room or two—which were full of vermin—in which there was no furniture and no flooring. The Act has had an excellent effect on country houses of this class, because in the country the inspection has been vigorous and reasonably successful.

1410. The Act is more easily administered in the country than in the city? There are not so many Sunday customers in the country as there are in the city, and the country publicans have not been so successful in defending cases brought against them; they have had no Slatterys, Leviens, or Robertses, to defend them.

1411. The police get to know more in the country from the chit-chat among the people—it is not a difficult matter to find out what so-and-so had for his dinner yesterday? It is a very difficult matter here to get information respecting violations of the Licensing Act; but in the country, if you like, you can soon find out what somebody living 5 miles away had for his dinner yesterday.

1412. North Shore is a beggarly place in which to get anything to eat, is it not? Precisely so. None of the publicans want you unless you want drink. We think Walsh's and Mrs. Darton's hotel, where you can get a sandwich and a good glass of beer, and civil treatment, something exceptional.

1413. I suppose that your intercession would be of some advantage to a person wishing to get accommodation? If I were very civil I might get him treated with a little warmth. Many of the publicans have facilities for entertaining people if they chose to do so.

1414. You are quite sure that the police, as a rule—I am certain there are exceptions to it—are not eager to make arrests with a view to promotion? Quite.

1415. I presume that the number of arrests for drunkenness does not really represent one-half of the cases of drunkenness? They do not represent one-tenth, because a person who in ordinary conversation would be said to be drunk, would not be said to be drunk by a policeman who has any conception of his duty. My instructions to my men are, not to arrest a man unless his feet and his faculties are affected by drink. Although a man might be drunk in the ordinary sense, if he were able to take care of his purse and his person I should leave him alone, and, as far as my influence would have any effect, the constables would leave him alone; but if a man is in such a condition that he cannot avoid staggering against people and inconveniencing them, or annoying them by his conversation, or if he is lying helpless on the road and is in danger of being run over, then the police take charge of him.

- Sub-Inspector  
Cotter.  
2 April, 1886.
1416. You would not be in favour of having the public-houses opened for longer hours than at present? No.
1417. You think that it would be desirable, in the interests of a large majority of the publicans who are now suspected of Sunday selling, to enforce absolute closing on Sundays? Yes; or, if the houses are to be opened during a specified time, that the law should be rigidly enforced in that respect at other times.
1418. *Mr. Colls.*] Are all the hotels in your division up to the standard? Yes.
1419. The accommodation is generally taken up by boarders? There are boarders in a few of the houses; the Royal Hotel has, perhaps, a dozen boarders.
1420. I suppose that people from the country do not go the North Shore to look for accommodation? In the first instance they seek it in the city.
1421. Have you ever been appealed to by country people who wanted accommodation for a night or so? Those who have asked me where they could get accommodation have been respectable people who have been belated. It was not until recently that boats ran to and from the city all through the night; before that people were frequently belated.
1422. Do you say that it would be impossible for people who might miss a boat to get accommodation at North Shore? I have not said that it would be impossible, but sometimes it would be very difficult. The publicans do not care about providing accommodation.
1423. I suppose that a great many of the working-class board at most of the houses? Not a large number. The boarders who are liked are men with means, more or less—warehousemen, clerks, and small business men, or large business men if they can get them; it is only in the small houses that labouring men board.
1424. Has not the population at North Shore increased during the construction of the tramway? No; the workmen were mostly Sydney men.
1425. Are there any oyster-saloons at North Shore? One in connection with a fruit-shop.
1426. Have you ever heard of sly grog selling in these places? I have heard it said that there was a suspicion that grog was sold in the fruit-shops and oyster saloons, but as far as I could ascertain there did not appear to be much foundation for the suspicion.
1427. Have you had any convictions for sly grog selling? Not at North Shore.
1428. Have you had any convictions for supplying liquor to boys and girls under the prescribed age? No; young men from sixteen to about twenty-four are troublesome. No doubt, sometimes liquor is supplied to youths under the prescribed age.
1429. I suppose that you are aware that good well-conducted hotels are very necessary? Yes, I want them; it is the respectable publican whom I should like to encourage.
1430. Have you ever taken samples of liquor from the hotels for analysis? I believe that the district inspector has.
1431. Have complaints been made to you as to the quality of liquor sold? No.
1432. No man suffering from the effects of drink has made a complaint? I do not think that I should be correct in saying that no one had imputed shakiness or *delirium tremens* to bad liquor. Nearly all persons afflicted in that way do so; they usually attribute their condition to the bad quality rather than the quantity of the liquor which they have consumed.
1433. Have you had any cases in which husbands or wives have applied for prohibitions against publicans? Yes; fathers against sons, husbands against wives, and wives against husbands.
1434. Have you had many of such cases? I should say about a dozen during the three years and a half that I have been at St. Leonards.
1435. Were the prohibitions granted? Yes; some at the Water Police Court, and some at St. Leonards.
1436. *President.*] Does not the reluctance of the publicans to supply people with food and accommodation arise from the fact that the publicans do not regard the people as *bona fide* travellers? I refer to ordinary cases.
1437. Considering the position of North Shore and the possibility of people being belated, do not you think that it would be a wise thing to increase the obligations of the publicans, so as to make them supply victuals to any one applying for them, be he a *bona fide* traveller or not—at present the obligation is limited to *bona fide* travellers? I think that it would be well that the publicans should be under obligation to supply meals or beds.
1438. *Mr. Colls.*] I suppose that the Licensing Magistrates cannot get a meal when they go to St. Leonards? There is a club of which a number of Sydney lawyers are members. Some of them have told me that the reason of their being members was that they were sure of getting a luncheon—they did not know where to get it elsewhere. I have taken some of the Licensing Magistrates to the hotel of Mrs. Darton—who is an educated lady—and having told her who they were, have asked her to provide food for them, and she has done so.
1439. Are there any clubs where drink can be procured on Sundays? Yes, by members and their guests.
1440. Have you any idea as to what the amount of the subscription is? I am told that the subscription to the club, to which I refer is half a guinea a year. There is a code of by-laws and a regular mode of election.
1441. You are aware that drinking is carried on there on Sundays? Yes. I think that there ought to be no exception in favour of clubs; I do not see why clubmen should compete with the publicans.

MONDAY, 5 APRIL, 1886.

Present:—

ALEX. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,	R. FOWLER, Esq., J.P.,
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,	J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Inspector Larkins sworn and examined:—

- Inspector  
Larkins.  
5 April, 1886.
1442. *President.*] You are in charge of the Newtown division? Yes.
1443. Will you describe the boundaries? It is bounded on one side by Botany; by George's River along to Saltpan Creek, across by Haslem Creek, and around by the Parramatta River to Balmain, including Leichhardt; and then around by Camperdown to the Missenden Road or the University.
1444. Your district contains a good many municipalities? Fourteen or fifteen.
1445. How many years have you been in charge? Six years on the 1st of June next.
1446. How many public-houses are there in your division? 107. 1447.

Inspector  
Larkins.

5 April, 1886.

1417. Has there been that number during the whole of the time that you have been in charge? No; there were ninety-eight in 1880, and now there are 107, and I think that three have been done away with in the meantime.

1448. What is the class of the houses—are they large or small? Some of them have very good accommodation; they all contain the standard accommodation.

1449. Are they respectably conducted as a rule? They are all well conducted, so far as the observance of the Act is concerned, except as to Sunday-selling.

1450. Compared with the class of houses in the city I presume that they are small? Out of the 107 there are about fourteen or fifteen first-class houses; the others are of a medium class—not of a very high standard as to the accommodation.

1451. Are they closed on Sundays and during prohibited hours on week-days? I have nothing to complain of on week-days. I do not think that out of the 107 houses you can find one open at five minutes past 11 at night. There are about fifty in which no trade whatever is noticeable on Sundays; we have never had any complaint respecting them, and have no reason to believe that any trade is carried on. About thirty apparently do a small trade on Sundays, but no complaint is made about them, and about twenty-seven give us a good deal of trouble.

1452. Are the twenty-seven of the class called pot-houses? The majority of them are; some are of the best class—the hotels at Sandringham, Sans Souci, and Tom Ugly's Point, liquor is sold in those hotels on Sundays—they are a good class of houses, and are well conducted on week-days. We have good reason to believe that they sell liquor on Sundays; the licensee of an hotel at Sans Souci was convicted, and, I believe, the license cancelled, but the house was re-opened.

1453. Are there any dancing saloons in your division? About four.

1454. Do they give you much trouble? No.

1455. Is much drink consumed in them? None on the premises; I am not aware that any drink is consumed during the time that dancing is carried on. There are only two of them which cause much trouble.

1456. I suppose there are no upstairs bars in your division? No.

1457. Are there any houses of ill fame? None that I am aware of.

1458. Have you a return showing the number of apprehensions for drunkenness in your division? Yes; but first of all I may tell you what I estimate the population of the division to be. The calculation is a rough one, based on the general electoral and the municipal rolls. The rolls for the electorates of Newtown and Canterbury contain 18,777 voters, and there are about 14,675 voters on the municipal rolls of the various boroughs. These figures show a very large increase over 1880. A large portion of the Balmain and the Glebe electorates are also included in the division, which is about 10 miles square. I multiply the number on the rolls by three only, so as to make allowance for cases in which the same names appear on both rolls. In 1880, 315 people were dealt with for drunkenness; in 1881, 462; 1882, 421; 1883, 525; 1884, 527; 1885, 636.

1459. To what class do these people belong? Generally to the working-class.

1460. Do they belong to the class who get drunk on Saturdays and Sundays and drink very little through the week? No; the generality of these people get drunk periodically.

1461. I suppose that there are not as many habitual drunkards as there are in the city? There are very few.

1462. I imagine that when these people can take care of themselves you let them do so? Yes, the police do not interfere with people who can get home.

1463. Can you give any idea as to the number who would be considered irreclaimable drunkards? I do not think that there would be more than a dozen.

1464. Then, in your district, with a large population compared with the number of public-houses, there appears to have been a steady increase in the habits of intemperance from 1882? Yes.

1465. Among residents? As a rule they are residents; but when the Illawarra railway was in course of construction, there were the navvies.

1466. I suppose there is very little drunkenness at the picnic houses, Sandringham, Sans Souci, and such places? Very little; on holidays there is nothing to complain of—things are remarkably quiet; it is too far from the city for the rougher class of people to go there.

1467. Then people do not go to those places for the purpose of drinking? No; the visitors are usually families out for a holiday.

1468. There has been an increase of nine in the number of houses since you took charge of the division: do you consider it a satisfactory condition of things compared with the increase of population? I think there are quite sufficient if not too many public-houses already; the houses are not fairly divided among the municipalities; I think that there are enough in every place, but in some places there are too many. In Newtown, for example, there are about twenty-three houses.

1469. Those are old houses? The majority of them.

1470. Have any houses been discontinued during the time that you have been in charge of the division? About three.

1471. What has been the result of the local option vote in your division? In general it has been against an increase in the number of houses.

1472. Do you think that I shall be right in saying that out of twenty places in which a local option vote has been taken, eighteen or fifteen have been against an increase? I think you would. I can furnish you with a return showing in detail the results of the two local option votes which have been taken.

1473. Are there many colonial wine shops in your division? Five or six.

1474. Are they well conducted? Yes. There is very little business done in them; colonial wine is sold at some grocers' shops.

1475. Have you observed any increase in the habits of intemperance among young people or females in your division? No. I have a return showing the number of people under twenty who have been arrested and dealt with. In 1880 there were 10; in 1881, 19; in 1882, 16; in 1883, 13; in 1884, 37; in 1885, 15. There is no noticeable increase.

1476. Do those figures represent the whole of the cases in your division? Yes; as, although some of them may be dealt with in the city and others at Newtown, they are all recorded in the books at Newtown.

1477. Have you any trouble in getting convictions for Sunday-selling? A very great deal.

1478. I suppose the publicans use the same precautions as those in Sydney do? Yes.

- Inspector Larkins.  
6 April, 1886.
1479. Do you send out any men in plain clothes? About ten every Sunday.
1480. What places do they generally watch? All around. I change the men about.
1481. Did the presence of the navvies working on the Illawarra line add to the intemperance of the division? A good deal. They were not near any public-house for a great portion of the time, consequently a great deal of sly grog selling was carried on, as the sly grog sellers follow the men.
1482. Do you know whether any of the houses in your division are owned by brewers? I only know it by repute. I should say that twenty are owned by brewers; of course I do not know it as a fact. There are twenty-eight houses which have not changed hands since I have been in charge of the division.
1483. With regard to the local option vote, from your observation do you think that there has been much apathy about it? A great deal.
1484. Do you know why? I could not say; people do not seem to take an interest in it, except in very few instances.
1485. Do you think that the reason is because the effect of a local option vote is so peculiar; if the people had a large power of control over the public-houses within their limits, do you think that their apathy would disappear? I could hardly say. In some instances where a new license is applied for, the existing publican became very active to protect himself against an increase, and on the other hand the applicant is active. I suppose that not a third of the people who enter the polling-booths take the trouble to record a vote on the local option question.
1486. If, instead of being limited to ratepayers, the local option vote were extended to parliamentary voters, do you think that the apathy would be diminished? Do you think that the extension would have any appreciable result? I do not think that it would be diminished.
1487. In point of fact you think that the people are apathetic on the subject? Yes. I should say that at present the voting power is in the hands of the most intelligent portion of the public property owners and others who have an interest in the various municipalities.
1488. Do you think a publican should vote on a matter which concerns himself? No; he should not be allowed to decide whether or not there shall be an increase or decrease in the number of licensed houses.
1489. He has, according to law, a vote to perpetuate his own monopoly? Yes.
1490. Can you suggest any amendments to make the local option vote effective and more equitable? I cannot offer any opinion.
1491. Do you think the people should have the local option vote? I do not see why they should not.
1492. Has anything suggested itself to you to remove the present apathy of the people on this question? No, unless the vote be taken with the municipal vote; but often there are no contests.
1493. Would you make it more compulsory and extend the voting power? The former might be done, but not the latter.
1494. Should it extend to renewals? I am very doubtful as to the advisability of doing so. At present people do not appear to be voting for anything, and most people look on the local option vote as a farce.
1495. You have nothing to suggest? Undoubtedly, if it applied to renewals, I would bring all voting power to bear, because publicans and brewers would be materially interested. In a few instances that I know, where some activity was shown for the increase of public-houses, the vote was carried because the people exerted themselves. At Leichhardt, where a new house was built, the vote was in favour of an increase so that this house might obtain a license.
1496. Have you traced any felonies or grave misdemeanours in your district to drinking habits? Yes; there were two murders last year, one at Camperdown, and the other was one of our own men, Constable Hara.
1497. Is there a preponderance of bad liquor dispensed in the houses? Yes; as regards the three-penny drink.
1498. Can the Licensing Act be amended so as to simplify the obtaining of convictions? I think if the onus of proof that people were within their houses for lawful purposes were thrown on publicans it would assist us materially.
1499. If a man went into a public-house at Newtown, Marrickville, or elsewhere in your district, and asked for quarters for himself, and perhaps for his wife and family, could he get them? Yes; but the publicans are not anxious to give accommodation.
1500. Is the accommodation taken up by boarders? No.
1501. Then they have empty rooms, and in spite of that they would venture to refuse a man any sort of accommodation? Yes; and we cannot prosecute then unless we can prove that they had spare accommodation on the occasion. Accommodation can be got at a few houses such as at Sans Souci where families stay, but I do not suppose that the 107 houses in my district have in all 107 boarders.
1502. Is it a fact that the Stipendiary Magistrates, on the occasion of their periodical visits, can scarcely get a bite of bread and cheese in the houses? Yes, except in a few instances. In Newtown, where there are twenty-three houses, I do not suppose, except in one or two instances, you could get any refreshments except at their own dinner-hour.
1503. Has the effect of the Act been marked in clearing the streets and freeing the district from noise, rows, and riots at night-time? Not so marked as it has been in the metropolis; at the same time it has effected a wonderful reformation.
1504. Do you think 11 o'clock on week-days is a proper hour for closing? No, I think they might be closed at 10 o'clock, especially in the suburban houses.
1505. Have you any theatres or places of entertainment except dancing saloons? Sometimes there are concerts in the various halls.
1506. Would you open the houses during any time on Sundays? No, I do not see any necessity for an extension of the hours of selling, nor do the people, except in a few isolated instances, seem to require it.
1507. Did the houses keep open late under the old Act? Yes, all night in many cases; hardly one of the 107 houses in my district is open five minutes after 11 o'clock; except a few people hanging about to finish a game of dominoes, there is very little business after 10 o'clock; 10 o'clock would be an admirable hour for suburban houses to close.
1508. Have you many houses in the hands of improper people? I think those people who sell on Sundays should not be allowed to hold a license.
1509. Have you attempted to stop these renewals? Yes.
1510. With any result? No; it is useless to prosecute unless we have the best evidence. We see numbers of people going into houses on Sunday and in many instances coming out drunk; the police are watched from the door and often the balcony of the hotel; frequently publicans deliver the liquor through their back windows; and inside

Inspector  
Larkins.

5 April, 1886.

inside I have often seen seven and eight persons, who were not lodgers, seated on chairs. It is useless to go to a Court with this evidence, and it has been ruled in an adjoining division that we must come with evidence of the most convincing character.

1511. Is there much domestic misery in the district in consequence of drinking habits? Yes.

1512. And crime? Yes.

1513. Are many complaints made to you? Frequently women have complained that their husbands are drinking on Sundays in the houses I have described.

1514. What do they suppose you can do for them? Stop the selling.

1515. Do you ever attempt that duty? Yes; but it is of little use to do so, as if you stop the practice at one or two houses, the people can easily get their liquors at a third or a fourth house.

1516. What is the value of the Magistrates' orders in preventing drunkards from getting drunk? It is a good provision where it is applied to a country town which has only a few houses, but it is of no use whatever in the metropolis and suburbs.

1517. *Mr. Davies.*] Was the new Act in the first year of its operation any improvement on the old Act? Yes, it effected a wonderful reformation.

1518. Was there a decrease in the arrests for drunkenness? Yes; in 1881 there were 462 arrests, while in 1882 the arrests numbered 421.

1519. And, on the passing of the Amending Act, there was a gradual decrease? No, they have gradually increased; but the increase of population and police would, I think, more than account for the increase of persons charged with drunkenness. I have three times as many police now as I had 1881.

1520. Is the increased number of arrests at the present time attributable to the increased population, or to defects in the Amending Act itself? To the population; there were 636 arrests last year, as against 421 in 1882.

1521. And the population increased proportionately? Yes, perhaps even more so.

1522. Is any social reform attributable to the new Act? Yes. I do not know what state we should be in if the old Act had continued in operation.

1523. There has been some alteration during the last few years in the way Stipendiary Magistrates deal with licensing matters? For the first year or two, three Magistrates used to sit; but under the Amending Act only one presides. This practice is not so beneficial as the previous system; for it appears we require stronger evidence now to make out a case. There has been a failure in the administration of the law in this respect.

1524. What has been the increase in number of public-houses? About nine.

1525. How many licenses have been cancelled under the present law? About three.

1526. How many applications have been refused? Sixty-five; under the old system there would have been at the present time 100 more public-houses.

1527. *President.*] Were those refusals mainly in consequence of the local option vote? No; on objections of the police that the houses were not required, and sometimes on objections by residents. I have eleven applications now for new licenses.

1528. *Mr. Davies.*] What is the general character of the applicants? Good.

1529. And the real ground of objection? That the houses were not required in the locality, and that peace and good order were likely to be disturbed by their institution.

1530. Do the people generally protest against the granting of new licenses? No; sometimes about fifty or sixty support an application.

1531. Is that the exception or the rule? In nearly all cases, as many people petition in favour of as they do against an application; in fact people will sign petitions both for and against an application, if they are asked in a plausible way to do so, and I am quite satisfied that unless the old Act had been repealed we should have there now twice 107 houses.

1532. Then the apathetic exercise of the local option vote has done some good in that respect? Yes; though apathetic at elections, they are not so apathetic when people are applying for new licenses.

1533. Do the people declare against the granting of licenses to small and large hotels alike? Yes, it matters little as to the size of the hotel, for they would not average more than one boarder each.

1534. An application would not be admissible when the people have declared against an increase? Yes, if the place has thirty-three rooms; and these are not exceptional cases.

1535. Were there any houses of exceptional size and accommodation among the sixty-five applications refused? Yes.

1536. Have you much drunkenness on Sundays? No, very little.

1537. How many arrests for drunkenness on Sunday have you made since 1880? In 1880, 29; in 1881, 35; in 1882, 16; in 1883, 21; in 1884, 23; and in 1885, 29.

1538. There has not been much increase in that respect? No.

1539. The increased population would account for that? Yes, and the increased police too. In 1881 I had twenty police; now I have about sixty-five.

1540. How many persons suffering from *delirium tremens* have been arrested and sent to the Receiving-house? The number of arrests on the ground of insanity—I cannot tell you how many were induced by drinking—were as follows:—In 1880, 12; in 1881, 26; in 1882, 31; in 1883, 28; in 1884, 22; and in 1885, 26; and the number of those cases sent to the Receiving-house were, in 1880, 7; in 1881, 17; in 1882, 21; in 1883, 17; in 1884, 15; and in 1885, 18. The majority of cases were caused by excessive drinking.

1541. Have you any bars occupied by or sublet to gay ladies? No.

1542. What is the character of licensees now as compared with former times? There are twenty-eight houses which have not changed hands since the passing of the new Act. One, I think, has held a license for about fifty-six years, and another for about thirty-five years. Twenty-seven houses changed hands once; twenty houses twice; eleven houses three times; five houses five times; three houses six times, and three houses seven times.

1543. Has there been a general improvement in the conduct and character of the houses? Yes, a marked improvement.

1544. *Mr. Colls.*] What experience have you had in the police? Nearly twenty-four years in Sydney.

1545. Have you had no experience in the country? Not very much.

1546. Is George's River included in your division? Yes, it is the boundary.



- Inspector Larkins. 1547. I suppose the population there has increased in consequence of the construction of the Illawarra Railway? It has increased, from various causes, all over the division. I do not think that the construction of the Illawarra Railway has been the principal cause. For instance, at Leighardt, I dare say there are now 8,000 people, whereas six years ago there were hardly as many hundreds.
- 5 April, 1886. 1548. Have there been many cases of sly grog selling on the railway line? Yes, I have had three convictions for sly grog selling and one for distilling spirits. The latter was at Gannon's Forest, near George's River. One of the convictions for sly grog selling was on the other side of the river, in the Liverpool district.
1549. How many of the houses in your division have accommodation for travellers? All of them have four furnished rooms for the accommodation of the public.
1550. Do you think that they could accommodate any one who wished to stay there for a night or a few days? I do not believe that they would; the landlords do not want to accommodate people.
1551. Have you any oyster saloons in your division? There are two or three oyster-shops in Newtown, but they are not the same as the oyster saloons in the city.
1552. Have you any of those shilling clubs in your division, which are formed with the object of supplying drink to members on Sundays? No, not one. There was a German club at Drutt town or Enfield, off the Liverpool Road, which was carried on as a colonial wine-shop, and in connection with a large vineyard.
1553. Have you any skittle alleys or bowling saloons? There are a few skittle alleys.
1554. Connected with hotels? Yes.
1555. Do you think that those publicans who cannot accommodate the public should have a general license? Certainly not; I think they should be punished for refusing to accommodate the public. But, as I said before, we must have proof that when they refused they had available accommodation.
1556. Of course the houses are up to the standard required by the Act, or they would not be licensed? Yes; they are inspected every quarter.
1557. Have you had any experience of the working of the licensing law in England? No.
1558. You are of opinion that some houses are built with the required accommodation, but only for carrying on a bar trade? Yes, and some of these houses containing thirty-two rooms that are now being put up are simply for a bar trade. At the last quarterly meeting a license was applied for for a house at Summer Hill. I opposed it, on the ground that it was not required, and that it would be likely to disturb the neighbourhood, as there was a very good house within  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile of it and near to the railway station. The landlord of the existing house went into the witness-box and said that the house in regard to which application had been made was required. I asked him how many rooms he had in his own house, and he said twenty-six. Then I asked him how many boarders he kept as a rule, and he said that he never had more than six; I remarked that he would hardly induce the Bench to believe that another public-house was wanted when he could not get his own house filled.
1559. Do you ever inspect the hotels to see how they are furnished? Yes.
1560. Are they furnished in a proper manner? Some of them are poorly furnished; there are a couple of beds in some of them, and a couple of chairs and little bits of tables, just sufficient to comply with the Act, and from one quarter to another there is never a lodger in them. Very few people go from Sydney to the suburbs to find lodgings. A few houses have proper accommodation.
1561. How many do you think could accommodate a family? I do not believe that there are four in the whole division that are used for purposes of lodging by the public. I do not say that the other houses have not an occasional lodger, but there are only about four which are generally used for the purpose.
1562. *President.*] Are many of the large houses, those with upwards of thirty rooms, the property of the applicant for the license? Yes, there are two in course of building now.
1563. That is to say, that a man goes to the expense of building rooms to bring the house outside the local option vote, with the intention of applying for a license in his own name? Yes, he would get the license in his own name.
1564. I mean that the houses are not built as a speculation by builders? As a rule they are transferred afterwards; first of all a conditional license is applied for.
1565. With the intention of transferring it afterwards? Yes.
1566. Then is not the house transferred at a very unnecessary price, consequent on the cost of building so many rooms, when nothing but a bar trade is to be done? Yes.
1567. Does the price of the transfer bear any proportion to the cost of the house? Yes. I dare say that the cost of building one of those houses would be from £2,000 to £2,500; they are not built in an extravagant way.
1568. What would be paid for the goodwill? It would depend on the situation. If the house were in a good situation the owner might get £800 or £900 for a ten years' lease, and he would get from £5 to £7 or even £10 a week as rent.
1569. Then, as a matter of fact, it is a speculation? Yes.
1570. Then, as there is no demand for the accommodation in the usual way, is the transferee in the habit of taking boarders? There are no boarders in the hotels in my division as a rule.
1571. *Mr. Colls.*] Have you not heard the Police Magistrate, when sitting at Newtown, complain that there was no hotel there where he could get anything to eat? Yes; on one occasion I had to send for some bread and cheese for him. A license was granted for a house at Newtown containing thirty-three rooms, and the Magistrate remarked that such a house would be a great improvement on the low class of houses round about. I have not seen any improvement however. The fact of the matter is, that it would not pay to prepare luncheon for the public in those places, because there would be nobody requiring it.
1572. Do you not think that hotels ought to be prepared to supply luncheon and accommodation for any traveller? In nine cases out of ten if lunch were prepared there would be nobody to eat it.
1573. But if a gentleman ordered lunch at an hotel surely the landlord ought to be able to supply it? He could not do so at a moment's notice; if he had an hour or two's notice I dare say he would.
1574. But do not you think that such houses should only have a beer license, or a beer and wine license, and not a general license? Yes. I think there are too many public-houses in some municipalities.
1575. But you are in favour of the existence of well-conducted houses? Certainly, but what I meant was this: if there was an hotel at Newtown conducted on the same lines as the Royal Hotel in Sydney, there would be no one to patronize it. There is no necessity, in places like the suburbs, for such accommodation as a large hotel usually affords, because the residents have their own homes, and people do not come from Sydney

Sydney to get accommodation. I do not think that it is at all necessary that they should have that accommodation.

Inspector  
Larkins.

1576. *President.*] Then you think that the accommodation is a sham? Yes; in three-fourths of the houses in my division there is no necessity for any public accommodation beyond what the family of the publican requires.

5 April, 1886.

1577. *Mr. Colls.*] But do you not think that they ought to be prepared to accommodate any person who requires accommodation? They do not, and there is nothing in the Act to compel them to do it. If you go into most of the houses and ask for some lunch, you will not be able to get anything but bread and cheese, if you get even that.

1578. *President.*] What Mr. Colls means is this, and I am disposed to agree with him,—that where there is no demand for accommodation, the State should not compel a publican to provide it—that if the people only require drinking-houses, they should have only drinking-houses: it is a case, not of the law as it stands, but as it should be? I quite agree that every house that is licensed ought to be in a position to accommodate the public.

1579. Then comes the question of granting licenses for the sale of liquor only to houses which are below the class of hotels. That is the course that has been followed in England. A general licensee has to provide accommodation for lodgers, but there are also houses for the convenience of those who only want to drink? Three-fourths of the public-houses in my division are for drinking purposes only. I went on one occasion to two or three public-houses to ask them to accommodate a man who lived out George's River way, but the answer I got was that the houses were full.

1580. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Do you think that the Licensing Magistrates are induced to grant new licenses by the plea that the houses are large and respectable, whereas the extra accommodation is a bogus thing after all? Yes; the plea is that the house being a large one, must be an improvement on the existing houses and tend to shut up the inferior houses, but they are used for drinking purposes only, like the rest.

1581. *President.*] Some inspectors have pointed out that as there is no travelling public requiring accommodation, those publicans who have the accommodation sometimes under-bid the lodging-houses and take in young men as boarders? It is not the case in my division—I do not know a single instance of the kind.

1582. *Mr. Hutchison.*] In some instances these larger houses are positively sublet—do you know of any such instances? I think there is none.

1583. I mean that portions of the house are actually cut off and occupied by families? I have none of that description. The business pays well enough, in spite of the unused accommodation, without subletting.

1584. *Mr. Colls.*] Do you know of any case in your division where an adjoining house has been rented by a publican, and a door broken through the dividing wall, in order to comply with the Act while the Inspector is inspecting the premises, the door being afterwards closed and the adjoining house relet? No.

1585. You have had no such case in your division? No.

1586. Have you ever known persons from the country inquire for accommodation at public-houses in your division? Sometimes an odd person travelling through has asked me where accommodation could be obtained, and I have recommended him to certain houses, but he has not been able to get accommodation there. On the Liverpool Road there are one or two very good hotels, but the publicans have told me that not one person in a month applies to them for a bed. Those houses have the necessary accommodation, and are clean and well kept.

1587. How far up the Liverpool Road does your division extend? To Druiitt-town. I also go up as far as Bankstown.

1588. Are there good houses along that line? There are two or three good houses on the Liverpool Road. They are well conducted, do not sell on Sundays, and can provide travellers with any refreshment they require.

1589. *Mr. Fowler.*] I suppose your meaning was, when you said that the majority of the houses in your division could not supply travellers with refreshment, that they could not do it unless they received reasonable notice? Yes.

1590. Because if refreshments were prepared the chances are that there would be no one to partake of them? Yes, and they would be wasted.

1591. How often have samples of liquors been obtained from public-houses in your district, for the purpose of analysis, since 1882? I cannot tell you; I have obtained none myself.

1592. Who has obtained them? Mr. Lenthall.

1593. Does he obtain them personally, or by some of his officers? On several occasions he has got one of my men to go with him.

1594. Has it always been the same man? No; he usually telephones to me when he is coming out, and I leave orders for a man to accompany him.

1595. How often has that occurred? Two or three times.

1596. During the last three years? Yes; but Mr. Lenthall may have been out on many occasions without my knowledge.

1597. Do you know from what houses he has obtained samples? I do not.

1598. You spoke of the practice of playing dominoes for drink: do not you think it would be well to prohibit the playing of dominoes in public-houses? Yes.

1599. I suppose there is a difficulty in proving that people are playing for drinks? Yes; they are a great inducement to people to hang about bars and drink.

1600. You are decidedly of opinion that the opening of public-houses for an hour on Sunday would not be a public benefit? I do not see that it would do any particular harm, but the people do not appear to want it. When the public-houses used to be open for two hours on Sundays very little business was done. Publicans have told me that they would not take half-a-crown during those two hours, while they would take £10 at night.

1601. And when the houses were allowed to be open for two hours on Sunday, you used to have many convictions for selling during prohibited hours on that day? Yes, it was easy to obtain convictions then. Publicans thought it hardly worth while to defend a case, because the fine would not be more than 5s. or 10s., according as the Bench was constituted.

1602. Then, do you think that the law ought to remain as it is, and that the sale of liquor on Sunday should be entirely prohibited? I do not see why the houses should be open if the people do not require it.

1603. *Mr. Roseby.*] You remarked that you had noticed during the last few years an increase of drunkenness among young people? I have given the numbers of young people arrested for drunkenness.

1604. But those numbers, I presume, do not represent anything like the actual number of young people whom you have observed under the influence of drink? Of course not.

1605.

Inspector  
Larkins.  
6 April, 1886.

1605. The police only take a man up when he is hopelessly incapable of looking after himself? Yes; and of course there is a great deal of disorder brought about by drink when men are not actually drunk. When a partially intoxicated man is arrested for riotous behaviour he is charged with riotous behaviour only.
1606. Then I gather from what you say that nearly all the cases of riotous behaviour, obscene language, and similar offences, are the result of drink? There is no doubt of that. Generally all the cases of riotous behaviour—those in which young men are the offenders particularly—are brought about by drink.
1607. Then is it not your opinion from your own observation, though your figures do not show it, that there has been an increase of drinking among young people? I think there are more young people to be seen now about public-houses than there used to be a few years ago.
1608. There are twenty-seven public-houses in your division which you call low—really bad houses? I call them troublesome houses on Sundays.
1609. Have you ever taken notice how many persons have been seen entering and leaving some of those public-houses on Sundays? Not for the whole day. I recollect one house which, about three months ago, as many as 100 persons were seen to enter and leave within two hours. I had the publican summoned; and several witnesses swore that not six persons went in and out.
1610. Then you think that Sunday selling has been the cause of a large amount of perjury? There is no doubt of it.
1611. In all your years of experience of the police, have you ever known as much perjury in connection with other matters as in connection with Sunday public-house opening? No.
1612. There are in your division, you say, 107 public-houses? Yes.
1613. And you estimate the population at 65,000? Yes.
1614. You believe that the proportion of the public-houses might be considerably reduced in the interests of the public? Yes, in some places.
1615. For the good order and wellbeing of the community you do not think they ought to be increased? No, certainly not.
1616. But rather decreased? Yes.
1617. How many do you think would serve the legitimate wants of the public in your district? In Newtown there are twenty-seven; but I think that half that number of well-regulated houses would amply supply the wants of the people of Newtown.
1618. You think that, in proportion to the population, your district is more than amply supplied? I am sure it is.
1619. With reference to the hours of opening—would you prefer that the houses should be opened earlier than 6 o'clock in the morning or later than 6 o'clock? There is no necessity to open earlier in a morning, and I think there is nothing to be complained of as regards the time of opening. We have no complaint of anything happening in consequence of the houses opening at 6 a.m.
1620. You think that 10 o'clock at night is quite late enough for the public-houses to be open? Yes.
1621. In regard to local option, you think the people should have a right to say whether they will have the houses or not? Yes.
1622. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Considering the population, you have a larger proportion of public-houses in Newtown than in any other part of your division? Yes; the population of Newtown is more concentrated than that of any other part of the district.
1623. Then what would apply to Newtown as regards the reduction of the number of houses would apply to all the other parts of the district—I know you would except Burwood? There are only two or three I think in Burwood? The houses there, as far as my observation goes, are a class that give no trouble to anybody.
1624. You have a good deal of difficulty in getting convictions for Sunday selling? Yes.
1625. There is so much hard swearing against the police that you do not get convictions? It is almost impossible. A case occurred the other day in which a man was found coming out of a public-house with a bottle of liquor in his possession. The publican swore that the man had brought the liquor in with him, and of course we got no conviction.
1626. With regard to conditional licenses, have you not, as a policeman, a strong objection to them? I have objected to every one.
1627. Do you know that when one of these licenses is secured it has a marketable value? Oh yes.
1628. Did you take any steps against that club that has now ceased to exist? No; I had it under observation; it was a German club, and the parties frequenting the place seemed to be so respectable that there were no complaints from the neighbours.

FRIDAY, 9 APRIL, 1886.

Present:—

ALEX. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,	R. FOWLER, Esq., J.P.,
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,	J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,	H. S. HYAM, Esq., J.P., M.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Inspector Potter called in, sworn, and examined:—

Inspector  
Potter.  
9 April, 1886.

1629. *President.*] Your district is known as the Redfern District? Yes.
1630. Will you describe it? It is between Cleveland-street and Botany, from the north to the south; it is bounded on the east by Bourke-street, and on the west by the Newtown Road to Darlington, and up to Macdonaldtown.
1631. How long have you been in charge of it? Only since last September; the district was then cut off from another district.
1632. Then you have not been in charge a year? No.
1633. Where were you previously? I was in No. 4 District, Lower George-street Division, for two years, with Inspector Atwill.

1634. Then you know nothing about the progressive intemperance, or increase in apprehensions—you can only give us information as to the present year? Yes, I am prepared to give that.
1635. Can you give us the number of apprehensions for drunkenness this year? I cannot.
1636. Can you give us the number of convictions for Sunday trading? Yes. I have prepared a list of prosecutions under the Licensing Act from the first of the year up till Wednesday last. Inspector  
Potter.  
9 April, 1836.
1637. What is the number of convictions up to date? There have been seven prosecutions and four convictions; two were dismissed, and one was withdrawn. Two of the convictions were for Sunday selling, and two for other offences under the Act.
1638. Up to September, 1835, the returns for your district will be included in the returns furnished by Inspector Mackay to the Inspector-General? Yes.
1639. How many houses have you in your division? Sixty-nine—sixty-one kept by men, and eight kept by females.
1640. How many wine-shops? Three. One license was recently granted at Darlington. But they are not wine-shops in the ordinary sense of the term; the shops are kept by grocers, and they sell wine merely for the convenience of their customers. The wine is sent out with the groceries—it is not drunk upon the premises.
1641. There are not many large hotels at Redfern? Very few.
1642. Have you any picnic resorts, like the "Sir Joseph Banks' Grounds?" No; the grounds you refer to are just out of my district.
1643. To what class of houses do these sixty-nine belong? I should call them medium—a very average kind of house; some of them are frequented by a very rough class.
1644. Are they much under the control of brewers? I think most of them are; I think that is pretty generally the case throughout the city, from what I have seen.
1645. What would be considered the average value of the good-will of a good house? I could not say; it is impossible in many cases to get at the truth; I believe many of the licensees come out of the houses poorer than when they entered them; the brewers and brokers close upon them.
1646. I suppose that is because they are handicapped by a heavy good-will, which they are unable to pay off? It is.
1647. They never get out of the hands of the brewer? No; I know of one case where a publican was encumbered by one-half of the debt of the preceding licensee; it was an arrangement that he should pay one-half of the debt before he could obtain the license.
1648. The debt is handed down from one transferee to another? Yes.
1649. What kind of liquor is sold in your division—is it of a fairly good, or is it of an inferior class? I do not know; Sub-inspector Lenthall generally goes round and procures samples; I am not acquainted with the result of the tests.
1650. What is generally drunk? Colonial beer is largely drunk.
1651. How are the houses kept by women conducted? The houses, taking them generally, are fairly conducted, if you except the Sunday trading, and that depends upon the locality in which the house is situated.
1652. Have you found any difficulty in obtaining convictions for Sunday selling? Yes; I have had a great deal of trouble, except in one case where the publican pleaded guilty. It is generally a very difficult matter, because the publicans generally bring up interested witnesses who, I could swear, commit perjury.
1653. Have you only instituted two prosecutions for Sunday selling? That is all this year.
1654. Yet you have had two convictions? Yes; one man pleaded guilty.
1655. Do I understand you to mean that you might have had many more prosecutions ending in many more convictions, but for some obstacle? Yes.
1656. And what is that obstacle? It is to get to the main point upon which the prosecution rests. You may see any number of persons passing in and out of the house, but the Bench have ruled that you must prove the delivery of the liquor. You may find glasses stowed away under chairs and sofas, and you may see beer-slops upon the table, but that will be of no use.
1657. If you saw the froth upon a man's mouth, would that not be some evidence that liquor had been supplied? It has been ruled that under the 98th section delivery must be proved.
1658. What course have you taken to obtain convictions? Officers have gone about in plain clothes, and have endeavoured to get into houses as they have seen other persons do.
1659. But the publicans know you, I suppose? Yes. Many persons in the locality, when they know that the police are coming, will take the trouble to leave their homes in order to warn the publicans. Then there are scouts outside. The publican will stand at the door himself, and leave the management of the business to some member of his family. The signal is given, and you might save yourself the trouble of going in.
1660. Then you know that unless you have the best class of evidence it is of no use to go into Court? Unless I can prove delivery I know that it is of no use. In one case against a publican, in Erskine-street, it was proved that seventy persons passed into a house within a certain time, but the Bench said that proof of delivery must be given.
1661. Have you any suggestions to offer for an amendment of the law which would facilitate convictions? If it is intended to keep the houses closed on Sunday, I think that, as in England, the fact that the police have seen persons passing in and out of a house should be evidence of its having been kept open for the sale of liquor. That would be only just, because many publicans, if they do not keep their houses strictly closed, do not outrage public decency; others, again, sell to all and sundry; and others close altogether. It is unjust that the man who closes his house altogether should stand by and see a neighbouring house taking from £30 to £40.
1662. Out of those sixty-nine licensed publicans how many break the law systematically and how many keep it? According to a return made out recently there were thirty-eight who trade on Sundays, twenty-four who do not, and seven whom I could say nothing about, they having recently come into the district. I divide the Sunday traders into two classes,—those who sell to their customers quietly, and those who keep their houses in such a manner as to cause a public scandal.
1663. Do you consider that the fact of their being largely under the control of the brewers causes them to break the law? Such is my impression. If you speak to them on a week-day, they will tell you that they have to sell on Sundays to prevent their customers from going elsewhere on the other days of the week. They say also that if they did not sell on Sundays they would not be able to live, as they have so much to pay; but if they are brought up for Sunday selling they deny it.
- 1664.

Inspector  
Potter.

9 April, 1886.

1664. Do you think their pecuniary necessities have much to do with their soliciting people to buy liquor on Sundays? I do.

1665. You think then that the publican himself takes the initiative in the matter? Yes. I successfully opposed the granting of a license to a publican who had been in my district, and who had sold out, but wished to open another house at the Glebe. I informed the Bench at the Central Police Court that the man had been in the habit of standing outside his house on Sundays and touting for business.

1666. Have you any idea of the number of people who enter any of these houses on Sundays to get liquor—we have been told that as many as fifty people or more are accommodated in some districts? I have seen from thirty to forty go into one house during the forenoon between 9 o'clock and 1 p.m. I have had to put constables in streets to clear the men away from the corners, because persons going to places of worship were annoyed at seeing people going into public-houses.

1667. It is your opinion that the majority of the publicans in your division tempt people to purchase liquor on Sundays? Many of them do. They keep a watch, and they let it be known that drink can be got at their houses. When I have gone into a house, I have seen a score of men escaping by the back doors and windows.

1668. Do you think the total closing of the public-houses on Sundays beneficial to the general public? I do indeed.

1669. You do not think it would be wise to resort to the old system under any form? No.

1670. I suppose you have had a large experience? I have been thirteen years in the force at Sydney.

1671. In regard to week-days, do you think the hours mentioned in the Act sufficient? I approve of them.

1672. You have no theatres or other places of amusement in your division? There is a Foresters' Hall which has been opened for concerts, and there are four dancing halls.

1673. You think the hours for selling liquor could not be improved? I think not.

1674. What has been the result of the local option vote in your division—has it been in favour of limiting the number of houses or otherwise? I am informed that it is against the increase of the houses, but I have no personal knowledge of it.

1675. Have any houses in your division been done away with in consequence of the local option vote? No. One house has been refused a license because it was not wanted; it had been closed in consequence of the bad conduct of the late landlord.

1676. Have you opposed many applications for renewals in your district? Three, I think.

1677. Successfully? Yes. I opposed an application for a license for a house in Raglan-street, on account of the character of the man. I opposed the opening of a wine-shop in a locality where I thought it would be productive of harm; I also opposed the reopening of the house I have referred to.

1678. With regard to accommodation—are there any houses where two or three travellers or a family could take up their residence for a short time and be well accommodated? They all have the accommodation in accordance with the law, but it is seldom that any one applies.

1679. Could a family going there get accommodation? In one or two of the larger houses.

1680. They would be received? I could not say.

1681. Do you know whether they give accommodation to any one who requires it? There are not many who seek accommodation in my district—it is too far from the railway and the wharves. There are one or two houses which could accommodate travellers, but not many of that class. A publican with a small family might have ample accommodation, but he might sell out to a man with a large family, and then all the accommodation might be taken up.

1682. Is the accommodation in the houses often used for lodgers? Some of them stay so long that I am almost inclined to think that it nullifies the law.

1683. You mean that they are actually inmates? Yes. Some time ago I prosecuted two publicans for not having the requisite accommodation, but the case was adjourned for a fortnight, and in the meantime they brought their houses up to the standard.

1684. Have you many large houses containing twenty rooms and upwards? I do not think so.

1685. Any applications for new houses? Yes. The two best houses are those of Mr. Ivory, in Wilson-street, and Mr. Cooke's, in Cleveland-street.

1686. Do you think, from your experience, that there is any increase in the drinking habits of the people in your division—do you consider that during the last five or six years there has been any large increase in intemperance? There may be in some places, but it is too much the custom to gauge this question by the number of persons locked up.

1687. Is the habit of intemperance growing? I think it is amongst the rising generation. Young people are seen in public-houses much oftener than they used to be formerly.

1688. You rarely see them drunk, I presume? What are called the larrikin class do not often get drunk, though they commit acts of violence. I think that drunkenness is getting more general amongst them.

1689. Do you think it is getting more general in the homes of the people? One often sees young children running with beer-jugs from side streets to the public-houses, and I have even had complaints from men of their having found their wives drunk when they came home.

1690. Do you think such complaints were common five years ago? I should not like to say. At that time I was in the Central Police Station. Complaints were made then, and I have sent constables to attend to the quarrels caused by such drunkenness.

1691. An impression exists that, owing to the prohibition of the sale of liquor on Sundays, the head of the family takes liquor home on the Saturday night, and that this leads to intemperance in the family—do you think there is any ground for the impression? I do not. If a man is determined to get liquor on Sunday he can get it. I know it has been said that they do take home supplies of liquor, but I have never seen anything of the kind.

1692. You do not think that Sunday prohibition leads to the laying in of supplies on Saturday nights? I do not, because I know that men who have the means to provide themselves with supplies if they chose are as anxious for a drink on a Sunday as any poor man.

1693. I suppose that as there is no difficulty in getting drink on Sundays, there is no necessity to provide a supply beforehand? Exactly so.

1694. If the law were more strictly enforced in regard to Sunday closing, do you think there would be a tendency on the part of the people to take liquor home on the Saturday? If the law was strictly enforced on the Sunday publicans would not dare to open; I think people can get vessels which will keep liquor over the Sunday; most people would not thank you to give them liquor on Sunday which had been taken home the night before.

1695.

Inspector  
Potter.

9 April, 1896.

1695. Have you any upper bars? No.
1696. Any dancing saloons? Four.
1697. How are they conducted? Moderately well; of course as far as their relation to the street is concerned they are well-conducted, because if a person frequenting a saloon commits himself we summon him for a breach of the Police Act, or for loitering on the foot-way; saloons are chiefly under the control of the various Councils who grant the licenses.
1698. Do saloons lead to intemperate habits? I would not like to say so; very often they lead to worse than intemperance.
1699. Have you any houses of ill fame? Not particularly; there are some houses under suspicion.
1700. Do you think the principle of local option is beneficial to your district? I would not like to speak too decidedly; it is known that publicans in certain districts will side with the temperance party.
1701. Do you approve of the system, in itself, of delegating to residents in a locality the right of saying whether they shall have so many and no more public-houses, or, if they think fit, none at all? I think the people should have a voice in the matter of regulating, and, if necessary, of abolishing public-houses.
1702. Do you attribute much crime to intemperance? I think I am within the mark in saying the greater part of our crime can be traced to drink, such as robberies, violent assaults, and so on.
1703. Have you known, within your own knowledge, of intemperate habits leading to lunacy, permanent or temporary? Yes; it is a common occurrence to see persons brought up under the Lunacy Act for medical treatment, and remanded from time to time to the Receiving-house, or sent to Gladesville or Callan Park.
1704. Are you aware of any case of *delirium tremens* ever terminating in permanent lunacy? I cannot say.
1705. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Do the colonial wine licenses held by grocers permit them to sell any other sort of liquor? No, only Australian wine. If the last application for a colonial wine license was meant to be used for the purpose of a wine bar I should have opposed it.
1706. You believe most public-houses in your district are in the hands of brewers? Many of them are.
1707. Is there any difference in the way the thirty-eight public-houses you spoke of sell on Sundays? Some publicans serve but very few people, apparently their usual customers, in such a way that no great scandal, as far as appearance is concerned, takes place; but there are others who sell to all, and do not care in what way the drink is taken. There are twenty-four houses which observe the Sunday clause, thirty-eight which sell on Sundays, and seven I was not able to report upon.
1708. You have only opposed three applications for licenses? Yes.
1709. Of course they were for new licenses? No; I successfully opposed three applications to transfer.
1710. *Mr. Roseby.*] What is the population in your district? I am not in a position to state. It includes Waterloo, Alexandria, Redfern, and Darlington.
1711. Waterloo and Alexandria are noted for being densely populated? Yes; I stated that to the President.
1712. There is a very large proportion of poor struggling people living there in small tenements? Yes; the districts are thickly populated, particularly in the small side-streets.
1713. Do you think the sixty-nine houses sufficient to supply legitimate requirements—would it be beneficial to have any more? If any application was made to increase their number I should consider it my duty to oppose it in every way.
1714. Do you think the population, dense as it is, would be better off if they had less public-houses? Yes.
1715. How many public-houses do you think would legitimately supply their reasonable wants—would half the number do? If the houses were not so close together in many places—if they were located in the various centres in proportion to their population—we could do well with twenty houses less than we now have.
1716. You do not consider the hours of sale should be extended? No.
1717. Would you like to see the houses closed at 10 o'clock? No; the present system works very well. Under the old Act, when the houses closed at 12 o'clock, it used to take us until 2 o'clock to get the streets comparatively quiet; but now by 12 o'clock very few people indeed are in the streets.
1718. Is not your district, especially Waterloo, somewhat notorious for the extent of its larrikinism? Greatly so.
1719. Do these public-houses tend to promote this kind of crime among the youth? There are some houses where the larrikins are allowed to stay, and after they have had some drink—although not drunk—they create a deal of mischief.
1720. The arrests you make for drunkenness do not nearly represent the whole amount of drunkenness? No.
1721. These young people do not usually get helplessly drunk—they get fighting, noisy drunk, though not in a state to be arrested? It leads to what is called larrikinism—they have drink in them; and in the city it is just the same.
1722. Is intemperance increasing among the native-born young men? Yes.
1723. Does it also affect young women? Not in the same degree, because as a rule publicans will not allow any girls to go into their houses; they may go in some cases to the side parlours, but the publicans who study their own interests will not allow females to go to their bars, because it gives the house a bad name.
1724. Have you many barmaids in your division? Not many; it is principally in the city that barmaids are employed.
1725. Do you think that young women ought to be allowed to sell liquor at public-house bars? I do not; I think that a public-house bar is the last place where any young woman ought to be.
1726. Do you think that the law ought to prohibit their employment? I do; I think that such a provision would be beneficial.
1727. You do not know it of your own knowledge, but I understand you to say that the local option vote in your division was against the increase of public-houses? I am informed so on good authority.
1728. Do you think that the principle of local option—that is allowing the people themselves to say whether they will have any public-houses or not—is a good one? That is my definition of local option.
1729. With regard to demented persons who have come under your notice, I suppose that after they are dealt with they pass from under your observation, and therefore you cannot say whether the mental derangement is permanent or temporary? No; I told the President I was not aware of that.
1730. *Mr. Withers.*] You said that in your district—and I suppose the same thing occurs everywhere—there are people who give information to the publicans of the approach of the police? I do not find that to be particularly the case in my district; I was speaking generally.

Inspector  
Potter.

9 April, 1886.

1731. What class of men are they who do that sort of thing? Mechanics and persons who are otherwise respectable. They have a common interest with the publican, because if they are found drinking they are liable to a fine.

1732. I was wondering whether it was done by a lower class of people who received some consideration from the publican for their services? That is so in some instances.

1733. I suppose the Sunday trading causes the police more trouble than anything which occurs in connection with public-houses on week-days? Yes, because we are morally bound to see that the law is carried out, while there are others who are determined to evade it, and consequently the Sunday trading is a perpetual misery to the police. I speak feelingly, because I know it from bitter experience.

1734. And Sundays, I suppose, are the only days on which the police are watched? We have more responsibilities on Sundays than on week-days. I may say that some of the houses in which the largest amount of business is done on Sundays are the best conducted on week-days. I have known publicans who sold all day on Sunday to close their houses on week-days directly the clock struck 11.

1735. You would not open the public-houses for an hour on Sundays? No; I speak from experience of the old Act, which allowed public-houses to be open from 1 o'clock till 3 o'clock on Sundays, but the side doors used to be open all the rest of the day.

1736. When the old Act was in force, used there not to be a number of arrests made for drunkenness and disorder which occurred in the vicinity of public-houses? Yes, in such places as Sussex-street particularly. I have known at least a dozen persons to be brought to the Central Police Station for drunkenness on Sunday before the church bells had ceased ringing.

1737. There are no drunkards arrested now in the vicinity of public-houses on Sundays, are there? Not many as a rule.

1738. That I suppose is because the drinking is carried on secretly? Few persons get drunk in the public-houses on Sundays, though you will often see persons who are muddled with drink going in and out of different public-houses. I have seen men go into public-houses with little children whom they were taking for a walk.

1739. That shows that the provision of the present Act with regard to Sunday closing is an improvement on the provision in the old Act, inasmuch as it prevents the trouble and annoyance which used to result from the presence of drunken persons in the streets? Yes.

1740. Do you think that some publicans who break the law by selling on Sunday are induced to do so by the example of other publicans in their neighbourhood? I have known publicans who kept their houses closed on Sundays for some time, afterwards open them because they saw their neighbours doing so.

1741. We know that there are some publicans who desire to close their houses entirely on Sundays—are there any in your division? Yes, and they are men whom I respect.

1742. Do you think it would be advisable to have a provision leaving it to the option of publicans to open or close their houses on Sundays? I think it would be injudicious—it would bring the law into contempt.

1743. Then, if the provision as to Sunday closing were rigidly enforced, you think the present Licensing Act would be a good one? Yes, if it were so amended that the police could rigidly enforce it.

1744. *Mr. Colls.*] Are the new railway works at Everleigh in your division? Yes.

1745. I suppose they have been the means of considerably increasing the population in that locality? I do not know that they have; many of the men employed there have been living in Redfern for some years.

1746. Are there any public-houses near the works? Yes, there are public-houses near the works where the men can obtain liquor if they require it.

1747. You say that you have eight females keeping public-houses in your division—are they widows? I think so.

1748. I suppose you do not object to widows keeping public-houses, if they conduct them properly? No, the law allows widows to hold a license. There are some females in the city holding licenses who are not widows, but they obtained them before the present Act came into force, and of course their rights were preserved. In some cases a widow may be able to conduct a house better than a man—at any rate with greater circumspection.

1749. Have you any drinking clubs in your division? I have not heard of any.

1750. Any oyster saloons? Yes, there are several.

1751. Are they well conducted? Yes; they are not connected with public-houses. There is one not far away from a public-house, but I do not think it has any connection with it.

1752. Have you had any cases of sly grog selling in your division? No.

1753. Do you know of any cases in which grocers or others have sold single bottles of spirits? Not in my division—the grocers who hold wine licenses are all respectable men.

1754. Do you think that a beer and wine license only would be sufficient in the case of those houses which have no demand for accommodation from the public? I would not recommend it, though for all practical purposes it might be done, because there are many houses which could not afford the accommodation if it was required. The rooms are there, but if a person wanted accommodation they might not be ready; and, where I am stationed, people very seldom ask for lodgings.

1755. Do you inspect the houses which contain so many rooms? Yes, frequently.

1756. Are they furnished? Yes, but sometimes very poorly.

1757. Are there many beds in each room? I have noticed two in one room.

1758. Out of the sixty-nine houses in your division, to how many could you recommend a respectable family requiring accommodation? It would depend on the class of persons. A labouring man might be content to stop in any house in Redfern; but I do not think that there are more than a dozen to which I could recommend thoroughly respectable people.

1759. Has any complaint ever been made to you as to the quality of liquor sold in the public-houses? No special complaint. I have heard remarks, such as "So-and-so sells bad stuff," but the very next day you would see the person who had been making the remark in the same house; so that you cannot depend upon people who make such complaints.

1760. Have you had any cases in which husbands have applied for prohibitions against wives, or wives against husbands, or fathers against sons? One or two; the last that I know of was about six weeks ago, when a man got a prohibition against his wife.

1761. A prohibition order applies to all publicans? I think so; one name may be mentioned, but if other publicans are warned, the prohibition applies equally to them.

1762. *Mr. Davies.*] You are of opinion that the present law is a very great improvement on the old one? Yes.

1763. And that the good order in your division has been promoted by recent legislation? As I said before, there is a very great improvement on week-days, and if the law as to Sunday closing were made more simple, nothing better could be desired.

1764. In future legislation you would favour further restrictions being put on the traffic—on the licensing of public-houses? I would favour a clear definition of "open for sale" being made; so that the police would not have the difficulty which they now have of proving that a public-house is open for the sale of drink.

1765. So as to assimilate the law with that of the old country? If persons were found in a public-house the publican should be liable for their being there.

1766. You have said that the closing of public-houses at 11 o'clock has worked a great reform? Yes.

1767. Would you favour earlier closing in some parts of the city and suburbs? Of course I would be pleased with anything which would tend to the good of the community, but I do not think that the public at large would be in favour of the public-houses being closed at 10 o'clock.

1768. You do not think that any great advantage would accrue if the houses were closed earlier? I do not think so; the present arrangement has turned out very well. I think that 11 o'clock is quite late enough, but I cannot suggest that an earlier hour be fixed.

1769. *Mr. Hyam.*] Do not you think that it would be better, in the interests of the law, that people found drinking in a public-house should not be amenable, as they are at present: do not you think that in many cases they swear they are lodgers when they are not so, in order to avoid being fined themselves, and not to protect the publican: if the law were altered as I suggest, do not you think it likely that you might get many of these people as witnesses against the publican? At times I have thought that it would be advisable to alter that part of the law, inasmuch as the interests of the customers are the same as those of the publican. It stands to reason that the people would not be in the house unless they were allowed to enter it, and if the publican chooses to open on Sunday, he ought to take the whole of the burden. At present, knowing that they are liable to be fined if they are caught drinking in the public-house, it is to their interest to watch for the publican, as it is for the publican to watch for them. But I should be very sorry to have to depend upon such people as witnesses.

1770. My observation is that the people have a dread of being summoned? That is not my experience of this particular class of persons; they are most willing to appear as witnesses; some of them will lose almost a day's work to come up and swear against the police in the clearest cases. I do not think the change which you suggest would facilitate convictions beyond the fact that the people would not have the same interest in protecting the publican; their usual statement is that they are lodgers, but whether the relieving them of liability to a fine will cure the evil I am not prepared to say; at present if we summon a publican for selling liquor on Sunday, we also summon the men found drinking in the house.

1771. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Suppose ten men confessed to having obtained drink on a Sunday, and you got a conviction against the publican, would you then have an action against the ten men? If I got a conviction against the publican I would be independent of their confession. I should be afraid to risk a case on any such confession; if we did not see them drinking we could not prove the case.

1772. Have you ever simultaneously prosecuted the seller and the receiver of the liquor? Yes; I might qualify my statement by saying that it stands to reason that men could not get into a house unless the publican allowed them to do so; some publicans say—"They will come in," but there is no proof of men having broken open a door to get in.

MONDAY, 12 APRIL, 1886.

Present:—

ALEX. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,

R. FOWLER, Esq., J.P.,  
J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,  
F. ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., M.P.,  
N. MELVILLE, Esq., M.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Sub-Inspector Walter Ellison Lenthall called in and examined:—

1773. *President.*] What office do you hold? I am District Inspector under the Licensing Act for the Metropolitan District, and Inspector of Theatres.

1774. I presume you have been so since the Act came into force? Yes, since January 1st, 1882. I am appointed by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council.

1775. Then you are the inspecting officer for the whole of the Metropolitan District? Yes.

1776. What are your duties? They are defined by the Act. I have returns to make, general inspection with the other officers, the giving of certificates as to the completion of premises, the inspection of liquors, and the same duties as the other officers in regard to the enforcement of the Act.

1777. Are all your duties specified in the Act? Yes.

1778. And no others are imposed upon you? No others, except of course that, being an inspector of police, I have to act as a member of the force at any time when I may be called upon to do so.

1779. Do you assist the police in regard to prosecutions? No; the prosecutions are conducted by the officers in charge of the several divisions in which the cases occur.

1780. Have you any special supervision over packet licenses? I have; and I endeavoured to enforce the Act, but found that no penalty could be enforced.

1781. I suppose you have been in office as an inspector for the last four years? Four years last January.

1782. In that capacity you must have had a very large experience of the operation of the licensing law? I have; it has been my study.

1783. All over your district? All over the district. I may say that my district now is not so large as it was. When the Act first came into force my district embraced the whole of the county of Cumberland; but since the Amending Act of 1883 was passed it has been reduced to the Metropolitan District of Sydney.

1784.

Inspector  
Potter.

9 April, 1886.

Sub-Inspector  
Lenthall.

12 April, 1886.



- Sub-Inspector Lenthall. 1784. Have you had under consideration the report of the Inspector-General? Not particularly; I have read it.
- 12 April, 1886. 1785. What is your opinion of the operation of the Licensing Act in checking intemperance—I want you to answer this question generally—Do you consider that the operation of the Licensing Act has been effective in repressing intemperance? I think it has had a very great effect in repressing intemperance. The closing of the houses at 11 o'clock no doubt has had a great deal to do with the diminution of the number of drunkards that used to be in the streets late at night.
1786. What about the closing of the houses on Sundays? Sunday closing, in my opinion, has only been partially operative; some publicans obey the Act, and others sell on Sundays, almost with impunity; through the deficiencies of the Act we cannot prevent them from doing so. Large numbers of persons are seen going into public-houses on Sundays, and the moment a member of the force is seen approaching, before he can enter, every sign of drink which is necessary to procure a conviction is removed. I have myself frequently entered public-houses and found numbers of people inside, but I could see no sign of drink, although we know very well that they go there for nothing else. No steps whatever can be taken unless the drink is found fairly in front of the people in the house. The only way the police have been able to obtain evidence has been when some constable who has been unknown has gone in and seen the drink served.
1787. You have not been prosecuting? I have in some few cases; but I am too well known to be able to get into any of the public-houses without being recognized.
1788. This is what you know from your attendance at the Courts? Yes.
1789. Your opinion is that it is extremely difficult to obtain convictions for Sunday selling? Extremely difficult.
1790. And a larger number of persons prefer to break the Act than to respect its provisions? A great number break the law. I might mention the case of a publican in Woolloomooloo; he purchased a house there, and for some months he used to come to the police station on Sundays and ask the police to keep a look-out over his house when he and his wife were going out. But he came to my office one day and said that he could not stand it any longer; he had not sold liquor on Sundays, but other houses did so, and they took more money on a Sunday than he took all the week, and he said that he took less at that time than he did when he entered the house. He said that if the other publicans observed the law he would be glad to do the same. That is the case with a great number of publicans in Sydney, from what I have heard.
1791. I presume that it is your duty to report quarterly, in the terms of the 10th section of the Act, on every licensed house in your district? Yes.
1792. Therefore, before you can report, it is necessary to visit the houses? No; I get the reports from the officers in charge.
1793. You do not visit them? I visit them when there is any complaint.
1794. You say that the reports are furnished by the inspectors? No; they keep their divisional records of all the public-houses; the books are sent to me, and I correct my reports every quarter and place them before the Bench.
1795. You correct your report from the others? Yes, taking the other reports.
1796. Then you are the channel for their reports? Yes.
1797. Would it be impossible for you personally to visit the houses? There are 824 public-houses in the Metropolitan District, and it would be almost an impossibility to visit the whole of them myself during the three months, in addition to the other duties that I have to perform.
1798. It is part of your duty also to report as to the accommodation, and as to the character of the licensee? As to the way in which the premises have been conducted, and the class of customers who frequent them.
1799. That also you obtain from the same source? From the same source. I could scarcely report that from my own knowledge in every case.
1800. It is impossible then for you personally to examine and report upon 824 public-houses? Yes.
1801. Does any difficulty arise practically from your not being able personally to examine the houses? No. I think the administration of the Act in that respect is about all that could be desired. Whenever there are any complaints in regard to any of the public-houses, proceedings are taken by the officer in charge.
1802. But you are responsible I presume, for your report? Yes.
1803. No objection has been taken, I presume, to the fact that your reports are not the result of personal observation—you are merely an official channel for the reports of the other officers? Merely an official channel for the information of the Bench and the public.
1804. As a result of your experience of the working of the Act, are you of opinion that the Act could be beneficially amended so as to facilitate convictions? I think it could be, in many ways. The provisions of the English Act with regard to the sale of liquor during the prohibited hours and on Sundays might be adopted. They make it penal for any one to be found on licensed premises during prohibited hours. I think if that were done here it would put a stop to the sale of liquor at such times. Where we saw a number of persons going into a public-house on a Sunday, we should only have to follow them and ask their business, and prosecute them if they are there without lawful excuse. The English law makes it penal for any one not a lodger, inmate, or traveller, to be found on licensed premises during prohibited hours.
1805. If a man is found on licensed premises during prohibited hours, he has to prove that he was there for a legitimate purpose? Yes.
1806. Do you think that closing the public-houses on Sunday is a hardship on any class? I think it is on some of the poorer classes, who are in the habit of taking their beer on Sundays the same as on any other day. A little before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, the bars are crowded with people bringing jugs and bottles for their Sunday supply. A large quantity of liquor is therefore consumed in the home which might not be stored up in the same quantity if they could get it at the public-houses on Sundays. I cannot speak positively and say that the present practice of Sunday closing has been so very good, because the police have not been able to put an entire stop to the sale of liquor on Sundays. There is an immense quantity of liquor consumed; and when three or four men sneak into a public-house on Sunday, knowing the difficulty of getting supplied, whilst they are there they take a very much larger quantity than they would do if they were able to get it at a certain time. I think that the adoption of the provisions of the English Act would put a complete stop to the sale of liquor during prohibited hours.
1807. Do you consider that Sunday closing leads people to provide themselves with a supply on the Saturday night? I am sure of it.

1808. You are speaking from your own knowledge? From what I have seen and what I have heard. Sub-Inspector  
1809. If it is so easy to get liquor on Sunday, why should they get a stock in on a Saturday? Because the Lenthall.  
difficulty with a great number of people is that they live close to the public-house, and they do not like to  
be seen sneaking in on Sunday. Very often women require liquor, and they would not like to be seen  
going into the public-houses on Sundays. There are hundreds of men walking from public-house to public-  
house on Sundays until they are stupified with drink. 12 April, 1886.
1810. Is that the way in which a large number of the residents of Sydney spend the Sunday? Yes; until  
some of them get into the lock-up. They are men belonging to the lower classes.
1811. I understand you to say that those who lay up stores of liquor get it for their families? Yes.
1812. Then that means that the wife has begun to follow the intemperate habits of the husband? I cannot  
say that I have seen any amount of drunkenness of that kind, but on Saturday nights, around Woolloo-  
mooloo and in Sussex-street, a great many jugs and bottles can be seen going to the public-houses just before  
they close.
1813. Do you think they take more than a supply for the night? A supply for Sunday I believe—we do  
not see it going on to the same extent on any other night of the week.
1814. I suppose you have a general knowledge of the police divisions of Sydney? Yes.
1815. Is it true that in a large number of cases there are up-stairs bars? I should say that there are about  
thirty-five of these bars.
1816. These are chiefly in the most thronged parts of the city I suppose? Yes.
1817. Who keeps these up-stairs bars? They are kept principally by females.
1818. What kind of females? Well, in consequence of a deputation that waited on the Inspector-General  
in reference to the letting of these bars, I went round one night with Senior-constable Carberry to a number  
of houses where there were up-stairs bars. Senior-constable Carberry has a knowledge of nearly all the fast  
women about the town. In no case, however, did he recognize behind the bars any female who was known  
to be a prostitute, though they had a very fast appearance.
1819. Were they alone? No; there were generally a couple—in some bars three. They rent the bars  
from the landlord, but there is great difficulty in proving it. I have heard that the women pay so much a  
week, and the landlord takes a receipt for wages paid to them. The landlord also takes 5 per cent. on their  
sales, so that they are his servants and selling for his benefit. We must prove that the landlord is allowing  
an unlicensed person to sell otherwise than for his benefit, or we cannot get a conviction.
1820. Has any prosecution ever been instituted? Yes; there was one against a man in Lower George-  
street. The barmaid gave information against him, and he was fined for it.
1821. You do not remember the name? No, but I will let you know.
1822. Was there any appeal? I almost forget the case. I did not conduct the prosecution. I entered  
the fact in the licensing book.
1823. How many up-stairs bars did you visit in company with Senior-constable Carberry? Twelve or  
thirteen, between 8-30 p.m. and 10-30 p.m.
1824. The people who kept them were fast-looking women? Yes.
1825. Over dressed? No, dressy.
1826. Who were the customers? Principally young men.
1827. Of what class? The clerical; I beg your pardon—I mean clerks, not divines.
1828. Were there other women there besides the keepers of the bars? I have never seen any women in  
these bars other than the barmaids.
1829. Did you see anything to suggest there were rooms for assignation? I do not think they are used as  
assignation houses, for I have not seen prostitutes visiting them. I have seen nothing to make me believe  
they are assignation houses.
1830. Do you think they have any connection with places where appointments can be made? No; I think  
if any prostitution is done at all, it is done by the barmaids in other houses after the bar is closed.
1831. What is the incentive to go up-stairs to these bars? I do not know, except that generally a sort of  
lewd flirtation is carried on there.
1832. With barmaids of superior attractions? Sometimes. My remarks do not refer to every barmaid;  
for instance, the Metropolitan Hotel used to have an up-stairs bar, which was respectably conducted, and  
was used for the accommodation of travellers and visitors.
1833. *Mr. Abigail.*] It had male attendants? I do not think so, and certainly not for some little time past,  
because there was a prosecution in connection with that bar, where it was proved that the barmaid served  
liquor after hours, and which ended in a conviction.
1834. *President.*] Is the price of liquors high in these bars? I have never paid for any in them. I  
believe it is generally understood by the people that the price of all liquors in a private bar is not  
less than sixpence. These up-stairs bars, as far as my opinion goes, are certainly objectionable. I  
hold that no bar should be allowed to exist above the ground-floor of an hotel. Most people agree with me  
that every bar should be readily accessible to the public. In some of these upper bars I have heard that  
some not very creditable scenes have been enacted. Numbers of private bars—for instance, the one at  
Roberts's, where there are male attendants, and many others—are open to the street, and in them no scenes  
of the kind occur which repeatedly distinguish up-stairs bars.
1835. We are told that the females who keep these bars are in the habit of giving large sums weekly for that  
privilege? I have heard of as much as £15 a week being paid by them, but how true it is I do not know.
1836. If that sum is paid for the bar—perhaps there being two in the house—the profits must come from  
some undisclosed source—unless, it may be, they have some very good drinkers? I do not know how they  
can get the money, except they make a little extra by selling champagne, which they do very often.
1837. But the clerical class do not take champagne? Some do; I have seen many men shouting champagne  
who could not afford to do so any more than myself.
1838. We have been told that the price of a bottle of champagne is always £1 a bottle? I dare say it is.
1839. And you have neither seen nor heard anything in connection with these bars leading you to believe  
they are, not in themselves necessarily brothels, but a kind of appanage to brothels? On that point I cannot  
speak so clearly as I believe some other members of the force will be able to do.
1840. You think these bars should be abolished? Most decidedly.
1841. I suppose, although they may not be connected with brothels, you know what the natural inference is  
likely to be if they make from £10 to £15 a week? I am sure I do not know how they make the money;  
and I cannot see there is any actual prostitution, but there may be. 1842.

- Sub-Inspector  
Lenthall.  
12 April, 1886.
1842. As inspector of theatres, what is your opinion of the provisions of the Act in regard to internal communication? I have had three prosecutions under that clause. The Supreme Court decided that if persons came out into the open air and go from the theatre to the public-house, and *vice versa*, it is not internal communication within the meaning of the Act; and, since the decision, there have been, at the entrance to the stalls in the Theatre Royal, and to the dress circle at the Opera House, an opening, in one case of about 2½ feet by 7½ feet, open to the sky, and in the other case, a small bridge connecting the theatre with the bar. I have never known of any scenes having taken place in these bars.
1843. From your knowledge of the class of people who frequent some portions of the theatres, do you consider the proximity of public-houses leads to much unseemly conduct? No; the occupants of the cheaper divisions of the Theatre Royal and Opera House go out into the street and have the choice of three or four public-houses within short distances. The dress circle people at the Opera House just pass through to the up-stairs bar; at the Royal, they go either to Eastway's or to the "Metropolitan," and do not seem to patronize the houses immediately adjacent to the theatre so much as they do others.
1844. Are the houses adjoining the Theatre Royal well conducted? Fairly well.
1845. They used not to have that reputation? No; under the old Act they well deserved their low reputation.
1846. Have you any knowledge of dancing saloons? No; I do not like to visit those places, as it is scarcely within the scope of my duties to do so.
1847. Do you think the people who frequent places of public entertainment undergo any hardship by reason of the closing hour? No, and I should be very sorry to see any alteration in the closing hour.
1848. In saying that, are you giving us what I may call the police view of the question, or the view of one who has been keeping his ears open and listening to the complaints of respectable people? I have heard but few complaints about the closing hour; for if they want a drink they can always go out during the intervals, and if a man goes out during each interval he has had quite as much as is good for him by 11 o'clock.
1849. You think if a man wants drink he can accommodate himself before that hour, and you do not think it necessary to keep open public-houses in order that a stream of people coming from the theatre can accommodate themselves afterwards? It is very seldom that the theatres are open after 11 o'clock. The performances at the Theatre Royal, as a rule, are over by from a quarter to ten minutes to 11; last Saturday night it was not over till a quarter past 11, as the piece was a long as well as a new one. The performances on first nights are generally a little later than usual.
1850. Do you include operas? Yes.
1851. I have often known operas being played after 11? Not of late.
1852. Because they have not been playing a long class of operas—merely operettas? Yes.
1853. What is your experience in regard to packet licenses? I have failed in any prosecutions I have had, simply because the Act does not provide a penalty for the person selling.
1854. But there is a penalty in the amending Act? Yes, for selling alongside the wharf, but you have to prove that the sale is made with the master's privity and consent. I summoned Captain Skinner once for serving alongside the wharf; I had gone down into the saloon of his steamer about a quarter to 11, and had seen the steward sell two drinks and receive the shilling; I spoke to the captain, who declared he knew nothing of the matter, and that the steward was selling without an order from himself; in the Court it was proved that the master did not know of the sale, and the steward swore that he had sold the liquor without the master's knowledge; the case was consequently dismissed; then I wanted to summon the steward, but the Magistrate said—"What is the good? You can only summon him if you can prove it was done with the master's privity and consent; that is disproved, and therefore you can take no further steps."
1855. You think it was a kind of seesaw between the master and steward? Yes; if the relationship of master and servant had existed between the steward and licensee, then the master would have been liable for the acts of his servant.
1856. I will just remind you of the language of the Act in this respect, because you rather surprise me. The amending Act states—"Any sale of liquor made by the master of a vessel who holds a packet license or by any of the officers or crew of such vessel with such master's privity or consent while such vessel is at any wharf anchorage or moorings or while such vessel is plying between places within any harbour of the Colony shall subject the master officer or member of the crew selling such liquor to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for the first and not exceeding ten pounds for the second or any subsequent offence. And every sale of liquor on board such vessel under the circumstances aforesaid shall be deemed to be a sale by the master until the contrary be proved."—Under these circumstances you prosecuted the master? Yes.
1857. And you say that to evade the penalty the steward, or somebody else, said—"I was the man who sold the liquor, and the captain knew nothing about my action,"—and upon that the Bench of the Water Police Court dismissed the case? Yes.
1858. *Mr. Davies.*] It is questionable whether you could not proceed against the steward under another clause of the Act? He would have to be selling in an unlicensed place then.
1859. *President.*] How do you propose to remedy this weakness in the Act? It is very difficult to form an opinion on this question, and for this reason: there are a number of boats trading to ports in New Zealand and Queensland which pass beyond our jurisdiction as soon as they are 3 miles off our coast. Not long ago the steward of one of Howard Smith's boats was charged with embezzling certain moneys—the proceeds of the sale of his employers' liquor. They used to serve him with liquor out of bond and expect him to return a certain sum of money to them. They did not hold a license, but the captain did, and the steward (who was not licensed to sell liquor) was committed for trial for the embezzlement. I wanted to prosecute them for selling spirits without a license. I did not think I could summon the steward, because he sold in a licensed place. Once they get beyond our jurisdiction nothing can be done; they take their liquors out of bond, and pay no duty on whatever liquors are drunk during a passage. The only steamers which are really amenable to law are those trading to and from ports within the Colony.
1860. Is it a fact that people who are not passengers go aboard the Newcastle boats after 11 o'clock simply to get drinks, and then create scenes of the most extraordinary character? I have not seen anything of that kind. Although I have frequently gone on board these boats between 10.15 p.m. and 11 p.m., I have never seen signs of disorder; I have seen crowds of people there.
1861. You have seen drinking going on there? Yes, frequently, but I have never found the master there, and, as I said before, it is useless to summon him unless I have a complete case.
1862. Then practically on these vessels there is an open violation of the law? Yes, and no special penalty

- is provided in the Act. The holder of a packet license is not entitled to more consideration than a licensed publican. A master should be held answerable for the acts of his steward.
1863. But that might be avoided by the owners taking out the license? The Act says the only person who can hold a license is the captain.
1864. It only says they shall authorize the master; it does not say the master shall be the only applicant? The Bench of the Water Police Court held that if a master applied for a license it must be only granted in his name. The notice of application says:—"I, being master of the vessel conveying passengers between and do hereby give notice that I desire to obtain and will at the next Licensing Court to be holden at apply for a license."
1865. You would put the holder of a packet license on the same footing as a publican? Precisely.
1866. You think that would effectually remedy these open violations of the law? Yes.
1867. Do you think it is a reasonable provision that no drink shall be sold until the vessel has cast off? Yes, for the publicans in the neighbourhood of the wharves have to pay a heavy license fee—much heavier than the fee for a packet license, and besides they have to maintain the accommodation required by the Act. It would not be fair, under these circumstances, to allow a steamer lying alongside the wharf to enter into competition with them.
1868. You are obliged to report specially about the accommodation of public-houses? Yes; we see that the proper accommodation is kept up.
1869. Do you consider that the accommodation prescribed by the Act has reference to a state of things which has now no existence; for instance, a public-house is required to have a certain number of rooms of a certain size, but we have been informed by nearly every inspector that the demand for the accommodation, at all events in the city and suburbs, has ceased, and that the accommodation provided is often used for what may be called an improper purpose, namely, to underbid lodging-houses in price, so as to get somebody or anybody to lodge in the public-house—young men especially. The object, of course, of prescribing the accommodation was to provide for the supply of a want which a licensed victualler is expected to meet, that is, to provide every traveller with reasonable food and lodging, but we understand that the public do not ask for that food and lodging in the case of a majority of the public-houses, but still the accommodation has to be kept up? There is a large number of houses in the Metropolitan District—the smaller class of houses—which contain merely the accommodation required by the principal Act, and which are certainly not very inviting looking places for any one but a rough working man to stay at; and if we summon the licensees for not keeping their houses in a proper state, the answer is that the accommodation is quite good enough for the class of persons who frequent the house, and so it is, but very few of them accommodate the travelling public.
1870. Has the necessity for providing this accommodation any tendency to diminish the number of public-houses? It certainly has not had that effect; I thought when the Act came into operation that it would have had the effect of shutting up one-third of the public-houses, but it was wonderful to see how the publicans set to work and in some way or other managed to squeeze out the required accommodation.
1871. I suppose that a very small percentage of the licensees of public-houses in Sydney are ever asked to accommodate travellers? I cannot say for certain, but I should think not; the most respectable of the travelling public go to the larger hotels; I have often been asked by travellers who have come into town late at night where they could get a bed, and upon my word I have been at a loss to tell them.
1872. Of course the class of people who go to the larger hotels are those who are pretty well supplied with money; but do the poorer class of people get accommodation in public-houses? No; I think they generally go to boarding-houses.
1873. *Mr. Hutchison.*] As a matter of fact, the tendency of your evidence is to show that the licensees are not licensed victuallers, but mere grog-sellers? The larger number of the smaller houses are simply grog-shops.
1874. *President.*] And still they have to provide accommodation? Yes, they have to comply with the requirements of the Act.
1875. And in many cases, having the accommodation, they underbid the lodging-house-keepers so as to get a few clerks and that class of people to lodge with them? They may, but I scarcely think a respectable clerk would lodge at any of those houses. Generally speaking, a clerk has to keep up an appearance that would be incompatible with the surroundings of a low class public-house.
1876. Some time ago there was a complaint made by a gentleman from Victoria, which formed the subject of a Parliamentary paper? Yes; I have the paper here.
1877. The general result, if I remember rightly, was that a number of samples of liquor were obtained and submitted to analysis, which proved them to contain hardly anything deleterious? Nothing except traces of fusel oil and slight traces of metals, which Mr. Watt stated might owe their presence to the worms and pipes through which the liquor passed in the process of manufacture.
1878. What metals were they? Lead and copper, and I think also slight traces of iron, but I am not sure.
1879. Was that in beer? No; in rum and brandy.
1880. I cannot see how traces of lead could be found in those liquors; I could understand their being found in beer, owing to the lead pipes through which it passes: do you produce the document? Yes. (*Document produced—vide Appendix.*)
1881. What are its contents? It is a report on wines and spirits. It contains a letter from Mr. Waters, dated 9th September, 1881, which is followed by a number of reports from the Chief Inspector of Distilleries, and also from Mr. Watt.
1882. Have you any papers of a date subsequent to 1882? Yes; a return moved for by Mr. Abigail in 1883, of white spirit imported, with the names of the importers. (*Document produced—vide Appendix.*)
1883. Are those all the returns you have—all the printed returns? Yes.
1884. You have obtained some samples of liquor since this Commission was appointed? Yes; here is a list of them. Two of them have been analyzed. The analyst's report of the remaining fourteen will be ready this day week; Mr. Watt is busy with them now.
1885. How did you obtain those samples? They were obtained from the different bonds.
1886. How did you get the samples mentioned in the report you have produced? None of my samples are there. They were obtained by the police and by Mr. Barney before the new Act came into force. Before this Commission was appointed I obtained 239 samples from different public-houses, wherever I could hear of any complaint as to the quality of the liquor.
1887. Do you think the samples taken fairly represent the kind of liquor that is supplied to the public? I do.

Sub-Inspector  
Lenthall.  
12 April, 1886.

- Sub-Inspector Lenthall. 1888. In all the houses? Yes; I can only speak from my own experience.
1889. You do not think they are selected samples? I do not think so, because they were taken from different places, and in a confidential manner, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer.
- 12 April, 1886. 1890. *Mr. Davies.*] What personal knowledge have you of those samples? I have no personal knowledge.
1891. *President.*] Can you say of your own knowledge that they are fair samples of the liquor usually sold? My own knowledge only extends to what I have done myself.
1892. That is with regard to these recent samples? Yes, what I have collected for the Commission.
1893. And you took them out of bond? Yes, with one exception, and that I got from Macdonald, Smith, & Company.
1894. The first I see is a sample of sazerac, the price of which in bond is £2 3s. 6d. a gallon; Mr. Watt describes it as a "genuine brandy, of high quality, containing 42 per cent. of alcohol by weight. There were no metals or admixture of any kind." The next is a very different article. It is called Durand's, it is from the Argyle bond; owner, A. Hilder & Company, price in bond, 3s. per gallon. Of this Mr. Watt says—"This sample contains 52 per cent. of alcohol by weight, traces of lead, copper, zinc, and iron, probably an artificially made brandy; of low quality, but not adulterated with deleterious materials?" That last statement is explained more fully by Mr. Watt, in his letter to the Minister for Justice.
1895. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Was Mr. Watt aware of the market value of the samples when he analyzed them? Yes.
1896. *President.*] Mr. Watt, I believe, is the Government Analyst, and always makes the analyses for the Government, does he not? Yes, or by his assistants. A number of samples have been analyzed by Dr. Rennie, others by a young man who came out from Somerset House, and who had been trained in the Inland Revenue Department, where he was employed in the laboratory. He examined 124 samples. Dr. Hamlet is now doing those which I obtained for the Commission. I may also mention that I have here an extract from the Melbourne *Argus*, dated 17 January, 1884, containing a report from Mr. Emerson M'ivor, who analyzed five samples of brandy and three of gin, with almost exactly the same results as those shown in the report of Mr. Watt.
1897. But those samples were obtained in Victoria? Yes; I only mention the fact to show that the liquors sold elsewhere are much the same as those sold here.
1898. The sixteen samples of liquor which you obtained, and which you now produce, consist of rum, whisky, and brandy? Yes; at different prices.
1899. And they represent, I see, about six different firms of importers? Yes.
1900. I see that there is a considerable difference in price between the highest, £2 3s. 6d. a gallon, and the next at 17s. a gallon, the prices I presume in both cases being those in bond? Yes; the samples at 17s. are Martell's and Hennessy's.
1901. Is 17s. a gallon the average price of brandy in bond? No; 9s. or 10s. is about the average price in bond.
1902. Can you tell us which of these classes of spirits is mostly in consumption in public-houses? I can scarcely do that. With regard to the cheap brandy which publicans use, which is called mixing liquor, I had great difficulty in finding out its whereabouts, because few merchants in town liked to own that they used such stuff. It was only by getting the bond mark that I found it out.
1903. Do you know anything respecting the importation of white spirit—whether it is now imported in large quantities, as it used to be, or whether it is made into brandies and whiskies before it comes here? I am told that there is not so much imported now as formerly.
1904. Not under the name of white spirit? Not under that name, but the cheaper sorts of liquor are simply made up articles, white spirit, coloured and flavoured.
1905. Then you think that they are nothing but white spirit manipulated? You may say that the whole of these samples, when they came first from the still, were simply white spirit.
1906. But white spirit is what is generally made in Germany or Russia from rye, and there is an immense exportation of it to all parts of the world, to England especially; it used to come out here a few years ago, honestly branded, and known as white spirit, but there is very little of it imported now as white spirit; it comes in the form of these essences; you cannot tell us then which class of these spirits goes most into consumption at the public-houses? I cannot; most of them are bought by the wholesale wine and spirit merchants, and I believe, from what I have heard, that they are blended together.
1907. By the spirit merchants? Yes, and then supplied to the publicans. Here are two samples obtained from the Sugar-refining Company—one is white rum, said to be 57 over proof, and it is 2s. a gallon; the other is the same liquor, only coloured with burnt sugar. It is what is usually known as Queensland rum.
1908. I see here the reports of only two analyses, the best and the worst? Yes; the rest will be ready on Monday next.
1909. These spirits bear the same duty as the imported spirits? Yes, exactly the same.
1910. And you say that these are mixing spirits manipulated by the spirit merchants themselves or by the brewers? Even by the publicans themselves.
1911. Is it within your knowledge that the publicans manipulate these compounds? Yes. I may say that I received instructions from the Inspector-General to take samples from the wine and spirit merchants, but I scarcely think the extent of the order was realized, because there are 150 wine and spirit merchants in Sydney, and if I were to take half a dozen from each, they would mount up to something like a thousand samples. Mr. Watt can only analyze about ten or twelve samples per week, and it would be years therefore before the analysis was completed. I have taken 239 samples, and a large number have also been taken from the country. They are analyzed and reported upon by Mr. Watt. They were taken from a low class of public-houses, from wine and spirit merchants, and from colonial wine-shops, at all times—at election time, or on the occasion of race-meetings, for instance, when, if there were any bad liquor, it would be most likely to be served out. I thought the Commission might accept these reports. You would have the prices of the different liquors in bond, and you would be able to form a better idea of the quality of the liquor sold to the publicans.
1912. *Mr. Fowler.*] Over how long a period did the taking of these samples extend? Ever since May, 1882.
1913. *President.*] And you have the results of the analyses? The papers are with the Minister of Justice; the results would be included in my official reports.
1914. *Mr. Fowler.*] How many have you taken within the past month? Sixteen, as the result of the instructions of the Commission; only two of these have been analyzed.

1915. Can you give any suggestions as to how we can get samples of the average liquor supplied at the low class public-houses to which people mostly resort in order to get drunk? I have already done that.

1916. How do you get the samples? The plan I adopt is to walk straight behind the bar; I generally have a constable with me; I tell the publican that I am going to take samples of the liquor, and I always search through the bar to see if I can find any laudanum or stuff of that kind, or to see if there are any hidden bottles. Most of the leading brands of capsuled bottles I have had analyzed; but I have also taken samples of the different liquors they have on the counter ready for serving. This liquor I take out of the taps or out of the decanter or bottle, as the case may be. I have to tender payment; sometimes they will take it, and sometimes they will not. I seal up the bottles, or if the publican chooses he can do so himself; I take them immediately to Mr. Watt, who sees that the seals are intact when he receives the samples; he afterwards presents his report. I do not ask to be served with liquor—I go in and take it.

1917. You do not taste it? It would be of no use to do so.

1918. Not even to see what the taste of the stuff is? I do not think I should do any good by doing so; I could not tell merely by the taste whether there was any deleterious compound in the spirit.

1919. Then you think that you have obtained samples of what is ordinarily served in public-houses? Yes, I have.

1920. And you feel sure that in going to the public-houses you have obtained the best and the worst? I look everywhere in the bar for liquor. In no case has it been reported that there has been any admixture in this liquor of anything mentioned in the Act; in fact I do not think it is worth the publican's while to adulterate with anything when he can buy such liquor for 2s. or 3s. per gallon out of bond. The publican gets the liquor already mixed to his hand, and he has no need to risk spoiling the appearance, if not the taste, by adding anything else to it. I know very well that there are brands of liquor sold in town which are not what they are represented to be, that is to say, the liquor the bottles contain is not that of the maker whose name appears on the label. I think in April last a complaint was made that the Lammernuir whisky was being forged. I went to Galbraith's store in King-street, and I took a sample which I obtained from the agent of the manufacturer—a bottle of the genuine brand. Upon analyses by Mr. Watt, it turned out that the spirit from the bottle with the forged label was equally as good a whisky as the other, and that it was 1 per cent. stronger.

1921. He can only test it for fusel oil and foreign substances? Yes. I think there are some men in town who are considered experts in the trade, who would give an opinion as to these different samples which I have obtained. In November 1883, I had a complaint of bad liquor being sold at a house in King-street. I went there, and walked behind the bar as usual. The house was then kept by a man named Edward Perkins, and it was at the corner of King and George Streets—I said—"I am going to take samples of liquor; where is your draught brandy?" He said "There it is in the Martell bottle." I said—"Where is the pale brandy?" and he brought out a bottle with Hennessy's label. I said—"Where is your draught whisky?" and he brought me out a bottle bearing Walker's label. He said—"What are you doing this for?" I said—"I am taking this to get it analyzed." He then said—"What is the use of taking both of these brandies; they come out of the same cask. I have a lot of pale brandy in the cellar, and to make the dark brandy I put in some sugar to sweeten it and some burnt sugar to colour it. That is done everywhere; and since you make us close at 11 o'clock we have to put in more water to make it pay." The result of the analyses was that there was no mixture of any foreign ingredient in the brandy, that is beyond the colouring and sweetening.

1922. *Mr. Fowler.*] The colouring is sold in Sydney, is it not? Yes, both the colouring and the essences. I may say that a short time ago I took samples from all the brewers round about Sydney, of both ale and porter. I submitted them to Mr. Watt, and they were specially examined for picric acid.

1923. Were they not examined for glucose and sulphuric acid. No. I have taken many samples of Colonial and English ales from the public-houses, and I think that is the proper place to go to if you want to find out what is being served to the public. It is scarcely of any use to take samples from the brewers, unless anything is discovered which you might trace to a brewery. There is no doubt that glucose is a large ingredient in the average colonial beer.

1924. Are there any analyses which bear out that supposition? There are.

1925. You mentioned experts just now. What gentlemen would you suggest might be engaged in that capacity? Well, there is Mr. Alt, of the firm of Alt & Co.

1926. But he is not dissociated from the business? No; I should not consider him an expert if he were. I could tell you whether a thing was good or bad, but I might not be able to tell you what the value was.

1927. *Mr. Atelville.*] Do you know of any persons in Sydney who make a livelihood by going round to different publicans putting the liquor right for them? Not to the publicans.

1928. Do they go to the wine and spirit stores? I have heard of a person who was largely suspected of doing that.

1929. Will you oblige the Commission by making such inquiries as will lead to the discovery of such a person, in order that we may examine him? I have for a long time past been trying to discover whether there was such a thing as liquor-doctoring in Sydney; I have heard of it in London, but not here.

FRIDAY, 30 APRIL, 1886.

Present:—

F. ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., M.P.,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,

J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,

R. FOWLER, Esq., J.P.

MR. ABIGAIL IN THE CHAIR.

Sub-Inspector W. E. Lenthall re-called and further examined:—

1930. *Chairman.*] I understand that since the last meeting you have obtained a number of samples of beer? Yes; fourteen. I produce a list of them.

1931. Were those samples obtained from public-houses? Yes.

1932. Will you describe what they are? There is one sample of Tooth's colonial ale, taken from Warby's "Liverpool Arms." That ale is sold at 2d. a pint, and is the cheapest ale sold in Sydney that

Sub-Inspector  
Lenthall.  
12 April, 1886.

Sub-Inspector  
Lenthall.  
30 April, 1886.

- Sub-Inspector that I know of. There are three samples of English ale, one sample of Tooth's colonial porter, and the remainder are samples from the leading breweries of Sydney. I have taken as general a collection as I could of the beer usually sold in Sydney.
- 30 April, 1886. 1933. You have stated that Tooth's colonial ale is sold at 2d. a pint: what is the price of the other samples? All the other colonial ales are sold at 3d. a pint.
1934. Those samples have all been sent to the Government Analyst? Yes; they were delivered to him on the 22nd of April—the day after they were obtained.
1935. *Mr. Roseby.*] I understand that you have been connected for a good number of years with the Police Department? Twenty-six.
1936. And for the last four years you have been the principal Licensing Inspector? District Inspector of the Metropolitan District.
1937. Then your district is confined to the metropolitan area only? Yes, since my appointment.
1938. You exercise no supervision whatever over hotels beyond the boundaries of the metropolis? Certainly not.
1939. Considering your position, you have no doubt taken an active interest in everything relating to licensed public-houses: have you ever seen a pamphlet issued by the Licensed Victuallers' Association, giving directions for the manipulation of beer and spirits? I never did.
1940. Such a document came into my hands some four or five years ago, and I have been trying to find it in order to lay it before the Commission, but I thought, considering your position, you would be likely to have seen it? The only thing in that line I have ever seen was a report of a lecture delivered by Mr. Eli Johnson some years ago.
1941. The pamphlet was sent to me in a confidential manner, and I understood that it was circulated among the members of the Licensed Victuallers' Association—however, are all the publicans you know members of the Licensed Victuallers' Association? That I cannot say; I have no means whatever of knowing beyond what I have seen in the newspapers.
1942. I thought that in your position you might out of curiosity, perhaps, though not officially, have ascertained that? I never thought it my place to inquire, and I scarcely know how I could get the information. The only way in which I could get it would be by making inquiry of the Association itself, and it might be considered a piece of impertinence on my part if I did so.
1943. Have you ever had complaints made to you by persons as to the quality of the liquor supplied to them in certain public-houses? Frequently, and in every case I have obtained samples of liquor from the house in reference to which the complaint was made. And not only have I taken samples of liquor from houses with reference to which complaints have been made to me, but I have also taken samples from houses which, from their surroundings, I thought were places where the worst quality of liquor might be sold.
1944. And you have generally taken the samples yourself? Not generally, but always. I do not ask the publicans for samples, but I go behind the bar and take them myself, as the Act empowers me to do.
1945. Have any of the persons who have complained to you accompanied you to the public-house where they had been supplied with vile, infamous stuff, and pointed out to you the bottle or decanter from which it was taken? No, they have not done that, and generally speaking it would hardly be politic to do so, because the person would probably complain in the first instance to the publican, and if there was anything wrong with the liquor it would probably be put out of the way immediately. I have always, therefore, allowed a little time to elapse before taking a sample from any house concerning which I have received a complaint. As I before stated, I do not think it is worth while for any publican to manipulate his liquors when he can buy stuff ready made to his hand. Generally speaking a publican is not an expert at manipulating liquors, and he will not go to a bond and buy first class liquor and then manipulate it. Bulk brandies such as Martell's and Hennessy's are 17s. a gallon in bond; but the publican can get what he wants for 3s. a gallon. That liquor is rough, raw, crude spirit, coloured and flavoured, and it is most unwholesome, to say the least; it is that sort of liquor which in my opinion causes one-half the drunkenness which occurs in the city.
1946. Then you think that that liquor requires no manipulation at all at the hands of the publicans? The only manipulation it gets is this,—that it is about 4 per cent. over-proof, and the publican after paying 3s. a gallon for it and 12s. duty reduces the strength to 16 per cent. under-proof, and thus makes 20 per cent. profit at once.
1947. Then the liquor of the quality of which complaints have been made by customers has really not been doctored, but is this crude, vile spirit which you say can be purchased in bond at 3s. a gallon? Yes, that is it; it is the bad quality of the stuff—it flies to the head. For instance, that rum at 2s. a gallon which I obtained from the Colonial Sugar-refining Company is, I believe, from what I have heard, a well made article, but it is new and fiery, and requires to be matured by age before it will be wholesome enough to drink.
1948. Are large quantities of this immature spirit sold by publicans to their customers? I believe that the greater portion of the cheap liquors sold are what are known in the trade as mixing liquors. They are purchased by the wholesale wine and spirit merchants, and brewers who hold spirit licenses, and they are blended with other liquors of a better class, and the blend is sold to the different publicans.
1949. Has it come to your knowledge that a large quantity of liquor is sold under fictitious labels? That is done. At the last meeting of the Commission I mentioned an instance in which that had been done with Fergusson's brand, but the liquor turned out to be of as good quality as that sold by the maker whose label had been used, and it was 1 per cent. stronger. In March, 1883, I was taking samples of liquor from Noonan's "Mariners' Hotel," in Lime-street, and when I asked Noonan to show me his draught whisky he showed me some whisky which had been put into some of Walker's bottles. I obtained a bottle of genuine Walker's whiskey from the agents, Mason Brothers, who have the trade-mark registered here, and also hold a power of attorney from the Walkers of Kilmarnock, and took both samples to Mr. Watt for analysis. Mr. Watt's report was that the two liquors were certainly not identical, but that there was nothing deleterious in the liquor I had obtained from the public-house. Mason Brothers wanted me to lay an information against the publican, but the Inspector-General thought it was a private wrong, and that it was the place of the firm to take proceedings.
1950. Did they take proceedings? They did not. Many of the manufacturers have not complied sufficiently with the Trade Marks Act to enable them to prosecute. This was the case in regard to Fergusson's whisky; the manufacturer had not his trade-mark registered here, nor had he given a power of attorney to any one.
- 1951.

1951. But is it not a fact that a large quantity of liquor is sold which is not the genuine production of the manufacturer under whose label it is sold? Most certainly. I mentioned last week the case of a man who was selling in a threepenny bar what purported to be Martell's and Hennessy's brandy and Walker's whisky, but considering the price of those leading brands, no publican can afford to sell them at 3d. a nobbler. The bottles are first emptied in the private or sixpenny bars, and are then filled with the cheap liquor and transferred to the threepenny bars. Sub-Inspector  
Lenthall.  
30 April, 1886.
1952. So that you believe it to be a fact that those vile compounds made of the spirit you speak of, which can be purchased at 2s. or 3s. a gallon, are being sold as the genuine brands of Hennessy and Martell? Of course I am not sufficiently behind the scenes to state positively what is done, but I believe that is done; publicans do with spirits as the grocers do with tea—they mix two or three different sorts together.
1953. But there is this difference,—that the blend of tea may not be injurious to the health of the consumers, whereas the blend of inferior spirits may have a very deleterious effect? I cannot say that exactly; I should be sorry to drink the liquor, and I may say the same of the cheaper sorts of tea. There is many a pound of rubbish sold as tea which I should be sorry to drink.
1954. Ought there not, in your opinion, to be some vigilant means taken to ensure that consumers get what they ask for and pay for? I believe that that has been done to a large extent in Melbourne. I have not read the Act, but I know that prosecutions have been instituted for breaches of the Trade Marks Act, and that very heavy penalties have been inflicted. A publican there can sell almost anything he likes out of a decanter, but if he sells any but the genuine liquor from bottles bearing the brands of manufacturers he is liable to a penalty. Our Act does not touch publicans to the same extent.
1955. So much for the quality of the liquor that is sold: now, with reference to the general working of the present Licensing Act—is it your opinion that the existing provision as to the hour of closing is a good one? Yes.
1956. You do not think that there should be any alteration? Certainly not. The present provision works exceedingly well, and, as I said before, I should be very sorry to see it altered.
1957. If closing at 11 o'clock has been so beneficial to the good order and general comfort of the city, would not better results follow if we closed at 10 o'clock? No; at 11 o'clock most people think of going home, but at 10 o'clock numbers of people only begin to think of sending out for their supper beer; it would inconvenience many people, particularly evening parties, if we were to close hotels at 10 o'clock, and moreover, it would be too great an interference with the liberty of the subject.
1958. The extra room provided in hotels for the accommodation of the public is nothing but a mere farce? In the majority of cases it is so; very few publicans have more than the bare accommodation required by the Act.
1959. Very few persons from the country with their wives and families could get comfortable accommodation in Sydney? Very few indeed, and especially so the hard-working and middle-class—the farmers and others.
1960. Ought there not to be a better state of things in vogue? All the small houses which contain but just the accommodation required by the Act should, in my opinion, only be allowed to sell colonial beer and wine; I think we should turn them into beer-houses; hotels used for the accommodation of the public, particularly travellers, should be given a spirit as well as a beer and wine license, but at a higher fee. Such a system would bring about a reduction in the amount of drunkenness. At the present time it is not unusual for three men to turn into one of these small public-houses at the end of their day's work; each man shouts; the first two drinks are long beers; the third man wishes to shout, he cannot stand another long beer, and so he asks his friends to have something short, a drop of whisky or rum; well, this glass of short stuff taken on the top of two beers completely stupefies them.
1961. Have you noticed of late years an increased liking for drink among the young people? During my twenty-six years' connection with the force I have only been in Sydney about eight years. The amount of drinking which is carried on now by the younger portion of the community is greatly in excess of what was done when I was stationed in Sydney twenty-four to twenty-six years ago.
1962. The present Act prohibits a publican from supplying drink to a person under the age of sixteen years: do you not think the age should be increased? I would fix the age at eighteen years—the same age as for billiards.
1963. Have we not far too many houses in proportion to the legitimate requirements of the population? Most certainly. As regards one class of public-house, I think we have a third too many—they neither pay the people who keep them nor the people who supply them, and the only people they pay are the landlords.
1964. Are there many houses in Sydney with private bars? With the exception of the small houses, every hotel has one. A private bar is generally understood to be a place where you can get a superior brand of liquor at a cost of 6d. a drink. The up-stair bars, which I stigmatized the other day as improper places, are very distinct from private bars. In the majority of houses the private bars are most respectably conducted. For instance, there is the "Royal Hotel," which has nothing but a private bar. Then Roberts's Hotel, at the corner of Market-street, has a private bar, where sixpenny drinks are sold, and another bar where 3d. is charged for the drinks; and the same in regard to nearly all the respectable houses.
1965. Have not the up-stair bars, presided over by barmaids, an injurious influence in cajoling young people into drinking habits? Not so much as you might imagine. Numbers of young men visit them; but as against that, I always see a very much larger number of men considerably older in years, and men too whom you would not expect to see there.
1966. It is stated that a number of sons of our respectable citizens go there, and out of the public view booze and do God knows what: has it come under your observation that these bars have an injurious demoralizing influence upon such men? I do not think they affect the younger men so much as the older men. I do not visit a bar continuously, and my visits are rather brief, so I can scarcely tell you how many young men go to them.
1967. Is the vending of drink behind a bar a proper vocation for a girl? Very large numbers of highly respectable young women, who I know have led most blameless lives, are employed in this way, and they seem not only to keep themselves respectable but they win the respect of the people too. I have known several of them to marry very well indeed, and I do not think the calling of itself would lower any respectable young woman in the estimation of her friends.
1968. Is it not a very dangerous business for a girl to be engaged in? I must say that I would not like to see my daughter in a bar.



- Sub-Inspector  
Lenthall.  
80 April, 1886.
1969. Surely you would not like to see a friend's daughter there then? There are many harmless callings which young women follow which are not regarded in a favourable light by some people, even though they lead in them very blameless lives.
1970. In view of the danger likely to arise from the surroundings of an ordinary bar, is it a place where young girls should be permitted to vend drink? In the more respectable places, where they are well looked after, I do not think there is very much harm in any young woman who is of age and can do as she likes employing herself in this way. It is the employment of young women in up-stairs bars we condemn. Many of these women, if they are bad, have led bad lives before they took to the calling. In places like the "Royal Hotel," "Metropolitan Hotel," and "Oxford Hotel," where several barmaids of tolerably matured age—from twenty-four up to twenty-eight—are kept, I do not think there is any cause to complain. The girls get tolerably good wages, and they certainly have long hours, and it is not all play.
1971. If girls must be employed, you would limit their hours of labour as well as their age? Yes, and I would not allow any young woman under age to be a barmaid.
1972. Has the local option vote had a beneficial tendency in preventing an increase in the number of houses in the city and suburbs? Most certainly. I reported on that point in August, 1883. Where the vote was in the negative, unless the number of rooms were thirty, the Bench had no power to grant licenses, and consequently many people who otherwise would have applied have refrained from doing so.
1973. Have many houses been licensed by Magistrates, notwithstanding the vote was in the negative, because they had this extra accommodation? Yes, but they have refused far more than they have granted. The Bench seem to encourage, for the accommodation of the public, the building of houses which cannot be used for other than residential hotels—they will not license mere drinking-shops. Last week they granted two conditional licenses over at North Shore; one was for a house on the road to North Willoughby, and both are to contain thirty-three or thirty-four rooms. It would not pay a man to invest £2,000 or £3,000 in a house of this sort if his object was to keep it as a mere drinking-shop.
1974. Mr. Inspector Cotter thinks there are one-third too many houses in that district, and notwithstanding his opinion the Magistrates have thought differently? So far as supplying the public with drink is concerned I agree with him that twenty-one houses are far too many; but then you must remember houses are often put up in places where there is little population but the travelling public. Take the block of ground on which the "Royal Hotel" stands, and you will say seven or eight houses are certainly not required for the inhabitants of that block; but these houses accommodate very large numbers of people from the country and travellers.
1975. Is it a proper thing for the people to say whether or not they want public-houses in a locality? I have not considered this subject; my attention has been confined to the working of the local option clause and of the Licensing Act itself.
1976. The clause has had a beneficial influence in preventing the issue of new licenses? Yes.
1977. And in your opinion the principle is a right one? Yes; but if it were extended to renewals very few people would invest, as they do now, several thousand pounds in a business which they conduct respectably, if the chances were that they would be refused a renewal of their licenses.
1978. The Sunday closing clause is very generally broken throughout your district? Systematically.
1979. And all endeavours on the part of the police to see that the law is carried out have proved almost futile? Yes. The precautions the publican has to take are very simple; he has simply to put away the drink, and when I go into the room I am helpless and am laughed at, and in one instance I was told to go to hell and come back after dinner.
1980. *Mr. Fowler.*] Since May 1882 you have taken 239 samples of liquor: is that sufficient for the purpose of analyzing the quality of the drink in 822 houses? You must remember that a great number of samples have also been taken from the country. Only a limited number can be analyzed. *Mr. Watt* cannot always take samples from me. Wherever there was a chance of getting adulterated liquor, or where complaints have been made of the sale of bad liquor, I have taken samples.
1981. *Chairman.*] Can you say, of your own knowledge, whether any of these, and how many, were in the hands of the brewer? I can show it by the papers which I now produce. (*Paper handed in. See Appendix.*) This return is only for three months and a half. Out of 155 transfers there are eighty-eight bills of sale to brewers only. What they have done with the wine and spirit merchants I cannot say. Those bills of sale represent a money value of over £50,000. The amounts of the bills of sale range from £100 to £4,000. The return gives the name of the publican, the name of the brewer, the address of the publican, the amount of the bill of sale, the date on which the transfer was made, the division to which it is attached, and the sign of the house.
1982. I observe that in the metropolitan district there are 824 licensed houses? Yes.
1983. You say that that number is one-third too many to meet the requirements of the public? Yes; that is, as at present constituted. I consider that the small houses should have only a wine and beer license. Make them legally what they are in fact—mere drinking-shops—and only allow them to sell colonial wine and beer.
1984. Supposing that were done, would that lessen the drinking of ardent spirits, and lessen drunkenness? I think it would, because the cheaper sorts of liquor are the only kinds which are sold in those houses.
1985. Have you any knowledge of the time when there were a large number of beer-shops in existence in the Colony? No, and I have been here thirty-four years. There were two sorts of licenses before 1862—the 10 o'clock and the 12 o'clock licenses. I do not know that there have not been any such houses as those of which you speak in my time.
1986. What is the general character of the wine-shops? They keep very good colonial wine—pure wine.
1987. Only colonial wine? Only colonial wine. There was, in the Colonial Wines Regulation Act of 1862, a provision which was repealed by the Licensing Act, prohibiting a wine-shop keeper from having any spirits on his premises, under a penalty of £50, and any constable had power to enter and make a search without a warrant.
1988. Have there not been a number of convictions obtained against wine-shop keepers for selling spirits? Some—not any large number.
1989. Can you tell us how many wine licenses there are? I could if I had known you were going to ask the question. I think there are about eighty.
1990. In reference to the brandy at 3s. a gallon, have you any knowledge of how much of that passes through the Customs? I have not.
1991. You do not know whether it is largely used in connection with many of the houses you have referred

- referred to? I think that can be ascertained from the locker of the bond—he has a record of all the liquors that are taken out of bond.
1992. You are rather in favour of the opening of public-houses for a certain time on Sundays? Yes.
1993. With the restrictions already mentioned? Yes, if some of the provisions of the English Act are adopted.
1994. You have had some experience of the opening of public-houses on Sundays under the old Act? Yes, but at that time the police had no power of entry, and the fines were very small. I have summoned a publican, and he has been fined 1s. and 2s. 6d. costs. That had not a deterrent effect.
1995. Do you think the present penalties sufficient? I think they are. A man was fined £20 last week—that is a very heavy fine.
1996. That is not imposed for a first offence, is it? The amount of the penalty is in the discretion of the Magistrate; it is not to exceed £20.
1997. Has it been inflicted for a first offence to your knowledge? Not for a first offence—only in aggravated cases.
1998. You say that the present Act provides that drink shall not be supplied to any one under sixteen years of age: is that adhered to? I cannot say. I have not seen youngsters drinking, but I have seen them intoxicated. Where they were served I could not say. I have seen girls eleven and twelve years of age drunk at some of the harbour picnics. The drink in those cases was generally supplied by their male companions.
1999. *Mr. Withers.*] For a purpose I suppose? Yes.
2000. *Chairman.*] You have read the Inspector-General's report? Yes, I have read it.
2001. The Inspector-General says that a large number of deaths which have been the subject of Coroner's inquiries have been caused through drink? I have no doubt of it.
2002. You are conversant with that portion of the English Act that you have referred to which gives the police power to enter the licensed houses during the hours when they are supposed to be closed, all found on the premises being held to be lawbreakers until they prove the contrary? Yes.
2003. Do you think that would materially assist the police? It would put a stop to illicit trading, with very few exceptions.
2004. Can you offer any suggestions as to the improvement of the administration of the Act—would you have the Bench as it is at present? I think the Bench works very well—I do not see that any improvement can be made in that direction. There is one matter with regard to the wholesale wine and spirit licenses which I may mention. Under the principal Act spirit licensees and brewers are upon exactly the same footing, but in the amending Act they inserted a clause making it penal for any brewer to sell less than two gallons of one sort of liquor at one time; but that was not extended to the wine and spirit licensees, and they can sell a single bottle or even a glass. That is contrary to the spirit of the Act, but there is no penalty provided, consequently no proceedings can be taken.
2005. Have you obtained any information as to any persons who are engaged in doctoring or manipulating spirits? I have not; I have been making inquiries; it is a difficult matter; I may be able to find out something shortly.
2006. *Mr. Withers.*] This cheap beer of Tooth's, I think it is called Tooth's stringy, is it not very detrimental to the health of those who drink it? I have taken samples and marked them, and asked the Analyst to see if there was any difference in the quality of the different samples.
2007. You have reason to believe that the beer at 2d. a pint which you have sent in for analysis is detrimental to the health of the working-classes? I cannot say that it is more detrimental than any other sort. I was assured by a man at Warby's, where I took the sample from, that it was exactly the same beer that the other houses sold. There is a great run on it, and they sell it in what are called "long sicevers."
2008. Do you think that drinking colonial beer is as detrimental to the health of the working-classes to the extent I have described? I have seen men who appear to be saturated and rotted with it. Those are men who do nothing but drink—complete soakers.
2009. Do you think those men are rotted by taking this beer? I should think the quantity they take must be injurious.
2010. You do not think it is so much the quality as the quantity? I should not think it is as injurious as the worst class of spirits.
2011. You spoke about two classes of licenses,—one for the sale of wine and beer, and the other for the sale of spirits? Yes.
2012. Do you think any proposal of that kind would work? I believe it works very well in England; and I believe there is a third kind of license, there the holder of which is not allowed to have a glass on the premises—you can only send and take away the liquor in a jug or bottle.
2013. You are evidently of opinion that in first-class public-houses young women are not subject to any greater temptations than they would be at temperance picnics, or in other public businesses? I do not say temperance picnics in particular—I say any public picnic. Barmaids are so much before the public, and they have so little spare time, that they have not the same opportunities as other classes have. A barmaid can keep herself pure if she likes. There is greater need of legislation in another direction—for the suppression or regulation of many dancing saloons—they are nothing more nor less than preparatory schools of vice.
2014. Are assignation-houses at all numerous in the suburbs? I have heard of them.
2015. Do you think it likely that any evil effects arise from Salvation Army demonstrations? I really cannot say; I have not much knowledge about the Army.
2016. Do you think that there is more temptation for young women employed in respectable hotels than there is for women in connection with the Salvation Army demonstration in our streets? I cannot say, because I have never attended a Salvation Army demonstration.
2017. From general observation what do you think? Any young woman attending any public place or occupying any public position can behave herself respectably and be respected if she likes.
2018. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that in the report of the Shops Commission in Victoria, it was stated that a large portion of the girls that went wrong were from public-houses? I do not know that. I knew most of the girls who used to parade King-street five years or five and a half years ago, and very few of them were or had been barmaids; some of them were.
2019. *Mr. Colls.*] You are not in favour of up-stairs bars? I am entirely opposed to them; all bars should be on the first floor, and be open and accessible to the public.

- Sub-Inspector  
Lenthall.  
30 April, 1886.
2020. Do not you think that barmaids should hold a certificate of good character from a Police Inspector or some other authority? It would scarcely be possible. If the police had to give any certificate of the kind I am afraid that it would have to be of a negative nature—"we don't know them."
2021. Do not you think that it would be a good thing if it were possible—you know that great games are carried on now? Yes, and we have done what we can to stop them.
2022. Are you under the impression that many of the keepers of small houses are not capable of judging the quality of liquor which they sell? I do not believe that there is one publican in the list which I have handed in who is not forced to take whatever liquor the person to whom he has given the bill of sale chooses to send him.
2023. He has no idea of what sort of stuff he sells? I don't suppose he has.
2024. It has been stated in evidence that lumpers have bought into hotels - I suppose they would not know what sort of liquor they sell? There are numbers of labouring men who have saved from £100 to £150. They wish to go into public-houses, and perhaps they have to pay a premium of £500. They hand over this ready cash and give bills of sale for the balance. They have to pay interest on that and take their liquor from the holders of the bills of sale. The majority of this class of publicans are scarcely able to make a living; they resort to Sunday trading, and immediately there is a second conviction, down comes the holder of the bill of sale, who insists on a transfer. As far as I can ascertain, this is about the system.
2025. Do not this class of publicans drink the same liquor as their customers? Yes; you will see them taking it from the same bottle; I do not believe that they have any idea of the quality of the liquor.
2026. You have had some experience in the Albury district? Yes; eleven years.
2027. You know that a great deal of German brandy is made there? Yes, there are many vigneronns who hold small still licenses. A man must have a vineyard of 2 acres to entitle him to apply for a still license.
2028. What has been the result? When the first liquor is being run off, I have seen a German take half a tumbler of the hot fiery spirit—worse than anything that I have shown the Commission—and toss it off. It has been the cause of two or three suicides. A man named Howard used to make a large quantity of this liquor. He took to drinking it himself, and the consequence was that one day he took up a gun and blew his brains out. There is a heavy penalty for selling the liquor, except under certain restrictions and payment of duty; and although we never could catch them at it, we knew that the vigneronns used to sell it to some of the publicans.
2029. I suppose they bought it to mix it with other drinks? We knew that they did, although we could not prove it. I had seven cases at one sitting of the Court, and I think that I was successful in nearly all of them.
2030. You know the people who go to the small vineyards get what they want? Yes, there used to be any amount of drinking of both German brandy and colonial wine.

MONDAY, 19 APRIL, 1886.

Present:—

ALEX. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,	J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,	G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,

N. MELVILLE, Esq., M.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Inspector W. Camplin called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Inspector  
W. Camplin.  
19 April, 1886.
2031. *President.*] You are chief detective? Yes.
2032. How long have you held your present position? Five years. I have been in the detective department twenty-four years, and for four years previously I was in the general police.
2033. In the performance of your duties I suppose you have a number of assistants? A number of detectives.
2034. But you are acquainted with the leading facts in every case? As a rule.
2035. Do you think that the intemperate use of liquor is an incentive to much of the crime which is committed in the Colony? I think so; it is the primary cause of a great deal of crime.
2036. Can you define the class of crimes which you can trace to drink? As a rule, where men are assaulted and robbed at night they are under the influence of drink.
2037. Then the condition of the victim is often an incentive to the crime? Very often. Then robberies from the person in houses of ill fame are generally traceable to drink.
2038. Can you trace any crimes to the drinking habits of the criminals themselves? Yes. Very often you will find that the crime of forgery is attributable to drink; frequently people who commit this crime commence their evil way through drinking, and after they are liberated from gaol they go on all right until they commence drinking again, when they immediately fall into their evil habits.
2039. I suppose you would make a distinction in connection with the clever criminal class—you would not think that drink is the cause of their crimes? No; clever burglars, for instance—whose work requires a considerable amount of skill—are often very temperate men.
2040. Are there any other criminals whom you would class as temperate men? Very often you will find that men who commit nice forgeries—the forgery of bank notes for example—are temperate men.
2041. I suppose that there is little or nothing in the way of spurious coinage here? Very little. Another class of cases which are attributable to drink are assaults by husbands on their wives.
2042. What is your experience of cases of rape, which have occurred so frequently of late years—do you think that the young men (for they are young men as a rule) who commit these rapes are incited to the commission of the crime by taking drink? I have no doubt of it, although I cannot state any particular case which has come under my notice.
2043. Take the Woolloomooloo case for example? They were all young fellows who were connected with that; they belong to a class whom you may see going about, half a dozen or a dozen together, from one public-house to another.
2044. I suppose that they do not get actually drunk? They get into such a state that they will fight or commit any act of violence, no matter what it is—they are just fit for anything.
- 2045.

Inspector  
W. Campbin.  
19 April, 1886.

2045. Do you think that it is drink which incites the larrikins to assault Chinamen and other harmless people? I think so, as a rule; the leader of the Woolloomooloo gang was all right until he commenced to drink again; directly he did he became as bad as ever, and he is now serving a sentence for assaulting a policeman.
2046. I suppose you would not attribute bushranging to drink? No; generally I think that the bush-rangers have been very temperate men; I have heard it said that O'Malley used to drink very heavily.
2047. Do you think that cases of wife-desertion, and cases in which wives apply to the Magistrates for protection orders against their husbands, are traceable to drink? No doubt.
2048. You think that as a rule cases of assaults by husbands on their wives are attributable to drink? Yes.
2049. So that when the Judge and the Magistrates say, as they often do, that three-fourths of the crime is traceable to drink, you would be disposed to agree with them? I would; many cases of petty larceny from shops are attributable to it; people get partly drunk and then go on a pilfering tour; they do not care whether they get into gaol or not—they soon become reckless.
2050. Do you think that the intemperate use of liquor is as common as it was twenty-eight years ago, or more so? I do not know.
2051. Are the people made more criminal by the excessive use of intoxicants? I see more drinking among the youths than I did in former years; it may be because they are more numerous.
2052. If more drink is taken by the juvenile classes, I suppose there are more small crimes? I think so.
2053. Perhaps beginning with small crimes, and ending in rape or attempted rape? No doubt; I think that the case of the murder of a young fellow in a brothel the other day might be attributed to drink originally.
2054. Do you think that the restrictions in the present Licensing Act have had any effect on crime? I do not think so, because on Sundays, when there ought to be less drinking, there appears to be just as much as ever, according to my observation.
2055. Do you think that there is much drinking in private houses? I have heard of plenty of cases.
2056. I suppose that in the performance of your duties you have met with cases which have surprised you? I have.
2057. Do you think that the closing times now provided by law have been beneficial? I think that the closing at 11 o'clock at night has.
2058. What is your opinion as to Sunday closing? I think that it would be a beneficial thing if the public-houses were opened for an hour in the middle of the day; it would be so to some people—at any rate they would consider it so; I mean persons who are desirous of getting beer for their dinner and would not care about getting it on Saturday, and would not care about breaking the law to get it.
2059. You consider then that there is a class of persons who refuse to break the law? Yes.
2060. And that the present law is harsh upon these people? Yes.
2061. If, on the other hand, the houses were opened on Sundays, do not you think that there would be a corresponding increase of drunkenness? I scarcely think so, because many persons will go in in the morning now, who would probably defer their visit if they knew that they could get supplied at dinner hour.
2062. You think that the class who go to the public-houses in the morning, in violation of the law, would defer their indulgence until the authorized time? I think that they might.
2063. Have you traced any increase of crime to the bars on the steamers? No.
2064. You know that for some years past the Newcastle steamers have become the resort of some of the greatest larcenists in the Colony? A number of robberies on the Newcastle steamers have been reported to us during the last couple of years or so, but I do not know that they are traceable to the bars.
2065. You said just now that robberies from the person were usually attributable to the drunken condition of the victims—do not you think that unrestricted drinking on the Newcastle steamers has a tendency to make more victims for these pilferers? There is no doubt of that.
2066. A person who goes on the steamer a little the worse for drink gets more drink, lies down, and then he is at the mercy of any designing person? Yes.
2067. The fact is that they cannot take care of themselves after repeated doses of liquor? No doubt.
2068. And they are watched no doubt by these people? I have no doubt about that. They see a person in the street a little under the influence of liquor, and they watch him down to the steamer. Plenty of them would go and take a passage with such a person. In fact it is quite likely that numbers of robberies are committed in this way.
2069. Your strong impression is that robbery generally is much simplified by the condition in which the victim is? Yes.
2070. *Mr. Colls.*] Have you had any experience in the country? A little.
2071. In what parts have you been? I have travelled in the western and southern districts; I was never stationed there.
2072. Then of late years you had no control over hotels? I never had any except during the first four years I was in the police force.
2073. You consider the closing at 11 o'clock is a great improvement? Yes.
2074. It saves a great deal of trouble to the police? Yes.
2075. Can you give us any idea of what transpires on holidays at the dancing saloons down the harbour? I have nothing to do with them—my duties do not take me there.
2076. I suppose you know that a great deal of drinking goes on there? I know by report that there is a great deal of drinking amongst the boys and girls.
2077. Can you give us any information about up-stairs bars? I have been in some of them. I do not think they are very desirable places.
2078. I suppose you think the people who conduct them are of objectionable character? Undoubtedly. The girls appear to be dressed for the purpose of enticing young fellows to drink.
2079. I suppose you have seen a great deal more of this in the city than in the country towns? I never saw any of it in the country.
2080. What towns have you been in? Bathurst and Goulburn.
2081. I suppose you know that there is scarcely an hotel in those towns at which a family could not get accommodation? I think they could.
2082. Those cafés or up-stairs bars are quite new institutions here? They have only come into existence within the last year or two.

Inspector  
W. Camplin.  
19 April, 1886.

2083. Have you had any experience of the clubs in the suburbs and different places? No. There is one at Botany, but I have never been there.
2084. *Mr. Roseby.*] During your twenty-eight years' experience in the police force you have had large opportunities for observing the effect of the drink traffic on the community? Yes.
2085. Your occupation has taken you into all sorts of society? Yes.
2086. You say that you believe that three-fourths of the crime of all kinds is caused through drink? Traceable to drink.
2087. In your opinion, are there sufficient public-houses in the city and the country generally to supply the wants of the people? I think so.
2088. Do you think that there are too many? I think so, judging from my own neighbourhood—Woolloomooloo; I think that we could do with a great many less.
2089. Do you think that there are twice as many as there ought to be? I know that you can stand at any corner of Oxford-street and see five public-houses. There can be no necessity for all of them; one, or two at any rate, would be sufficient to supply the wants of the people within that distance. There are a great number of public-houses which I do not think are required.
2090. You think that the wants of the community would be amply served if we had less than half of the present number? A great many less, at any rate.
2091. You say that years ago there were not nearly as many young people given to habits of intemperance as there are now? Yes.
2092. Do you think that the publicans are careful enough in supplying young people with drink? I am sure that some of them do not exercise that amount of care which they ought to do.
2093. Do you think that the age of young people—it being sixteen years now—whom publicans are allowed to supply with drink ought to be increased? I should think that it ought to be increased to eighteen years.
2094. Do you think that the bars on the steamers ought to be done away with, in the interest of morality and for the prevention of crime? No doubt it would do good, but the cases of robbery are exceptional. I do not know that it would be right to exclude all the public from the use of the bars.
2095. Then you do not think that it would be a wise thing to dispense with steamer bars altogether? Not altogether.
2096. In what way would you restrict the use of these bars? I should say that no person under the influence of liquor ought to be supplied.
2097. But the Act provides for that now? Well, if the offence cannot be detected let things remain as they are. If you stopped the sale of liquor altogether on the steamers you would, owing to the misconduct of a few, deprive people who really required it.
2098. You think that it would be a great hardship on those people? I do.
2099. Your special business does not give you any control over hotels? None whatever.
2100. Do you think that the people residing in a particular district ought to have the right to say whether there should be any more public-houses or a less number of them in their midst? I think that they ought.
2101. You think that the up-stairs bars have a bad tendency? Some of them—I do not say all.
2102. In view of the effect which these bars have on the people who frequent them, do you not think that they ought to be done away with? I do, particularly where they are conducted by females.
2103. Do you think that young women ought to be allowed to serve drink at the bars of public-houses? If I were an hotelkeeper I certainly would not employ barmaids if I could help it.
2104. Would you allow your own daughter to serve at one of these upper bars? I certainly should not like a female relative of mine to serve at one of them.
2105. I gather from your observations that you think it would be wise to have these bars attended to by men only? I think that, however good and prudent a young girl may be when she enters a bar, it will be found that from hearing the language of half-tipsy men she will eventually become more or less tainted.
2106. *Mr. Hutchison.*] How do you account for the large increase of drinking among the youth of the population? I cannot do so, unless it arises from the facilities offered to obtain drink in public-houses.
2107. Do you think that if full Sunday closing were enforced it would be beneficial to the community as a whole? That is a question I can scarcely answer.
2108. In view of the effects of drinking on Saturday night after the men have received their money, do you not think that Sunday closing, if it could be carried out, would be a great gain? I do.
2109. Then it is only as a sort of compromise that you would give the hour? There are persons who must be considered—although it is my opinion that if the houses were closed altogether on Sunday it would be beneficial.
2110. You say that the opening for an hour on Sunday would to some extent solve the problem: do you not think there would be much difficulty in closing them after that hour? Not if the penalty were made heavy; in fact, if they do not obey the law, you might cancel their licenses.
2111. Are you aware that the police have great difficulty in proving violations of the law? That perhaps could be altered.
2112. Would it not be a gain to remedy the existing law in that particular, and to keep it in force? I think that if a number of persons were seen going into a public-house, that should be sufficient proof of drinking.
2113. And you would apply that to the present Act? I would—I think it a great oversight that it was not so applied.
2114. You remember the working of the old Act? I have had nothing to do with the working of the licensing law.
2115. *Mr. Davies.*] Have you any knowledge of the reduced number of arrests for drunkenness in the first year of the operation of the present Act, as compared with the last year of the operation of the old Act? No; except from reference to the Inspector-General's report.
2116. Did you not furnish portions of the returns upon which that report is founded? No.
2117. What are your duties on Sundays? The same as on week-days—the detection of crime generally.
2118. Have you made any arrests or taken any action in connection with the infringement of the licensing law on Sundays? No; my duties do not tend in that direction.
2119. I gather from your answers that you are in favour of entire closing on Sundays? Personally I am,

2120. You believe it would be a great boon to the community if that law were strictly observed? Yes; but I think that if under the circumstances the houses were allowed to open in the middle of the day, that would satisfy a large portion of the community.

2121. You know that the old Act contained a provision of that kind? I do.

2122. Are you not aware that there was more drunkenness then than under the new law? I do not know that. The penalties under the old law were not so heavy; a publican might be fined 10s. or 20s., he did not care very much for that. If you were to make the penalties very severe, it would not be worth a man's while to run any risk.

2123. What is the difference in the state of the city on Sundays under the new Act, as compared with its state under the old Act? I could not say.

2124. Is there anything like the same amount of open drunkenness? I see a great deal of it.

2125. Do you see anything like the proportion which existed under the old Act? I could not give you an opinion; no doubt there was a great deal of drunkenness under the old Act on Sunday, and I see a great deal of it now.

2126. What is the general character of the city under the new as compared with the old Act? I could scarcely answer a question of that sort; my duties were never connected with the licensing law, therefore I have paid no attention to the matter.

2127. And you have not even noticed whether the change has been good or bad? I cannot say.

2128. What is the general state of the city after 11 o'clock at night, as compared with its state after that hour under the old Act? I think it is much better.

2129. Then you are in favour of the early closing of public-houses on week-days? Yes.

2130. And you think that that has brought about a great improvement? I think so.

2131. Have you any suggestions to make to the Commission for an amendment of the present law, so as to make it more effective in checking drunkenness and crime? I think the suggestion I have made with reference to proof of the sale of drink would if adopted have a very beneficial effect. I would apply that not only to Sundays but to selling after hours on week-days. It is impossible for a constable to get into a house to prove sale.

2132. Are there many up-stair bars conducted by gay females? A number of them.

2133. What is their general character? They are places one would not approve of. The girls mostly have a very gay appearance.

2134. Are there many of these bars known to the police? There might be half a dozen that I know of; I do not visit them except for a special purpose in connection with my duties.

2135. Can you recognize any of the women as loose women? I have not been able to do so up to the present time.

2136. Have you observed the kind of persons who appear to frequent these up-stair bars? As a rule, they appear to be young fellows who are clerks or who follow some employment of that sort.

2137. Have you observed a large amount of drunkenness among the better class of people in the community? I have observed a considerable amount; I could not say that private drinking is carried on to a great extent, but cases have come under my notice.

2138. So that there is not only drinking in public-houses, but in private houses? Yes.

2139. Is the drunkenness among the youth of both sexes increasing? I think so—I think I have observed more.

2140. Has there been much increase during the past three or four years? More than I have noticed in former years.

2141. What would be the lowest age in both sexes? From fifteen upwards.

2142. Do you know how these young people are employed during the day? A great number do not follow any employment; they are more of the larrikin type—you see them going about Woolloomooloo by the half-dozen.

2143. Are not some of them employed in factories? Some of them may be employed in tobacco factories.

2144. Have you any knowledge of the number of deaths clearly traceable to drunkenness which took place last year? No.

2145. Have any cases come under your own observation? None that I can remember at the present moment.

2146. *Mr. Colls.*] Have you any idea of the number of public-houses in Woolloomooloo? I could not say how many there are.

2147. Are they hotels in which a family or a man of small means could find accommodation? Very few of them, I think.

2148. Half a dozen? There might be half a dozen which could accommodate families.

2149. You stated that you had travelled a good deal throughout the country? In former years.

2150. Do you approve of liquor being sold on railway stations? When I was in the habit of travelling there were no railway bars.

2151. *Mr. Withers.*] I suppose your duties take you into the streets at all hours of the day and night? Yes.

2152. I understand you to express the opinion that, as far as you could see, the early closing of public-houses had been instrumental in producing a great reform in the conduct of the city generally during the evening? Yes, I think so.

2153. We have been told that the police have been able to devote greater attention to the protection of property, instead of having to look after persons who are unable to look after themselves? I believe that is the case—that is quite correct.

2154. And do you not consider that a very important improvement? Certainly.

2155. Do you think that in the interests of the public there should be a local option vote—that people should have an opportunity of saying whether they will have more or fewer public-houses in their neighbourhood? Yes.

2156. Then you approve of the present Act in that respect? Yes.

2157. I think you have expressed reasons which are against the entire closing of public-houses on Sunday? I think it would be a good thing if it could be properly carried out. I think if you were to make the penalties heavy you would not have so many people breaking the law.

2158. You think that greater power should be given to the police to arrest persons whom they suspect of breaking the law? Yes, I think the proof ought to be made easier.

Inspector  
W. Camplin.  
19 April, 1886.

Inspector  
W. Camphin.  
19 April, 1886.

2159. You think that the police ought to have the right to follow any man into a public-house and to inquire into his business? I do not think it is necessary that the police should follow people into public-houses; but that if I am standing at a street-corner and see fifteen or twenty persons go into a public-house, I think that ought to be sufficient to justify the Magistrates in convicting. I would lay the onus of proof on the publican.

2160. You think then that you ought to have power to make a publican appear at the Police Court on the following morning to answer for the persons who may have been seen going into his house? Yes.

2161. And you think that would be a check on the admission of persons to drink on Sunday? Yes, I certainly think so. For instance, there are some small public-houses in Woolloomooloo; you will see fifteen or twenty persons going into those houses on Sunday, and you know that they must be going in for the purpose of drinking, because the landlord does not keep lodgers.

2162. You think they are not likely to be associates of the hotel-keeper? No, I think not. Of course it is impossible for a constable to go in and see them drinking; there are always three or four persons on the look-out in various directions, and directly a constable comes in sight all the drink is cleared away.

2163. But there are some licensees who are Members of Parliament, and who are in every way respectable men; they may have many persons visiting them in the course of the Sunday for the purpose of having a chat; it would be necessary therefore that the police should exercise some discretion? The hotelkeeper could show that the persons did not come to his house for drinks.

2164. You think that it is an injustice to some publicans that they should close their houses whilst their neighbours do a considerable trade on Sunday? Yes; there are many cases in which publicans who close stand by and see their neighbours do a first-class trade on Sunday.

2165. And the publicans who close may frequently be led into opening their houses from a feeling of rivalry? Exactly; and they might be caught and punished, though they may not do half the trade which other publicans do who have been in the habit of keeping their houses open on Sunday.

2166. Do you think that the majority of publicans desire to close on Sunday? No doubt the reason which you have mentioned induces a number of publicans to sell on Sunday who otherwise would not do so.

2167. You have to arrest a number of persons on serious charges, and you have them under your observation for some period? Yes.

2168. Do you think that the ultimate ruin of these persons has been brought about by drink? In a number of cases.

2169. Would that be so in the majority of cases? Yes.

2170. Would not those upper bars be a convenience to gentlemen wishing to transact business matters quietly, were it not for the surroundings which are brought about by the employment of women? I do not think that any person wishing to carry on a legitimate trade would have one of those upper bars, unless for the convenience of gentlemen in such a case as the Opera House, where persons might wish to go out of the dress circle to get a drink.

2171. And but for the presence of the women you think those bars might very frequently be the resort of men who simply desired to have a friendly chat upon business matters? Yes, but I think that in the case of the majority of customers you would find that the inducement would be gone, if you were to take away the females.

2172. You know the hotel at the corner of King-street, which was lately Trickett's Hotel; that would be a very convenient place for persons requiring a little refreshment, to call; if the objectionable associations were removed from the upper bars do you not think it would be found very convenient for business men? I think such bars would be found very convenient if they were conducted by men.

2173. These private bars would not be any evil or any trouble to the police if men were employed in them? No; I think that the employment of women does a great deal to induce young fellows to drink, to say the least.

2174. As to Sunday closing, do you think that, in consequence of it, there is less trouble on Sundays and a less number of disgraceful scenes in connection with hotels than there used to be under the old Act; what has been your observation in that respect? I certainly have seen a great deal of drunkenness since the new Act came into force.

2175. At the hotels? In their neighbourhood; that is, in the streets. It was only on Sunday last that a man wanted to get hold of me as I was coming down William-street; he had just come out of one of the kind of places I have spoken about.

2176. But you do not see persons congregating together and creating the nuisance which they used to create under the old Act—they are more distributed? Of course they travel about more from one place to another.

2177. Do you think that the provision in the present Act relating to Sunday closing is preferable to that of the old Act? Yes, if it were properly carried out.

2178. The larrikins are a great nuisance about the lanes and back streets of the city? Yes.

2179. Do you think that their conduct is worse now, and that they give the police more trouble than they used to give them under the old Act? I did not observe so much larrikinism in former years as I have observed lately.

2180. You think they are a greater trouble to the police now? Yes; and not only that, but they are becoming more dangerous; they will attack the police now, whereas they would not do so in former years; the first thing you get now is a stone.

2181. I suppose the majority of these youths average from sixteen to twenty-five years of age? Younger than that.

2182. And I suppose they do a great deal of drinking in the public-houses in the course of the week? Yes, and particularly at night-time.

2183. *Mr. Melville.*] I presume you have a fair knowledge of most of the hotel-keepers in Sydney? I know a good number of them.

2184. Do you know any who have been convicted of crime? I cannot remember any at this moment.

2185. But you would not be positive that there are none? No, I would not.

2186. Where are those houses situated which you have observed to violate the law most? Principally in Woolloomooloo; about William-street and the lowest parts of Woolloomooloo.

2187. From your experience as a detective officer, what is your opinion as to the character of the neighbourhood in which those houses are situated? It is generally rather low.

2188.

2188. I suppose you know some hotels the proprietors of which do not open on Sunday? A number.
2189. Where are they situated? About King-street; Moore's hotel and Roberts's hotel do not open.
2190. But I am referring now to places not in the centre of the city? I know one or two; there is one in Liverpool-street which does not open.
2191. Do you know of any in any other district? No, I do not, except the large hotels. A great number of the small public-houses sell on Sunday.
2192. Do you know of any public-house having a large population immediately surrounding it which opens on Sunday? I am not in a position to give that information; I have not paid that attention to the matter which might be paid by another person.
2193. Where do you reside? In Liverpool-street.
2194. Do the hotels in your immediate vicinity sell on Sunday? They do.
2195. Do you know of any hotels in any other locality the proprietors of which do not sell on Sunday, the population being as dense as in your neighbourhood? That is a question I cannot answer.
2196. Would the character of the population immediately surrounding those hotels be in any way influenced by the hotels being entirely closed on Sunday? If the Act were properly carried out a great deal of the drinking would no doubt be prevented; you would not see people going about drunk as you do now.
2197. Can you tell the Commission whether the shortening of the hours for opening and the restriction as to Sunday selling provided by the present Act have had a tendency to increase the value of property in the neighbourhood of hotels, or have they lessened the value? I do not know as to that; the matter is one in which I have not made any inquiry.
2198. Have you been called upon to assist in the discovery of sly grog shops? No.
2199. Not during your long experience? No. I have detected illicit distillation, but no sly grog selling.
2200. *President.*] What has your experience been in regard to illicit stills? Some years ago I was the means of seizing an illicit still in a store in Lower George-street.
2201. *Mr. Davies.*] In Hamilton lane? Right opposite the Mariners' Church.
2202. *President.*] Is that the only one? Yes, that I was engaged in the seizure of.
2203. *Mr. Davies.*] Thames? Yes.
2204. *Mr. Melville.*] There was one at the Glebe too? I had nothing to do with the discovery of that one.
2205. Have you any reason to suspect that sly grog selling goes on in the Arcades? I have heard nothing of it.
2206. Have you any knowledge of the existence in the city of working-men's clubs? I have heard, but I know nothing of them. I would not visit them unless I had a special reason for doing so.
2207. *President.*] There is a provision in the law which prohibits the assemblage on the premises of a publican of prostitutes, thieves, and drunken and disorderly persons, and persons of notoriously bad character? Yes.
2208. Are you aware whether that prohibition is effective or not—do bad characters, especially thieves and people of that class resort to public-houses of low character? Yes, very often. I suppose when it comes under the notice of the police they prosecute; I cannot mention any special cases.
2209. Do you think we have in this Colony the class of publican who encourages bad characters to resort to his house and, in point of fact, helps them frequently in the disposition of stolen property? I cannot name any of that class.
2210. I presume if such a state of things existed it could hardly escape your knowledge? I think it would hardly come under my notice.
2211. Then these publicans are not open to the reproach of encouraging thieves and bad characters, and assisting them perhaps in the commission of crime? Not as a body; there may be instances of such practices—I know of none.

Inspector  
W. Camplin.  
19 April, 1886.

FRIDAY 7 MAY, 1886.

Present:—

ALEX. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,  
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,

S. H. HYAM, Esq., J.P., M.P.,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,  
F. ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., M.P.,  
J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., called in and examined:—

2212. *President.*] You are aware, I presume, of the objects of the Commission? Not exactly.
2213. It is an inquiry generally into the alleged increase of the habit of intemperance now considered to prevail in the Colony, and we are commissioned to submit recommendations based upon the results, and it is also an inquiry into the operation of the licensing laws, with a view of submitting recommendations for their amendment. The scope of the Commission is therefore very large. In the course of your judicial experience, which I believe extended over thirty years, you must have formed opinions on the subject of intemperance, which we should very much like you to share with us? In the course of my judicial experience, having sat on the Bench of this Colony for over thirty years, and having had considerable experience of the effects of drunkenness in the sister colony of Tasmania, where I was an officer of the Crown for over twelve years, I have formed very strong opinions on the effects of intemperance and on the subject of the licensing laws generally. I was examined before a Commission appointed in the time of Sir Charles Cowper, whilst he was Colonial Secretary; it must be nearly thirty years ago. A great number of witnesses were examined; I remember that Mr. C. McClerie, J.P., and two or three clergymen were examined before the Committee. I had sat on two or three circuits a short time before, at which I had calculated the effects of intemperance and its operation upon crime; and I shall be very glad if I can, before the close of my examination, refer the Commission to that evidence. I mentioned a number of cases that I had tried, for what crimes, and how many of them were the immediate or indirect result of drink. My experience subsequently has been to the very same effect as that which I stated then, viz., that a very large—a preponderating proportion of crime was, as I have stated—directly and indirectly the result of intoxication:—in the cases of small crimes very frequently; but in those of the greater

Sir Alfred  
Stephen,  
G.C.M.G.,  
C.B.

7 May, 1886.



Sir Alfred  
Stephen,  
G.C.M.G.,  
C.B.

7 May, 1886.

greater crimes, particularly crimes of violence, almost universally. That was my experience. I have observed and read a great deal since, and my persuasion is exactly that which I had formed from my experience as a Judge. It is not merely that crime is caused directly by drink, but that it is the cause where the perpetrator has nothing to do with drink, except as the man who takes advantage of it. Drink is frequently the occasion of crime in this way, that the person robbed or injured is himself drunk, and so affords the opportunity and the temptation to the commission of crime. Robberies occasionally take place in the parks. For instance, a person is robbed whilst lying drunk; people in that condition are of course an easy prey to the thief. I cannot state one single transaction or state of things existing in the Colony in which there is anything wrong, anything blamable, anything criminal, that takes place, but drink has something to do with it. Cases of indecent exposure of the person, cases of attempted rape, and other offences, are the direct result of drink. A drunken fellow goes into the Park and opens his trousers; he is in a beastly state of excitement, and persons are terrified and shocked at the exhibition. Then as to wife-beating, and the various miseries that result from unhappiness in married life, I believe that almost every case of the many—not scores, but hundreds—that exist in this town are invariably the result of drink; and in this particular class of cases the horrible results are such as to shock any one. The sufferings of the unhappy victims of drunkenness are enough to make any man shed tears. Not one week of my life elapses but I have some unhappy woman or some unhappy children coming to me with a tale of misery; and I say deliberately and without any exaggeration that not a week passes that some tale of distress is not told to me, some account of unhappiness and misery and privation, the result of drunkenness on the part of a husband—sometimes on the part of the wife, but much more generally on the part of the husband. I heard yesterday a tale of distress from a respectable married woman, a lady by birth, and well educated—such a tale of horror, the result of her husband's intemperance, as I shall never forget. I could hardly state what the facts are without in some way leading to a suspicion as to who the parties are. It is painful to remember that all this misery, in nine cases out of ten, is in the present state of the law irremediable. It is absolutely without remedy, and there can be no remedy unless the Bill now before the Legislature should pass. It was deep reflection on these things that made me finally, after many years' consideration, introduce that measure. In the case to which I have referred the woman cannot escape. She has twice endeavoured to get away from her husband. She has children, and she—not her husband—is maintaining the children. The house is his, and she is his slave; he has a right to the bed-chamber in which she sleeps, and he has a right to her person. The horrors which she has told me of are enough to shock any man.

2214. I would ask whether the drunkenness you are speaking of is the result of drinking at public-houses or of private tipping? Of that of course I have no means of knowing personally, but from statements which have been made to me I have no doubt that it is in almost every case the result of drinking at public-houses. I of course know of some cases where the drink has been taken at the persons' own homes. One of the most horrible cases that I know of was one in which a man had determined to kill a comrade. He invited the man to his own hut, got a keg of rum in, got more or less drunk himself, made his victim drunk, killed him in the night, and cut him open. The perpetrator was afterwards tried and hanged. I can mention another case of a different kind that was tried before me. Two men who were drinking together quarrelled, and in the course of the night one killed the other. Certainly 95 per cent. of the drunkenness is the result of drinking in public-houses.

2215. The crimes of burglary and robbery on the highway I presume are not the result of drink? I do not know even that. In the first place, the victim in a case of highway robbery is often more or less drunk, and thus affords an opportunity for the commission of the crime. In many cases men who commit criminal acts are excited by drink. I may mention a case which occurred not long ago, in which a constable was the victim. There was no direct evidence, but, as far as we could gather, the man was riotous, and the constable interfered and was killed. Strange to say, the Jury persisted in returning a verdict of manslaughter instead of murder, although the case was clearly one of murder.

2216. I suppose that in the various charges which you have delivered on circuit, you have dwelt upon the subject of drink as an incentive to crime? I dare say I have.

2217. I think I remember one case at Bathurst. If you have ready access to these charges we should be glad to obtain copies of them? If I can find them I will give you copies of them. The first case I ever tried in Brisbane was the case of a squatter who, whilst labouring under *delirium tremens*, shot his own friend, mistaking him for a robber. One of the first cases that I tried when I came here in 1839 was that of a man who shot his own wife in a fit of drunkenness, without intending to kill her. Being drunk, he did not know that the gun was loaded. That was at a harvest home. My life as a Judge is a horrible retrospect of crime, of wickedness, and of incidents springing more or less from that cursed vice of intemperance.

2218. Do you think that the habit of drinking has increased, or is increasing, or do you think that it was always at the same high level? As to a comparison of the drunkenness of one time with that of another, I could not give an opinion.

2219. That question is almost at the foundation of our Commission—the question I mean as to the increase of intemperance? I believe, but without sufficient data to justify me in expressing a decided opinion, that drunkenness is very much on the increase. I believe that drunkenness, among young men especially, is on the increase from private drinking, and especially that the practice of drinking to excess springs from the habit of what is called “nobblerizing,” and the habit of drinking at irregular intervals. If five or six persons go into a public-house, each of whom requires one drink, No. 1 will treat the other five, and afterwards each of the other five will treat all the rest; so that each man drinks six glasses instead of one glass.

2220. That is what they call “shouting”? That is the practice of “shouting.” I think that a great deal might be done by the Heads of Departments to prevent intemperance. They ought to say that any man who did that should lose his office, because it is laying the foundation of a habit which is not easily broken through. They get into the habit of drinking during the day, and they slide into drunkenness. I was told the other day of a very sad case of two young men who got into the habit of drinking, and took drink home to their own houses, so that there is a new temptation to the indulgence in drink. Among gentlemen drinking is, I think, rare. It is less than it was in my young days, when I saw many young men tipsy at parties. You never see that now; that is, among the better educated classes of the people.

2221. Have you noticed that drinking has extended to the females of families? I do not know that it has any more than among the males. I know one or two distressing instances of men whose homes are broken up in consequence of the drunkenness of their wives.

2222. Amongst those who have confided their troubles to you, are there not some men? Yes. I know a respectable

respectable mason who consulted me as to whether he had any remedy with respect to his wife. He said—“If I get drunk and ill-treat my wife and do not provide for my children the law will punish me; but,” he said, “I go home—as I have done for many weeks—and find my wife helplessly drunk and my children crying or wandering about—in some cases the clothes and bedding having been sold for drink—yet I have no remedy. If I beat my wife of course the law touches me.” I said to him—“There is no remedy but such as it pleases God to send you, unless the law is altered.”

Sir Alfred  
Stephen,  
G.C.M.G.,  
C.B.

7 May, 1886.

2223. Apart from offences cognizable by the criminal law, you think that drink is at the bottom of an immense deal of domestic misery, for which you propose to provide a remedy? My hope is that if a man knew that his wife could get entire separation from him on account of his drunken habits, he might have enough love left in him to abstain from drink rather than lose her society and her usefulness. I have great hope in that as a result of the Bill now before the Legislature if it passes. Of course that incentive will operate only among the better classes of drunkards. There are many drunkards who I think would be restrained by the feeling that if they continued in their bad course they would put it in the power of their wives to separate themselves from them; but at the present time there is no redress under the law. There must be neglect of children or beating them, or desertion, before the law can step in. If none of these things exist,—if there is no adultery, no desertion, or no beating, there is no redress.

2224. Then you think that if habitual drunkenness became a ground for dissolution of marriage, the effect of there being such a ground would be some deterrent? To what extent I do not know, but I am very hopeful that it would have a tendency in that direction.

2225. You are probably familiar with our licensing law, and the limited system of local option which the Legislature provided two or three years ago? Yes.

2226. At present you are aware that the principle of local option is limited to new licenses—it does not affect renewals. Have you formed any opinion on the subject generally? I think it wise, and I also think it just, that the inhabitants of any locality should have the power to say there are too many public-houses in their district—too many for proper refreshments; that the existing number is too great for any reasonable purpose, and can only be made profitable to the publican by being ruinous and detrimental to the community. In other words, I think that the inhabitants should have the power to say whether there are enough public-houses or not, and whether the increase of the public-houses would or would not tend to drunkenness and consequent injury to society, without any countervailing or counteracting good. Therefore, I strongly support the expediency, the wisdom, and the justice of giving that power to the inhabitants of the district. But I would not extend it to renewals;—simply on the ground, that, however desirable, it would be unjust to deprive existing houses of their licenses without paying compensation. I hold justice to be the first thing to be considered between man and man in the community.

2227. Your idea, I take it, would be that there should be a definite number of houses, proportionate to the population of the district? Proportionate to the requirements of the district.

2228. But not an ascertained number, as they have in Victoria. Would you leave it to the discretion of the Bench? I should say that the Bench might have the power, in the first place, to say how many licenses there ought to be for the reasonable requirements of the neighbourhood; but I think also that the power should be rather in the hands of the people themselves.

2229. That is the power to determine the number? Yes; being the parties most interested, they are the best judges.

2230. Would you give them unlimited power: suppose they said that there should be none at all? That I should say would be unjust; because it would necessarily involve the putting down of existing public-houses, the licenses of which are in a measure guaranteed, that, so long as they do not allow improper persons to assemble in their houses, so long as they are properly conducted, the licenses shall continue. It is not so said by law, but it is an understood thing, and is, I think, a just thing. I think that the owners of such public-houses have a right to expect that the understanding will be respected. I need not say that I hold it to be wrong to do good to the community at large, by doing a distinct injustice to any individual whatever.

2231. I gather that you are in favour of local option as a principle, but that you would not be willing to extend it so that it might affect vested interests, unless compensation were provided? I hold it to be unjust, and therefore wrong, to deprive a man of that which the law has decidedly guaranteed to him, unless he is guilty of breaches of the law.

2232. By inference I assume that you are not in favour of any form of prohibitory legislation such as they have in Canada and the United States? If the inhabitants of a district said that no public-house was wanted—that they would be better without it—if a large majority so held, I should say that they ought to have the power to so determine, but not to the injury of vested interests.

2233. So that if there happened to be a larger number of public-houses than the people said were wanted, you would not give voters the power to get rid of them except by compensating the licensees? Always on the assumption that the houses are conducted in such a way as not to be amenable to the law.

2234. Legitimately conducted houses? Yes. I think that the present system is imperfect. I have always thought that there should be, first of all, licenses for particular houses—let them be conducted by whomsoever you may, but I would have certain persons licensed. I would allow no man to keep a public-house unless he were licensed; I would license a class of men whose character could be depended upon; I would have them examined as you examine a physician, a surveyor, or a lawyer; they should be men who could be depended upon to keep public-houses properly, and they might go from one public-house to another if they pleased. For example, I see no reason why public-house A should necessarily be kept by publican A, or public-house B by publican B. There would be a licensed class of publicans as well as a particular set of licensed public-houses. I think that I am right in saying that under the present law you licensed the public-house; it is kept by anybody or everybody that the owner chooses to put into it.

2235. I think that you laid it down as the law many years ago that a publican's license was a personal license to be exercised at a particular house: I do not think that the law is altered in that respect? I would license A, B, C, to conduct the business of a public-house, and allow them to go into any public-house that was licensed, it being required of them that they should register the places which they were conducting. I would license them as you license a cabman, who is not licensed for a particular cab but as a cabman. I think that the distinction which I indicate should be drawn; at present it is not done, I think.

2236. Under the present system a house can be transferred to any person, provided he or she can get the license; under the system which you suggest the license could only be transferred to some person who was licensed, and whose name appeared on the roll? That is it. I would only have men of ascertained decent character.

2237.

Sir Alfred  
Stephen,  
G.C.M.G.,  
C.B.

7 May, 1886.

2237. *Mr. Hyam.*] You would grant a certificate to a man as being competent to hold a license? As a fit person to hold a license.

2238. It would not follow that he must occupy an hotel? Not necessarily.

2239. *Mr. Abigail.*] He would be qualified to accept the transfer of a license? Yes.

2240. *President.*] I presume that you would require that a register of these persons should be kept at the various Licensing Courts? Yes. As I understand the law, at present the house is licensed, and any person may go into it, whether he be fit or unfit to conduct it.

2241. *Mr. Hutchison.*] As I understand you, if I went into a public-house and sold drink without being personally licensed I should be liable to punishment—I must personally be licensed? I understand from what has passed at the Board in conversation, that no man who is not of good character is allowed to keep a public-house. I think that in the present state of feeling in the Colony we do not look upon drunkenness as I think we ought to look at it—as a crime. I think that on the part of a large proportion of the community drunkenness is considered a palliation. If a man commits a crime when under the influence of drink, and he is tried, the Jury usually recommends him to mercy because “the poor devil was drunk.” I hold that this is a wrong state of things, and that it ought to be corrected. I never sentenced a man more because he was drunk, but I gave him the full measure of punishment just as if he was sober. That is well-known law, and I hold it to be consistent with morality; but I do not think that that is the feeling of Juries. Generally it is very much the reverse. I do not think that it is a wholesome state of feeling in respect to drunkenness; and, generally, I think that every man in a public position who is found drunk should be punished just as you would punish a drunken fellow who committed some offence in the street. I think that there ought to be a regulation that any person who is drunk when on duty, or ordinarily drunk, he occupying a public position, should be turned out of it forthwith. I recommended this many years ago to the then Colonial Secretary, and my recommendation was almost laughed at. I would do the same with respect to gambling. If such a regulation were enforced we should have less men ruined by one vice or the other.

2242. *President.*] Speaking under correction—I think that simple drunkenness is not an offence? Exactly so.

2243. It must be in the street or a public place, but you would make it an offence in a man's house—anywhere? I am now speaking of what could be laid down by the Heads of Departments as a regulation, rather than as something which should be provided for by an Act of the Legislature. The Heads of Departments should invariably punish men severely for drunkenness, and drunkenness in high life should be discouraged and punished just as much as in low life. I have no hesitation in saying that we should begin at the top of the ladder. I have seen men in public positions here in a beastly state of intoxication, and as far as I could judge I have not found that these men have been thought any the worse of. I am not by any means saying that there are not other vices which ought to be equally discouraged, but I say that there is a kind of feeling with regard to drunkenness which does not prevail with regard to other vices—men seem to think very little of it; but if we are right in saying—as I hold we are—that it is the cause of an enormous amount of evil of every kind—in social, commercial, moral, religious, and in every department of life that you can think of,—that it is almost ruinous to the community in the long-run—then we ought to punish the vice at the first beginning of it.

2244. Are you in favour of the establishment of inebriate asylums? Certainly I am.

2245. You are aware that they exist in the United States, and in South Australia and Victoria? I know that there are some in the States, but I was not aware that there were any in the Colonies.

2246. In some cases the system is compulsory; you may get a man put into an inebriate asylum almost by the same process as you can get him into a lunatic asylum? They are lunatics.

2247. In America they are confined for long periods. Do not you think that this is a serious inroad on the liberty of the subject? It simply means restraining a subject from a weakness, which, if unchecked, might ruin him and all around him. I see no more reason why an habitual drunkard should not be sent to an asylum than a lunatic. The misfortune of drunkenness is that it has a strange, unhappy fascination about it; you may with far more ease reclaim a thief or other criminal than you can a man who gives way to drink; even if you do reclaim him, a year or so afterwards he will break out again. In this respect it is like no other vice; age does not put a stop to it as it does many other vices; prudence does not restrain it; prudence is overcome by drink.

2248. I presume that you consider that it would be impossible to eradicate the habit of drinking from the Anglo-Saxon race? I do not want to do so.

2249. Would you be in favour of a system of licensing houses for the sale of light beer—lager beer, for example—such as is in force in England? I think that it would be a desirable thing. Why not say light wine?—A man must drink a large quantity of light wine to harm himself.

2250. Unfortunately there is not a great demand for colonial wine, which is much stronger than the beer which I describe as lager beer. You would be in favour of a system of licensing people to retail beer containing a very small percentage of alcohol? I think that it would be desirable; if a man really wants refreshment he does not want spirituous liquor at all, as far as I can judge; it is on spirits that men get drunk; I have never known in my experience a wine-drinker who has been a confirmed drunkard, nor have I known violent crimes to be committed by men under the influence of wine; they are always associated with the drinking of horrible, inflammatory spirits; the brandy-drinker, the gin-drinker, the whisky-drinker—these are the people who commit crimes. It may be retorted upon me—“Oh, you say that because you do not drink spirits, but you drink wine.” People may take whatever advantage they please of this; I am a drinker of wine, and I shall continue to be so; I am advised that without it I could not keep my health, which at the present moment, I am happy to say, is remarkably good. But I never get drunk. I should like to say that, in all licensed public-houses, whether they be for the sale of light beer or light wine, or anything else, I hold it to be important that men should not be allowed to remain tippling; public-houses are for the purpose of refreshment, not for the purpose of getting drunk, nor are they for the purpose of allowing men to drink more than is desirable or good for them; I would make it imperative on a licensed victualler, if two or more persons, not being actual lodgers, were in his house for more than a certain length of time, to prove that they were not there for the purpose of tippling; I would throw the responsibility on him. A year ago I introduced a clause to that effect in a Bill which was before the Legislative Council, but the provision was struck out by the Assembly.

2251. *Mr. Roseby.*] As this is a very large and important question, upon which the members of the Commission would like to hear your views, and as you have another engagement for this afternoon, would you

you favour us with your attendance upon some future occasion? I will come as often as you like, but I should be glad to have some questions sent to me beforehand, so that I may study them instead of answering offhand as I have been doing.

Sir Alfred  
Stephen,  
G.C.M.G.,  
C.B.

7 May, 1886.

2252. So far no other members of the Commission besides the President has had an opportunity of interrogating you? Let me say this. There was laid before the House of Assembly, in June last year, a return to which I wish to draw your attention at once. In that return it is stated that out of 2,450 persons confined in the lunatic asylums—1,498 males and 952 females—there were 95 males and 42 females who were there in consequence of the use or abuse of drink. It is a very striking fact that out of 2,450 persons in the lunatic asylums 137 should be there in consequence of drink. Now comes the number of criminals who were made criminals by drink. According to a return from the gaols, in July 1884 there were 2,302 prisoners in the gaols, of whom there were 1,191, or more than one-half, whose crimes were traceable to drink. That shows that the evil is of very great magnitude. In the Sydney gaol alone, of 892 prisoners—and there ought never to be more than 600 there at any time—there were 366 whose incarceration was directly traceable to drink, and 236 whose incarceration was indirectly traceable to drink. Add the two numbers together, and you have a total of 602 drunkards out of 892 criminals.

2253. *Mr. Withers.*] Did I understand you to say there were only 2,302 prisoners in all the gaols of the Colony in 1884? Yes.

2254. Considering the large expenditure laid out upon our gaols, I should have thought that the number was much larger? However large the expenditure may be, it is of very little importance compared with the other incidents of crime—the injury done, the misery caused, the loss of property, the waste of time, and the waste of money upon drink.

2255. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Do you think that the revenue derived from the drink would anything like meet the expenditure it causes? I cannot tell you that—I cannot even offer you an opinion upon it. But you cannot put life in one scale and money in the other. I know this,—that if proper measures were taken to put down drunkenness—that is the drinking of more wine and spirits than is good for any one—you certainly would have to put on taxes to make good the deficiency in the revenue. The revenue derived from drink is unquestionably large, and that is one of the arguments used in England against teetotalism, because if there was no drinking there would be a considerable diminution of revenue, and the people would have to be taxed in some other way.

2256. But with the reduction of revenue there would be a corresponding reduction of the expense caused by drink? Yes; but the expenditure is very small compared with the misery—that is incalculable. There are the Benevolent Asylums; you have to consider how many are there also as the result of drink.

2257. *Mr. Withers.*] You referred to the excessive number of prisoners in Darlinghurst Gaol: how is it that the prisoners are not better distributed, seeing that we have built a number of gaols of considerable dimensions in various parts of the Colony? Simply because there are not sufficient gaols in which a proper system of discipline can be carried out. We want larger gaols and better discipline. But my opinion is, that if you could succeed in putting down drunkenness to a large extent there would be plenty of gaol accommodation.

2258. *Mr. Hutchison.*] In addition to the views you have already expressed with regard to local option, the Commission would be glad if, next time you came, you would give us a general sketch of what you would suggest as a remedy for the evils of the present licensing system? I will do what I can. I think you will find it impossible to go through a single street of this city without, wherever you see a public-house on one side, seeing another on the opposite side, not far away from it. They cannot all be wanted.

2259. But you have raised a difficulty,—you have said that you would hardly like the people to disturb the existing houses? It is not only because I am a Judge, but because from my early youth I have been taught that justice is above all things the great requisite between man and man, and you must never attain any amount of good by inflicting injustice needlessly upon any human being.

FRIDAY, 14 MAY, 1886.

Present:—

ALEX. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,  
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,

G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,  
J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., re-called and further examined:—

Sir Alfred Stephen makes the following statement:—

“My first evidence was given before a Select Committee of the then one Legislature of this Colony in August, 1854, of which Committee Sir Charles (then Mr.) Cowper, Mr. Plunkett, A.-G., Mr. Allen, Mr. (now Sir Henry) Parkes, Captain King, Dr. Douglass, Captain Mayne, and others were members. The resident physicians of the Insane Hospitals, the gaol surgeon, the clergymen of the two Destitute Asylums, the Sydney police magistrate, and other witnesses, were with myself examined. The whole subject of intemperance, its causes and results, was exhaustively gone into. I stated that at the last four Circuit Courts over which I presided there were sixty-six convictions for crime—(acquittals excluded)—of which thirty-one were directly or indirectly caused by drunkenness. But that in the case of crimes with violence, the proportion of drunkards was greater; being twenty-one out of twenty-seven. Five of these were murders. I must add that there were two other cases of homicide, the result of drunkenness; in which, from difficulties of proof, the prisoners were acquitted.”

Sir Alfred  
Stephen,  
G.C.M.G.,  
C.B.

14 May, 1886.

2260. *President.*] Are you satisfied with the provisions in the new Licensing Act with regard to the hours of closing: I will ask first, do you approve of the provision which requires public-houses to close at 11 o'clock on week-days instead of 12 o'clock as formerly? Most assuredly; I cannot understand why a man should feel aggrieved or inconvenienced because he cannot obtain liquor after 11 o'clock.

2261. The provision has never, so far as I know, been regarded as inconvenient to any persons but those who attend theatres and other entertainments—it has been said that 11 o'clock is too early an hour for them? As to that I cannot express an opinion, because I rarely go to theatres, and when I do I go straight home

Sir Alfred  
Stephen,  
G.C.M.G.,  
C.B.

14 May, 1886.

home after the performance is over; but I should think that people after sitting for some hours at a play or musical performance, both of which are perfectly innocent amusements, may really require refreshment; and if they are not rowdies and bad characters, I think they have a claim to consideration. It is difficult, however, to distinguish between the class of persons who go to theatres, and who really require refreshment, and the rowdy class of persons who are very glad of an opportunity to get drink at any hour.

2262. It has been suggested that the demands of theatre-goers might be met, by the Licensing Court endorsing the license of certain publicans in the neighbourhood of theatres and concert-halls with a permission to keep their houses open to a later hour? That would seem to be a not undesirable modification of the rule; because I presume that the permission would not be granted except to publicans who could be trusted.

2263. It is proposed that the privilege should extend only from quarter to quarter; so that it could be withdrawn for misconduct—such misconduct, for instance, as allowing rowdy people admission to the house? As a general rule I would say, though some slight exceptions may be desirable, that I hold it to be of the greatest importance, with regard both to police questions and the question of intemperance, that the hour of 11 o'clock should not be departed from, or that it should be departed from as little as possible, and then only under some special conditions.

2264. In 1878, when you gave evidence before a Select Committee, you objected to the promiscuous constitution of the Licensing Bench, and you considered that a proper licensing authority should be constituted. The new Act has made provision for such an authority, so that in that respect the new Act proceeds on lines recommended by yourself. It has not, however, followed your ideas with regard to closing on Sundays; because then, as I gather from your evidence, you were in favour of public-houses being opened for a certain time on Sunday for the sale of fermented liquor. Mr. Driver asked you this question—"Then you have no objection to public-houses being opened for the sale of fermented liquors between 1 and 3 o'clock on Sunday, which is the law as it now stands?"—And this is your answer—"Is it not the law that they may sell spirits also during those hours?—We know that the drunkard from beer is more generally a mere sot; a drunkard from wine is a very rare example; a drunkard from spirits is an infuriated beast or fiend, and more generally the latter. In 1854 I was examined as a witness before the Legislature on this very subject of intemperance. I entered then very fully into the entire subject, and I must say that, notwithstanding all I have read since, I do not find anything new on it. I believe I then stated everything that has been insisted on by teetotalers since." As I understand your answer there, you are in favour of the public-houses being opened on Sunday for the sale of the more innocent kinds of drinks—you draw a distinction between beer, wine, and spirits: do you remain of the same opinion? Yes; if you could be tolerably certain that only the permitted class of liquors would be sold, I should remain of the opinion expressed by me so long ago; but I have myself seen how difficult it is, if you once open a public-house for a limited period, to prevent persons from going there after hours, or the publican from admitting them. I myself on several Sundays saw people sneaking into a particular public-house during prohibited hours, the door being surreptitiously opened; and I once, for curiosity's sake, followed a couple of men right in to the bar, where I saw liquor being served out. I had reason to know that the publican had been carrying on that system for a considerable time, because I passed the house every Sunday on my way to church; but the publican was fined, on my information, a ridiculously small sum.

2265. *Mr. Davies.*] That was under the old law? Yes; I am speaking of the time when publicans were allowed to sell during certain hours. The publican, I ought to say, had his revenge by publishing a caricature of me in the character of an unpaid policeman. I may add, however, that that did not make me very unhappy. Some publicans, I know, are highly respectable men, who would no more think of deliberately breaking the law than, I hope, I would; but there is another class who, if you gave them an inch, would take an ell. In the abstract, I do not think that a provision for opening public-houses for a couple of hours on Sunday is a bad one; but it is a dangerous one, because of the excess to which it tends.

2266. *President.*] But it is said that there would be no such evils as you apprehend, because it is proposed that the liquor sold should not be drunk on the premises? As to that, I do not believe, notwithstanding all that is said about the poor man's beer, that if a man really wants that kind of refreshment on Sunday he could not as easily get it on the previous evening. This is a statement which should be borne in mind, with reference to the abstract question of partially opening public-houses on Sundays.

2267. Having regard to what you say now, are we not justified in inferring that your opinions have undergone some change since 1878 on the subject of Sunday closing? No. I think it is better to close public-houses the whole day on Sunday.

2268. But in 1878 you were of opinion that between 1 and 3 o'clock they might be open for the sale of fermented liquors? Yes; but I say now that, upon the whole, it is nevertheless better to leave them as they are. I admit the hardship in some cases, but after my observation and experience I do not think that the inconveniences are so great as to countervail the good resulting from entire closing.

2269. And therefore, in the interests of the majority, and of public order, you think that the Legislature has done right in providing that public-houses shall be closed during the whole day on Sunday? Yes.

2270. Now, to come to another matter which is very interesting, and which is touched upon in the evidence you gave in 1878. In answer to a question, you pointed out that when the Bill for the sale of colonial wine was before the Council, you drew a clause which was not, for some reason, put into the Bill, to this effect:—"Any person found on the premises in a state of intoxication shall be presumed to have been there unlawfully drinking unless the contrary be shown by the defendant." You say that you also drew a clause, which was passed, to punish tipplers, whom you defined to be "persons remaining on the premises tipping or drinking two hours or upwards." With reference to this matter, we have been told that the efforts of the police to secure convictions for breaches of the law in respect to Sunday selling have been foiled mainly by the want of some such provision as that, which is not in our law, but which is said to be in the English Act. I have often referred to the clause in that Act, and it is to this effect: If any man is found during prohibited hours in any public-house, *prima facie* he is considered to be guilty of being there for an unlawful purpose. Therefore the burden is put on him to prove the contrary. I want to ask you whether you would be in favour of a provision in that direction? Most assuredly; and further, that if a man were seen leaving a public-house drunk it should be incumbent on the publican to prove that he had not been tipping in his house, or that he had remained in it in spite of the efforts of the publican to get him out. Then there should be a subsidiary provision that a man should be liable to punishment for refusing to leave a public-house when told

Sir Alfred  
Stephen,  
G.C.M.G.,  
C.B.

14 May, 1886.

told by the publican to do so. We frequently hear of cases of that kind. A man gets drunk and he will not leave the public-house; he wants more drink; the publican is often assaulted because he refuses to supply more drink. I say that a man who does this ought to be punished severely, because he tempts the publican to commit a breach of the law, while he himself is committing a breach of it by getting himself into a state of beastlihood, if I may coin such a word, which makes him fit for all manner of wrong doing.

2271. We have a provision in our law making it penal for a publican to serve a drunken man with liquor, and you think that there ought to be a correlative provision to that—some provision which would make it penal for a man being in a condition of drunkenness to remain on licensed premises in spite of the publican? I should make it distinctly punishable. To-day I saw a woman in a beastly state of intoxication carried past my house by two policemen; she had evidently got drunk at a public-house down the street, a few doors from my place. A publican must know when a person has had too much liquor; he knows that every additional sixpence is so much added to his abominable gains.

2272. There is, as you are aware, a provision in our Act which has been in various Acts for years past, in favour of *bonâ fide* travellers and lodgers being supplied with liquor. This provision has been found to work immense mischief: people perjure themselves by declaring that they are lodgers or travellers, and it is feared that the publicans do much the same. This wrecks the practical efforts of the police to get convictions for offences on Sundays.

2273. Has it ever occurred to you how that could be remedied? That question may require some thought before an answer is given. My present impression is that you might require the publican to prove that the person had been in his house as a lodger for twenty-four hours at least. I believe that the provision which is in the Act, which exempts the publican who *bonâ fide* believes the man whom he serves to be a traveller or a lodger is a very dangerous one. Every publican who wishes to sell unlawfully—I speak only of the bad class—will believe the man to be a *bonâ fide* traveller, just as many other people believe things which it is to their interest to believe. I think that that is a bad provision.

2274. Do you think in cases of violation of the licensing law, with regard to the supply of liquor during prohibited hours, that the penalty should be made applicable to both the publican and the person whom he serves. Some witnesses have expressed the opinion that the publican only should be punished, in order that the tippler himself should be able to give evidence? That might be met by enacting that the tippler should be indemnified against all penal consequences on his giving evidence. Nevertheless, in the first instance I would punish both.

2275. As the law stands both are punishable, but it is said that the result of that is that the publican has no difficulty whatever in getting any quantity of evidence—we say nothing as to the quality of it—from persons who were in the house on the occasion in question, that the persons served were inmates of the house or *bonâ fide* travellers, so that the police say that they have no chance, or an infinitely small chance, of getting convictions in most outrageous cases of violation of the law. The Inspector-General told us that out of 820 public-houses there is only a small proportion, less than one-fourth, in which the law is kept? A good deal might be done, by the adoption of a measure to punish the publican for every drunken man who leaves his house. But the tricks resorted to by the publicans to prevent constables from entering their doors are something extraordinary. The use of the word “nip” is a warning that constables are near, that danger is nigh; on a publican hearing the word “nip,” he immediately shuts his doors; if any person knocks at the door, the answer is—“This is a respectable house—there is no admittance here.” Of course, the publican could not think of breaking the law! He has men about on Sundays who take good care to give him timely warning of the approach of a constable, others to warn him that the person knocking is not known. Two or three constables have told me that it is of no use for them to go in plain clothes, because the publicans take care to find out all about their visitors. In the lane next to me there is a set of abominable public-houses, and abominable noises frequently occur in them; I have asked for additional police protection, and once or twice it has been afforded me, but the noises still continued just the same. More constables are required; we have not a sufficient number of constables for the protection of the city, much less to find out offences against the Licensing Act; and the latter is as of much consequence as the other, because, according to my experience, almost all crimes spring from drunkenness.

2276. Do not you think that it would be a strong deterrent against violation of the law by publicans, if we were to make it a ground of objection to the renewal of a license by or on behalf of the residents of the neighbourhood, that people had been seen going in and out of the house during prohibited hours in greater numbers than there could be lodgers: instead of fining the publican, would it not be better to provide for the forfeiture of his license—if you see a number of people going in and out of a public-house, there is strong presumptive evidence that those people are there for the purpose of getting drink, but at present you cannot give evidence like that. In such a case, do not you think that there ought to be some ground for objecting to renewal of the license? I think so, because the loss of his license would be a greater punishment to him than the penalty. It is of the deepest importance to society at large that drunkenness should be put down. I think that an infraction—even what may be deemed of a light kind by the publican—should not entail a fine merely, but the loss of his license; it should be the strong, the over-powering interest of the publican himself to see that the law is strictly obeyed. I have no doubt that the fine paid in the case I speak of was not one-fourth of the profits made during the day by the illicit selling; but, if he were told “You will lose your license on that being proved against you,” I think it would make him more cautious. You have here tremendous issues. Here is the liquor, the drinking of which in itself is not wrong, the drinking of which in reasonable quantities may be very beneficial, but the drinking of which in excess, and especially by a person who is partially intoxicated, I say the effects of which may be simply murder, robbery, rape—any kind of crime; and, where the habit exists, destruction of all domestic peace, and of good conduct in a man as becomes a citizen. Well, this being so, I think a man who undertakes so dangerous a trade should be made, as it were, a guardian of his own and the public safety, and if he offend in what may be deemed a small degree, notwithstanding that he could make out a good case for himself, he should lose his license.

2277. The police have said over and over again that though they object to the renewal of a license, on grounds such as I have mentioned, they cannot prove that any violation of the law has taken place. They have seen people to the number of 80 or 100 going into and out of a house, in groups of five, six, and eight; and whenever they make this the ground of objection to a renewal of the license, they are met with this answer from the Bench—“We cannot pay any attention to the surmises of the police.” Do not you think that a case of strong suspicion, certified to by a certain number of the residents in the neighbourhood, should be

Sir Alfred  
Stephen,  
G.C.M.G.,  
C.B.

14 May, 1886.

be made the ground of objection to the renewal of a license? That is a difficult question to answer, because suspicion simply should never be equivalent to evidence; but as a habit, a repute, according to the Scottish law, is a very good reason for adjudicating a man to be a thief, so, a general impression on the part of the neighbours that the law is habitually violated ought to be a perfectly good ground for refusing that man a renewal of his license. We must have licensed men who are *omni exceptione majores*—who are utterly free from suspicion of all kinds—we cannot have any other men as publicans. The issues are too important for the people; it is not like licensing a man to deal in figs, or raisins, or butchers' meat.

2278. If the publican knew that this might have afforded an effective ground for objecting, would he not take good care in the future that there were no such visits to his house on Sunday? I should think so, if he calculated his risks rightly. I have perfectly good reasons for knowing—though I can never prove—that a certain public-house is the resort of utterly bad characters, and I have very good reasons for knowing that the rows which take place in my neighbourhood—which ought to be a decent neighbourhood—spring from that public-house. I could never prove a single thing against that man, and if I were asked I should say “I have never myself seen an improper thing in the house—I do not go there, but I have seen drunken people come out frequently.” It is not in my way to look at this place—I am always doing some work or other—and my servants—very respectable girls—complain of the atrocious language which is used by the low class of women of the town. There ought to be a watch-house at the bottom of Francis-street, for there is very great difficulty in carrying people a long distance.

2279. In 1878, Sir Alfred, when you last gave evidence on this subject, you stated as your opinion that the punishment of fining habitual drunkards was a ridiculous one? Simply a farce.

2280. And you suggested other means of punishment, one of which was, I think, incarceration; and, as to that suggestion, I would like to ask you whether you have considered the question of inebriate asylums, homes or refuges for drunkards, as being perhaps cheaper to the State and more effective to the individual than the present system: we fine now, and if the fine is not paid it is so many days in gaol; some persons have been fined sixty or seventy times: what do you think about that matter? I think that the system of fining for drunkenness, as I have seen it myself in practice at police-offices here more than once, is simply a farce; a man is found beastly drunk by a constable, next morning he is fined forty shillings, “or in default forty-eight hours,” or so many days; I do not know whether he pays the fine or not; it is folly! Either it is a crime or not. If punishable, it is punishable because of the dangers to which the State is exposed by drunkenness; otherwise, why should I not get drunk, if my character was not anything to me?—But drunkenness is a crime, in my opinion, because of its inevitable tendency to wickedness. The drunkards come up to the police-courts in batches, and are sent away as a matter of course. I have heard such a sentence as punishment till the rising of the Court; and sometimes a man is let off because it is the Queen's Birthday, as if it were excusable to get drunk on that or any holiday. The first case I tried here was a man who shot his wife dead on the spot in a harvest-home; another case was a man who shot in his own house a friend whom he mistook for a bushranger. I go, therefore, on the ground that drunkenness is a crime because it leads to these things. If the man had been sober, this woman would have been saved. I have no doubt that if we could shut up some of these people after three convictions—perhaps the second—in an asylum for a considerable period it would do good; but I believe the reformation of a drunkard to be the most difficult thing imaginable—it is hopeless unless after a considerable period of detention—and then the expense to the people must of course be considered, as well as the difficulty of sending them there. If a wife could send her husband to an asylum—I know many such cases which are painful and very distressing—it would be a very great service, but I think that he would half-kill her when he came out. I think that inebriate asylums would do a great deal of good if the regulations were stringent and carefully acted up to. I read in a book not long ago of a very good system which is adopted in Paris: drunken people are taken at once—not to a gaol—but to a special receiving-house for drunkards.

2281. There is a punishment under the French law about which I would like to ask your opinion. After the second or third—I forget which—but on some subsequent conviction, a drunkard is declared in France by the law to be incapable of bearing arms for two years, that of serving on the Juries, or of giving a vote. Do you think that any personal scheme of that nature would be any use? Of course it would. Men convicted so many times of drunkenness should be deprived of the usual rights of a free citizen. On one thing I wish strongly to express my opinion, and I hope that it will not be lightly regarded elsewhere. I hold it to be worse than folly to be sending a person to gaol for drunkenness for a short time. I had a return sent to me—I laid it before Parliament—of men and women, especially women, sent to gaol over twenty, thirty, and forty times for drunkenness. I hold that to be perfect folly. The moment that a person is convicted three or four times it is plain that the habit is formed and we know that a habit when once formed is almost irretrievable; so I think that every person who has been sent to gaol three times for drunkenness should be sent to an asylum, and should be made to work there when the fit is over. Is this Commission aware of the enormous expense to which drunkards put this country—that a drunkard is attended carefully by a medical man—and when he is in *delirium tremens*, that he requires strong physical support?—The expense is perfectly astounding. I am told that when a man is found drunk in Russia he is sent to sweep the streets.

2282. Then you would be in favour of some additional scheme of a personal character, such as those mentioned in the French law—that, for example, of disqualification from exercising the franchise? Yes, I would deprive him of all that. The exemption from service on Juries, I think, would be no punishment; and I would not—I hope it will be understood that I am not making any reflection on the publicans themselves—I would not have them on Juries at all, simply on the ground that the publican's business is to be in his public-house. He ought to be a guardian of public order, and you cannot take him away from his work. I would disqualify him from being a jurymen, for that reason. With regard to publicans serving on Juries—they are probably as shrewd a class of men, and as respectably conducted as any other—but I have observed that, in those cases of crimes of violence where there ought to have been a conviction, which has not taken place, that there have been a number of publicans on the Jury. Where a person has been found guilty of a crime which ought to be severely punished, and there is no fair ground for a recommendation to mercy, there has been a recommendation to mercy, and there have been publicans on those Juries. Whence I take for granted that they are a remarkably kind-hearted body of men, but that, seeing the rows which take place in public-houses they get used to it, and they do not think there is much in a man knocking a fellow down and half-killing him. It seems that any one accustomed to the rows and blackguard language common in a low class of houses does not think much about it. If a man commits

an offence whilst under the influence of drink, the publican's natural sentiment of kindness prevails, and he thinks the man very much to be pitied. I do not think that publicans are a desirable class for trying criminal cases. I say that, without any reflection upon them as to their moral constitution and natural tendencies as men.

Sir Alfred  
Stephen,  
G.C.M.G.,  
C.B.

2283. Instead of giving them the right of objecting, you would exclude them? I think that they ought to be in their houses, which ought not to be entrusted to their wives and daughters. 14 May, 1886.

2284. *Mr. Hutchison.*] I am exceedingly anxious to have your views on the local option question a little more clearly; you say that the publicans are up to all sorts of tricks, and are under great temptations to make money; I find that out of 822 publicans only 193 are reported to be law-abiding; if those who violate the law were voted out of existence, would you consider that an injury had been done them for which they ought to be compensated? You begin with the fact that out of four men three break the law; and then, because that is so, you say—"We will put down not the three only, but the one also who does not break the law" at the option of the public at large. I hold that to be unjust.

2285. Not necessarily—local option may have two points, one being how many houses shall there be, and the other, shall there be any? Yes.

2286. Would it be unjust if the people took away by vote the licenses of the law-breaking publicans, and allowed those of the law-abiding publicans to remain? No, certainly not. I held it to be a perfectly just and wise principle that the inhabitants of a given area should be entitled to say by a large majority that such or such a number of public-houses are enough for the district, and if there were more public-houses than the number voted for, then that the persons to retire should be those who had broken the law. If you deprived those of their licenses who had a certain number of convictions recorded against them I think it would be perfectly just. If there are fifty public-houses in a district and only forty are required, then ten of them ought to be excised, if you can prove that there has been any violation of the law; but if you cannot show that they have broken the law—not as a matter of mere guess or surmise—then I hold that it would be unjust. I think that every man who holds a public-house, especially when he holds it for many years, has a sort of freehold in his business. He is encouraged to sell, however injurious to the public it may be; but it is not injurious to the public for a man to sell good refreshments. But I hold that selling to excess and making a man drunk is a crime of very considerable magnitude against society.

2287. *President.*] Would you, in the case put by Mr. Hutchison, disqualify the house as well; because to disqualify only the licensee would not be very satisfactory to a local optionist? Yes. That is what I mean.

2288. *Mr. Hutchison.*] It is admitted that there are more houses than the public require—why should we not do as Mr. Bruce did in 1872, suspend the issue of all new licenses pending a vote of the people, and let that vote be postponed for three years as some compensation to the lessees, and then submit them entirely to the public vote, would that be a fair compensation? I do not know. Of course, by diminishing the number of houses you increase the profits of those that remain, but I should hardly regard that as compensation. I would rather that every publican had a good income. It would not then be so well worth his while to break the law.

2289.] I propose a suspensory Act, under which there shall be no further increase in the number of the houses? The plan you suggest seems to me complicated—I do not understand how it would work.

2290. If it becomes a question of monetary compensation, those who are in favour of local option ask where the money is to come from? A man who has done no wrong should be compensated if his license is taken away. Those who conduct their business properly, as many do, are entitled to compensation. I know a publican not far from me who would not break the law, and who would not allow a man to get drunk on his premises for all that you could give him.

#### MONDAY, 10 MAY, 1886.

Present:—

ALEX. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,

J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,  
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.

#### THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

The Hon. John Macintosh, Esq., M.L.C., called in, sworn, and examined:—

2291. *President.*] You are a member of the Licensing Board? Yes, I am the Licensing Magistrate for the Metropolitan district.

2292. I presume that you attend all the meetings of the Board? Yes, I have attended pretty regularly since my appointment—four and a half years ago—twice a week almost every week.

2293. Have you read the last annual report of the Inspector-General of Police? Not particularly.

2294. Would you be surprised to hear that the number of apprehensions for drunkenness has increased, although the number of public-houses in the Metropolitan District has slightly diminished? No; I should think that the few houses which have been closed would have no effect upon the number of apprehensions, because they were nearly all in first-class positions, and they were closed in order to make room for some other business. As instances, I may mention the "Emu Inn," Punch's Hotel, at the corner of Pitt and King Streets, and another hotel at the same corner.

2295. Were you an active member of the Magistracy in licensing matters under the old Licensing Act—what used to be called the tipping Act? No, I hardly ever sat upon the Bench on licensing days.

2296. Are you able, notwithstanding that, to express an opinion as to the present licensing system as compared with the former system, which was in vogue down to the year 1881? My opinion is that the present Licensing Act is very far superior to the one which preceded it, but it has brought into existence certain evils which did not exist before, at any rate to the same extent. For instance, take the case of those hotels which give the police the most trouble; they are owned by needy persons who have all that belongs to them hypothecated to money-lenders of one description or another; the Act compelled them to increase their accommodation, but the increased accommodation has not been made to answer what I regard as the legitimate purpose of an hotel, which is to provide a temporary home for travellers, as well as to supply refreshment to those who require it. The reason is, because the extra accommodation has been used to keep permanent lodgers, so that the particular class of houses to which I am referring might rather

The Hon.  
J. Macintosh,  
Esq., M.L.C.

10 May, 1886.



The Hon.  
J. Macintosh,  
Esq., M.L.C.  
10 May, 1886.

rather be called licensed boarding-houses than licensed hotels. So far as I can learn, the prices paid by the lodgers are from 15s. to 18s. a week. Well, no one who goes to what is properly called an hotel would get board and lodging temporarily for such prices; he would expect to pay more and get superior accommodation. I have no doubt, however, that the owners of the class of houses of which I speak find that it pays them to take lodgers for 15s. or 18s. a week, because of the trade they do with them and their friends. It is those houses which give the most trouble to the police, and it is almost impossible to obtain a conviction, because when the police are admitted the strangers present are let out by the back way or disposed of somewhere, and those who remain are lodgers, so that although the signs of liquor having been served are apparent enough, there is no evidence upon which a conviction can be obtained. It is from that class of houses that the drunkards come, to a great extent.

2297. Can you tell us where those houses are? They are in all parts of the town, but principally in the back streets in Woolloomooloo and on the roadsides. I have seen people admitted to them on Sundays, in the ordinary way, without the least attempt at concealment; and it cannot be prevented, because the police cannot be everywhere. It would not be right to refuse the publicans a renewal of their licenses—although it is in the discretion of the Magistrates to do so—on mere suspicion, for that is all the evidence against them amounts to, there being no actual proof. The only opportunity the Magistrates have of dealing with them is when, after transferring their license—which is very often done, especially when they have one or two convictions recorded against them—they make application for the transfer of another license to themselves. In such cases the Magistrates refuse to grant the transfer, even though the party applying may have no convictions for an infraction of the Act recorded against him. They consider, on the reports of the police, and sometimes also on the evidence of inhabitants of the locality where the applicant formerly kept a public-house, that he is not a fit person to hold a license. That is the chief means the Licensing Bench has of improving the class of persons who keep public-houses.

2298. To what class of the population do the permanent boarders in public-houses belong? To the operative class, generally speaking.

2299. Not to clerks in offices or banks? No, I do not think there are many of that class; most young men of that class live in private boarding-houses in the suburbs.

2300. Then we are to understand that the new Act, in requiring a standard of accommodation, has created a class of people whom you describe as boarders in public-houses, and who occupy the accommodation to the prejudice of the regular travellers? Yes, to a larger extent than prevailed before; because the publicans who carry on that kind of business are mostly needy persons who are indebted to brewers and money-lenders, and they have to exert themselves to the utmost to make ends meet. The same state of things existed under the old Act, but it has been intensified by the present Act, and in my opinion it accounts to a large extent for the statement in the report of the Inspector-General of Police.

2301. Are you able to say whether a larger number of public-houses now belong to brewers in proportion to the total number of public-houses than was the case under the former Licensing Act? I am of opinion that a larger number of public-houses are in the hands of money-lenders now than there were under the old Act. Some of the money-lenders are brewers. It is an evil, or is thought to be an evil, which it would be very difficult to cure or prevent.

2302. Does the brewer absolutely lend money? The brewer leases a house, puts into it a man of no means or comparatively small means, supplies the furniture and the usual stock-in-trade of a publican, and then takes a bill of sale over everything. The bill of sale may remain in force for years, and the publican has to live upon the margin of profit left after paying rent and interest and other expenses. I have no doubt that some of the brewers make an arrangement with the publican that he shall obtain his supplies from them because they have enabled him to start business. But those who assist publicans in this way are not all brewers.

2303. Do you think that this practice or this relation between the publican and the brewer is in itself an evil? It is an evil, but not more an evil than an ordinary money-lender's business.

2304. Is there not a similar practice and relation in other trades; for instance, do not many importers of soft goods and wholesale grocers do the same thing? Not to the same extent, nor is the effort on the part of the shopkeeper so great to make a living as it is on the part of the publican; the former class of persons again do not lease their places of business, nor are they bound to deal with the merchant who has advanced goods to them.

2305. Do you approve of the provisions of the present Act with regard to the accommodation prescribed; for instance, do you agree with that provision which requires stabling to be provided in the city of Sydney? No, I do not think that is necessary, because travellers do not now come to Sydney from the country on horseback, or with a horse and buggy, and there are livery stables for those who want to put up horses. Stabling is not required in either the city or the suburbs, unless it is at first-class family hotels.

2306. And you think that the other accommodation, the number of rooms, in many cases, merely allows the publican to keep boarders? Yes, to a large extent. Looking at the large number of public-houses in Sydney, as compared with the population, one would think that there would be ample accommodation for travellers; but in many cases when a stranger goes to a public-house to ask for accommodation he is told that the place is full—that is because of the lodgers who are there; so that although we have such a large number of public-houses in Sydney there is not sufficient accommodation for travellers.

2307. Can you suggest a remedy for that state of things? It is very hard to suggest a remedy, because a large number of our people desire to obtain refreshment of the spirituous kind, and we know that whenever there is a demand a supply is sure to be forthcoming. It seems to me impossible to keep people out of public-houses on Sundays, because those who are fond of drink will do anything to obtain it, and the necessity of the publican is such that he will do anything to increase his trade. Although, therefore, I am strongly opposed to the sale of liquor on Sunday, I think it would be well to allow public-houses to be open for a couple of hours on that day, and to prohibit the sale of liquor to lodgers as well as to others during the rest of the day.

2308. But if by some means the boarders could be removed; that is to say, if the temptation to keep boarders could be taken away from the publican, you think the present prohibition against Sunday selling would be effective? I would prefer the entire prohibition of Sunday selling which now exists, but I think it is impracticable, because the publican cannot be prevented from keeping lodgers. For instance, two or three score men come to Sydney from the Prospect Reservoir on Friday or Saturday night, and stay at public-houses until Monday or Tuesday. They are lodgers for the time being, and they and their friends will enable the publican to do a roaring trade on Sunday; and at the present time that cannot be prevented.

2309. Do not you think that in a healthy condition of things there would be no boarders—I mean that if there were fewer public-houses, and those of a better class, there would be no necessity to take in boarders? Not if you could keep the publicans to their legitimate business, which, as I understand it, is that of providing a temporary home for travellers.

2310. Has it ever occurred to you that the license fee might be increased with advantage? I have often thought that it might be decreased with advantage in some cases; or are you confining your question to the city of Sydney?

2311. I am speaking of Sydney chiefly? If it were possible, I think some system of classification ought to be adopted with regard to the hotels in Sydney. An hotel like the "Royal Hotel," for example, ought to pay the maximum fee, say £100, and there should be a decreasing scale down to (say) £20. It is not fair to charge all alike. For many country hotels, at some of which I have stayed, I think the £30 license fee is too high. In some of those places the whole stock, including furniture, does not amount to £30, and yet they are respectably conducted and afford excellent accommodation of its kind. If the license fee were lowered for that class of house we should get rid of a great curse in inland towns, the grog shanty. I have seen far more demoralization about the wine-shops in the country than ever I have seen about public-houses.

2312. But there is a low license fee for the wine-shops? Yes, but spirits of the very worst description are sold there. Not more than ten or twelve years ago, at a wine-shop between Gundagai and Yass, I saw a dozen men lying about in as beastly a state as I have seen men in during my life.

2313. Were the spirits there colonial brandies? I did not patronize that particular house—I simply saw the people lying about outside the place. There was a small ditch or dyke near the house. The people were lying about mad drunk, and it was no common spirits which made them drunk. I have witnessed similar scenes in other parts of the country, and there are very many wine-shops where you can get whisky or brandy if you only ask for it in a proper manner.

2314. With regard to the city and suburbs, would it be beneficial to establish houses for the sale of light beer such as lager beer? I have not considered this subject much.

2315. Mere taverns, with no pretence to accommodation, on a low license to supply nothing but light colonial wines or light beer? That idea is now carried out in some of the wine-shops; for instance, the holder of a wine license frequently is the keeper of a lodging-house. Foreigners, of whom there are large numbers in Sydney, especially Italians and Frenchmen, not only keep a wine license, but they also provide lodgings for their countrymen; and in my experience I have not found them a well-conducted class. These people will not work at manual labour; they obtain their livelihood as hawkers or wine-sellers, and many devote themselves to gambling.

2316. What is your opinion of the local option provisions of the Licensing Act in their practical effect? There has been no effect whatever of any significance; neither in the city nor in the suburbs have the people, as a whole, been earnest in this matter, and unless there be some special reason—unless there be some popular man who wants to get a license for a house—the people will not really take the trouble to vote on local option in municipal elections; and even then the owner of the house must exert himself in bringing up as many voters as possible, in order to give some assurance that an increase in the number of public-houses is required. Altogether the people have given very little attention to this question, and in many instances the persons who do vote for an alderman do not take the trouble to vote on local option at all. Then, again, the vote, such as it is, encourages the Magistrates in their efforts to prevent any increase in the number of houses in some of the wards. Where there is no aldermanic election in a ward the people trouble themselves but to a very little extent to vote on this question. And it must be borne in mind that it is only one class of persons who have a vote. The franchise is confined to the householder, leaseholder, and owner; and where the landlord happens to pay the tax himself or hands it over to the Town Clerk, the name of the householder does not appear on the roll, and of course he has no vote; so it is hardly fair to judge of the effect of the local option vote until you have the same franchise as in the Parliamentary elections.

2317. Then you think that if the range of voters were increased there would be more enthusiasm in the matter? Not unless facilities were given to the people to vote. I am afraid, unless they were run up in a cab, that not many people would lose an hour's work to record their vote. You must provide a way for them to register their votes at not the least inconvenience to themselves. I do not think that many will vote until it is made compulsory; in some countries it is compulsory, and those who do not vote are fined.

2318. Suppose they could vote against the renewal of houses, would they roll up? No. There is only one class of people—possibly slightly increasing every year, but increasing very slowly—who, seeing the evils of the drink traffic, would vote.

2319. Are you in favour of local option as a principle? Yes, if the adult population had the franchise; at the same time I do not think it is proper or just that a section of the people should have the power to say there shall be no more public-houses in their ward or in their county. We must consider the interests of the country as a whole, and it might be necessary for the accommodation of travellers, and there should be houses in that particular ward just as houses are required in the interior for the convenience of the people in that ward. It does not rest on the people of a ward to say that there shall be no renewal of licenses there. I hold that the vote should not be taken in such small areas as wards, but rather in counties or in large districts. It is one of the greatest evils which prevails that the vote is taken in small districts.

2320. You think, then, that those who reside in the neighbourhood of Petty's Hotel, or Pfahler's Hotel, should not be allowed to say that those hotels should not be there for the accommodation of persons travelling by sea or rail to this city? I do not think that they should have this power; I think that the County of Cumberland should have the power to decide a question of this sort, for it is a national matter.

The Hon.  
J. Macintosh,  
Esq., M.L.C.  
10 May, 1886.

MONDAY, 17 MAY, 1886.

Present:—

ALEX. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,
T. COLLS, Esq. J.P.,	F. ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., M.P.,
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,	J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,
J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.	

## THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

The Hon. John Macintosh, M.L.C., called in and re-examined:—

The Hon.  
J. Macintosh,  
Esq., M.L.C.

17 May, 1886.

2321. *President.*] A recent Licensing Act constituted for the Metropolitan Police District a Court of seven; a large number of duties and powers were conferred upon that Court; the Amending Act gave a large number of those powers to licensing Magistrates: do you consider the change a beneficial one? Yes; I think the Amending Act gave considerable facility for getting through the business; for instance, offences could be tried as they arose, and could be dealt with among the offences of the day.
2322. Then you do not agree with some critics of the Amending Act who declare that it was a step in the wrong direction? No.
2323. You hold the reverse view? Yes; there could be no difference in the adjudication, and it facilitated the business of the Courts.
2324. The Amending Act of 1883 abolished the power of disqualifying a licensed house—do you consider that a good provision? It was a very good provision in so far as it gave a discretionary power to the Magistrates. The disqualifications arose chiefly through the tenants conducting their houses in an improper or an illegal manner. They were called upon to show cause after three convictions why the license should not be cancelled. This class of cases now comes into the category of new licenses: the decision is discretionary with the Magistrates. But there is no disqualification of the premises. If a case is flagrantly bad the Bench can disqualify a house. Frequently the license is transferred to another person, and that has a good effect in many cases, because many landlords are introducing clauses into their leases to the effect that upon the complaint of an Inspector or upon conviction the lease shall be cancelled. Although the disqualification of the house is taken away, there is yet sufficient discretion, in my opinion, in the hands of the Bench.
2325. Some witnesses before the Commission have spoken regretfully of the repeal of this portion of section 73, and have expressed a desire that it should be restored to the Act: I gather from your evidence that you are opposed to the restoration of that provision? I do not consider it necessary, seeing that the Bench has a discretionary power.
2326. But, in the case of houses practically belonging to brewers, they would have to be very careful as to the persons to whom they let their houses if such a provision were in existence? It may be so. A case occurred at Darling Harbour not long since. The license was cancelled, the house belonging to a gentleman who did not reside on it. The house remained unlicensed for upwards of twelve months. Only very recently the owner of the premises was granted a license, which he has now transferred to a most respectable man, and there is a clause introduced into the lease to the effect that no brewer shall have anything to do with the house. If the inspector lodges a complaint against the conduct of the house the lease is to be cancelled.
2327. I want to ascertain your opinion upon the question as to the interest held by brewers in licensed houses—first of all, whether you think it is an advantage to the community or to the licensee or not, and then as to the results of the system? My opinion of the system is that it is a bad one. But it will be very difficult to break through. It has prevailed in the mother country for a very long time; in Sydney also for a considerable period. In this connection I should prefer to use the term money-lenders instead of brewers, because there are many persons who are not brewers who have an interest in public-houses. These persons make a trade of buying the furniture, stock-in-trade, and license of a public-house and leasing the premises. These persons sometimes hold half a dozen houses. They select as good men as they can get to take the houses; but generally speaking they are needy men—men who, in my opinion, are not at all fitted to keep an hotel. The men are of good character in the ordinary sense of the term—the police make inquiries and find that they have committed no crime—still, considering that an hotel should be a home for the traveller, and that any amount of property should be considered thoroughly safe in the custody of the publican, I do not think these men are fitted to be hotel-keepers; especially seeing that many of these persons connected with money-lenders make their hotels common lodging-houses. They have lodgers at the rate of from 15s. to 18s. per week; and although the persons who pay this rate may be as a rule of good character, there are nevertheless individuals who frequent these houses who have not the best of characters, and who have a lot of companions of the same order. The licensee has to pay a high rent, and he has very little or any capital of his own. In order to recoup himself, therefore, for the high rent, he commits offences against the Act which publicans in a better position would not commit. Most of the offences tried at the police office are by the class of persons I mention—that is a very large proportion of them.
2328. *Mr. Abigail.*] There can be no doubt then that you are opposed to brewers being permitted to hold any interest in public-houses? Not more so than other persons who are quite as objectionable—wine and spirit merchants for instance.
2329. Then I will apply the question to any persons engaged in the wholesale trade of liquor? I am opposed to that; but I am just as much opposed to other classes of persons trafficking in public-houses.
2330. Do you know that a large number of public-houses are in the hands of brewers? I know it positively.
2331. And you think that it is productive of great evil? I think it tends to a larger proportion of infractions of the law than we should have if the men keeping hotels were men of better means, and would not stoop to selling during prohibited hours.
2332. The brewers place men without means into their houses for the purpose of distributing their liquor? The public-house interest is quite a trade to certain persons.
2333. Do you think that if a brewer puts a man into a public-house, he will allow that man to go elsewhere for the liquor he requires? It is contrary to human nature to expect so.
2334. You say you think there will be some difficulty in curing this state of things: do you know that the Victorian Act recently passed has a clause in reference to this very matter? I have not seen the Victorian Act, but I feel positive that whatever Act may be passed it would be evaded.

2335.

2335. Do you know that in Victoria it is a misdemeanour for a brewer to have control of any public-houses? It might be a misdemeanour, and the punishment may be very heavy, but I feel certain that whatever punishment may be enacted, the Act would be evaded. That has been proved in the older countries.

The Hon.  
J. Macintosh,  
Esq., M.L.C.

17 May, 1886.

2336. Do you think the Act would be evaded to any appreciable extent? Yes.

2337. To the extent of perhaps forty and sixty cases in three months? The trade would take another channel.

2338. Do you not think a provision of this kind would lessen the evil? If it could be carried out, it would; you would have a class of hotel-keepers with more capital who would not require to strain themselves to get a living.

2339. But if it could be carried out it would be beneficial? Yes.

2340. I understand you to say that you are in favour of the amending Act? Yes, so far as it goes; I do not think there is anything very much to be complained of in the Act.

2341. Are you aware that, under that Act, when one or two convictions have been secured against the holder of a license he transfers it to some one else in order to avoid the forfeiture of the license? Yes, in numbers of cases; but the publican who transfers under those circumstances is very seldom granted a license again. In my opinion this has the effect of improving the class of persons. When a man transfers his license, we almost invariably get in his place a man without blemish.

2342. Do I understand you to say that the Licensing Bench receive objections other than actual convictions? The Inspector is compelled by the Act to report upon each application. He may report, for instance, that a crowd of persons have been seen going in and out of the house on Sunday, and that touters have been employed, but that it has been impossible to obtain a conviction. That is one of the objections frequently urged against persons who have transferred their houses, even without a conviction, and the Bench has almost invariably refused a license. There is discretion with reference to the granting of a license, but, in regard to renewals, a refusal is not practically discretionary. In the cases to which I have referred, in which there were no convictions, we felt morally certain that the law had been infringed, but there was simply suspicion to go upon, and we thought that it would be a disastrous innovation to refuse a man a license upon suspicion.

2343. Suppose an inspector were to make a report of the kind you have named, would the Bench consider an objection of that kind? They cannot act upon it. We attempted to act upon our moral convictions. The matter was taken into consideration by the Bench, and some correspondence took place with the Minister of Justice. The Bench thought it a dangerous innovation to refuse the renewal of a license upon suspicion that the law had been infringed.

2344. Do I understand you to say that a communication was made from the Minister of Justice to the Bench as to how they should administer the Act in this particular? I think so—I think about two years back.

2345. Did it not set forth that the Bench had no power to refuse a renewal upon grounds other than a conviction? The police filed a large number of objections, such as you have stated; we were about to act upon them, but after consideration we found that it would be illegal to do so.

2346. Does not the 5th sub-section of sec. 10 of the principal Act give the Court full power to decide upon objections? The police having no convictions, the Bench desire to carry out not only the letter but the spirit of the Act, but they did not feel justified in refusing a renewal when there was no conviction.

2347. But when there has been one conviction the Bench has given effect to objections of this character? Not in the case of one conviction. The Act says two or three, and we must construe the amending Act as liberalizing the principal Act, because it obliterated the convictions which had been obtained prior to its passing.

2348. Last week yourself and Mr. Marsh had cases of this kind under consideration and you said that you would reconsider them if further application were made;—have you any recollection of what actually took place? It was brought under the notice of the Bench that several public-houses in Sydney had two, three, or more bars upon their premises. Some houses had actually a bar in each street, the bar fronting the principal street being connected with the second bar by a sub-way. One license was sufficient for the two. Then there are other houses which have bars up-stairs. They are out of sight, and the young men who frequent them remain there a considerable time. I am not at all certain that their morals are in any way improved. Most of these houses have billiards and other games which are harmless in themselves; yet young men are enticed away from home, and their morals are not improved. These bars are not opened on to the street, and they are one of the main causes of young men going wrong to the extent they do.

2349. These bars are presided over by females? Yes.

2350. Mr. Davies.] What, in your opinion, has been the effect of the new Act? I think it has effected considerable improvement. It is an advantage to have the administration of the law placed in the hands of a small body of Magistrates, because they become better acquainted with those who keep public-houses and those who are applicants for licenses than the Bench under the old system used to be.

2351. Then you are in favour of the present constitution of the Licensing Board? Yes.

2352. And you consider it a great improvement on the former system? I do; because under the old system the publicans used to beat up Magistrates on one side, and the abstainers used to beat them up on the other, so that they generally consisted of what may be termed two parties. I do not think that any of the Magistrates who now compose the Bench have a particle of feeling one way or the other—their only desire is to administer the law for the benefit of the public.

2353. I presume, from previous answers that you have given, that the Bench are perfectly aware of the fact that in many cases brewers and wine and spirit merchants have control over licensed houses? The fact occasionally crops up in connection with transfers; sometimes a postponement is applied for because the terms have not been arranged. The Bench are perfectly cognizant of the fact, but hardly in an official manner.

2354. Have not objections frequently been filed by the police against an applicant, on the ground that he is the dummy of a brewer or wine and spirit merchant? There have been such cases, but not a large number.

2355. And have not the Licensing Bench in every case in which such an objection has been filed granted a transfer? No.

The Hon.  
J. Macintosh,  
Esq., M.L.C.  
17 May, 1886.

2356. Can you mention a case in which it has been refused? I cannot mention one; but that is only one objection. I am perfectly certain that transfers have been refused to persons against whom that objection has been filed; not that objection alone, but that among others. Where the objections have been overruled there have no doubt been reasons for overruling them. Besides, it is not illegal to stock a public-house or to lend money on it.

2357. But does it not defeat one of the provisions of the Act, when two convictions have been obtained against a publican, for a brewer's dummy to be put forward to obtain a transfer of the license? No case has come before the Bench in which a dummy has been put forward. There are a good many of the class of what I call needy persons, and I may know privately that they are dummies, but I have no official knowledge of it. Their characters are good, and the Bench have no right to make further inquiries.

2358. Have not the police inspectors frequently given evidence that an applicant for a transfer was simply a brewer's dummy? Not frequently. There have been one or two instances, but I am not aware that ever a license was granted to a person whom the police swore to be a brewer's dummy.

2359. Have you any recollection of a case in which a license has been refused under circumstances of that kind? I cannot particularize any case; the cases are so numerous, and no record is kept of the evidence; but in the cases in which licenses have been granted in spite of objections, there may have been sufficient reasons for overruling the objections.

2360. What is your opinion of the practice of transferring licenses after two convictions have been obtained against the licensee, the Act providing for the cancellation of the license on a third conviction; do you not think that such a transfer is a direct infringement of the principle and spirit of the law? There is nothing in the law against such transfers, and the only way to prevent them would be to amend the law so as to provide that a licensee should be called upon to show cause why his license should not be cancelled after a second conviction—in fact to make a second conviction tantamount to the cancellation of the license. The practice at present is that when a publican has been convicted a second time he applies to have his license transferred, and the proposed transferee is generally a person of good character.

2361. But are you not of opinion that the object of the transfer is simply to defeat the spirit and intention of the principal Act? There is no doubt of it; but then you must bear in mind that the police are glad to get rid of the man who has infringed the law and to get a better man in his place. If, when a publican applies to have his license transferred, the police at the same time call upon him to show cause why his license should not be cancelled, the Bench invariably hear the case of the police first, and if the license be cancelled, of course there is nothing to transfer.

2362. You have said already that the fear of forfeiture of the license has a greater influence in compelling obedience to the law than any other penalty? Yes, but the other penalties are very heavy; they amount to £3, £4, and £5.

2363. But they are nothing compared to the power of forfeiture? No, because forfeiture involves a very heavy loss of rent and the risk of a loss of capital, both to the publicans themselves and to those they are connected with.

2364. What is your opinion of the amending Act as compared with the principal Act? I think that the amending Act, so far as it goes, is an improvement on the principal Act.

2365. Has it assisted to make the administration of the law more efficient? Yes; formerly, no offence under the Act could be tried but by the Licensing Magistrates, but now they are tried like ordinary offences which come before the Stipendiary Magistrates.

2366. Do you think that is an advantage? It must be an advantage, both to offenders and to the conduct of business in the Courts.

2367. But do you think that it is an advantage to the public, whose interests are more concerned than those of any individual? I do not think that the public are injured in any way. The Stipendiary Magistrates constitute the Bench in both cases. I do not see that the morals of the people have suffered in any way by the change; an infringement of the Act has now become what may be termed a general offence.

2368. As to the morals of the people not suffering, are you aware that the convictions for crime and drunkenness have increased since the passing of the principal Licensing Act? I do not think that the passing of any Act will have the effect of lessening the number of convictions. I explained this day week that, in my opinion, one of the causes of the increase of drunkenness is to be found in that provision of the Act which compelled publicans to increase their accommodation; because, in order to make use of the extra accommodation, many hotels have been turned into common lodging-houses, and the lodgers and their friends have probably added to the number of offenders. In this state of things, if we had six times the number of police we now have, it would be impossible to prevent the sale of liquor on Sundays.

2369. You are aware that there are fewer public-houses now in the Metropolitan District than there were under the old Act? Yes, but the public-houses which have been closed have been mostly good houses which never gave any trouble to the police. They occupied important sites, such as street-corners, and the sites have been acquired for other purposes by companies and syndicates. Very few new public-houses have been licensed, because a license now is worth four or five times its nominal value. There is a good-will now attaching to a house, without counting either stock or furniture. If a conditional license is granted for a house on a certain piece of land, that land immediately increases in value.

2370. In the first year of the administration of the principal Act, the total apprehensions for drunkenness were something like 19,639, while last year they were 24,714, showing a very large increase, notwithstanding the decrease in the number of public-houses? I do not think that the reduction in the number of public-houses would be likely to cause any reduction in the number of apprehensions. I have endeavoured to explain that the enlarging of the houses to meet the requirements of the Act has been one cause of the increased number of apprehensions, and the general depression has probably caused those publicans whom I term needy persons to push their business and induce people to drink more than was good for them. These causes, with the increase of population during the last four years, sufficiently account, in my opinion, for the increase in the number of apprehensions.

2371. You are aware, I presume, that during the first year of its operation the Licensing Act was very rigidly administered, both by the Bench and by the police? I am aware that it was considered to be very stringently administered; I do not know that it was. People had not then got into the way of evading it, as they have done since.

2372. Well, as to Sunday trading, the provision on that subject seems, from the evidence we have already had, to be a dead letter? It is difficult to obtain convictions for Sunday selling, because liquor may be consumed in public-houses by the inmates. Besides that, it is difficult to obtain proof of illegal selling.

Some

Some public-houses which do a roaring trade on Sunday will have as many as three touters—one up on a verandah, another inside the door, and a third on the pavement. The police are well known, and as soon as one of them is seen approaching, warning is given, and all signs of drinking are cleared away. With the limited powers they at present possess it is almost impossible for the police to prove a case.

The Hon.  
J. Macintosh,  
Esq., M.L.C.

17 May, 1886.

2373. But the Bench, I understand, refuse to convict even when the police prove that fifty or sixty people have been seen entering and leaving a public-house? The Bench have never refused to convict when it has been proved that persons have been seen drinking in a public-house or bringing drink away with them.

2374. But we have the statements of the superior officers of police that the Bench have refused to convict, although they have had evidence that seventy, eighty, and even one hundred people have been seen going in and out, simply because no one had been seen drinking? The Bench can only follow the law.

2375. But there is no evidence stronger than circumstantial evidence? The Bench are of opinion that it must be proved that people have been drinking.

2376. But if people are seen coming out of a public-house wiping their mouths, and in such large numbers, surely that is strong evidence? The fact of a person wiping his mouth is no proof that he has been drinking. For instance, a person will sometimes go into a public-house and bring out a bottle full of water, in order to annoy the police, and a person might wipe his mouth for the same reason. I think you are casting unmerited blame upon the Bench. If you wish to make it an offence for a man to be seen leaving a public-house wiping his mouth, or for a number of persons to be seen leaving a public-house, you must alter the law so as to meet the case.

2377. But one of the strongest proofs that you can obtain against a disorderly house is that persons of bad repute are seen going into or leaving it? A publican is a citizen as well as other people, and you cannot prevent people from going to see him or his lodgers. You must make that penal if you want to obtain a conviction, otherwise than on proof that persons have been drinking in the house.

2378. Well, we have had evidence of such a case as this:—A number of persons have been seen drinking in a public-house bar on Sunday; the police lay an information against the publican, and then the persons who were seen drinking come forward and swear that they were not there drinking at all, in direct opposition to the evidence of the police, and the Bench in that case also dismiss the information? That may be; policemen are not always the best of characters. It would be very hard to convict on the evidence of one or two policemen when a dozen persons, some of them respectable, swore that they were not drinking. No doubt the policemen may be speaking the truth, but we must go by the law of evidence. In some cases I would believe the police in preference to civilians, and in other cases I would believe civilians in preference to the police. Each case must be decided on its own merits.

2379. Would it not be *prima facie* against a publican that men were in his bar? You cannot convict a man on *prima facie* evidence—you must have proof of the commission of the offence.

2380. Then, so far as Sunday trading is concerned the law is defective? The law is such that it can be tolerably easily evaded by publicans and by those who frequent their houses on Sundays.

2381. Have you any idea what proportion of the 822 publicans in the metropolitan area obey the law? A large proportion of them have never been prosecuted; and, as far as my observation extends, a large number close their houses entirely on Sunday; in fact they conduct their hotels exactly as other people conduct their business. There are others again to whom Sunday is their best day. I have heard, for example, that in Woolloomooloo where one publican evades the law and does a roaring trade on Sunday other publicans in the neighbourhood are stimulated to do the same. The fact is, in many cases that if a publican will not serve on Sunday people will not go to him on Saturday, so that he is compelled to break the law.

2382. Have you seen the report of the Inspector-General of Police for last year? I have glanced at it.

2383. Have you seen that out of 822 publicans only 193 observe the law? That is a matter of suspicion only, not of proof.

2384. But the Inspector-General bases the statement on the reports of his officers? I do not consider that all reports are true. If there are only 193 publicans out of 822 who observe the law I think it is a reflection upon the manner in which the police discharge their duty.

2385. In one paragraph of his report the Inspector-General says this:—

“The law prohibiting Sunday trading is extensively and systematically evaded, and such precautions are taken as render detection and prosecution by ordinary methods a matter of extreme difficulty. The police officers in charge of the various divisions have supplied me with information—which I believe to be thoroughly reliable—from which I learn that out of the 822 holders of publicans’ licenses in the Metropolitan District, only 193 observe the law by closing their houses for the sale of liquor to customers, other than lodgers, on Sundays.”

You do not believe that? I should require some proof of it. The Inspector-General of Police is an excellent officer, and no doubt desiring to see an improvement in the law he has put the case as strongly as he could, but it is merely a matter of opinion—there is no proof.

2386. Are you in favour of the absolute closing of public-houses on Sundays? Unless the law is to be made more effective, I think it would be better to allow the public-houses to be opened for an hour on Sunday, and to compel them to be absolutely closed during the remainder of the day against lodgers as well as against the public.

2387. Then you would simply revert to the old law, which allowed public-houses to be open from 1 o’clock until 3 on Sunday? I think from 1 to 3 would be too long; I think one hour would be sufficient, say from 1 to 2, so as not to infringe upon the church hours.

2388. Are you aware of the large amount of drunkenness that resulted from the old law? Yes.

2389. And of the large number of arrests which used to be made on Sunday in consequence of the public-houses being open? Yes, but they were open at night, and the law was not so stringent then as it is now, neither were the punishments so severe. A publican could infringe the law many times, and only be fined half-a-crown or 5s., especially if he could beat up a Bench to try the case.

2390. Have you heard any clamour on the part of the people for the opening of public-houses on Sunday? I have heard some express a desire to see them opened, and I have heard others again say that they would not care if all the public-houses in the country were shut. But the public-house interest, I may say, is a matter of great indifference to the people generally—you cannot get them to give definite and decided opinions with regard to it. You will find even total abstainers opposing a public-house one day, and another day speaking in favour of one. You cannot even get people to go and record their votes for or against public-houses, so that the Bench are left a great deal to their own judgment.

The Hon. J.  
Macintosh,  
Esq., M.L.C.

17 May, 1886.

2391. What is the general character and conduct of the people now on Sundays as compared with their character and conduct under the old law? I think, upon the whole, that there is an improvement.

2392. Is there much difference noticeable? Yes.

2393. Any very great change? There has been a considerable change for the better in the moral tone of the people. The publicans themselves—I refer to what may be termed the hotel-keepers—are much improved, but the common lodging-houses are quite as loosely conducted at the present time as they were in those days.

2394. Do you see now anything like the drunkenness which we used to see under the old law, when the houses were open on Sunday? No, I think that the morality of the people generally has improved several degrees since the present Act was passed in 1882.

2395. You have a firm conviction that this Act was a step in the right direction, and conferred a great boon upon society? Yes.

2396. What is the general character of the people who are to be seen in the city now any evening after the houses are closed? Very much the same as formerly—there is not a vast deal of difference; an occasional drunkard may be seen, as in the olden times. On the whole, I think that an improvement has been effected, chiefly by the higher moral standard of the people. Just as much spirits and liquors are consumed per head now as was ever consumed in the Colony. I have not seen any statistics; I simply form my opinion as I pass through society.

2397. Would you advocate extended hours of sale on week-days? I would shorten the time of sale by an hour if I exercised despotic power.

2398. Would it be to the interest of the people to shorten the hours? I think so; it would be to the interest of the people to abolish public-houses and do away with grog altogether, and if we fixed the hour of closing at 10 o'clock, we would shorten the time in which the weak could be tempted.

2399. It would be an advantage to close at 10 o'clock? There could be no injury, and I think that it would be an assistance to those who are easily tempted to go into hotels.

2400. Is there as much open drunkenness now as under the old law? I have already stated that the moral standard of the people has been raised a little. There is not the open drunkenness—the open squalidness generally which prevailed some years ago, and amongst drinkers I notice an improvement too, but at the police offices quite as many persons are convicted, perhaps twelve times during a year. These drunkards go to gaol—many of them purposely—to recover from a spree. They are better treated there than they would be outside. Many are loafers; they loaf upon the people during the week, and a glass or two of grog soon affects them, and it inevitably results in their being boarded free for a month or two. I think that if they were not so well looked after, clothed and fed in gaol as they are, they would have some dread of being sent there; at the present time they have no dread whatever of going there. I have seen Black Maria discharge a load of a dozen or more inside the gaol, and they step out of the cage just as if they were stepping out of a carriage at their own door. I can always tell a stranger—a man who is convicted for the first time—for he looks about him. The old hands, however, just step airily down the stair as if they were in their own house—they do not show the least concern, and I have no doubt that the Magistrates consider that they are inflicting severe punishment when they send them there. I find that the drunkards are under the impression that the Bench shows them a considerable amount of kindness in giving them long sentences, which means to them simply the putting in of so much of their time in very favourable lodgings.

2401. What remedy would you suggest in order to remove the defects in the present law in regard to Sunday closing? It is a difficult question to deal with, because in order to get at the particular class of law-breakers the publicans, unlike any other tradesman, must be placed under a ban. His house would require to be opened *instantly* to the police, and the portion of his premises which is licensed must be under a ban so far that no spirituous liquors whatever shall be drunk there by any one, no matter whether they be lodgers or visitors, during prohibited hours. That would be one remedy, but whether Parliament would enact such a law I don't know. The publican should be under a ban so far that no visitor should be allowed into any portion of the house which is licensed, and the bar should be absolutely kept shut during those hours.

2402. Would you assimilate our law to the English Act, so far as putting the onus of proof upon the publican? I am not familiar with the English law. No law that Parliament can enact will stop drinking habits to any large extent. It is the moral sentiment of the people themselves—their abhorrence of the custom which will put down drunkenness; and so long as the publican does not lose caste among the people by any infringement of statute law there will be very little improvement whatever. The moral law will have a far more beneficial effect upon the conduct of publicans than the statute law.

2403. You are of opinion that the more numerous the publicans are, and the greater the facilities for drinking, drunkenness will be encouraged and increased? Many publicans possess the quality of gathering round them persons, and thereby they induce drinking habits among the people.

2404. If we had twice as many public-houses would there be increased drunkenness? I do not think that it would increase much, and only a few publicans would derive much benefit from the extension. One great evil at the present time is the necessity to keep so many rooms. In places where lodgings for working-men are not required these rooms are kept quite empty; in other places the people are packed several in a room; these houses are not hotels, but merely licensed common lodging-houses.

2405. Are you aware that the greater the facilities are for drinking, the greater the drinking, the drunkenness, and the crime? No.

2406. You are not aware? I do not think it follows that if the public-houses were trebled it would bring about an increase in our drinking customs. Only certain individuals would get the trade, and we know that every tradesman endeavours to get as much custom as he can, and the principal effect from any increase would be increased drinking habits among the publicans who canvassed for custom. I do not think that this question should be taken into consideration at all. The spirit of the law is to license public-houses and to endeavour to lessen the drinking habits, and this has been carried out as far as the law will allow by the Stipendiary Magistrates.

2407. As the spirit and intention of the law is to lessen the drinking habits and customs of society and clearly to lessen the number of public-houses, does it not follow that if we increase the trade there will be greater facilities for drinking and for the commission of crime? I say that if publicans were to increase largely in number and canvass for custom, then probably the drinking habits of the people would increase.

2408. Do not you recognize that the publican follows a very exceptional trade, requiring special regulation? It is an exceptional trade. An hotelkeeper ought to have a tolerable amount of capital and keep a good house, and I say that it is the endeavour of the Bench, as far as in them lies, to create this class of public-house. I have known the Bench to grant a conditional license simply because the house is of a good class, with twenty or thirty rooms, in localities where possibly some persons would hold that no house was required. The bar alone will not support such a house—it must be a thorough hotel.

The Hon.  
J. Macintosh,  
Esq., M.L.C.  
17 May, 1886.

2409. I presume that no man in the community is better aware than yourself that the drink traffic is the source of all kinds of mischief to society—drunkenness, misery, and crime? It is a source of very great evil to society, but not so much as you imply. I know that many of our greatest criminals are most temperate persons; and I know too that very many of them have never drunk any intoxicating liquor at all.

2410. I think you will find that the percentage is very small? I know very well that the percentage of temperate criminals is considerable. I have had a good deal to do with prisoners during the last ten or twelve years; and living as I do, near a Temperance Hall, I have invariably asked them whether they would take the pledge before they left for the country, and frequently they have told me that they had never drunk any liquor in their lives, nor did they appear to be persons who would drink, and they generally had a little money in their pockets. A few shillings or pounds, according to the length of their service and their disposition to reform, are generally given them upon their release from gaol. A number have taken the pledge at the Temperance Hall, but a large number stated to me that they never had been drunkards, and I also know that many of our young larrikin rascals are not drunkards.

2411. Is there not a large amount of drinking and drunkenness among our young people at the present time? A large number are addicted to the habit of drinking, but the greater proportion of the worst characters among our young men are not drinkers at all, though they indulge in other equally evil propensities.

2412. Is not drunkenness increasing among our young lads and girls from sixteen years up to twenty years of age? Some years ago when I used to sit on the Bench very regularly I found that drinking habits were practised by quite young people—boys and girls under twenty years of age; in fact the great bulk of our criminals are young.

2413. You are not in a position to speak authoritatively as to what is going on now? No. I notice that when the coach is shooting its cargo of criminals into Darlinghurst Gaol, the larger proportion are by no means young; they are simply the old Johnny Warder lot, who go there just as gladly as we go to our homes, and I believe that is the only home which many of them have. I am inclined to think that if the discipline were more stringent many of these people would endeavour to avoid a visit to the gaol.

2414. The drunkards you speak of and these Johnny Warders would not be able to sustain in their present style the 822 public-houses we have in the metropolitan area? The Johnny Warder lot do not sustain many houses; they loaf upon others, and though they are not large contributors to the support of publicans their short-comings figure very largely in the reports of the Inspector-General of Police.

2415. The same persons are convicted frequently? Yes.

2416. What is your opinion on the question of local option? I am in favour of local option, but I do not believe in the kind which prevails here now. It seems to me that a small body of people—a clique—can secure a vote either for or against any extension of the liquor traffic. A ward represents but a small area, and in my experience I have seen several wards worked in this way to obtain a public-house, and I have also known three or four individuals to work other wards to prevent the introduction of another public-house. If two or three energetic individuals take it into their heads to prevent any new houses being opened in a ward they will succeed; and again, two or three energetic publicans can be just as successful in running up voters to vote for an increase in the number of houses. I do not think that the local option vote is of much use at all at the present time. The opposition is given not to a principle but to one or two individual publicans. Much trouble is gone to in order to prevent a certain publican obtaining a license, and equal zeal is shown on the other side to obtain a license. I hold that the voting power should be exercised by the whole adult population, and I would even go so far as to give a vote to every male and female above the age of twenty-one years. The vote should be taken, not in wards, but either in police districts or in electoral areas.

2417. Then I understand that you transmit the power to control the liquor traffic from the Bench to the people? No; the people have the power now in a certain form, because the Bench has never, to my knowledge, accepted an application to increase the number of houses in any locality where the vote was given in the negative.

2418. Are you willing to transmit from the Bench to the people the right to control the liquor traffic? It is in the hands of the people now.

2419. But not in the extended form you have foreshadowed? The Bench has no power whatever; it has simply to administer the Act, and if the vote was against any increase then it does not entertain any application for a license.

2420. I am asking your opinion, not as a Magistrate, but as a prominent citizen—Are you in favour of transmitting the control of this traffic from the Bench to the people in the extended form you have described? I am in favour of local option, and would extend the franchise, so far as this traffic is concerned, to the adult population, and enlarge the districts, so that a clique of a few individuals could not bring about a vote either for or against any increase in the number of houses. I would also make it imperative, except under excusable circumstances, that every vote be registered.

2421. What has made licensed houses so valuable, so far as bonuses are concerned—the principle of local option? No; local option has had very little to do up to the present moment with either the increase or decrease of public-houses. The Act itself is of a restrictive character. The spirit of the people, the spirit of Parliament, was to decrease the number of houses, and the spirit has been given expression to by the Bench as far as the law allows. Our population has increased during the last four or five years; it has spread itself from the city into new localities, and thereby it has lessened the number of public-houses in the city. For instance, as soon as twenty or thirty families locate themselves in a new suburb a public-house is required for the accommodation of the general public. It is argued in favour of such applications that it is out of the question to go to such a locality, because you can get neither refreshment nor a bed. If the Bench approve of the class of house for which a license is asked, and think that it is not likely to become a drinking evil, it grants a conditional license.

2422. But where the local option vote is taken and the people declare against any more public-houses, the law provides that the Bench shall have no discretion in the matter except in regard to very large hotels with twenty or thirty rooms? The Bench is guided largely by the police reports in dealing with these applications;



The Hon.  
J. Macintosh,  
Esq., M.L.C.  
17 May, 1886.

applications; I have never known the Inspectors of Police to report in favour of any increase; and if the police report is confirmed by the evidence of the people in the neighbourhood, and no one testifies in favour of the applicants the application is almost invariably refused. At the present time petitions are got up both for and against an application; occasionally the Bench notices that a petition bears the handwriting of but one person, and sometimes signatures which are attached to a petition in opposition to the application appear also on the petition which is presented in its favour; in fact the Bench is inclined to think that the same petition is presented over and over again under a different heading; these petitions are regarded with great circumspection by the Bench.

2423. This would not apply where the local option vote is affirmed by the people in favour of a new license, except in a very exceptional case? Yes; it does not follow that because the vote is in favour of an increase that the Bench will grant a new license.

2424. If the people have affirmed that they want no more public-houses has the Bench any discretion in dealing with ordinary applications? I have explained that the Bench has never entertained an application unless the house is of a superior quality, and meets all the requirements of the Act in respect of the number of rooms.

2425. That is an exceptional case? Yes. If there is a fair justification to grant a new license in a locality, and the house itself is a really good one, the Bench almost invariably favours the application.

2426. *Mr. Colls.*] Is it only since this Commission commenced to sit that these up-stairs bars have been brought under your notice? No.

2427. Are you aware that the persons who sell spirits in them are not licensed? No; I am not aware that any plaint has been filed against them for keeping these bars—the police think that it is doubtful whether they can obtain a conviction. I think that it was on the last occasion when a member of the Commission—Mr. Hutchison I think—was present in the Court-house, the Bench stated that the police had no right to consider what the Bench would do in respect of such a plaint—that if the police considered that any infringement of the Act had taken place, the information ought to be filed, and when it was brought before them they would deal with it according to law, and that the police had no right to prejudice their action.

2428. Have there been informations laid against those bars to your knowledge? Not to my knowledge.

2429. Are you aware that the character of the parties taking the bars is not questioned—that it is merely a matter of rent? It has transpired when cases came before the Courts. In a case in Lower George-street a bar was let off, I think, at a rent of £6 a week. I should not be at all surprised if the publicans let their bars at so much a week, or so much a year.

2430. Was the bar you refer to on the basement or up-stairs? On the basement.

2431. Of course that is not legitimate business? I only speak now as a matter of surmise, not as to absolute facts.

2432. Have there been cases in which receipts have been produced, intended to show that the person conducting the bar receives wages? That would be done I have no doubt. The number of methods of evading the law, which come to light in the Courts, would surprise any one.

2433. Are you not under the impression that those bars should be done away with, and no others allowed except on the basement? I think that each case should be dealt with on its own merits; I might mention a house in Lower George-street in which there was a bar on the basement, and a very large dining-room on a level with the next street—that being higher up, and on that floor also there was a bar. About a hundred persons dined there every day, and I have no doubt that that bar was of very great convenience. The bars that I complain of are bars in connection with amusements such as billiards and bagatelle. Young men frequent those bars and lose their characters.

2434. Do you think it advisable that there should not be a second bar in any hotel unless it was granted by the Licensing Bench? I think each house ought to be dealt with on its merits. There must be a large amount of discretion left to the Bench.

2435. The Bench should have power to allow bars to be opened on any floor? Yes, as long as the police can obtain admission. The houses should be reported upon by the police.

2436. We are all agreed that they are a great evil? I am of opinion that they are a great evil, though some may be a convenience.

2437. How would you deal with houses that cannot accommodate families and travellers—would you allow them to have a general license or merely a beer and wine license? They are not hotels; a common lodging-house is not what is generally known as an hotel.

2438. We are told that not 6 per cent. of the houses in any ward of Sydney will accommodate travellers? I do not suppose there are more than 6 per cent. that do. Of course Petty's, Pfahlert's, and the Royal are hotels in the proper sense of the term. There are other hotels in which they keep lodgers and sell liquor. In the hotels I have mentioned the bar trade is of very little importance. I dare say that the proprietors would be inclined to give it up if they could.

2439. I should like you to suggest some remedy for those small places that do not accommodate the public at all. It is a question that would have to be dealt with very tenderly. There is a large amount of capital invested in the liquor traffic; the houses are built for a particular purpose, and heavy rents are paid for them. Unless the matter were dealt with in a wise, prudent, and moderate manner, people would become indignant at what they would deem an injustice, and more harm than good would be done. The reaction would carry us backward instead of forward. It is a difficult question to deal with. Take the hotels in the southern end of the town—they are suitable for the accommodation of bushmen—and a great many bushmen, and men working on railways and waterworks find their way to Sydney, owing to the great facilities of transit—these people have as much right to accommodation as any other class—I have often thought that there is no particular reason why these houses of accommodation should be licensed to sell spirits—a wine and beer license would suit houses of that class. Perhaps we might allow existing houses a certain time, and then reduce the number of the houses holding general licenses. The difficulty, however, would be to decide where to draw the line. We are a democratic people, and the houses of the poorer classes require the same attention as the other houses. The question is one of some difficulty, and I cannot offer any very decided opinion on it.

2440. We are told that at some hundreds of houses they do not and will not accommodate the public? I have no doubt of it; we can see the reason why; the houses are tolerably large, but to accommodate travellers it would be necessary to keep a larger staff of servants than would otherwise be required; a small staff can carry on a bar trade.

2441. We have been told that it is impossible to get a meal at any hotel at St. Leonards, Pyrmont, or Newtown? Newtown is almost a working-men's town, and it is so near the city, and the means of locomotion are so easy that strangers have no need to stay there very long; the houses there, no doubt, have to depend on their bar trade.
2442. Has it ever been brought under your notice that bad spirits are sold? I have been informed that the spirits sold at certain places are bad, but the reports of the analysts are, on the whole, favourable; there seems to be very little adulteration, except with water.
2443. Are you aware of cases in which, when a license is applied for, a doorway is broken through the wall into the next house, and afterwards closed up again? That has taken place in one or two instances; but when the Bench become aware of it the parties receive notice that an information will be filed unless the law is complied with. Sometimes the publican transforms the house into shops, and still keeps the number of rooms required by law. He is able to do this, owing to the defects in the law. If a man applies for a license for a house having thirty-two rooms, and an acre or two of land round the house, I think he should be compelled to maintain that number of rooms and that area of land.
2444. Since the new Act came into force a great many clubs have been established, at which drink can be obtained on Sundays? A great number of clubs have started, which I think are a very great evil so far as our young men are concerned. These clubs buy quantities of spirits, which are drunk by members and their friends. That is an evil which in my opinion ought to be put down. I think that a license fee ought to be imposed in the case of a club higher than that for an hotel.
2445. Drink is procurable there on Sundays? It is procurable at any time. Sunday is the principal day for drinking at the clubs. The clubs are frequented more on Sundays than on week-days.
2446. Do you think that by opening the hotels for an hour on Sundays drinking at the clubs could be done away with? No, the class who go to the clubs would not go to the hotels; it is the working-classes who would avail themselves of the opening of the public-houses on Sundays.
2447. *Mr. Withers.*] Can you suggest any means of preventing the brewers from holding liens over publicans? I am of opinion that it could not be stopped; if it were, the thing would simply be transferred from the brewer to the middleman, who would be a more dangerous person.
2448. Do you think there would be any difference if the lien was in the hands of an ordinary money-lender? There is no difference in principle; if a man who is not a brewer starts a publican in business he probably would not bind him down to get all his stock from one place; it is said that the brewers do this. I do not think that any legislation would ever prevent men from granting liens; the system has prevailed in London for centuries.
2449. Do you remember some disgraceful scenes which occurred under the old Act, when the Magistrates used to be driven to the Courts by parties interested in the licensing business? I am not aware that anything of the sort occurred, though I have known publicans to ask Magistrates to go and sit on the Bench when their cases were coming on. I have always been averse to that sort of canvassing.
2450. I think you will recollect that Magistrates who had been at the Water Police Court would be found at another Court for a special purpose half an hour afterwards? I am aware of that.
2451. They went in a regular cavalcade from one Court to the other? No, I do not think so. I have been canvassed, but I invariably refused to act under such circumstances.
2452. Is there any button-holing now? I scarcely ever sat on the Bench to deal with licensing cases before I was appointed a Licensing Magistrate, because I refused to do so when canvassed.
2453. I suppose you are never canvassed now? Yes; I am told that the reason why I was appointed was, that I should be more accessible to the public than the Stipendiaries are.
2454. You are aware that some houses have a number of bars? Yes; these various matters are brought under the notice of the Bench by degrees. I recollect that at one time a man paid £2 for a license in a paddock on a racecourse, and he opened four or five bars; but the Bench considered the matter, and came to the conclusion that each bar should have a separate license. The question as to duplicate and triplicate bars in hotels has not yet come before the Bench.
2455. Do you think that an up-stairs bar like some that exist in Sydney if presided over by a reputable person would not be a convenience to the public? I do not see that it is necessary. If I went into an up-stairs room, I do not think there should be a bar for my convenience; I could ring the bell and call for supplies.
2456. If properly conducted do they not amount to private bars? They may be, but they do harm to many young men.
2457. But if they were presided over by men instead of by ladies, the attraction you object to might be got rid of? I do not consider that young ladies conduct themselves any worse than young men. I am not at all averse to young ladies serving at a bar; if they are really good the bar will not make them bad. The presence of a young lady is a great check on the coarse behaviour of young men.
2458. You do not attach any importance then to the assertion that these girls are used as decoys for the young men? No; in a properly conducted house there is nothing to complain of. I should discountenance the letting of bars at so much a week—that may lead to abuses.
2459. You said that the public were very indifferent as to the local option vote; the teetotallers want to limit the number of houses, the publicans do not want further competition, and the general public begin to get weary of it, do they not? A large amount of the indifference is created by the extremists on both sides; there is a middle class of people who will not identify themselves with either side, and they will vote neither for nor against public-houses.

The Hon.  
J. Macintosh,  
Esq., M.L.C.  
17 May, 1886.

MONDAY, 10 MAY, 1886

Present:—

ALEX. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,

J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,  
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.

## THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

J. M. Marsh, Esq., S.M., W.P.M., and L.M., called in, sworn and examined:—

J. M. Marsh,  
Esq., S.M.,  
W.P.M., L.M.,  
10 May, 1886.

2460. *President.*] You are and have been for nearly thirty years a Stipendiary and Water Police Magistrate? Yes.

2461. A large portion of which time has been spent in Sydney? Twelve years in Sydney, the remainder in Bathurst and Wellington.

2462. And you have had a great deal to do with the Licensing Laws of the Colony? Yes.

2463. The Inspector-General of Police, in his report presented to Parliament last year, states that the population of the metropolitan area was 282,845, the number of apprehensions for drunkenness were 14,946, or 5.28 persons out of every 100? A very large percentage indeed.

2464. We have been told that sometimes, as often as sixty or seventy times during a year, the same man or woman has been sent to gaol for this offence;—have you sent a great many of these old persons to gaol? Yes.

2465. You must be familiar with their faces? With some.

2466. I suppose you know as a matter of fact that some of them get drunk within half an hour of their release from gaol and are rearrested? Within a short period—perhaps not so soon as half an hour.

2467. Has it not struck you as being a very expensive as well as a very ineffective way to deal with the State drunkard? I hold that I should treat the confirmed drunkard more as a lunatic, or as a person who has something the matter with him, and who should be shut up after he has committed a certain number of offences. No punishment will prevent the insatiable thirst of an incurable drunkard.

2468. Have you ever thought then of the resort to such an expedient as a home or asylum in the city for the treatment of these persons? Very often.

2469. You think that the existing scale of punishment is very ineffective, to say the least of it? Yes, so far as drinking is concerned.

2470. And that the State virtually may go further and detain these habitual drunkards? I should be delighted if such an institution could be established, not only for the sake of the men themselves, but also for the sake of their families.

2471. Suppose a man or a woman who had been convicted several times of drunkenness were brought up before a Magistrate again should he have the power conferred upon him of summarily dealing with the case and sending the person to such a Government asylum? I think it would be safe to send the hopeless, incurable persons who have been very often before the Court.

2472. I presume you would give power also to the relatives to shut their friend up? Most decidedly.

2473. In short you would treat them as lunatics? Yes, they should be dealt with not as criminals more as lunatics.

2474. That is the result of thirty years' experience? Yes; I have held this opinion for years, for I have seen so often the misery of the family as well as of the man himself.

2475. Do you think the drunkenness in these people is absolutely incurable? Yes; they appear to reform for a time, but they ultimately recur to their old habits. I have no faith in the belief that you can cure this insatiable thirst—I regard it as a disease.

2476. Suppose the object of a licensing authority is to regulate in some way the number of public-houses so as to supply the rational wants of a district, do you consider, as a member of the Licensing Bench, that our system compasses the intention? My opinion is that it does not accomplish either what was intended or what was hoped for. There is just as much drunkenness now as there was before the passing of the present Act, judging from the numbers who are brought before the Bench. Of course that is merely superficial. I have no data to go upon except what strikes me every day I go to Court, especially on a Monday.

2477. Do you think that these people have been consuming liquor in public-houses in almost all cases—is the drunkenness effected at a public-house? I cannot say that.

2478. Probably the evidence would not tell you so, but as a matter of common knowledge these persons have got drunk at a bar? Very likely; they are the people who would go to a bar.

2479. Do you think that the keepers of public-houses behave themselves as it is supposed they ought to behave in abstaining from supplying people with glass after glass of liquor? I do not think that the bulk of them would serve a man who was becoming rapidly intoxicated; but there are judges and judges, so there are innkeepers and innkeepers, and I have had many cases before me where they positively refused, and a disturbance has arisen from the refusal.

2480. If that be so, and assuming that the drunkenness is effected in public-houses, how is it that so many appear before you drunk—if the publican exercised a little consideration for them he would not serve them? I can only account for it in this way: a man goes into a public-house, he calls for a glass all round, and perhaps the publican does not see these drunken men.

2481. And probably they go to another? When a man is primed in one house he goes to another, and so on.

2482. Is the licensing fee sufficiently restrictive? That is a subject I have thought of lately; I think it should be increased in Sydney, and perhaps that would help to weed out any questionable characters who have licenses.

2483. Would you go so far as to double the fee? Perhaps £50 would be a desirable fee.

2484. Do you think that the English custom of graduating the fee according to the character of the house in cities would be applicable to Sydney? I think that there should be some difference made between a large and respectable hotel like "Petty's" or the "Royal" and a smaller one. There must be smaller hotels for lumpers and seamen, and I think that there might well be a sliding scale in the matter of the fee.

2485.

2485. What has your experience been of the Colonial wine-license? When I was in the country I used to think that it was simply a sham in order to sell all sorts of things, but I do not think it is so in Sydney.

2486. Magisterially nothing has come before you to say that the wine-shop in and about Sydney is a shanty? I have never had any case of that kind here; I have had them in the country.

2487. You do not think that in and about Sydney the Colonial wine licensee sells spirits? I have no grounds for saying so, but I have a strong suspicion that is the case. Human nature is human nature, and if a man were asked to supply spirits I think he would give spirits, except under very exceptional circumstances.

2488. Of course you are aware that there has been great difficulty in obtaining convictions for Sunday selling—you are probably aware that the police consider that to a large extent the Act itself is to be blamed for the difficulty they experience in procuring convictions—what is your opinion on the subject? There is very great difficulty indeed in coming to a righteous conclusion, because three or four policemen give evidence, and double the number of persons—the publican and his friends—give evidence diametrically opposite to them.

2489. The police almost unanimously say that if they bring a case of this nature before any of the Magistrates they fail to procure a conviction. For instance, they see batch after batch of men going into a public-house some Sunday and see them come out wiping their mouths, but although they get either the sub-inspector or some one in plain clothes unknown to the publican to make an entry into this place, they always find that he has been equally as smart as themselves, and has removed all signs of drinking; or the publican swears—and in Court he repeats the statement—that the people are all inmates of the house. Well they consider from their point of view that it is a great hardship that the Magistrates should administer the law *strictissimi juris*, so to speak? They have a remedy for that. Any Magistrate with whose decision they are dissatisfied—I have done it, and others have done it—may be called upon to state a case. That has been repeatedly done.

2490. The point is this: there is not sufficient evidence to convict the publican of illegal selling. In dozens of instances such as I have described, although it amounts to no legal evidence, there is a strong suspicion? In many instances there is not that positive proof that the Magistrates require. The Magistrates have no moral doubt, but there is no legal proof.

2491. The Magistrates then have not thought fit to convict on evidence of this kind in order that the case might go on behalf of the defendant to the Supreme Court; they have not got a case stated, but have waited for someone else to take the initiative, so as to ascertain whether so and so amounted to sufficient evidence to convict or not? I am not sure about that.

2492. I am sure you have felt disappointed that you have not been able from your point of view to do justice in cases of that sort? Yes.

2493. Having the views you hold as to what constitutes legal evidence, you considered that these statements of the police, however strong morally, did not justify you in convicting? No; if there was any doubt it was right to give the defendant the benefit of it.

2494. Would you not like to see some amendment of the law? I think it would be advisable.

2495. In what direction? There is the difficulty. If the police find a number of people in a public-house during prohibited hours the publican says:—"These are my friends" or "my lodgers."

2496. Have many such cases come before you? A great many.

2497. Have you thought there has been perjury? I have had my doubts—very strong doubts.

2498. And I suppose it is not too much to say you really did think that there was perjury going on? In some instances.

2499. There is in the English Licensing Act a provision which casts upon the publican the onus of proving that persons found on his premises during prohibited hours are there for a lawful purpose; if we had such a provision in the law of this Colony do you think it would help you? That, no doubt, would materially help to check abuses.

2500. You think then that if we placed the burden of proof on some of these persons it would be effective? I think it would be nearly effective.

2501. If they are determined to commit perjury I suppose they will commit the same kind of perjury still? Yes; but a man would not lose his license. It is not merely the fine that the publican cares about; if he loses his license he loses his independence.

2502. Do you think that both the publican and the person who is served with liquor during prohibited hours should be punished? I think so, most decidedly. There are many respectable publicans who tell me that they lose trade by not selling on Sundays. The persons who drink, therefore, are the persons who induce them to break the law.

2503. Do you think that the total prohibition of the sale of liquor on Sundays is beneficial, or have you any reservations? Well, I have a reservation. I should be very sorry to see the slightest incentive to drunkenness; but we all know that there is a general craving for that which is prohibited. If the people cannot get drink by fair means they will get it by foul.

2504. Then I presume that you would revert to the old state of things and open the public-houses for two hours? Not for two hours. My mind has undergone a slight change on the subject since I have heard that in England they are trying to do away with Sunday selling. They have done away with it in Scotland and Wales. It is very hard on the working-men. Gentlemen go to their clubs and take their glass at all hours, and the working-men think it very hard that they cannot get their liquor. It causes a great deal of dissatisfaction amongst them. I once thought, therefore, that an hour or two ought to be allowed for the sale of liquor on Sundays, but since then my mind has undergone some little change. They will have liquor, Sunday or not Sunday.

2505. Do you think they take more of it because the sale of liquor is prohibited on Sundays? I think it gives a sort of zest; the idea that they are "doing" the police.

2506. Do people get in a supply of drink for Sundays? Many do that, and they drink it all on Saturday and they require more on Sunday; their appetite is whetted.

2507. I suppose you are in favour of the present hours for closing—11 o'clock? I think that that has been decidedly beneficial.

2508. Would you not propose any alteration? I do not think so.

2509. Not even in the neighbourhood of theatres that may have late entertainments? Well, we saw so much of it about the theatres, I should be sorry if the present law were altered; it was something frightful before the present Act was passed.

J. M. Marsh,  
Esq., S.M.,  
W.P.M., L.M.

10 May, 1886.

J. M. Marsh,  
Esq., S.M.,  
W.P.M., L.M.

10 May, 1886.

2510. Would you suggest that the licensing authority should have larger powers—larger discretion as to the granting, renewal, or transfer of licenses? It may be that some larger powers would be beneficial; we used under certain circumstances to disqualify a house, but that is no longer possible.
2511. Do you think that alteration of the Act was beneficial; do you not think that a house ought under certain circumstances to be disqualified as well as a licensee for continued breaches of the law? That might fall hard upon the landlord, especially upon a widow with a family who derived her income from a licensed house.
2512. No doubt it would if there were many in that position, but most of the houses are owned by wealthy men and brewers. What is your opinion of the operation of the local option clauses? In some instances the people who have a right to vote do not vote. I heard the other day that in one case only six voted, and they voted in favour of the increase of the houses. I do not speak for my colleagues, but if a respectable man asked for a license for a first-rate house I should be inclined to grant it.
2513. A house of large accommodation? Yes; I know it is prescribed by the Act.
2514. You think that is satisfactory then? Yes, I think that the good houses command good men generally.
2515. Then you have noticed some apathy with regard to local option? As I said before, only six persons voted in one case; but although they were in favour of the granting of additional licenses we refused to grant a license, because we thought that the place in which the house was situated unfit for a public-house; it was on the edge of a cliff at Woollahra.
2516. Would you extend the local option vote to a larger range of voters, or in respect of renewals would you extend the principle? I think that an extension would be a good thing.
2517. Would you limit the vote to the ratepayers, or extend it to the Parliamentary electors? Extend it to the Parliamentary electors.
2518. Would you extend the vote to women? That is going into a different question. I would neither recommend nor oppose it.
2519. You are in favour of the principle, I presume, because you think the inhabitants of the district ought to have power to say whether they will have a public-house in their neighbourhood or not? Yes.
2520. Do you not think that a woman may fairly be included under the category of "inhabitants of the district?" Well, she may be; but I should be rather loath to give an opinion.
2521. Suppose she is on the municipal roll now as a *femme seule*, would it be a violent innovation to extend the local option vote to her *sui juris*? That is a matter I have not thought about. I think I would give it to all residents.
2522. Do you think any benefit would be obtained by having something like the English ale and beer houses? I have not thought of that. It strikes me that it would not be an advantage.
2523. There has been a great outcry in some places about the grocers' bottle licenses;—would you extend that system here so as to allow the grocer to sell a quart or a pint of liquor? That would cut the trade from under the feet of the licensed publicans, who pay high license fees. I have not the slightest doubt, however, that it is sold by the bottle.
2524. Surreptitiously? Yes; I am speaking of England too.
2525. With regard to the licensing authority, do you think there would be any advantage in making all offences under the licensing laws punishable by the licensing Bench—drunkenness as well as offences committed by publicans? It is virtually so now.
2526. But the licensing authority now consists of Stipendiary Magistrates, and no other Magistrates can interfere? Yes.
2527. Would it be any gain to have a licensing authority with nothing else to do but administer the licensing laws and deal with offences under them? I am sure I could not answer that question; one could not tell until it has been tried; there might or might not be some gain in it.
2528. Have you heard of any discontent with the present system? I have, on the part of the police, as to the difficulty of getting convictions—not any on the part of the public.
2529. Do you think there would have been any discontent on the part of the police if the law had enabled them to get convictions more readily? No, there would not have been any complaint. When the Act first came into operation a constable saw a publican or his servant turn out his light one morning half an hour before the stipulated time. The constable watched the publican, never said a word to him, and summoned him. The case came before me, and I was so shocked at the whole thing that I would not convict. I retired, but the man was convicted. I mention this to show how strenuously on the first inception of the Act they strove to obtain convictions.
2530. As a Water Police Magistrate you will probably have had some experience of the packet licenses. The license is granted to the captain of the ship, is it not? Yes; but if the steward sells liquor, and you can prove that the captain did not "knowingly and wittingly" allow it to be sold, there is no punishment. I think I should hold the man who sells the liquor responsible.
2531. Then that means that you would put the packet license on the same footing as the publican's license? I think I should. There is a strong feeling on the subject on the part of the public; it is thought very hard that when people are seeing their friends off they cannot get a glass of grog. That seems rather a hard case, but as long as it is the law we must enforce it.
2532. Have you had many cases of that sort before you? I have not had many. I see Mr. Roseby here, and I may inform him that since he ceased to attend to Bench duties we have had the dock at the Water Police Court made three times as large as it was, because we could not accommodate the increased number of drunkards. It will be my turn to sit on the Bench next Monday, and if Mr. Roseby will come to the Court he can see our Monday's work.
2533. *Mr. Colls.*] We have been told that there are not more than ten licensed houses in any division that could accommodate any travellers;—could you suggest anything to alter that state of things? At one time in the country we never granted a license without going over the house and seeing it with our own eyes. I thought that a very good rule.
2534. We have been told that in some houses there is not a table or a chair in some of the rooms up-stairs, and that there is no accommodation for the public at all? The police ought to inspect the furniture. When we are dealing with the licenses I will bring the matter before the police.
2535. We have been told that all the accommodation is taken up by boarders;—could you suggest a remedy for this state of things? We can give instructions to the police to make periodical visits, and to bring the

- the state of the houses before the Bench when the renewal of licenses is asked for. Such objectionable practices would be a ground for refusing a license.
2536. We have been informed that a private house has been rented next door, that a doorway has been broken through the wall, and that as soon as the license was granted it has been closed up? That has not come under my notice. I can mention one objectionable thing that occurred at Balmain. A publican erected a building in his yard some distance away and gave a lease of it for three years to a respectable club, of which Dr. E—— is the President. The matter was brought before me and a charge against the publican of having music on his licensed premises. I had to dismiss the case, but I told the police to bring the matter before us when the renewal of the license was applied for.
2537. Each room in a licensed house should contain a certain number of cubic feet of air, but we are told that in some instances each room is occupied by five or six boarders, and that in others the rooms are empty? Yes; but all these things should be brought under the notice of the Bench by the police. I for one should be very glad to have recourse to the old system which we adopted thirty years ago, of visiting the houses and judging for ourselves.
2538. It has been brought under our notice that many of the hotels have a number of up-stairs bars, which they let to other persons? That I have not heard of.
2539. The matter has never been brought before you? Never.
2540. I am told that the police have brought cases before the Bench? I have never had such a case; my colleagues may.
2541. Would you be surprised to hear that there are as many as four of these bars in some hotels? It has not been brought before me.
2542. Are there not several shilling clubs in existence for getting drink? I have heard that clubs have been formed for the purpose of evading the law.
2543. Do not the grocers sell beer and spirits in Sydney? They are allowed to sell a dozen bottles of spirits, ale, or wine, of the same kind.
2544. The President spoke about wine and beer licenses;—do you not think that licenses to sell wine and beer would be sufficient, without spirit licenses, to grant to those small houses that do not accommodate travellers? I am inclined to think it would be better to keep the wine licenses to themselves, as it might lead to greater evasion of the law.
2545. Do not you think that it would be sufficient if the small houses which exist now and which do not provide any accommodation for the public were licensed to sell ale only? The difficulty is this—would they not evade the Act by selling brandy and other liquors under the colour of ale?
2546. Has it ever come under your notice that spirits of bad quality are sold? I think that that is the secret of the whole of the drunkenness all through the country. Many publicans up country do not know good from bad liquor; they take what is sent to them from Sydney. They take stuff thinking that it is sherry or port, whereas it is nothing but doctored white spirit. The publicans are blamed for it, but it comes from Sydney.
2547. I suppose that you have had several complaints about bad liquor? Never in Sydney—often in the country. The stuff makes men mad. Not only are wines and spirits adulterated, but even ale is; tobacco being steeped in it, as well as other deleterious substances.
2548. *President.*] Suppose that instructions were given to collect fifteen samples of imported ale and Colonial brewed ale; that these samples were taken indiscriminately from as many public-houses and analysed, and that the result of the analysis was conveyed in these terms: "All these samples of fermented liquors have been examined for poisonous organic substances, metals, mineral acids, and various articles mentioned in the Licensing Act of 1881 and nothing of the kind was found"—would you not be surprised. I ask you this because you said that you thought that a large amount of the drunkenness was to be ascribed to deleterious liquors? I say so, particularly in the country.
2549. Well, that is the result of samples taken in the city recently at the request of the Commission? I should like to see a staff of inspectors at work continually, from year's end to year's end. In England inspectors are employed regularly.
2550. An inspector has, in the course of his duty, been taking samples from various public-houses, and apparently with the same results; when submitted to analysis, nothing, or next to nothing, of a deleterious nature being discovered? I will mention a case which occurred some years ago: A gentleman of repute—a squatter and a Magistrate of the territory—came to Sydney, where he met a friend. The latter asked him to try some samples of sherry and port, and he expressed a liking for a particular one, remarking that it was remarkably good. His friend said—"But there is not a drop of wine in it; it is all concocted stuff."
2551. We had a similar examination of sixteen samples of whiskey, brandy, and rum. Here is an item. "Brandy, 43/6 per gallon in bond." Against that we have this remark—"Very good quality; no trace of fusel oil." "Brandy 3/ per gallon in bond." Against that we have the remark "Inferior, contains fusel oil." On the whole it is surprising how free from the statutory adulterations the spirits and liquors have been found to be, not only those in the regular examinations which Inspector Lenthal makes, but in those which we have specially charged him with? Notwithstanding that return, I should like to see inspectors appointed whose duty it would be to go around, and at any moment take liquor for the purpose of analysis.
2552. *Mr. Colls.*] With respect to private bars, do not you think that it would be a good thing if they were approved of by the inspectors and that they were always on the base floor? I think that it would be a good idea—I see no objection to it.
2553. That would do away with up-stair bars? I have never seen an up-stair bar, and I have never had a case connected with one.
2554. Have you not heard that they are not well conducted? No; I think, further, that if a landlord wants to establish a second bar he should apply to the Bench for permission; as far as I know the inspectors have never brought under the notice of the Bench the existence of these private bars.
2555. *Mr. Withers.*] As the result of your observations of the crimes which are brought about by drunkenness, I suppose you consider that it would be desirable for the Legislature to reduce as much as possible the facilities for getting drink? If it could be managed, but my idea is that if a man is fond of drink he will have it no matter how or where he gets it.
2556. Do you think that the drinking habits among young people has increased by a proportion in excess of the proportionate increase of the population;—do you think that there is a disproportionate increase of larrikins?

J. M. Marsh,  
Esq., S.M.,  
W.P.M., L.M.  
10 May, 1886.

- J. M. Marsh, Esq., S.M., W.P.M., L.M.  
10 May, 1886.
- larrikins? It does not appear to me to be so, taking into consideration the increase of the population. I saw more larrikinism in England than I have ever seen in Australia.
2557. Do you observe any improvement in the drinking customs of the people under the new Act as compared with the old one—is there less drunkenness? I do not see the slightest diminution in the amount of drunkenness, judging from the numbers brought before the Court; there is no perceptible diminution. I see a very considerable diminution amongst the educated classes.
2558. What is your opinion respecting Sunday closing? Until very lately I thought that it would be advisable to open the hotels for an hour on Sundays, but my feeling has somewhat undergone a change in consequence of my learning that in England they were trying to do away with the opening of hotels on Sundays. The opinion which I first set forth was somewhat based on the fact that the hotels were opened for a certain time in England on Sundays without any apparent disadvantage that I saw; I certainly saw no drunkenness in the streets there on Sundays. It might be worth while to try the experiment of opening our hotels for an hour on Sundays, the liquor sold not to be drunk on the premises.
2559. I suppose that you are willing to admit that you cannot altogether form an estimate of the amount of drunkenness compared with that which existed when the old Act was in operation, as the cases which come before you do not represent anything like the amount of drunkenness? More than that, we have the same drunkards over and over again, and they swell the total of the drunkards' list.
2560. I suppose that you are not about the streets sufficiently on Sundays to form an opinion as to the beneficial effect or otherwise of the Sunday closing provision? I certainly see the beneficial effect of it at the watering places, particularly Manly Beach. I do not think that the closing of the houses prevents drinking in the city.
2561. Do you think that the hours prescribed by the Act during which public-houses may be kept open are sufficient? I do not think that I would disturb the existing arrangement—decidedly I should not extend the time. I am sure that Mr. Roseby recollects the scenes of riot and debauchery which used to take place when the houses were kept open until midnight.
2562. *Mr. Roseby.*] Have you heard that the police have been discouraged from making charges against publicans because convictions which they have had a great deal of trouble to secure have been quashed by a higher Court, on the ground of the preponderance of evidence which the publicans have been able to produce on the appeals, which practically are re-hearings? In many instances the police lose their cases through that circumstance; but the Bench do not look so much at the quantity or as the quality of the evidence; we weigh very cautiously the different kinds of evidence, but mark you, I do not see why the evidence of a respectable publican should be ignored; if he comes forward and swears conscientiously, you ought to have no reason to doubt him.
2563. The police have no pecuniary interest in securing convictions, and if one, two, or three of them, as the case may be, swear positively that they have seen people drinking at a bar on Sundays and the publican is fined, do you not think that the decision of the Bench ought to be final? I might say so, but then the publican might not agree to that; he might think that the Magistrates were wrong in their law, and might desire to test the question by appealing to a higher Court. Even the decisions of the Supreme Court Judges are reviewed and are sometimes found to be wrong.
2564. We have heard some of the most experienced of our police officers say that they never knew as much perjury in all their experience as has been produced by the Licensing Act; that is to say, that the publicans will move heaven and earth to get convictions quashed, hence they and their minions perjure themselves, so it is said, to an enormous extent;—have you heard that? In some cases—I do not say in all—the publicans have been perfectly right and the police perfectly wrong. I have had very strong doubts in some cases, but legal evidence was wanting.
2565. It has been stated here over and over again that there is a large increase in drinking among young people, that the sons of respectable citizens are giving way sadly to drink; to remedy that, would you increase the age at which a publican is allowed to serve a youth with drink? If it be a fact that drunkenness is on the increase among young people, and the sons of respectable people are giving way to drink, I should say so.
2566. We have uniform testimony that such is the case, but these young people are able to take care of themselves, and do not come under cognizance of the Magistrates? Most decidedly; if I were satisfied that young people were in the habit of indulging in drinking bouts, I should say that the age should be increased.
2567. To what extent? I should make it eighteen.
2568. Do you think that it is a proper thing for young women to be engaged vending drink behind public-house bars? I do not say that it is, but if a young woman of a certain age chose to adopt the life, would it not be interfering with the liberty of the subject to say that she should not do so?
2569. You must know what a bad tendency it must have on a poor unfortunate girl who has to stand behind a bar and listen to the obscene language of a drivelling drunkard? I recognize that it is a dangerous position for a young woman to be in.
2570. You would not allow a daughter or a friend to occupy such a position if you could help it? Certainly not. I suppose the barmaids are a sort of decoy for the young men whom you speak of; many men no doubt simply go to the bars to have a little private chat with the bar girl. I think that perhaps there might be an exception against unmarried females. Of course a married woman can do as she likes; there can be no objection to her serving behind a bar if her husband desires her to do so. At any rate I should say that only matured or married women should serve behind bars.
2571. No unmarried women? Well, not under a certain age.
2572. Did I understand you to say that you were in favour of bar licenses for steamships? I happen to be a temperate man, and I cannot say that I am in favour of the system, but suppose I were going to Queensland to-night and two or three friends went to the steamer to see me off it is only natural to have a parting glass; it would seem very hard if one could not do so.
2573. The complaint is made that people who travel by the coast steamers which leave at night go on board pretty well full, and that what with the parting glasses and the nobblers they take on the voyage they become a nuisance to their fellow-passengers? I have never heard such a complaint; I have frequently heard of people taking parting glasses, but I have never heard of any one bordering on a state of intoxication.
2574. Did I understand you to say that, as far as the principle of local option was concerned, you approved of all the residents of a district having a voice? I do, because that would give a greater number than are now entitled to vote. The other day there were only six voted in favour of it.

2575. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Referring to the proportion of crime passing through your hands in your long experience, what relation does it bear to the drinking customs? I think that nearly half of the crimes if not more are attributable to drunkenness. Men do not know what they do when they are mad drunk.

J. M. Marsh,  
Esq., S.M.,  
W.P.M., L.M.  
10 May, 1886.

2576. You say that in dealing with evidence you have to consider the quality as well as the quantity? No; it is the quality.

2577. You said that certain weight must be attached to the evidence of a respectable publican—I suppose we must presume all publicans are respectable, otherwise they would not get a license? It is taken for granted that they are respectable men, if there are no police objections.

2578. But does it not strike you that having as they have an immediate interest, they are more likely to tell untruths than the police are? Let it be granted that they are immediately interested; then take a young constable—he wishes to appear an active officer in the eyes of his superior; he comes forward because he is unknown to the publican and he wants to get a conviction; he is as much interested in getting a conviction as the publican is in getting out of it.

2579. You have just touched a point which we have been trying to get at in dealing with the inspectors, that is whether such an officer's position in the force would be enhanced by virtue of the convictions which he secured? I only quote an authority which your President knows well: *Taylor on Evidence*—“Every policeman likes to bag his game.”

2580. But the policeman has not the direct interest which the publican has of losing his license if he is convicted? But he must be convicted three times.

2581. I should imagine that he would defend the first charge as eagerly as the third, therefore he is more likely to be tempted to tell an untruth than the policeman would be? You know that there is a certain feeling with all men—they like to succeed. A barrister likes to win his case, and so does a policeman. One circumstance makes me arrive at the conclusion which I have stated—the practice does not exist now, as I set my face against it. In the early stage of the working of the present Licensing Act a policeman dressed himself up as a traveller; he wore a cabbage-tree hat and top-boots, and he would go to a publican and say that he had come such a distance, naming some place. In this way he would induce the publican to break the law and would then proceed against him. Surely that man was interested in getting a conviction. The Act has opened the door to another very serious evil. I do not know whether you have heard it, but I have heard indirectly, that in cases which come before the Supreme Court there may be on the Jury a licensed publican, and the moment the policeman enters the box the publican says “he is the man who gave evidence against me,” and he goes for a verdict for the defendant, or the discharge of the prisoner, as the case may be. I have heard that the Act has had an effect of that kind.

2582. A man who would tell a deliberate lie to induce a publican to break the law deserves to be hounded down; no one with any sense of fair play could defend such conduct; such evidence ought to be of no consequence? The case which I have in my mind's eye is that of a young constable who, at the time, had lately joined the force. Of course such evidence is no good, but that was the commencement of it in getting convictions.

2583. You convict a publican on certain evidence and he appeals against your decision;—is it a fact that he can reopen the whole case and bring forward fresh evidence? Yes; it is so in all appeals against magistrates' decisions. The appeal is practically a rehearing.

2584. In what other cases is it the rule? In all cases.

2585. It really means that the same cases are not being tried? We often think so.

2586. You told us that there were men who appeared before you who could not be affected by any punishment which you might inflict on them;—how long do you think that these confirmed inebriates should be confined in some place other than a gaol, as you suggest? I do not think less than twelve months; it would take that time to break them from their habits and associates.

2587. But if you send a man to gaol for three months he does not get any drink during that time? But he retains all the desire to have it when he comes out.

2588. You rather surprise me in one thing; you seemed to think that there are very few respectable publicans who will supply liquor to men who are under the influence of drink? I do not think any respectable publican would. I know several who, I think, would not do so knowingly. The only way in which I can account for men under the influence of drink being supplied with more is this:—A number of sailors who have been drinking ashore enter a public-house, and one of them who appears to be sober calls for drinks all round. These are served, and it is just possible that the publican does not observe that one or two are under the influence of drink.

2589. Suppose they go to several houses, they will all be drunk at the last? There may be one who is not.

2590. You are in some doubt as to Sunday closing? I was not until a few days ago.

2591. Do not you think that, all things considered, the largest possible good to the largest possible number—provided that our law was assimilated with that of England, so as to enable the police to have a fair chance of convicting, and that the law were strictly enforced—Sunday closing would be an advantage? In England public-houses are kept open for two hours on Sundays.

2592. But there is entire Sunday closing in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and they are going for it in England;—if they cannot have it applied generally, they are going to try to get it in counties. You say that you have observed that the closing of the houses on Sundays has been beneficial at Manly Beach. Do not you think that if the law were so framed that the police would have greater ease in convincing you that breaches of it had been committed it would be a gain to have all the houses closed on Sundays? The objection which I see is that they would be closed against the desire of part of the public; they see men going to their clubs to get liquor, and they think it hard that they should be denied the opportunity to go to a public-house; very likely they determine to have the drink, right or wrong. I should be inclined to give a trial to the system of opening the houses for a certain length of time on Sundays—no drink to be consumed on the premises—and if it did not cure the evil I should repeal it.

2593. Suppose that clubs were brought under the operation of the Licensing Act, would that not partly meet the objection? People drink now on Sunday. What I suggest would simply mean legalizing that which is done now illegally. I should be inclined to try the system for a year. If I may be permitted, I would like to suggest that all lodging-houses for seamen should be licensed. There is a good deal of crimping carried on—men are smuggled into houses and kept there—but if the lodging-houses were licensed we could prevent this to a large extent, as we know all the crimps, and we should refuse to give them licenses.



FRIDAY, 21 MAY, 1886.

Present:—

ALEX. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,	J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,
S. H. HYAM, Esq., J.P., M.P.,	G. WITHERS, Esq. J.P.,
R. FOWLER, Esq., J.P.	

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

James Buchanan, Esq., S.M., called in, sworn and examined:—

J. Buchanan,  
Esq.  
21 May, 1886.

2594. *President.*] Your position is? Stipendiary Magistrate and Chairman of the Licensing Board.
2595. Since when have you been Chairman of the Licensing Board? I succeeded Mr. Dillon.
2596. You are one of the original Stipendiary Magistrates? Yes.
2597. And have held the office ever since the Act was passed? Yes.
2598. With regard to the statistics of apprehensions in the Metropolitan Licensing District, I suppose you have adjudicated in a great many convictions? Yes.
2599. Do you consider that the number of convictions for drunkenness, or where drunkenness is part of the charge, has increased of late? Drunkenness, in my experience, forms part of almost the majority of cases which come before the Bench; I think that the crime with which we have to deal is in a great measure instigated and aided by drunkenness.
2600. I refer to cases in which the charge is drunkenness, habitual drunkenness, drunk and disorderly, or kindred charges;—have these been on the increase lately? I cannot answer that question very satisfactorily, as I have been absent from the Bench on sick leave for over six months.
2601. Do you think that the habit of drunkenness has increased? I do not think so in any marked degree.
2602. The difficulty in coming to any conclusion from the statistics in the Inspector-General's report arises from the fact that there are so many habitual drunkards; we have been told that some of these have been convicted forty or fifty times; there is no distinction of these cases in the statistics; the number of cases in 1885 was 20,000;—do you think that that number might be reduced to a tenth? Yes; in fact the majority of cases are confirmed drunkards—there are some men who come before us regularly. The law provides that after three informations a man is convicted as a vagrant.
2603. Then what sentence do you give as a rule? Three months.
2604. Have you ever known any cases where the man has appeared before you again within forty-eight hours after being discharged from gaol? I have known several instances.
2605. So that the punishment for drunkenness is ineffective? I think so.
2606. Do you not consider that it is in the highest degree expensive, there being a large proportion of the time of the tribunal set apart for it, police for it, and that a large portion of the gaols and lock-ups are taken up by drunkards? Undoubtedly it is expensive.
2607. Has it ever occurred to you that there might be a more efficacious form of punishment for drunkenness? If a more efficacious form of punishment could be devised it would be very desirable.
2608. Do you think that when an habitual drunkard has arrived at such a stage that he is no longer responsible for his actions, that it would be right for the State to step in and permit his friends to place him under restraint for a certain period? If feasible it would be a good thing.
2609. Is the habit not a form of insanity? It is a sort of disease.
2610. Would you have any hope of reformation in such cases? I do not think that there would be much hope.
2611. But apart from the matter of reformation, do not you think that the good to the drunkard himself, by detaining him—because he would be reformed during the period of his detention—the good to society, and probably the good to his family, would justify the establishment of inebriate asylums where men could be compulsorily detained? I am of opinion that such institutions would be a great blessing.
2612. There might also be voluntary asylums where men would go of their own accord? I think that there is such an institution in Victoria.
2613. Do you think that such an institution would be unduly expensive? I think not.
2614. I dare say that you have often sat on the Bench and been compelled, perhaps reluctantly, to dismiss cases which had been brought forward by the police for Sunday selling? I am sorry to say frequently.
2615. You have done it reluctantly—you have been of opinion that the man had probably been an offender, but the character of the evidence has not been sufficient for you to convict? I have felt morally certain in some cases of the guilt of the accused.
2616. Will you give us an epitome of your experience of that particular part of the Act which provides a penalty for Sunday selling. The Commission are very anxious to see their way to recommending the remodelling or amendment of the sixty-third section, so that persons who are really offenders may be punished. You know that there are provisions in the English Act which are not contained in ours—one provides, and it is much relied upon, for the throwing of the burden of proof on any person found in a public-house during prohibited hours; but we are told that there is such an enormous amount of perjury with respect to the matter that probably that of itself would be of very little value—that the man who perjures himself now would perjure himself then, and that he would, in order to rebut the *prima facie* law that he was an offender, swear anything as he does now. Has any kind of amendment of the law occurred to you? I cannot say that it has. I have felt the great difficulty of the matter. I have been compelled to dismiss cases because the evidence was diametrically opposite; there was, in point of fact, gross perjury on one side or the other, and, legally speaking, it was impossible for any Magistrate to convict, as, if his decision were appealed against, for a moral certainty the appeal would be sustained.
2617. This is the kind of case which we have in view:—A constable sees people coming in and out of a public-house in numbers with all the appearance about them of having had drink; the evidence is not more than that sometimes the constable enters the house and every one there says that he is a lodger or a traveller. That is a type of a case which used frequently to come to grief. I think that the police do not prosecute in these cases now because they cannot get convictions. How would you meet a case like that? There must be pretty conclusive evidence to warrant a conviction. The penalty is pretty severe; it is not only the fine which is inflicted, but it is a case against the publican, which is more dreaded than the fine itself. The Magistrates have therefore to exercise great prudence and discretion about the matter.

matter. Many cases have been brought before me where the evidence has been such as you have mentioned, but it has not been sufficient in my opinion to warrant a conviction. I must inform you that if an appeal is made to the Supreme Court in such a case it is entered into afresh, and evidence is put before the superior Court which was not given before the Magistrate; it is evidence which is exactly suited to get the appellant out of the case, and the consequence is that the appeal is sustained.

J. Buchanan,  
Esq.  
21 May, 1886.

2619. There is a new hearing in fact? Yes.
2620. And the appellant has power to bring forward any evidence he likes? Yes.
2621. The operative words of the Act are—"Any person, not being a *bonâ fide* lodger or traveller, drinking liquor in any licensed premises or found in the act of leaving with liquor in his possession"—then follows the penalty; so that the proof must be of the absolute drinking of the liquor? Yes.
2622. Or that the person is a *bonâ fide* lodger? Yes.
2623. On very rare occasions will the constable be able to see the act of drinking, and if he does see a man drinking that individual swears that he is a lodger? That is frequently the case—it is a very favourite defence.
2624. That being so, can you suggest any means of facilitating the securing of convictions in cases in which they are really earned? It might be simplified I think. The penalty on the man drinking is not sufficient under the Act; it ought to approach more the penalty inflicted on the publican.
2625. Suppose that the law provided that a man coming out of a public-house on Sundays during prohibited hours should be liable to a penalty, unless he proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he was a lodger or a traveller, that of itself will do no good if the man is going to perjure himself? You cannot guard against perjury if a man is determined to commit it.
2626. If we make no special proviso in favor of the *bonâ fide* lodger, inmate or traveller, which means that they would be prohibited from obtaining liquor on Sunday, we should be creating a hardship in another direction? Clearly so.
2627. Do you think that it is necessary to give this privilege to lodgers or travellers? I disapprove of that part of the Act relating to Sunday closing—I think that public-houses ought to be open for an hour or two on Sundays.
2628. Has it occurred to you that a publican should be required to keep each day a list of the persons who slept in his hotel the previous night, and that no person whose name was not on that list should be considered a lodger? There is no reason why he should not; the list would be excellent proof in a case where a man was drinking during prohibited hours.
2629. If in thinking this matter over anything should occur to you which it would be of interest to us to know, we shall be glad if you will communicate with us? I will; and to be frank with you, I must say that I have not given the subject much consideration. I have been unwell since I got your summons; but I will give the subject consideration, and communicate with you before you conclude your inquiry.
2630. You are aware that under the old Licensing Act, after a certain number of convictions, not only did the licensee lose his license but the house was disqualified for three years. The latter was considered too harsh a provision, because it might be equivalent in many cases to keeping the house unlet, and therefore it was repealed. Do you think that the repeal was a step in the right direction? I think so; I think that the consequences of the wrong done by a publican who has leased his house should not follow his landlord.
2631. You have often sat in cases of application for the renewal of licenses? Yes.
2632. And the police have often objected to renewals on grounds which you and your brother Magistrates refused to entertain? Yes.
2633. One of those grounds has been the habitual breaking of the law by publicans on Sunday, although it could not be proved? Yes.
2634. Am I right in supposing that the Bench in those cases refused to act on what they called the "surmises of the police," and that they required proof of convictions for breaches of the law? That we could not take action on suspicion of facts.
2635. Although you may have thought that the facts, as stated, amounted to considerably more than suspicion, though not to actual legal proof? Yes, I should have the greatest suspicion.
2636. In fact it would amount to moral certainty but legal uncertainty? Yes.
2637. Do you not think that the discretion of the Magistrates might be enlarged in such cases? I think that is desirable; but in the case of a renewal a man has a vested interest, so to speak, in his license. It is not like an application for a new license; and by refusing the renewal you might deprive him of his livelihood. Before that is done there ought to be legal proof, and not merely moral certainty.
2638. That is to say, that in such a case you object to exercise your discretion? I do not think that I should be warranted in doing so.
2639. But I suppose you will admit that if a publican knew that the Bench would exercise their discretion and refuse to renew his license if they felt morally certain that he had been habitually violating the law, it would cause him to think twice before he violated the law? Yes, I think so.
2640. Do you think that the local option provisions in the Licensing Act have had a beneficial effect? I think they have.
2641. Do you agree with the principle of local option? I do.
2642. But you think, I suppose, that the principle is only half embodied in the existing law? It is not as full as it might be.
2643. Would you extend it to renewals? I am not exactly prepared to say.
2644. With or without compensation? That is the awkward part of it. If a man is deprived of his license simply because it is politic to do so and through no offence on his part I think he is entitled to compensation. I think there are too many public-houses—particularly those of a low class character.
2645. Do you think that the license fee is high enough? If a higher fee would reduce the number of applications I think it would be advisable.
2646. You know that in England the license fee is graded according to the character of the house, as shown by the house tax? I was not aware of that.
2647. It is the case in London, at any rate. Do you think that in this Colony also the license fee, in cities at all events, might be made to bear some proportion to the character of the house? Yes; the only doubt in my mind is whether by so doing we should not tax the superior class of houses and let the inferior ones go scot free as it were.

- J. Buchanan,  
Esq.  
21 May, 1886.
2648. That objection might be met by giving the holders of the higher licenses certain immunities and privileges? If it could be done in that way it would be desirable.
2649. For example, the holder of a license in class A might be allowed to have two or three bars? I was desirous of speaking on that point, but I did not know whether you intended to open the question.
2650. You are aware that in this city there are many up-stair bars conducted by persons alleged to be of doubtful character, and who are supposed to be the servants or agents of the person who holds the license? I have been told that such is the case.
2651. This is said by the police to be a very undesirable state of things? I think it is very undesirable.
2652. And what would you propose as a remedy? I do not think there should be any subletting whatever—I am entirely opposed to it—I think it strikes at the root of the licensing system altogether. If a person sublets his right as licensee you have no hold upon him. I may say also that I do not think up-stair bars should be allowed at all.
2653. Not under any circumstances? I think not. While illicit drinking is carried on I think the police ought to have every facility for its detection.
2654. You stated a little while ago that you were in favour of some modification of the present Sunday prohibition? Yes; I think that a licensed house might be allowed to open for an hour at least at mid-day on Sunday. Though it may seem paradoxical, I think it would do away with a great deal of drunkenness. I would not allow liquor to be consumed on the premises, but only to be taken away.
2655. But that condition might be evaded by persons going into the street to drink the liquor? Cases in which that has been done have come before me, and I scarcely know how it could be prevented.
2656. In England the law provides that people shall not drink on a public highway—I do not know whether that meets the case; I have never seen men drinking in the streets or highways? I have never seen it, but it has been stated in evidence before me.
2657. With regard to the shorter hours during the week day, would you retain them? Yes, I would.
2658. You would not shorten or lengthen the present hours? I think the time allowed is long enough.
2659. Even in the case of houses near theatres, you would not give an extension? No, I would not alter the hours.
2660. Have you had much experience of the old law in the country? I have.
2661. In what part of the country? On all the gold-fields, west and north.
2662. You have been a Magistrate for a considerable period? Since 1853—thirty-three years.
2663. Cases must have come to your knowledge as a Magistrate showing that the publicans near the stations in the interior must have dispensed fearful poison to some of their customers? No doubt.
2664. Do you think the system still exists? I think the liquor sold in the bush is in most instances atrocious.
2665. That is still so? Yes.
2666. Could evidence be easily obtained as to the quality of the liquor sold in the bush? I think that if it were sought by clever men it could be.
2667. You have heard that in country districts some of the keepers of low-class houses make all kinds of abominations for the express purpose of stupefying their victims? I have heard so, but no cases have come under my observation.
2668. You have heard of cases in which men have given publicans heavy cheques, and have been hounded;—have no such cases come before you? I could not say positively; my experience extends over such a large number of years.
2669. Do you think the administration of the Licensing Court satisfactory for the administration of business? I think so.
2670. There is no delay in dealing with matters? No.
2671. Do you think the Courts are sufficiently strong and meet sufficiently often to transact their business regularly, and to get rid of it? Yes.
2672. Do you think the constitution of the Courts gives satisfaction? I believe so.
2673. The alteration in the new law, giving power to Licensing Magistrates and releasing the Licensing Bench itself from a number of duties, which it alone could perform—was that beneficial? Yes, that is proved by the results, I think.
2674. Some of the police have thought differently, and have said that they preferred the Court constituted as it was in Mr. Dillon's time, when all offences went to the Licensing Court, of which he was the Chairman, instead of being distributed. Do you think there are any reasonable grounds for preferring the old Act to the present? No.
2675. The old tribunal could only proceed according to law? That is all.
2676. And that is what the Stipendiary Magistrates do? Precisely.
2677. It is after all a question of what ought to be considered evidence? Yes.
2678. And whether you, as a Court, have a right to accept any but the best evidence? Precisely.
2679. Of course you are aware that a large number of prosecutions initiated by the police have failed? Yes.
2680. And that has disappointed the police? Just so.
2681. So much so that they say that they have no encouragement to lay prosecutions? Yes. I need hardly tell you that when a constable has a case he likes to succeed. He, so to speak, identifies himself with it. A Magistrate who has had any experience will guard himself against any feeling of that kind—he must be ruled by the evidence; but the constable takes an entirely different view; so much so that I have adopted a phrase of my own—"the police mind,"—as being brought to bear upon a certain thing. "The police mind" is not a Magistrate's mind.
2682. Do you think the constable, as such, has any incentive to institute prosecutions—that is, any professional motive as a policeman? I could not say that. I think he is desirous of succeeding in his case. I have heard it said that constables will receive promotion according to the number of cases or something to that effect, but I know nothing about it.
2683. Most prosecutions brought before you are by persons of higher rank in the force? The assistant inspector generally lays the information, and it is proved by a constable.
2684. The constable's mind, so to speak, has gone through that of the assistant inspector—the evidence he has would have gone through the alembic of the other mind? Clearly.
2685. It is assumed that the superior officer is satisfied of the violation of the law and of the sufficiency of the evidence to sustain the charge? Yes; the case to his mind is as clear as day. The Magistrate may

may be morally certain that a man is guilty, but he knows that the constable has failed to prove the case, and there is no conviction; then the constable is nettled.

2686. *Mr. Hyam.*] When a number of persons are found in a public-house on Sunday, ought the onus of proof to rest with the publican as to whether they are lodgers or not;—do you think that such a law would have the effect of repressing Sunday selling? I do not know whether it would have the effect. It would be desirable to pass such a law. I think that the onus of proof ought to be with the publican.

2687. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Suppose you take evidence on both sides which satisfies your magisterial mind that perjury has been committed, and the legal proof is wanting, how can you decide in such a case, except by your feeling of moral certainty that the publican is guilty—the evidence is of such a nature that you feel morally certain that the police are right? You are mistaken. The evidence is not of the nature you state. The evidence may produce a moral certainty in my mind, but that is not legal proof; it is only a suspicion, and the things leading up to it produce a moral certainty.

2688. You think that the police should be helped? It is a Magistrate's duty to help them as much as possible.

2689. The police should be helped in some way by law to make out a case, without bringing forward evidence as to seeing the people drinking? It is a pity that a case cannot be proved legally without the necessity of seeing them absolutely drinking.

2690. *Mr. Hyam.*] The persons who are found by the police drinking in a public-house are fined as well as the person who served the drink? Yes.

2691. Is it right that these persons should be fined—would it not be better to produce them to witness against the publican? It is frequently the case that they are fined and then made witnesses.

2692. But they are unwilling witnesses? They are on their oath though.

2693. But if they were not punishable for drinking during prohibited hours they would be more ready to give evidence against the publican? I would place no more reliance on what they said. The usual practice in the Courts is to charge first the customers with drinking and afterwards the publican.

2694. Would it not be better to do away with that provision? No; they should be punished pretty well as much as the publican.

2695. If there were no publican to serve there would be no customer to drink? No.

2696. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Can you conceive of a case where the person who drank was fined and the publican got off? That seems paradoxical.

2697. Though a Superintendent of Police detected drink on a counter and saw a man drink it, and subsequently tasted some himself out of the same dish, yet he could not get a conviction? I cannot give you any reason for such an extraordinary case.

2698. A host of evidence was brought forward by the publican, and a declaration was made by the man who drank the stuff that it was not beer? Suppose a clever lawyer like Mr. Roberts produces three or four witnesses, whose evidence is of a diametrically opposite character to that of the Inspector of Police, a Magistrate can do nothing.

2699. You say that after three convictions a confirmed drunkard is called a vagrant, and may get three months? He is a vagrant by law when he is convicted.

2700. The extending of the imprisonment to three months has a deterrent effect? It is a very serious thing to take away a man's liberty for three months.

2701. Men do not come before you so often after they have undergone a three months' imprisonment? In all probability they would be like the giant refreshed.

2702. Ready to go in again? Yes.

2703. *Mr. Hyam.*] In cases where a man has been convicted three times of drunkenness he must be convicted of having been disorderly as well as drunk before he can be sentenced to imprisonment,—is that the law? He must be charged with three convictions as well as drunkenness—he is not charged with drunkenness alone—and if that charge be proved he is liable to an imprisonment of three or six months.

2704. Without having been disorderly? I think so.

2705. We have had evidence of a large number of hotels having bars up-stairs? I have known such cases.

2706. If that were reported to you would that affect the renewal of the license? I could not say that—I do not say that—I do not know why it should. I think that the Crown is losing a certain amount of money by those bars; in my opinion they ought to pay a license for each bar.

2707. Would you compel them to pay for a separate license for each of those bars? I should make them pay considerably more than for one bar. It seems to me that a house with a bar opening into one street and another opening into another street has a wonderful advantage over a house with only one bar.

2708. Would you prohibit upstairs bars? I do not like them. Every facility ought to be afforded for the police to visit them.

2709. In ordinary cases you do not care to give a decision on any but clear legal testimony, as there is a danger of it being upset, but that does not apply to the renewal of licenses, does it—I mean in a case where you have overwhelming testimony given against a house by the police? In such a case I should want to know a little about the policeman's conduct. If he gave evidence to that effect, I should want to know why he had not brought a case before the Court.

2710. In many cases this has been done, but it has been impossible to get a conviction, although it was morally certain that the law had been broken. If you refuse to renew a license where it is morally certain that the law has been broken, you will not be liable to have your decision upset; would it not be just to refuse the license? No, I would not take it away unless three convictions were recorded against the house.

2711. Then you cannot take away a license unless there are three convictions recorded? Every Magistrate keeps to the Act.

2712. I had an impression that the Magistrates had power to refuse the renewal of a license where there had obviously been glaring breaches of the law? There must be proof of those glaring breaches of the law.

2713. And if there were? If there were I would not grant the license.

2714. Although there were no three previous convictions? I did not say that.

2715. *President.*] If you had evidence that a number of people were seen going in and out of a licensed house during prohibited hours, would that justify you in refusing the license? I do not think it would.

J. Buchanan,  
Esq.  
21 May, 1886.

- J. Buchanan, Esq., 21 May, 1886. 2716. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Are there any grounds on which you can refuse to renew a license except after three convictions? Yes; if the rooms are not up to the required standard, if the premises are in the immediate neighbourhood of a Public School, and so forth.
2717. I have an impression that there are no refusals of licenses unless there have been three convictions? I think you had better get rid of that impression as soon as you can.
2718. Do you know anything about private clubs springing up? I have heard of them.
2719. Could you suggest any remedy with regard to them? No, I think they should be treated like ordinary sly grog selling places.
2720. Do you think they should be licensed? If a private club is to be licensed it would have to go through the ordinary course.
2721. If they got liquor in, and supplied themselves during prohibited hours, would you have them licensed? I cannot give a general opinion—each case would have to be dealt with on its merits.
2722. *Mr. Roseby.*] We have had considerable evidence that drunkenness is increasing among young people;—would you increase the age under which the publican is prohibited from supplying liquor, from sixteen years to (say) eighteen years? I am not aware that there has been any great increase of intemperance among young people,—it has not come before me.
2723. It has been stated that young people got drunk at these up-stairs bars, but were not so bad as to be arrested? I have had no experience of that.
2724. If that is a fact, do you think that what I have suggested is the proper remedy? You might increase the age to eighteen years.
2725. Do you think it is desirable that respectable young women should be employed to sell liquors behind bars? I do not think it is desirable that young girls should act as barmaids; but I have never in all my experience had a young woman summoned before me for any offence under the Licensing law.
2726. In any new law then you would prohibit their employment in that capacity? I do not like to touch the liberty of the subject in any way if I can help it. I do not approve of barmaids, but I do not think it would be prudent to prohibit their employment.
2727. I understood you to say that you believe in the principle of local option? Yes.
2728. You also stated that in your opinion there are too many public-houses? I think so.
2729. Do you know that as a fact scarcely any of these houses have accommodation for occasional travellers? No; but it may be difficult sometimes to get lodgings. It is in evidence that the houses have the accommodation that is required by law—it may not be sufficient for the requirements of the town.
2730. What would you think of an inspector saying that out of 180 licensed houses in his district there are not half a dozen that have accommodation for travellers? I cannot understand it.
2731. In point of fact they are mere drinking shops? I can only say, as Chairman of the Licensing Bench, that it is in evidence that they have the required accommodation.
2732. The number of rooms? Yes.
2733. They cannot provide comfortable accommodation? It may depend on the word “comfortable.”
2734. Do you not think that it is a thing which ought to be remedied? Yes, but I dispute the fact.

FRIDAY, 28 MAY, 1886.

Present:—

ALEX. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,		G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,		J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,		R. FOWLER, Esq., J.P.,
J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.		

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Whittingdale Johnson called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. W. Johnson. 2735. *President.*] You are one of the Stipendiary Magistrates of the city? Yes.
2736. How long have you held that position? Two years.
2737. Prior to that date you were, I believe, a Magistrate in Bathurst? I was Commissioner in charge of the Western Gold-fields for ten years; I was a Commissioner of Lands for about eight years; I was an officer of the old Gold-fields staff from 1852, and I have been acting as an official Magistrate from the year 1856.
2738. Acting as Stipendiary Magistrate you have adjudicated upon a great many cases for breaches of the Licensing Act? I have.
2739. You are aware that the police, who I think nearly always prosecute, complain of the difficulties they experience in obtaining convictions? Yes, I am aware that they do.
2740. You have probably sat yourself on cases where the proceedings were foiled by the want of evidence of a sufficiently good stamp to justify a conviction? Yes.
2741. Speaking generally, what is the deficiency in the evidence in these cases—I am now speaking of convictions for Sunday selling—what is the nature of the deficiency or the legal blemish in the evidence? It is sometimes the absence of direct evidence of the commission of the offence—that is of delivery; at other times it is the multitude of witnesses for the defence who deny the facts stated by the police. My own practice is this:—If I have the evidence of two police officers of a high class, or of two men of long standing in the force upon whom I can rely, I take their evidence against any amount of evidence brought forward on the other side. I do not care how many witnesses may deny the facts which they have distinctly sworn to; I feel satisfied that their evidence is correct, and that the evidence for the defence is not. I may mention that in many instances convictions are quashed by the Court of Quarter Sessions because they believe evidence which we do not believe; that is to say, they take the evidence for the defence, while we ignore it if we are satisfied of the integrity of the witnesses for the prosecution. The only instance in which I have dismissed a case upon the evidence for the defence was perhaps one in which a constable who had been recently appointed to the force was the principal witness. I did not feel inclined to take his unsupported evidence against that of half a dozen apparently respectable witnesses.
2742. Can you tell us whether that criterion is used by other Stipendiary Magistrates? I think by the whole of the permanent officers,

2743.

2743. Have there been cases in which convictions founded upon such evidence as you have referred to have been quashed? Yes, frequently, but not so much latterly. Latterly I have been surprised to find our convictions more generally upheld at Quarter Sessions; but some time ago it was almost a certainty that if an appeal were made the conviction would be quashed. The Judges believed in evidence in which we would place no credence.

Mr.  
W. Johnson.  
28 May, 1886.

2744. The appeal being in the nature of an absolute rehearing lets in any quantity of other evidence, of which advantage is taken by the appellants? Yes, I suppose so; of course I cannot say what actually occurs.

2745. You cannot tell whether the evidence is better, or whether there are a greater number of witnesses? I think the Judges go by the rebutting evidence, which we do not believe; that is the only way in which I can account for it.

2746. That is rather surprising. We have two tribunals—one a tribunal of the first instance, the second an appellant tribunal; the appellant tribunal weighs evidence because of its numerical strength, while the lower tribunal ignores that circumstance; am I stating the case too strongly? Not at all; I can only account for the quashing of the convictions in that way.

2747. Have there been cases in which more than two members of the police force have given testimony of this kind, and in which the convictions based upon it have been quashed? It may have been so. I could not speak from recollection. There are seldom more than two police witnesses; one goes into the house, the officer outside at a signal follows. That is the way in which the information is obtained.

2748. Do you think that in any amendment of the law it would be well to provide for the hearing of cases of appeal in the same way in which they are heard in the Supreme Court—that is to say, would you tie the appellant down to his grounds, so that no new evidence might be sprung upon the respondent? I think there ought to be no appeal against matters of fact, because it is impossible for a Court of Appeal to judge of these cases as we can do—we have a much better opportunity of judging of the credibility of the witnesses than they can possibly have. Very often the Judge only reads the depositions. I ought to state perhaps that I have never been present at an appeal.

2749. We are justified in inferring that you disapprove of this Court of Appeal? I do. I have not known of an instance of a conviction being quashed except upon a point of law—to which I do not object—in which I did not think the Magistrate was right and the higher Court wrong.

2750. Is that opinion shared by all the Stipendiary Magistrates? By every one of us. We have been greatly hampered and discouraged by the action of the Appeal Court at Quarter Sessions.

2751. Do you think much perjury is committed in the hearing of these informations under the Licensing Act? I do—in every case where there is a defence and a conviction.

2752. Are we to gather from that answer that the police evidence is always based upon fact and the other evidence upon fiction? I have stated that when officers of responsibility in whose statements we have absolute credence swear to a fact and that fact is denied, we convict upon their statements, as against the denial of facts by the defendant.

2753. Have you ever known a case in which you thought the evidence of the police was weak? A few. There have been one or two cases in which officers of high standing were not engaged, and in which I gave the benefit of doubt to the defendants. In such cases I do not say there was perjury—at least there may not have been.

2754. Have no cases come before you in which you have had a suspicion that the police evidence might have been a little bit too professional—I mean by that, that there has been too much police evidence—evidence too much coloured by an ambition on the part of an officer to distinguish himself? I think that in one or two cases they have assumed facts which have not been clearly shown to exist—they have proceeded upon inference.

2755. As a matter of common sense do you think the police have any motives in laying informations except upon good grounds? None whatever.

2756. Not even that of promotion? No.

2757. You do not think a constable gets promotion because he succeeds in your Courts? No. The only doubtful cases as regards the prosecution have been where informers have been employed—then the evidence is always very doubtful.

2758. By informers you do not mean policemen in disguise? No.

2759. Are you of opinion that the Act could be improved as regards the kind of evidence sufficient for a conviction—at present you must prove sale or delivery—do you think that ought to be necessary? Delivery is proof of sale.

2760. But there are two kinds of offences—the offence of the man who supplies and that of the man who is supplied—; do you not think the Act is capable of amendment as regards the evidence of these offences? We take a man leaving with liquor to be sufficient evidence of sale.

2761. But suppose a man is merely found upon the premises, do you not think the burden of proof ought to be put upon him? I think that any person found upon the premises during prohibited hours, who is not a *bona fide* lodger, or a traveller, or servant, or inmate of the house, and who cannot satisfactorily explain his position to the Court, should be held *prima facie* to be drinking in the house. I think the publican should be liable for selling, upon the same evidence.

2762. We are told that the adoption of that practice would probably introduce a large amount of perjury? Perjury is inseparable from these cases.

2763. Do you not think you could devise some procedure which would not open the door to perjury, and which would yet be efficacious in gaining convictions for undoubted violations of the law? Under the plan which I have suggested the police would have no difficulty in finding out the circumstances under which a certain man came to be in a certain house during prohibited hours. In nine cases out of ten they would be able to prove that he was not a lodger or a traveller—they would probably discover that he was a labourer living in the vicinity. In the first place the man would be asked to give his name and address.

2764. The policeman's knowledge would only meet the case of some *habitué* of the neighbourhood. A number of people who drink in public-houses on Sunday would not be known to the police? Of course a number would not. The Bench would have to use their discretion.

2765. The police complain that they cannot get convictions? They get about 200 convictions every year; I think that in two-thirds of their cases they obtain convictions; I am certain that not one-half of the cases are dismissed.

2766. They say they do not take up many cases because they do not obtain convictions? Of course there is difficulty in getting information.

2767.

- Mr. W. Johnson.  
28 May, 1886.
2767. Applications for renewals of licenses are frequently opposed by the police upon the ground that the applicant is an habitual violator of the law, or that they suspect him of being such : in cases like that do you ask for a record of the convictions? Yes.
2768. Then you accept none but the best evidence as to convictions? No.
2769. You do not believe that a man is a violator of the law until he is proved to have been convicted? No ; of course if there is a conviction it is available at once.
2770. Do you stop the police from making any statement by asking if they have convictions? We do not wish to take evidence upon which we cannot act ; we hear what they have to say, although we may not entertain their statements as valid objections.
2771. There is a provision in the section relating to objections which permits you to entertain any objection which is not frivolous or vexatious? We thought it dangerous to entertain the principle of cancelling a license already in existence upon a suspicion, there being no actual conviction for an offence.
2772. But suppose the law were amended giving you discretion in the matter expressly in words? Then we would use it.
2773. But as it stands you do not feel disposed to assume a discretion, notwithstanding the words "frivolous or vexatious"? No ; but I may mention that in cases of transfer from one man to another, where the man is not holding the license, we entertain objections of the character which have been indicated, and sometimes refuse the transfer on that ground. If a man to whom it is proposed to transfer a house has a bad reputation we do not hesitate to use our discretion. In such cases we take suspicious circumstances into consideration. The police may say that from the way in which a man has previously conducted a house he is an improper person to hold a license ; in such a case we should very likely refuse the transfer to him.
2774. Do you think the punishments for drunkenness are of any avail? Not for habitual drunkards—none whatever ; and I think they are very hard upon casual offenders. I jotted down this morning several suggestions in reference to these matters, and I will now hand them in for the information of the Commission. (*Papers handed in.*) I think that habitual offenders, after (say) six convictions in three months, or some such term, should be treated as rogues and vagabonds, and should be sent to gaol for a lengthened period, or, better still, to a reformatory for not less than twelve months. I fancy, speaking from memory, that nearly one-half of the cases for drunkenness in the Police Courts are those of habitual offenders.
2775. You remember old faces coming up again and again? Yes ; they go to gaol for seven days and then they come back again.
2776. Do you think it would be of any use to attach any stigma to the punishment of habitual drunkards—in France, for instance, they are taken off the list of voters? I do not think they would care very much about that. They are so degraded that the loss of civil position or status would be of no consequence to them—they are past all that ; and, moreover, a great many of the habitual offenders are women. The course you suggest might be a deterrent, perhaps, in the case of mechanics or artisans who are brought up (say) five or six times in the course of the year.
2777. Then in the statistics of drunkenness you think that one-half will be found to be habitual drunkards? Yes.
2778. Do you not think that the present system of employing the police, and having accommodation in the gaols, and so forth, is a very expensive way of treating them? Very.
2779. And you think that the other mode which you suggest would be cheaper, even though they were not reformed? I would have them work in the reformatories ; I would not send them to comfortable asylums. I would send them to institutions where they would be kept sober, and where they would work.
2780. Then habitual drunkenness would be treated by you as a crime? Yes, partly as a crime.
2781. Some people look upon habitual drunkenness as a form of lunacy, and regard it as the duty of the State to look after its lunatics without enforcing compulsory labour ; you think that at a certain stage drunkenness becomes a crime, and ought to be treated as such? Yes ; if it were arrested in the way I have suggested it would be prevented from degenerating into lunacy.
2782. Have you anything to suggest as to the forms of licenses, and as to the cost of them? I think there should be two classes of licenses. The large hotels should pay an increased fee, say £100, and for that they should have special privileges. Bars might be allowed in any portion of the building which would be convenient. The accommodation would require to be very large, and they might be allowed to remain open for a longer period.
2783. Longer than at present? Yes. I believe at home the large hotels are open at all hours of the day or night, for the convenience of persons arriving by railway or steamboat. Persons arriving here at an early hour of the morning find every place shut up.
2784. You suggest a higher class of houses, with a higher class of licenses? Yes ; I would have the ordinary houses with the present fee, and restrictions as to hours, with only one bar on the ground-floor.
2785. Are you in favour of such licenses as the English beer licenses? I do not think beer is so much consumed in this country by the lower classes as it is at Home ; I am not in favour of Colonial wine licenses—I think they are a great curse. The wine-shops degenerate into places where spirits are sold, and the stuff sold as Colonial wine is often more injurious than spirits.
2786. Is that your experience in the country? Yes ; I refuse every wine license in the city unless in connection with an eating-house ; I have set my face against granting them *per se*.
2787. Do not you think that opinion is based upon the inferior character of the wine sold? Yes ; I consider the places a cloak for sly grog selling.
2788. But suppose a respectable man is willing to retail the best Colonial wine he can get, do you not think it desirable that he should have a license? On a large scale ; the sale of wine by a well-known respectable man connected with a vineyard might be desirable ; but the licenses are generally applied for by small shopkeepers and greengrocers, and I do not think it is desirable to make those places drinking-shops.
2789. The Sunday closing system meets with your approbation? Upon mature consideration of the point, I think it would be better to have the houses opened for an hour on Sunday afternoon. It is impossible to prevent Sunday drinking, and I think it would be better to have a small amount legalized than that the infraction of the law should continue in the wholesale way in which it does. It is impossible to put down this drinking, without making the law much more stringent in the way I have indicated.

That,

That, perhaps, would only lead to more perjury; I think it would be better to allow the houses to remain open (say) from 1 to 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

2790. As to the hours on the other days of the week? I do not think they should be altered—I would not extend them.

2791. Do you not think the closing hours both on Sundays and on week-days have been beneficial? Yes, especially the earlier closing upon week-nights. Men find the houses closed at 11 and they go home.

2792. When you suggest that the houses should be opened for one hour on Sunday you presume that the penalty for supplying drink or drinking at any other hour will be made sufficient to act as a deterrent both to the publican and to the public? Yes; and, as I have said, I think that any person found upon the premises should be held to have committed an offence unless he can satisfactorily account for himself.

2793. And as a kind of compensation for that you would give this one hour's relaxation? Yes; I would make the law more stringent during the remainder of the day. Of course Sunday is the holiday of a large class of the population—that must not be forgotten.

2794. Would you have the Sunday selling further safe-guarded by providing that the drinking should be off the premises? No; because that would lead to what takes place upon Good Friday—people would go out on to the pavement and drink there; that of course creates more disorder than the drinking inside.

2795. What is your opinion of the local option system now embodied in the law,—is it at all effective—that is to say, does it elicit the opinion of the people, or are they apathetic? I think in many cases the vote is given to increase the value of the existing public-houses by restricting the number. I think that is quite as often the case as any *bona fide* intention of reducing the liquor traffic.

2796. Would you apply the system to renewals? Not unless the owners were compensated.

2797. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Have you any scheme of compensation to suggest? It would be monetary compensation of course.

2798. Supposing a suspensory Act were passed such as was passed in England in 1874, giving the present holders of licenses a monopoly for three years, and then submitting their licenses to a popular vote, would not that be sufficient compensation? It is a matter I have not attempted to work out—I have not thought about it at all. I do not think my opinion upon the point would be of much value. I lay down the general principle, that it would be wrong to crush out the houses without compensation.

2799. Seeing that the law is defied upon Sunday, you would meet that defiance by allowing the houses to open for one hour on that day: do not you think you would have as much difficulty as you have at the present time in enforcing the law during the remainder of the day? I would make the law more stringent.

2800. Providing the law were made sufficiently stringent, and could be enforced, would it not be well to continue the entire Sunday closing? I think that if the public-houses were opened for one hour there would not be such a persistent attempt to break the law during the prohibited hours.

2801. You are familiar with the operation of the old law? Yes.

2802. Was it not openly violated on Sunday? Yes; there was no machinery to detect violations—no trouble was taken in the matter.

2803. I think the police have an idea that if the houses were allowed to open for a short time it would be more difficult to enforce the law than with entire Sunday closing? Inspector Lenthall, who is principally in charge of public-houses, agrees with me, I believe, upon this point.

2804. Inspector Lenthall is engaged only as an inspector—he does not get convictions? He is engaged as an inspector.

2805. The police have an idea that they are hardly dealt with in the cases of renewals—they think the Magistrates are of opinion that unless there are three convictions they cannot refuse to grant a renewal? The Act mentions three convictions as a disqualification, and we considered that it would be unfair to cancel a license upon a suspicion that an offence had been committed, for which the Act requires a conviction.

2806. Yet you say that if the character of a proposed transferee were bad you would withhold the transfer? There is a vast difference between refusing to grant a thing and cancelling a thing in existence. I do not think that in the cases which have been specially referred to there were any convictions at all. We refused to destroy an existing right upon a suspicion.

2807. In such cases would you accept one conviction, or would you require three? I cannot say. As far as I can recollect, there were no convictions in the cases which have been referred to. I would not like to say what I would do in a case which has not been brought before me.

2808. *President.*] Supposing there were an objection to a renewal based upon only one conviction, would you consider that frivolous and vexatious within the meaning of the objections specified in the Act? No.

2809. In an aggravated case, where a constable you knew gave undoubted testimony as to the general character of a man who was continually violating the law, do you think you would be justified as a Magistrate in refusing a license upon one conviction? I think so. When the question was raised as to these suspicions of infractions of the law no convictions whatever were recorded against the men. All that we said was that we did not feel authorized in refusing a license where there was only a suspicion of infraction of the law. With one conviction and a bad character given by the police, I should myself be very much inclined to refuse a license; but we sit as a Bench.

2810. When would you begin to treat incorrigible drunkards as rogues and vagabonds? After six convictions in three months.

2811. What is the law now? They must behave in a disorderly manner, and there must be three convictions.

2812. *Mr. Roseby.*] I understood you to say that you were in favour of opening the houses for an hour on Sunday? Yes.

2813. Is there any general public desire for a return to the old state of things? I think the persistent attempts to obtain drink against the law shows such a desire among that part of the community, at all events, who would use the houses on Sunday—that is the labouring classes. It seems like having one law for the rich and another for the poor when these men who have no other opportunity of obtaining liquor for use on Sunday should be debarred from getting what they want on that day.

2814. Do you think it is principally the labouring classes who go to these houses on Sunday? Yes, chiefly mechanics.

2815. Is there not less open drunkenness on Sunday than formerly? There are as many cases of drunkenness on Monday as before—I have observed no difference in the sheets.

2816. Has there been any increase in drunkenness among the young people of the city of late years? I think

Mr.  
W. Johnson.  
28 May, 1886.



- Mr. W. Johnson.  
28 May, 1886.
- think there is—I think I have seen more boys and girls brought before me for drunkenness since I have been in Sydney than I had observed before.
2817. Do you not think the age at which drink can be supplied should be increased beyond sixteen—in some places the age is twenty-one? That would be rather arbitrary.
2818. Would you not fix it higher than sixteen? No, I think sixteen is high enough.
2819. Are you aware that some of the houses now licensed have upper bars in addition to the bars in the street? It is no part of my duty to inspect public-houses, but cases have occurred in the Court showing the existence of upper bars.
2820. It is said that these bars are principally presided over by females;—are you in favour of females serving drinks at the bars of public-houses? No, I am decidedly opposed to the practice.
2821. Are you aware that the majority of the houses are mere drinking-shops, and afford no accommodation whatever for the public? I am aware of the fact.
2822. Do you know that that is the case where houses have had special permits on account of having an extraordinary number of rooms? I am not aware of that fact personally.
2823. When applications are made to you in these special cases they are granted, are they not? They are not granted as a rule—we grant them if necessary.
2824. Where the houses profess to provide a large number of rooms do you attach much weight to the petitions against them? I do not attach much value to the petitions for or against—we go chiefly by the police evidence.
2825. Is it not generally against the houses? It is not always against hotels of a commodious class.
2826. Do you not think it right that the people should have a voice in the matter, and say whether the houses should be licensed in their neighbourhood? I have no objection to the local option vote.
2827. Have you not known licenses granted where the police and the inhabitants also have objected—in spite of these objections, has not the license been granted because the house had a certain number of rooms? There have been such cases; the licenses have been granted, not simply because the houses had a certain number of rooms, but because the Bench have thought it desirable to encourage houses of that class, to shut out the smaller ones.
2828. The testimony of the people and of the police have had no weight with the Bench? We have used our discretion. At the last quarterly meeting at which I sat the whole of the conditional applications were refused; no less than four large hotels were refused, because we did not consider them necessary.
2829. *Mr. Fowler.*] I suppose the police generally take the objection that the houses are not required? Yes.
2830. And they did so in the case of these larger houses? Yes, upon that ground they were refused.
2831. Unless the applicant is a man of bad character I suppose they would not press the objection very much? They would press the objection if they thought the house were not required.
2832. Unless the Bench are clear that a man is of bad character, and that he has been convicted, they will not refuse a renewal? No; we thought it unfair to refuse a renewal upon suspicion.
2833. Do you think that the opening of the houses on Sunday would cause less illicit selling? I think it would.
2834. Why? Because men would have an opportunity to get drink for a short period, and the law being made more stringent it would be less likely to be evaded.
2835. *Mr. Colls.*] Do you know that a large number of private drinking clubs have been started in the city? The fact has not come under my notice.
2836. You are not aware that there are such places? Personally I am not.
2837. You are opposed to up-stair bars? Yes; except in large hotels, where there is no danger of their being abused.
2838. The fact has been brought under our notice that there are private bars in small hotels? I think they should be confined to one bar upon the ground floor.
2839. Would you issue beer and Colonial wine licenses for small houses which cannot accommodate the public? I am not in favour of these restrictive licenses, because spirits are invariably sold.
2840. You are in favour of general licenses? Yes.
2841. You are aware that in the suburbs it is difficult to get accommodation at the hotels? Yes, I am. That is why we have encouraged the better class of hotels.
2842. *Mr. Davies.*] You have had very little experience of the operation of the old Act in Sydney? None whatever. Of course I administered the Act in the country, and upon a gold-field with a population of from 20,000 to 30,000.
2843. How many public-houses were then in your police district? Fifty or sixty in a single gold-field.
2844. You cannot tell, so far as the city is concerned, whether the present law has been an improvement upon the old law? I have no doubt that it is an improvement, judging from the operation of the old law in the country towns.
2845. During your term of office in the city has your attention been directed to the fact that a large number of houses are in the hands of brewers and wine and spirit merchants? Yes, such a thing crops up occasionally in the investigation of cases.
2846. What is the general character of the houses in the hands of the brewers—are they a lower or a better class of houses? They are being constantly transferred. I do not think they are a very high class of houses.
2847. Do you think it desirable that brewers should have control of public-houses? They are not allowed any special control; they are the owners of the property, and they lease the houses to tenants.
2848. They use some of them as places of decoy, so as to get a trade and sell at higher prices? I object to all small houses—I think they are an unmitigated evil.
2849. Under the present law there has been a reduction in the number of houses in the Metropolitan District? Yes.
2850. As far as your experience goes, has there been a general improvement in the character of the houses in the Metropolitan District? Yes.
2851. Are there frequently objections lodged against renewals and transfers of licenses? Not a large proportion.
2852. Are the objections lodged by the police, or by the police and the residents? Occasionally by the police and residents.

2853. Upon what percentage of these objections would the Bench refuse to grant transfers or renewals? As far as my experience goes, we refuse the bulk of them; we refuse wherever there is a well-grounded objection. In the last cases in which I sat I refused the whole sheet.

2854. You are in favour of opening the houses for an hour on Sunday? Yes.

2855. What is your experience of the old law, when the houses were opened from 1 to 3 o'clock? I do not think there was any exceptional disorder.

2856. Was there not a larger amount of open drunkenness? I cannot speak as to Sydney. My object in suggesting that the houses should be opened for an hour was to limit, if possible, the infractions of the law. I thought that if the publicans were allowed one hour they might close their houses during prohibited hours, and by making the law more stringent and offences easier of proof I think we should reduce the number of infractions.

2857. Have any great proportion of people expressed a desire that the houses should be opened on Sundays? No; but the fact of the working-classes risking the fine, and of the publicans habitually breaking the law, shows that there is a desire on the part of a certain class to obtain refreshment on Sunday as well as upon other days. Of course well-to-do people have drink in their own houses, and do not require to go to the public-house; it is the unfortunate artisan, who cannot keep liquor in his own house, who has to depend upon getting it at some time upon Sunday. I admit that it would be an experiment. Notwithstanding constant fines and cancellation of licenses, the illicit trade goes on year after year.

2858. Has there been an increase in drunkenness? There has been no diminution, nor has there been any diminution in the number of Sunday-selling cases.

2859. You recommend that high-class houses should be opened at all hours of the night? I am told that in England large hotels are opened for travellers at any time of the night; I would not allow them to be opened for ordinary sale at all hours, but they ought to be accessible to persons arriving by early trains and steamboats.

2860. Has there not been a vast improvement in the character and behaviour of the community in consequence of the earlier closing of public-houses? There is less drunkenness at night—there is no doubt about that.

2861. Would it not be dangerous to the morals of the community to open even large hotels at night? I do not think the large hotels would be frequented by the class of persons who frequent the others; I think they might be opened until 12 without serious risk of disorder.

2862. You are not aware that some of the largest hotels in the city were the sources of the greatest disorder under the old Act? I was not aware of that.

MONDAY, 31 MAY, 1886.

Present:—

ALEX. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,

J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,  
J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,  
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.

### THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Glentworth W. F. Addison, Esq., S.M., called in, sworn, and examined:—

2863. *President.*] You were among the first batch of Stipendiary Magistrates appointed for the city? Yes.

2864. In addition to your city experience, you have had a country experience? Yes.

2865. The total period covering how long? Twenty-eight years; first as Gold Commissioner for Northern Gold-fields, and subsequently Police Magistrate at Tenterfield and Maitland.

2866. In the course of that period you have constantly adjudicated upon licensing matters? Yes, constantly.

2867. Do you consider that during the past few years there has been an increase of drunkenness in the Colony? I think so, decidedly.

2868. The habit of drinking has increased? Yes.

2869. And therefore the apprehensions for drunkenness? They have been more numerous.

2870. Do you think the increase has been a marked or a gradual one? It has been more gradual in the country; in the city it has been more marked because the Licensing laws do not seem in any way to better the former state of things.

2871. You think then that the Licensing laws, so far as the checking of drunkenness is concerned, have not been successful? No.

2872. Do you think that that is perhaps owing to the nature of the punishment inflicted upon drunkards, and especially habitual drunkards—I mean the mere repetition of the punishment? I think so, in a great measure.

2873. Do you think the punishment is ineffective? It is one ceaseless round of punishment; it is simply filling the gaols every week, without the slightest amelioration.

2874. You see habitual drunkards brought before you constantly? Yes. I have jotted down a few suggestions on the subject. In the first place, I think that first and infrequent offenders are unnecessarily degraded even in the mode of arrest. I do not know whether the members of the Commission are aware of the fact, but first offenders at this end of the city are marched under police escort through the streets from the cells at No. 4 Police Station to the Water Police Court like so many felons. There are sometimes as many as thirty and forty. I think their being treated in this way, like criminals of the worst class, tends to degrade them. In the case of the other Courts the prisoners are brought up to the Courts in vans. These first offenders are placed in the dock among the worst criminals. This humiliates the offenders themselves, while it has no deterrent effect upon the bystanders who form the audience. I

G. W. F.  
Addison, Esq.,  
S.M.  
31 May, 1886.

would suggest that all first offenders should be brought before the Magistrates privately and discharged. I also think that they should be brought down to the Court in vans, and that they should not be paraded through the streets. I do not know any other country in the world where such a thing is done. I think it is continued from ignorance—the fact not being generally known. Why should other offenders be brought from Darlington in vans, while these men are dragged along the streets? It is, of course, entirely a police matter.

2875. *Mr. Davies.*] Has this matter been represented by the Bench? The police authorities do not like to be interfered with.

2876. But has the Bench taken no action in the matter? I do not think so. We took action at Maitland, with the result that a van has been provided.

2877. *President.*] You are speaking now of the Water Police Court? Yes; only of the Water Police Court. I think first offenders should be dealt with in the manner I have indicated, except offenders upon bail, who might be fined 5s., or detained until the rising of the Court. If they were simply bailed they would receive no punishment whatever, whereas the other offenders have been in all night. I think that offenders, for a second or third offence, should be tried publicly and fined or imprisoned as at present. After three previous convictions offenders should be dealt with as vagrants, and be imprisoned without the option of a fine. Imprisonment acts far more as a deterrent than mere fining. Men will pay a fine and go out and laugh at you. They would far rather pay £5 than go to gaol for even a few days. They cannot stand imprisonment alone—they can always get the money and that is why I make this suggestion. I think that old offenders of confirmed drunken habits should be sent to an inebriate asylum and there detained for one or more years. They might be discharged during the term, if so recommended by the superintendent and two medical officers. Every such inebriate if capable, should be made to perform work of some description towards the cost of his living. That plan would take away an immense number from the gaols. Some offenders are sent there week after week. They go in and out like a whirligig. If after a certain number of convictions you send them to an asylum, you get rid of them, and perhaps cure them. Many have been cured by this system. It has been tried for many years in Belgium where they have *Maisons de Santé*. Those institutions are very successful. Some of the inmates enter voluntarily and are supported by their families.

2878. Are the Belgian *Maisons de Santé* purely voluntary? I think they are chiefly voluntary institutions.

2879. Then the Government could not use them for the purpose you suggest? In other countries they have them under State support. They have them in Victoria, I believe; but I cannot speak authoritatively.

2880. You say that at any period of the term you would discharge an inebriate upon a medical certificate? Yes.

2881. Then you regard the detention as a criminal matter; you do not look at it from the point of view of the reformation of the drunkard. Take the case of an habitual drunkard. The certificate to which you refer might not mean that he was in any way reformed. Would it not be better to have a specific period of (say) six months' detention, with no chance of release? I have suggested that the term might be, if necessary, one or more years.

2882. But suppose the man is discharged at any moment upon an examination by a person who has no knowledge whatever of any reformation? I would have the certificate of the superintendent and of two doctors.

2883. Are you supposing that some kind of lunacy is developed by drunkards? We have lunatics, from two to five and six in number, at the Water Police Court every day; this is in a great measure the result of drunkenness.

2884. In the course of a week, perhaps, a man confined in the Asylum might be discharged under the plan you suggest; that is what I should like to avoid? That is a matter for legislative detail; I give merely an outline of the plan.

2885. But do you not agree with me that there should be a given term of detention? Yes, in the first instance. I may mention that the cases of lunacy to which I have referred do not appear in the newspapers. The Magistrate in the Summons Court hears all the lunacy cases every morning the first thing. We generally have from two to six cases, and they are generally due to drunkenness; I think I may safely say that two-thirds of the cases are the result of drink. Many of the men simply have the horrors. The medical man, Dr. Egan, will perhaps ask for a remand for a week; then the case will come on again. Perhaps it may so continue for two or three weeks, then the man will be discharged. If he is so bad that he cannot be discharged, a second doctor is called in, and then the man is sent on to Callan Park. These cases are not generally known, because they are heard in private. Of course the door is open, but the cases are heard in a smaller room; they could not very well be heard in the Court.

2886. Do they stop long at Callan Park? Not long, I think. In many instances the sergeant in charge will say, "This man has been here twice before for the same thing."

2887. That raises the general question: Do you think legislation should regard drunkenness from the point of view of punishment or from another point of view—the reform of the victim? I think it should decidedly consider the reform of the victim. I conceive that drunkenness is more in the nature of a disease, especially when it reaches a certain stage.

2888. You think that drunkenness in itself is a self-regarding offence? Yes, we know that it is often hereditary. In such a case as that it is impossible for a man to prevent it unless other persons prevent it for him. We have numberless instances of that.

2889. With regard to the closing of houses, do you not think that the shutting of houses on Sunday and the earlier shutting of houses on other days has had a tendency to decrease drunkenness? I do not think it has had the slightest effect in that direction. I think that more business is done, and that it is done secretly and illegally. The police are laughed at, and there is no good effect whatever. I think that persons take more pleasure in drinking in secret, upon the principle that stolen apples are the sweetest. The time being limited, I think they drink more in half an hour than they would otherwise drink during the whole day.

2890. And you think the stuff sold is perhaps worse, because it is sold in violation of the law? I do not think that—I think it is generally bad at all times.

2891. You think that the spirit is raw and young? I think there is a great deal of white spirit used, because it can be made into anything.

2892. And the beer? I think the beer is pure as far as it goes, but that is not saying much in its favour.

I think it tends to make men more drunk than most other things. Nearly all the men brought before us for drunkenness get drunk upon Colonial beer.

2893. Do you think that the *delirium tremens* to which you have referred arises chiefly from imbibing Colonial beer? Yes, I think so. They take it in large quantities—they take what they call “long-sleevers.”

G. W. F.  
Addison, Esq.,  
S.M.

31 May, 1886.

2894. Have you any suggestions to make as to licenses? I think there should be two classes of houses,—one, consisting of hotels proper, and the other of ordinary public-houses. The first class should pay a fee of £50, with an additional fee of £10 for every extra bar. As a matter of public convenience, I think these hotels might be allowed to remain open until 12 o'clock. They would include such houses as “Petty’s” and the “Royal.” I do not think the alteration would be attended by any evil effects, and it would be a great convenience to the public. The other houses would pay, as at present, a fee of £30, with the exception of those in the vicinity of theatres, which might be allowed to remain open until 11:30 p.m. upon payment of an extra fee of £10. The theatres are generally full, and when people come out they naturally want a drink; they are not drunkards, and I think that this convenience might be granted them without bad effects. In London they have night-licenses, and certain houses remain open until half-past 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning. I would not advocate that, nor would I advocate the stop I have just suggested if I thought that it would have any ill effects upon the community. The law at one time allowed the houses to remain open until midnight.

2895. One of your brother Magistrates suggested that the fee for the better class of houses should be £100, but he would make no charge for extra bars? I do not think you will find any hotels in the city with more than three bars. I would have no up-stair bars—I would have them all upon the ground floor. I think up-stair bars take away all chance of police inspection, and I do not see the necessity for them. In Wynyard Square there are two or three hotels having two bars; but they have one in each street—one in the square and one in the lane. That is the case with “Pfahler’s” and “Maloney’s,” and I think the “Café Français.” I think a fee of £100 would be too much. The expenses of these first-class houses are very heavy, and many of them do not do one half the bar business that is done by the smaller houses. Roberts’s, for instance, does an immense bar business—four or five times as much as is done by any first-class hotel. I think a fee of £100 would be disproportionate.

2896. What are your views as to the Sunday closing? I should like to see as little trading as possible done upon Sunday; but I have come to the conclusion that we must keep the houses open for a couple of hours in the middle of the day, with a view to destroy the present system of secret and illegal sale. I think the houses should be opened from 1 until 3 o'clock.

2897. You do not think that less than two hours would be sufficient? No; I think it would be a half measure, and that illicit selling would go on just the same afterwards if the time were limited to one hour.

2898. *Mr. Davies.*] You think it necessary to go back to the old law? Yes, unfortunately.

2899. Are you aware of the drunkenness which existed under the old Act? I am.

2900. Although the houses were supposed to be opened for only two hours, the shutters and doors were closed and the customers were retained in the houses much longer? I believe that was the case in some instances.

2901. You had not much experience of the operation of the Act in Sydney? No, I had not.

2902. I presume that in the centres of population in which you were previously located you observed that a great deal of evil resulted from the Sunday opening? Yes.

2903. There was a great deal of drunkenness? Yes.

2904. Do you think there is as much drunkenness in the city now as under the old Act? I do, and under worse circumstances.

2905. Do you think there are as many arrests and convictions for drunkenness on Sunday as prior to the passing of the present law? I think the number of cases brought before me now upon Monday is simply appalling. On Monday mornings I have to deal with say from forty to sixty cases.

2906. You were one of the first appointees to the Bench of Stipendiary Magistrates? Yes.

2907. In what year did you come to Sydney? In January, 1882.

2908. Are you aware that in 1881, the last year of the old law, the total number of apprehensions for drunkenness was 22,657, and that in 1882, the first year of the present law, the number was 19,639? Yes, there was a decrease in that year. The publicans were frightened, and they seemed to think that their best policy was not to open on Sunday. After that they gradually eased off, and those who kept shut found that it was to their disadvantage—in fact it almost led to their ruin to do so. The consequence is that in recent years three-fourths of them have been selling on Sunday, which they did not do in 1882.

2909. Was not the law more stringently administered during 1882 than it has been in 1884 and 1885? Yes, I think so. We had a far worse class of men to deal with; we have since weeded out a great many.

2910. Are you aware that there has been a reduction in the number of public-houses in the Metropolitan District? Yes; wherever we could shut out bad houses we have done so.

2911. How many out of the 822 publicans in the Metropolitan District do you suppose observe the law as to Sunday selling? We can only go by the police estimate, and what they say is conjecture. I believe they say that about two-thirds of the publicans disobey the law.

2912. The police say that only 193 out of 822 obey the law? That would be about one-fourth. Perhaps that is about the number. They have the best means of knowing; they can place their hands upon the offending publicans, although unfortunately they cannot obtain convictions.

2913. Have cases occurred in your district in which the police have laid informations for Sunday selling and other violations of the law? Yes, a great number of cases.

2914. What has been the cause of the failure to obtain convictions? Speaking broadly, I should say perjury on the part of the defence. Plausible defences are manufactured for the occasion, and there is no getting behind them. On the other hand, there may be a want of legal proof. In many cases in which defences have been set up we have convicted; the convictions have been appealed against immediately, and at Quarter Sessions, I am sorry to say, the Judges have constantly quashed our convictions.

2915. What means would you suggest to secure obedience of the law as to Sunday selling? I can say very little upon the subject, although I have thought the matter over constantly. As the law now stands I do not see how it is possible to do anything. The publican is the king of his own castle; it is locked up and no one is supposed to get in; if a man goes in, the police follow him, and they find a man and nothing

G. W. F.  
Addison, Esq.,  
S.M.

31 May, 1886.

nothing more. If this were a despotic country, the best thing to do would be to say that he should allow no one whatever in his house during prohibited hours; but the publican and his lodgers have friends, and he can if they like convert customers into friends. As long as they are not caught drinking—and they take care that it is not done publicly—no offence is committed.

2916. You know the English law? Yes; I believe a lawful excuse must be given. But that is of no use; here the publicans are constantly making excuses which appear to be quite lawful.

2917. But under the English law the onus of proof is cast upon the publican; the fact of persons being found in a house during prohibited hours is sufficient evidence? I am aware of that; but, as far as I can see, that provision is of no use. The publican makes an excuse. Surely he has a right to see his brothers, his cousins, and his friends. You cannot deny him that right, even under the English law. I presume that no Bench would convict upon the bare fact of a man being found in the house.

2918. But according to the English Act that would be sufficient proof? That I do not know.

2919. The bar is supposed to be locked up, and no one has access during prohibited hours? Even if the bars were locked up officially and sealed you would not overcome the difficulty, because the publican would draw off as much liquor as was wanted, during the week, and keep it in other places.

2920. Do you think the earlier closing upon week-days has effected any improvement? I think that 11 o'clock is quite late enough for the houses to be opened, except in the instances I have named; and I would extend the time in those cases, to remove a great public inconvenience. We know that concert halls and theatres are very hot places—there is generally a large crowd, and when men get outside they like a glass of beer; it seems hard that they cannot get it.

2921. Have you not observed that most of the theatres now cater so as to close before 11 o'clock? I do not think so; I believe the performances are not, as a rule, over before 11.

2922. Since you have been a Stipendiary Magistrate you have not heard any great demand for Sunday opening from the people themselves? No. You see the upper class of people do not require it; they get what they like at home, at their clubs, and so forth. We can only judge of the popular wish by the effect of the Licensing laws—by the crime committed. It is not with a view to encourage drinking, but in order to stop secret drinking in defiance of the law, that I would open the public-houses for a certain time on Sunday; I would open them for no other reason.

2923. You have said that the same persons are brought before you for drunkenness again and again? Yes.

2924. So that it is in reality only a small portion of the community who infringe the law upon Sunday? There is always a good array of persons charged with drunkenness on Monday morning.

2925. How many? From thirty to seventy.

2926. A large number of these would be brought up again and again for Sunday drinking? Yes; but not so much the same persons as the same class of persons. I should say, on the contrary, that on many Monday mornings the great bulk of the offenders are strangers. We always ask if they are known to the police, and find that a great many are strangers, chiefly seamen and young men from up country, but generally seamen; they are of the same class—one ship goes out and another comes in. Just to show how many "first offenders" for drunkenness are brought before us at the Water Police Office, I may mention that during the six days of last week, viz., from 24th to 29th May, we dealt altogether with 146 drunkards, of whom no less than 96 were first offences.

2927. Have any cases in which brewers have had control of licensed houses come under your observation? Yes, indirectly.

2928. Many? A great many; because there are so many transfers to men who are evidently the servants of brewers.

2929. Do you think that is a good state of things? I think it is a very unhealthy state of things; I think it would be well if the premises were disqualified when the licenses are cancelled—not, perhaps, on the first occasion, but in the event of a second or third cancellation.

2930. What is generally the class of houses over which the brewers have control? I think they are generally of a second-rate character.

2931. The houses are used principally for vending their beer? There is no doubt about that.

2932. Are they the class of houses which give the most trouble to the police? Undoubtedly; those by the water-side—in Sussex-street especially.

2933. Is that in your district? Yes; Lower George-street also. There are some very bad houses in that locality—they give a great deal of trouble.

2934. After a second conviction for a violation of the law, what is the general practice among the publicans? If they see a probability of the police pursuing them, they immediately transfer—they do not wait for a third conviction. Sometimes, when a third conviction is pending, they will put in an application for a transfer, with which, however, we refuse to deal until we have dealt with the third offence.

2935. Is there much dodgery of that kind? Not much, because we have set our faces against it.

2936. In cases where there are two convictions they generally transfer? They try to get out of the house as soon as they can.

2937. What is your opinion of the principle of local option? I think the present system works well; I believe in the principle, but I think the franchise should be extended to all who are upon the electoral roll.

2938. Would you apply the principle to renewals as well as to the granting of licenses? That is rather a doubtful matter, because it would simply extinguish public-houses. I would not give that power, although I should certainly like to see a less number of public-houses—I should like them to be gradually cancelled by legislation; I would allow them so many years—I would give them fair notice. Of course if they were suddenly done away with I would give them compensation.

2939. How would you arrive at the amount of compensation? In much the same way that the Government arrive at the amount in cases of the resumption of land.

2940. I suppose you regard the traffic in intoxicating drink as an exceptional trade? Very; I think it is the cause of great evil and crime, and even ruin; but it is a legal occupation. The publicans pay for their licenses, and they incur considerable expense. The trade is their living; that being the case, if a house is suddenly done away with, a man should receive compensation.

2941. No license is granted for more than twelve months? No; but the renewal is subject to good conduct. As the law now stands the publican is certain to get his license renewed if he conducts himself properly.

2942. But suppose you apply local option to renewals? What I say could then have no effect, because the houses might be simply wiped out on a vote being taken.

2943.

2943. You are opposed to an increased number of public-houses? Decidedly.

2944. Have there been many applications for conditional licenses? Yes, and we have always encouraged them.

2945. The Bench have discretion in the granting of conditional licenses even where the local option vote is against any increase? The discretion of the Bench in this matter overrides the local option vote if the number of rooms is over twenty. As a rule, we encourage these applications; but during the last few months we have refused more than one of them where we thought they were useless.

2946. They have had the effect of putting down the lower drinking-shops as far as your knowledge goes? I cannot say that, because they are generally applied for in outlying districts such as Chowder Bay. Two of the last granted were at Balmain; neither of them is finished; but the applications were granted in the hope that the lower houses would be put down.

2947. Were any objections filed by the police or by the residents in these cases? There were objections, but the Bench did not consider them serious. As a rule, the police rather approve of the conditional licenses.

2948. As a rule, then, there is no objection from the police? Not as a rule.

2949. What is the general classification of the houses in your district? We do not classify them.

2950. Are they of a uniform character? That depends upon the locality; in Lower George-street there are more drinking-shops than anything else.

2951. Some of the houses, I suppose, are large houses? Yes; "Petty's," for instance.

2952. There is a wide difference between "Petty's" and some of the low drinking-shops? Yes; but except in our minds there is no distinct classification—we treat them as they deserve to be treated; for instance, we never have any complaints against such houses as "Petty's" and "Pfahlert's," whereas other houses of a lower class are constantly before us.

2953. Under the present law much larger accommodation is required from the publicans than under the old Act; what has been the effect of this increased accommodation? The extra rooms are generally occupied—in fact they become boarding-houses.

2954. People take up their residence there? Yes, they become fixed lodgers.

2955. They are not occupied by people who are travelling? No, by fixed lodgers.

2956. Do you think the houses could afford the accommodation necessary for travellers coming to the city? Not first-class accommodation. The first-class hotels are generally too full, and the lower houses are as a rule not fit for the respectable public.

2957. This provision as to additional accommodation is of little service then? If it be intended for travellers they certainly do not get the advantage; those who live in the city get such advantage as there is.

2958. But public-houses are supposed to exist to supply a public want and necessity? Yes.

2959. Do you think they supply that necessity? Not as to the kind of accommodation you mention. I think the houses are as much drinking-shops as ever, although they have had these rooms added.

2960. Are you in favour of beer licenses, as under the English Act? No, I am not.

2961. You are in favour of only two classes of licenses? Yes.

2962. You would apply the principle of the lower licenses to the roadside inns? Yes; with the exception of the £15 licenses under the amending Act, in the case of places away from any other houses. I would not allow barnmaids—I am very much against that; as a rule they act as decoys. I think the ruin of many young men is entirely owing to barnmaids. There are young men who do not drink immediately, but who hang about an hotel during the whole week, not so much for the sake of drink but to see one of these girls. Such men would not be there if there were a barman.

2963. You think the practice has a bad influence upon young men? Most certainly, and it does not improve the young women themselves, which is another important matter; the language they hear is enough to ruin any girl, I do not care who she may be.

2964. Are you aware of the existence of up-stair bars in the city? Yes.

2965. Have you had any representations made to you by the police as to the character of these up-stair bars? Yes. I am against up-stair bars on account of the difficulty of inspection; anything might be carried on there and the police not be aware of it.

2966. You know that these bars are leased from the publicans by females? That has not been represented to me; in fact it would be a good ground for refusing a license if we heard anything of the kind.

2967. Do you know of any clubs which have been brought into existence for the purpose of evading the law? No, I cannot say that I do. Of course clubs have great privileges; but I do not know of any bogus clubs, so to speak.

2968. You said, in answer to the President, that a number of cases of lunacy, traceable to heavy drinking, came under your notice, the victims being sent to Callan Park;—are those cases on the increase? They are certainly not on the decrease. I do not know what the business of the Central Court is in this direction, but I suppose they do as much as we do. That would comprise the whole city, because the cases from the suburbs are taken by those two Courts.

2969. These cases are heard in Chambers, as it were? Yes; it would not do to parade these unfortunate people in public.

2970. You have no doubt that these cases are traceable chiefly to excessive drinking? There is no doubt that the great majority of them are traceable to drunkenness. Sometimes there are cases of religious monomania, but those cases are far less frequent than the others.

2971. I presume some terrible cases of this kind have come before you, arising from drink? Very bad indeed, exhibiting most unhappy circumstances with reference to the families of the lunatics.

2972. Have you any suggestions to make to the Commission as regards legislation which would be the means of treating drunkenness as a crime? I have no suggestions to make beyond those which I have already given. I might perhaps here observe, however, that the Act says that all liquor shall be measured according to imperial measure. It may be in favour of the drunkard, but I think that the law in this particular ought to be carried out. The consequence of the present practice is that whereas some years ago you obtained a fair quantity of liquor for 6d., the quantity has been gradually getting less and less. In some houses publicans must make a monstrous profit upon the portion they give. If they sell at all they should be made to sell up to the standard.

2973. What is your experience of drunkenness among the youth of the Colony? I think it is absolutely appalling.

2974. Young girls and boys? Not so much girls as boys. Within the past few days we have had fellows

G. W. F.  
Addison, Esq.,  
S.M.

31 May, 1886.

G. W. F. Addison, Esq., S.M.  
31 May, 1886.

young fellows of thirteen, fifteen, and seventeen up for drunkenness. They came up with the greatest effrontery and with a laugh, which would lead you to suppose that they felt proud of their position. My experience, almost without exception, is that they regard the charge of drunkenness as a distinction of which they ought to feel proud.

2975. Are they sent to gaol? When they are very young we avoid gaol as much as possible—we send them to the cells for a day or two; or if the offence is a trivial one, they are detained until the rising of the Court.

2976. Do you find that drunkenness among boys is increasing? Yes; I put it down to the very high wages the young fellows receive, and which they generally pocket, and to the entire want of control by parents or any one else. After tea, out they sally and enjoy themselves for the night. No doubt drunkenness increases with them; and one thing leads to another. They use bad language, and it becomes filthier every day. Presently they gamble. There is a great deal of gambling among the youth of the city. Only to-day I had several very small boys before me for playing pitch and toss. That is the cheapest form of gambling. In almost every lane in which they can assemble on Sunday you will find them playing this game—boys of seventeen or eighteen down to eight or nine years of age—they all join in it.

2977. Has this growth of drunkenness and vice been very marked during your experience upon the Bench? During the last three or four years it has been very marked—every year it seems to become worse. I put it down to high wages, and to the entire absence of control.

2978. Have any complaints been made to you as a Stipendiary Magistrate by wives as to the drunken habits of their husbands? We have such cases every day.

2979. Consequently you have a knowledge of the distress and misery caused in many homes by the drunken habits of the bread-winners? Yes; of course there are a large number of women who drink too.

2980. *Mr. Colls.*] You said that the men were marched along the Circular Quay to your Court? Yes.

2981. Are females marched along with them? Yes; there are often twelve and fourteen policemen to guard say ten or twelve offenders. The police, of course, are required at the Court, but it looks sometimes a very formidable guard.

2982. *President.*] The police think it a grievance that the Magistrates decline to go into evidence against an applicant for a renewal on the ground of his being a violator of the law in fact but not according to conviction; the Stipendiary Magistrates have given us their reasons for that; they do not feel justified in taking away a man's license without the very best evidence of a violation of the law; you are of the same opinion? Quite so; I think a license should not be taken away upon mere suspicion, however strong.

2983. In the 36th section of the Act there is a proviso permitting the Court to entertain any objection not being of a frivolous or vexatious nature. I cannot tell you what the Legislature meant, except, perhaps, that the general words were intended to give a large discretion to the Magistrates over and above the specified objections. The police officer opposes the license, and says that he has seen men go in and out of the house on Sunday, or that he has seen them there standing round a table in a group; but he cannot prove a conviction;—you refuse to go into evidence on those occasions? Yes, we blocked it at once. I was present when we first agreed upon the point, and established the principle upon which we have since acted.

2984. Was that at the beginning? No; some time last year. We thought that so important an objection should be specifically stated, and that we were not justified in entertaining it merely upon the ground that it was not "frivolous or vexatious."

2985. What do you consider then is referred to in the proviso to the 36th section? Matters which may have been overlooked and forgotten in legislation. I suppose the words were introduced so as to give all the comprehensiveness possible to the clause. As a matter of fact the objections referred to in the proviso are seldom raised, which shows that the specific objections seem to answer all purposes. We have seldom any additional objections such as the proviso mentions.

2986. Suppose the Legislature were engaged in amending the law do you not think it would be right to give effect to the reasonable suspicions of reasonable men? Yes; it would be different if the law expressly said so. That seems to me to be the only way to get at the matter.

2987. You will miss a great many cases if you have to depend solely upon convictions? I confess that the police are regularly cornered at the present time.

2988. Have you formed any opinion as to the extent to which adulteration is practised? No; only from what I have heard indirectly from the police. I believe the chief adulteration consists in the fact that the spirit sold under different names is white spirit doctored up.

2989. Then in point of fact it is not adulteration? Of course it is still spirit.

2990. Adulteration would seem to mean the addition of some foreign liquid or substance, such as are enumerated in the Act; but the spirits which seem to give so much trouble are actually white spirits flavoured so as to imitate brandy or anything else? It is a counterfeit—it is a sham brandy; but I suppose it is not adulteration, and the law does not touch it. If I may be allowed, I should like to make a few suggestions as to procedure under the Act. I think that all licenses should terminate upon the same day, the fees to be paid proportionately. Then as to transfers, I think applications should be lodged some days previous to hearing; at present there is no provision for that. The application is sometimes put in the day before the hearing, and the police have no time to make inquiry as to the character of the transferee. I think that at least seven days' notice should be given. I think, also, that provision should be made for continuing a license while premises are being repaired or rebuilt. Section 45 does not meet the case—that refers only to cases of tempest or calamity by fire—it does not include cases of repair and rebuilding. The stoppage of a license while premises were being repaired or rebuilt might throw a man out of his business altogether.

2991. You would have the liquor sold upon neighbouring premises? Yes. I further think that provision should be made to allow a widow to carry on a license for a longer period than three months in the event of letters of administration not being granted within that time. The other day we had a case in which a widow had carried on a license for four months because letters of administration were not taken out. Then I think that packet licenses should be removable from one vessel to another of the same class. There is no provision at present for the removal of Colonial wine licenses—and there is no provision now for change of sign. As to removals, I think the Court at which applications are to be heard should be determined; there is no mention of the matter in the present Act. I would also suggest a reduction of fee for the transfer

transfer of a Colonial wine license. At present it is too high—£2—the same as for the transfer of licenses for which £30 is paid. There is at present no penalty fixed for the sale of less than 2 gallons by a wine and spirit merchant. Then as to the publication of regulations under section 75, I think they ought to be promulgated; the Act provides for them, but they have not yet been published.

G. W. F.  
Addison, Esq.  
31 May, 1886.

2992. *Mr. Colls.*] What is the position of a grocer holding a wine and spirit license? The Act says that he cannot sell less than two gallons, but it omits to provide a penalty.

2993. *President.*] Have you any suggestions to make as to the onus of proof in the case of persons found drinking in houses during prohibited hours? Plenty of excuses will be made, whatever the law may be—it is easy for the publican to make a lawful excuse. Of all places for perjury commend me to the Courts of Sydney, especially in licensing cases—they stop at nothing—men who were not even present will come forward and swear anything.

2994. Have you anything to say with reference to the appeals? We are all dissatisfied with the conduct of the Courts of Quarter Sessions; we do not see how we can get fair play; we are in a far better position to judge of the credibility of the witnesses—we can watch their demeanour in giving evidence. Frequently after we have determined cases the defendants will manufacture defences, and will prove *alibis* and all sorts of things. I think the appeals should be confined to points of law. As to the facts we can judge quite as well as the Judge in the higher Court two months afterwards. Moreover the defendant makes affidavit on appeal that certain witnesses were not procurable when the case was first heard, and new evidence is introduced. We know very well that some of the witnesses have committed perjury, and that we can almost invariably rely upon the statements of the police officers. The Judge sees a number of apparently respectable men, say six or seven, opposing the statements of two policemen, and wonders how any Magistrate could have been mad enough to convict. With regard to my remarks as to local option, I should like to say that I approve of the franchise being extended to women. I am not a great advocate for what are called women's rights; but I think that this being such a domestic and social matter, women, above all others, should be allowed to vote.

2995. *Mr. Roseby.*] You thoroughly approve of the principle of local option? Yes.

2996. *Mr. Hutchison.*] As to the application of local option to renewals, you think that a system of compensation might be worked out by giving the publicans notice for a certain number of years? Yes.

2997. If a suspensory Act were passed, giving the existing publicans the right for three years to their present licenses before the question was submitted to a vote, do you think that would be sufficient compensation? I do; it would come to the same thing as giving the publicans the notice I have suggested. For instance, in the case of State aid to religion it was announced that it would cease upon a certain date, and the denominations made arrangements accordingly.

2998. But the publicans would not necessarily be disestablished by the vote? Of course not.

2999. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you think there would be a disposition on the part of the publicans to keep their houses up to the proper standard pending the contingency of their disestablishment? They would still be amenable to all the penalties under the Act.

3000. *Mr. Colls.*] Do you think the opening of the houses for a few hours on Sunday would stop the initiation of these drinking clubs? I do not know of any such clubs; I think that all the clubs in Sydney are kept strictly within the provisions of the law.

3001. I know that since the Commission has been sitting two clubs have been created for the purpose I have named? Still they must keep within the law. There was a case the other day at Balmain. The club was proved to be an athletic club, duly constituted. No one was supplied with drink except the members of the club and their guests. The case of course was dismissed.

3002. The clubs to which I refer have been instituted for the purpose of procuring drink on Sunday? I know nothing of any such clubs.

3003. Have you not many cases in which wives seek for prohibitions against the supply of drink to their husbands? No; considering the population of Sydney there are fewer than one would expect. The prohibition is so easily evaded in Sydney. The man would perhaps send a boy to a public-house with a bottle, and three-fourths of the publicans of Sydney, if a man went to them under a prohibition, would not refuse to serve him with a drink, so long as there was no policeman looking; they would certainly not send the man away—they are not conscientious enough for that. In the country towns, where there are only a few houses, the case would be different.

3004. Do you think £30 a sufficient fine for sly grog selling? I think it is quite enough for a first offence.

3005. Have you many of those cases? We have had a good many, chiefly from bawdy and boarding-houses of the lower class. With regard to urinals, I should like to mention that there is no provision in the Licensing Act for urinals. The Act requires two conveniences, which are taken to mean water-closets. The consequence is that men are brought up every day in the week for offending against decency in the streets. In nearly all these cases they come out of public-houses more or less tipsy, and the offence is committed owing to the want of urinals.

3006. *Mr. Withers.*] I was surprised to hear you express the opinion that no improvement had resulted to the drinking habits of the people from the closing of the houses on Sunday; do you think there has been an increase in the number of persons laying themselves out to drink, and that young persons have been initiated to the extent that they would otherwise have been? I think so.

3007. Do you think that there is a greater probability of persons who are casual strollers, and who have no great thirst, especially young men, finding their way into the houses with all these difficulties and restrictions? Of course if they had no great thirst, and if they had no taste for drink they would not find their way in.

3008. Was there not much more temptation to those persons to go in when the houses were opened all day? There might have been.

3009. Do you not think, therefore, that there ought to be a slight improvement in the drinking habits of the people? I do not know, but I think that anything would be better than the present state of things. If the secret selling could be got rid of without opening the houses I would be one of the first to advocate it. I regard the opening of the houses on Sunday as a desperate remedy.

3010. Persons who intend to get liquor by hook or by crook will generally get it; but do you not think there are thousands of persons who would not, so to speak, be initiated, if the houses were closed all day on Sunday? There are many persons who go down to Manly Beach and who obtain a liquor there who cannot be described as drunkards. These persons would be glad to get a drink if the places were opened. Another class which seems to be forgotten, is the class which send their jugs to the public-houses at dinner-time;



G. W. F. Addison, Esq., S.M.  
31 May, 1886.

time; they are deprived of that advantage at present, and they also cannot be described as drunkards. Of course the higher classes have their cellars full and do not care two pins.

3011. Presuming that there is as much drunkenness as there was, do you not think that the persons who drink secretly now are a less nuisance than they were under the old Act, seeing that the publican has to shepherd them? Yes, that is so; for his own sake the publican keeps them in; the streets and their surroundings look more respectable.

3012. Is not that a consideration? Yes, it is. So far as appearances go, I admit that if you go up George-street on Sunday they are more satisfactory inasmuch as you do not see men drunk at the corners. That is an assistance to respectability; but the police get the offenders in the long run, before the night is out, and the proof of that lies in the fact that they are brought before us on the next morning.

3013. But the public gain by the evil being kept out of sight? Undoubtedly, to that extent.

3014. Is not that a good reason why you should retain the present system of closing on Sunday? I do not think any system can be good under which you have three-fourths of the licensed victuallers violating the law every Sunday of their lives.

3015. *President.*] Then you think that legislation which is above the average moral standard of the public must be wrong? I think so; but I think also that we should legislate at the other end, and deal with the drunkards more than with the publicans. I think that every deterrent which can be used should be used to put down drunkenness *per se*; the other improvement will follow. If men want to drink, they will get drunk in spite of all the publicans. I think that if drunkards were sent to an asylum you would put a stop to it to a great extent.

3016. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you not think that thousands of young men, having the high wages to which you have referred, when they have exhausted their recreations out of doors, are deterred from entering public-houses owing to the difficulty attending their doing so? I do not think there is any difficulty—I think they can get in anywhere. Now almost all houses will receive them; because those who shut up and obey the law find that their custom suffers. If men cannot get in on Sunday they put a black cross against the house, and they will not visit it during the week days.

3017. But they cannot get liquor as freely as if the doors were opened? No doubt; and some of them will be afraid to try. I would open the houses—and I do so reluctantly—in order to put a stop to the existing state of things. If the present law could possibly be enforced, I would be in favour of enforcing it.

3018. Do you think that if the publicans all agreed to close their houses on Sundays and adhered strictly to their bond, that it would have the effect of making the general public cry out for the opening of the houses? I do not, although I think the plan itself would be a good one if the publicans could be induced to carry it out. When we have so many trades unions I do not see why we should not have a union of that kind among the publicans.

3019. You think there would be no outcry from the public? I am sure that there would not be—that is, from those whose opinion is worth having.

3020. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Then you think that the publicans are factors in the opening? They are; even if nine-tenths of them would agree to close it would have the best possible effect.

3021. You have suggested that houses in the vicinity of theatres should be allowed to remain open until half-past 11 o'clock;—have you considered whether these houses would not be so densely crowded by those who have been shut out from other houses as to leave no room for the theatre-goers? I have considered that; but I think you must consider the convenience of the public as well. I do not think the houses would be crowded for so short a space of time; it would be different if they were to be opened for several hours.

3022. *Mr. Withers.*] In referring to the question of compensation, I understood you to say that you would give compensation in the same way as if the Government resumed the premises for any public purpose? That is the principle I laid down, with some modification as to details.

3023. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You have referred to youths being brought before you charged with drunkenness;—would it not be possible to put them on their oaths, and make them prove from whom they got the liquor—would not that be a deterrent to the publicans? You would not get the truth then; these boys are the biggest liars of the lot; I never knew such a place for perjury as the Licensing Court; you may hear twenty witnesses in the course of a day telling what you know to be barefaced falsehoods. There is no place in the world where there is so much sympathy with crime; I see it every day. We never have cases of indecent assault, or filthy cases involving low blackguard language, without the Court being full of fellows who are grinning, and who are positively delighted; they would cheer if they could. Four little boys were brought up at St. Leonards to-day for putting immense stones on the tramway line, so as to knock off the tram, causing perhaps loss of life; there were a large number of larrikins at the back of the Court laughing, until I had to say that I would clear the Court if I saw anything more of it. They sympathize with any offence against the law. If there is a poor girl in the box being examined by an attorney who is perhaps rather indelicate, they are delighted; the worse the thing is the more they gloat over it; there is great sympathy with crime.

3024. *Mr. Rosby.*] Do you think that the age at which a youth may be supplied with drink should be increased from sixteen; in some places the age is twenty-one? I do not think so, and for this reason, that young fellows of seventeen or eighteen are already men. I would not deal with a lad of eighteen out here as I would deal with a lad of that age at home. I do not think there would be any gain by the change you suggest. The two indirect causes of drunkenness among the youth of the Colony are high wages and the absolute want of control over them.

MONDAY, 7 JUNE, 1886.

Present:—

J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,  
A. HUTCHLSON, Esq.,

J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,  
F. ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., M.P.

MR. DAVIES IN THE CHAIR.

Captain Arthur Money Fisher called in, sworn, and examined:—

3025. *Chairman.*] You are an Acting Stipendiary Magistrate? I am Police Magistrate at Yass, and Deputy Stipendiary Magistrate at the Central Police Court.

3026. How long have you been in the Public Service of this Colony? About eleven years.

3027. I presume you have had a large experience in the administration of the Licensing law? I have.

3028. Of both the old Act and the new? Yes.

3029. In your opinion has there been any marked improvement in the city, under the new, as compared with the old, law? I think the early closing has made a marked improvement, and that it has done a great deal of good.

3030. That is the 11 o'clock closing? Yes.

3031. What have been the results of the Sunday closing? I think the Sunday closing is a very good thing; but from what I have observed, I think it would be well to open the houses for one hour in the day.

3032. You are aware that under the old Act the houses were opened from 1 o'clock until 3 o'clock on Sundays? Yes; I think an hour a day would meet the case. No doubt there are an immense number of evasions of the Act; there is at the same time great difficulty in the detection of offences. I think the opening of the houses for an hour in the day might lessen those infringements of the law.

3033. Do you not know that the opening of the houses from 1 o'clock to 3 o'clock under the old Act created an immense amount of drunkenness? I do not know that there is so very much less under the present system.

3034. You are speaking more from your experience in the country? Yes.

3035. You have had no large experience of the results in the city? No; only during the five months I have been acting here.

3036. And you are of opinion that the opening of the houses for an hour on Sunday would be a means of largely preventing violations of the law? I think it would do good in that way. At present there seems to be such an immense inducement to publicans to endeavour to violate the law.

3037. Have you had many convictions for violations of the law on Sunday? Not so very many. These cases always come on in the Summons Court which each Stipendiary attends every third week.

3038. Is there much difficulty in bringing home charges against publicans who break the law? A great deal of difficulty. A publican, for instance, is brought up charged with selling liquor to persons who are not travellers, and so on, and it is proved that these persons have been to see lodgers, or something of that kind; cases fail in that way sometimes. Of course actual proof of the sale of liquor must be shown.

3039. What are the principal kinds of offences under the Licensing Act which are brought under your notice? I think the Sunday selling cases would be the principal class. I have had a few cases of delaying admittance to the police, but not many.

3040. Are the houses under the new law an improvement upon the houses under the old law? In the country the Act has done a great deal of good; the accommodation of the houses has been increased, and I think the fact of the publican having a better class of house has made him respect himself more; I think the Act has done a great deal of good in that way.

3041. There is a general improvement then? I think so, in the country particularly.

3042. The law itself has raised the standard of the houses? Yes, I think so.

3043. You have no knowledge of the character of the accommodation found in licensed houses in the metropolitan district? I have very little knowledge of it.

3044. Do you approve of the present method of dealing with licenses by Stipendiary Magistrates instead of unpaid Magistrates? I certainly think that it is the better plan.

3045. You approve of licensing benches? Yes, I think so.

3046. Are there many appeals against the decision of the licensing court? I have been acting five months in Sydney and I have had only one appeal against my decisions; in that case my decision was sustained.

3047. Have you had experience of that kind at Yass? I have never had any appeals against my convictions, under the Licensing Act, except the one I have named. The appeal, in which my decision was upheld, was in a case of Sunday selling. Of course cases have come before me in which there has been strong suspicion, but no legal proof.

3048. Are you aware that there has been a reduction in the gross number of licensed houses in the Metropolitan District under the new law? I have heard so.

3049. Have you had occasion during your five months' experience here to refuse applications under the Act? I have refused transfers to people who have been objected to by the police.

3050. In many cases? Not so very many; I think there have been about four or five cases. In one case lately an applicant was objected to because he was said to have been seen "touting" for publicans on Sundays. Evidence was given to that effect, and although he denied it we believed it to be the case and refused him the license.

3051. Was the publican from whom the transfer was to be made a man who had violated the law, and whose license was therefore likely to be cancelled? No, I do not think so; he simply wished to get rid of his license, and said he wished a respectable man to take it.

3052. It was simply a matter of sale? Yes.

3053. Have any bogus applications for transfers from brewers' houses come before you? No, I have not seen anything of that kind.

3054. You have heard of them? Yes, I have had a good number of transfers; but, as a rule, they pass without any objection from the police. Only a few have been objected to.

Captain  
A. M. Fisher.  
7 June, 1886,

3055. What is your opinion of the application of the principle of local option to renewals as well as to the granting of new licenses? Local option, in my opinion, is a good thing. It seems to me, however, that at present the people interested in the matter—I mean the voters—do not think sufficiently of it; they do not seem to vote.
3056. Very little interest is taken, you think? Very little.
3057. You approve of the principle? I think the principle is an excellent one—that is to say, for new applications.
3058. Would you not apply the principle to renewals? I certainly should not be in favour of that. I should consider that there were existing rights at stake—that is to say, I should not approve of the principle without compensation. Unless provision were made for compensation I think it would be very dangerous to apply the principle to renewals.
3059. What would be the basis of compensation? The only compensation would be money value. Of course, when the license is destroyed the landlord suffers. I think it would be very hard to destroy it without compensation.
3060. Do I understand you to apply the principle of compensation to the freeholder or to the publican? That raises another difficulty. The publican may be only the lessee of the house. When the license is destroyed, therefore, the owner of the property suffers as well as the publican.
3061. Public-houses in your division, I presume, exist to meet a public convenience, and to supply a public want? Yes.
3062. And if the public, by their vote, were to say that they no longer required this convenience you think the publicans ought to be compensated? Yes; I do think it would be a harsh measure to take away their licenses without compensation. They enjoy their right under the law.
3063. I suppose you could not tell the Commission whether the arrests for drunkenness have increased during your term of office in Sydney? I do not know whether they have increased; I know that there are always a great number of persons charged with drunkenness—on Mondays particularly; but that may be accounted for by Saturday night's arrests as well as by Sunday's. At the Central Police Court I sometimes have as many as fifty or sixty drunks in a morning. A great number of these are habitual drunkards; and it is quite a farce to sentence them to the punishment which we can inflict. I always ask the serjeant sitting underneath me, about the cases, and he replies "old offender" or "first time" as the case may be. A great number of old offenders receive the full punishment of a 20s. fine or seven days; but they come up again, time after time.
3064. You think that there should be a different method of treating drunkards? I strongly think so.
3065. What would you suggest? I think that after say six convictions within a given time they should be treated in an entirely different way. I think there should be a special place for them—an asylum or a prison.
3066. You would treat them as you would treat a lunatic? Entirely. They are not responsible for themselves; it is a regular disease when it reaches that stage.
3067. Would you make the confinement compulsory? I would undoubtedly give them an opportunity to get rid of the craving.
3068. The present method of treatment fails, in your opinion? I think it entirely fails in these cases. It meets cases where persons get drunk occasionally. For habitual cases the punishment is quite ridiculous.
3069. Would you recommend that the labour of the drunkards confined in the asylum should be utilized? Undoubtedly; I think it would be an excellent plan.
3070. So that the institution would be to some extent self-supporting? Yes.
3071. Have you anything to suggest with reference to future legislation? I hardly think there is anything I could suggest, except perhaps, that there might be special legislation for the city of Sydney as to licenses. There seem to be an immense number of small hotels which do not, as far as I can see, satisfy any particular want except the craving for drink.
3072. They are simply drinking shanties? Quite so.
3073. Would you classify the houses? You might have a higher licensee-fee for first-class hotels, which might have distinctive privileges; the other hotels I would treat in a different manner. I think it would be an excellent thing if a great number of the houses were not allowed to sell spirits; beer or wine licenses would be quite sufficient for a great number of these houses.
3074. What would be the nature of the special privileges which you would grant to first-class hotels? I think first-class hotels might be allowed to remain open later, and that they might have some privileges as to Sunday selling, or something of that kind. It would be dangerous to give those privileges to the small drinking shops.
3075. At the present time a person arriving by rail or steamboat at any hour can go to any of these first-class hotels and obtain accommodation? Certainly.
3076. And in view of that fact, do you think it necessary to open even a special class of hotels to a later period at night? I do not think there would be any harm in that class of hotels keeping open later, for the sake of theatre-goers for instance; but it would have to be done carefully, and of course only a certain number of houses should be allowed to keep open.
3077. Is there a large percentage of young people among those who appear before you for drunkenness? I have not seen it at all; during the five months I have been here I have had only one lad—he might have been about 15. As a rule the offenders are well over the prescribed age at which persons may be supplied with spirituous liquor.
3078. You have no further recommendations to make which might be of use in future legislation? No, I do not think I have.
3079. *Mr. Colls.*] You were for some time in the Walgett district? Yes; that was a great drinking place. At times there were a great many shearers there.
3080. Used they to drink hard spirits? Yes.
3081. Could you mention any particular instance of drinking to excess? I have known of some very bad cases of "lambing down"; but one case in particular struck me as being very bad. I was going to Goodooga on the Queensland border; I was with the road superintendent in a buggy. It was an exceedingly hot day in January. We met two workmen; Mr. Adams, the road-superintendent, said they would be going to the public-house. When we arrived there we found that a number of workmen had struck work; I was not at all surprised, because the heat of the day was really awful. The two men went into the public-house,  
and

Captain  
A. M. Fisher.  
7 June, 1886.

- and within twelve hours both of them were dead. I was called back to hold an inquest. When I arrived I found the bodies in a fearful state of decomposition. An inquest was held, but it was impossible to find out what were the real facts of the case. The liquor was analysed and nothing was found in it. Of course we could not tell whether it was the same liquor as that with which the men had been supplied.
3082. Are there any vineyards in that district? No.
3083. No white spirits are made there? Not that I know of.
3084. Are you in favour of up-stair bars? I think they are a mistake as a rule, but they might be one of the privileges, perhaps, of first-class and well-conducted hotels.
3085. Would you not be in favour of having all the bars on the basement floor? It would certainly render supervision easier.
3086. Would you be in favour of an extra license for each bar on the basement floor? I think so.
3087. What do you think would be a fair fee? If the licensees wish for extra bars I think they should pay for them; but I am hardly prepared to state the amount.
3088. You would recommend that they should be under the supervision of an inspector of hotels? Undoubtedly.
3089. Would you recommend a general license for the lower class of houses? The licensee-fee of course would be less. I think that many of them should not be allowed to sell spirits. I would give them beer and wine licenses.
3090. What should be the fee for the first-class hotels? It might be increased to about £60.
3091. With an extra fee for each extra bar, the bars to be on the ground floor? Yes.
3092. During your five months' experience in Sydney have you had many cases of sly-grog selling? No; I have not seen anything of the kind in Sydney.
3093. Have you many cases of lunacy brought before you? A great many; a large number are attributable to drink. I always ask the doctor as to that, and there seem to be a great number of those cases.
3094. How are these cases dealt with? Privately; there is a special room which we use for the purpose.
3095. Who is the medical man in attendance? Dr. Wilson Marsden.
3096. How long were you in the Yass district? Four years.
3097. Can you tell us whether there are any hotels in that district which have not accommodation for the public? I used to visit Cootamundra, Frogmore, and Binalong. The hotels at all those places have had accommodation for the public since the passing of the Act.
3098. There is a great deal less drinking there? There is not so much drinking in Yass, compared with what I had seen before in the country.
3099. *Mr. Withers.*] Can you suggest any legislation of a deterrent nature—legislation which would have the effect of lessening the drinking habits of the people? It is a most difficult thing to impose a deterrent. No doubt a great number of people will persist in drinking to excess whatever you do. I have already said that I think the habitual drunkard should be treated in an entirely different manner.
3100. It would not be well to introduce flogging? That would be a great mistake, for really many of these people are hardly answerable for what they do; they are dypsomaniacs.
3101. It has been suggested that an inebriate asylum should be established? That would be an excellent thing. If a man is convicted of drunkenness six times in a limited number of months, I think you might fairly call him a drunkard, and treat him as such.
3102. He should be treated, you think, more as a diseased man than as a criminal? Assuredly.
3103. Having had considerable experience in the country, you think that there ought to be distinct legislation applied to the metropolis? My only reason for saying that is that the country houses, as far as I have seen, give accommodation, and are really necessary, whereas in Sydney there are any number of houses which do not attempt to give accommodation at all, but which simply pander to the drinking desires of the public.
3104. You think that road-side hotels, which are kept clean, and which afford proper accommodation, are very desirable? I do. At Walgett some of the hotels were very bad indeed. I went to one place at Walgett to put up my horse; the landlord knew perfectly well who I was. I said, "Have you anything for my horse?" "No," he replied. "What am I to do?" I asked. "You must do a perisher, I suppose," he answered. So, of course, I took the horse away. I have not seen that sort of thing about Yass, where I have been lately; the place is much more civilized.
3105. The drunkards who appear before you, you expect to see until the end of their term? They will be coming up constantly unless their treatment is altered; there is no hope for them.
3106. You think it will be well to legislate so as to prevent the rising generation from following the same habits? Unquestionably.
3107. Do you think the age at which persons may legally be supplied with spirituous liquors is fixed too low? My experience does not show that the age ought to be extended; I have seen no necessity for it. In the country there were no cases in which youths were brought before me for drunkenness, and since I have been acting in Sydney I have had only one case.
3108. Do you not think there ought to be a stringent provision against females obtaining liquor until they become women? I think that it would be wise.
3109. They are frequently the cause of youths being led to destruction? Just so; and they cannot really require the liquor.
3110. Then you think that girls should be prevented from obtaining drink until they are of age? I think it would be a good plan. I see many girls brought up for riotous conduct, drunkenness, and so forth.
3111. They are within the prescribed age? Oh, yes.
3112. It has been suggested that the age should be raised to eighteen? I have seen no necessity for it myself; I do not think you would do any harm by increasing it to eighteen, and you might do good.
3113. It has been suggested to me, by a retired publican, that if the publicans were to come to an arrangement to absolutely close all the houses on Sunday for a few months it would bring about a cry from the people to have them opened. Do you think it would have that effect? I do not think it would.
3114. You think the general public prefer the houses being closed on Sunday? I think myself that there may be a good number to whom it would be very convenient to have the houses open for an hour upon that day. I have heard of cases in which a great deal of beer has been got in on Saturday; a case of that kind came before me at Redfern. If the people will have it, it is better that they should be allowed to get it legitimately for an hour on Sunday.

Captain  
A. M. Fisher.  
7 June, 1896.

3115. It has been suggested that it would be well to have the liquor at different strengths, in order that persons who are "nipping" may regulate their drink, so as to prevent themselves from becoming intoxicated. It has been suggested that the liquor should be ticketed, and that as it comes down in strength so should the price be reduced;—what do you think of that plan? I have never thought of such a thing. I do not think that much of the weaker liquor would be asked for. Persons can weaken their liquor as much as they want to do when they obtain it, in the ordinary way.

3116. But they would not pay so much? Well, I confess that the idea is a novel one to me, and of course I have not thought of what may be said for or against it.

3117. Do you think it would be of any benefit? I do not think so. As a rule I do not think people would care about asking for the cheaper liquors; I am afraid they would not be very largely consumed.

3118. You know the quantity of "shouting" which goes on. A man may desire to take several glasses of grog out of compliment. Instead of taking a third nip of strong grog, which might make him intoxicated, he would take a nip from one of the weaker brands? I am afraid the suggestion would be of no practical benefit.

3119. You are in favour of absolute closing on Sundays? I think it would be a good thing for the better hotels to be opened for an hour; that is one of the privileges I would concede to them.

3120. If only a few houses were opened might they not be crowded out? I do not think so.

3121. Would they not be a resort for those who would otherwise have a difficulty in getting a drink? No; I think the publicans who keep the large hotels would take care that everything was conducted properly.

3122. Have you a number of young fellows brought before you? I have many brought up for larceny and such offences, but drink does not appear to have anything to do with them.

3123. Have you found that drinking is much associated with gambling? No; I do not think so at all.

3124. Can you speak as to the accommodation offered by the houses within a radius of (say) 20 miles of Sydney? No; I cannot speak as to that.

3125. There is an impression that you can get better accommodation for yourself and your horse a hundred miles away from Sydney than within a radius of 20 miles of it? I could not speak as to that.

3126. *Mr. Colls.*] You visit Newtown and Redfern as a Police Magistrate? Yes.

3127. Do you get accommodation there at the hotels—that is to say, can you get a good luncheon if you require it? I applied once, but I have not tried since.

3128. It has been reported that several drinking clubs have been started in Sydney since the closing of the houses on Sunday? I have heard so.

3129. Do you think that the opening of the first-class hotels for an hour on Sunday would have the effect of abolishing these clubs? Yes, I think so, seeing that the clubs are said to have been started owing to the closing of the houses.

3130. *Mr. Roseby.*] You think there are too many public-houses in Sydney? Yes.

3131. And that the social and moral welfare of the people would be improved if the number were reduced? I think the drinking shops should be reduced, if possible, with compensation.

3132. You think that the people should, in some form or other, have the right to say what number of public-houses should exist in their vicinity, if some equitable compensation could be arranged? If compensation is allowed I think they should have the full right to say how many public-houses should exist.

3133. It was thought that when the Act came into force, demanding increased accommodation, the public would be able to find such hotel accommodation as they required? Yes.

3134. But your observation and experience leads you to suppose that that has not been the case in the city? In a great number of cases, undoubtedly, it has not.

3135. Would you be surprised to hear that in one metropolitan district, containing 120 public-houses, there are not ten houses which could give a man and his wife or family anything like comfortable accommodation? I can quite understand and believe it.

3136. Would you believe that that is the case in respect to houses to which you have granted special licenses on account of their large accommodation—that is, their great number of rooms? I should not have thought that.

3137. Since you have been in Sydney have you given licenses to any of these houses on account of their enlarged accommodation? I do not think a case of that kind has come before me.

3138. I was surprised to hear you say that you had not observed any increase in the drinking habits of the young. We have clear evidence, from the principal police authorities, that it is a fact that the young people in Sydney are much given to drink. In most instances, perhaps, they do not reach that condition in which people are dragged to the watch-house; they perhaps manage to get home somehow; but persons who are competent to judge tell us that of late years there has been a large increase in drunkenness among the young. If that is true, do you not think that the age at which liquor may be supplied to young persons should be increased beyond sixteen? I have seen nothing of the drunkenness of which you speak. If I found that that state of things existed I would at once say that the age should be increased to eighteen. If an evil of that kind exists it might certainly be remedied to some extent in the way you suggest.

3139. Would you have the detention of drunkards in the inebriate asylum voluntary as well as compulsory? I think it would do a great deal of good if many persons could be induced to go to such a place voluntarily.

3140. You think that fresh legislation ought to provide for an institution of that character? Undoubtedly.

3141. Have you formed any opinion as to the desirableness of employing females in the bars of public-houses? There is probably a good deal of evil attached to the custom. I am not speaking only from my experience during many years in the army in England and in India, but I have seen a good deal of harm resulting from the practice here. It seems to me, however, that some kind of harm would arise from the occupation, by females, of a similarly public position in any place.

3142. As a man of the world, do you think that the language and scenes at a large proportion of the public-houses are fit for respectable females? I think that girls might be allowed in some of the better conducted hotels. There are hotels in Sydney where the girls behind the bars come to no harm whatever; they are well looked after, and they never hear any bad language. There are other places in which they ought not to be allowed.

3143. But taking the majority of public-houses, which you say are mere drinking shanties, are they places in which girls should be allowed? Undoubtedly not; I think girls ought not to be allowed in those places. On the other hand, I suppose the girls behind the bars in these low houses do not mind the language or they would not be there.

Captain  
A. M. Fisher.

7 June, 1886.

3144. Have you ever thought that the fact of the bar of an hotel being closed would not prevent it from giving to travellers comfortable accommodation in every respect? Of course it would not.
3145. It does not follow, that because spirits and beer are not sold, the hotels would not provide every accommodation required? That is so.
3146. As to the Sunday closing, if the law says that the houses are to be closed ought not citizens, such as you and I, be obliged to obey the law? Of course; if they do not obey it they are supposed to be punished.
3147. Should not effective means be employed to detect infractions of the law? I do not know what means, other than those already used, could be employed.
3148. But as a matter of principle, ought not that to be done? Of course; that would apply to every offence. I would not take these violations of the law out of the category of other offences.
3149. At present the law fails in this respect, does it not? It is almost impossible to make any law which would answer the purpose if the parties interested mean to break it.
3150. I will put a case: One of the principal police officers mentioned a house where he had seen forty or fifty people in the backyard, and between thirty and forty people in the front of the house. When he got into the house he found six men under one bed, four men under a sofa, and six men in a closet; but notwithstanding all these facts he was unable to obtain a conviction? If the publican was charged with selling liquor the police would have to prove the sale. I think it was very foolish on the part of the men to get under the beds.
3151. Do you not think the fact of all these men being seen going in and out of the house sufficient evidence that they were there for an illegal purpose? I hardly think you could say that; there might be boarders in the house, and the men seen going in might be going to visit them.
3152. But 300 men would not go into a house in one day to see boarders? I have never heard of an instance of the kind you name.
3153. Have you been in any district where railway works have been in progress? No, they have been completed wherever I have been.
3154. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You concede the hour upon Sunday with reluctance? Yes.
3155. If the law could be maintained as it is now you would prefer it? Oh, yes.
3156. It is because of the difficulties which have arisen in connection with the law-breaking that you would concede the hour? I concede it because I think it would be a lesser evil than the evil against which we have to contend at the present time.
3157. Is it not possible that the difficulty might be augmented by opening the houses for an hour on Sunday? I do not think so.
3158. But the propensity of men to drink when they have once begun would induce them to remain in the house, and the temptation to sell would still be as great on the part of the publican? No doubt that difficulty would have to be met.
3159. Would you accompany this concession with more stringent legislation so that the law might be rendered absolutely effective? It would be necessary to be particularly careful in the matter of renewals—that is to say, if any offence of the kind you suggest were committed on Sunday, it should be allowed to go against the renewals, without the proof that drink was actually sold.
3160. Why not treat the offence in that way at the present time? The matter is surrounded by a great deal of difficulty.
3161. You do not think there is a necessity for opening the houses on account of the public clamour for that step? I do not know; you see these clubs have been started because the houses have been closed on Sunday.
3162. But I understood you to say that you did not think there would be a public clamour if the houses were all absolutely closed on Sunday? Perhaps that is true of the general public, but it is very difficult to answer questions of this description on the spur of the moment.
3163. Do you know the nature of the proof necessary to obtain a conviction in England for selling drink during prohibited hours? No, I do not.
3164. We are led to believe that the Act there, simply requires the police to prove that any number of persons were on the premises. The publican has to prove that they were there for a lawful purpose. Would not that meet the case here? Yes; it might in some cases; but it would generally be said that the persons were there to see friends or boarders.
3165. But that would have to be proved? Of course.
3166. I was surprised to hear you say that in many cases where the police failed to get convictions, the publicans had sworn that the inmates of the house were visiting lodgers. Would that be a valid excuse? Undoubtedly; because you would have to prove that the publican was supplying liquor.
3167. You have been very successful in your convictions? There has been only one appeal, and that was upheld.
3168. Have you had many convictions under the licensing law? A fair number, I think. The appeal arose out of the first case I tried in Sydney. I dismissed a case under these circumstances which were suspicious. A publican was summoned for selling on Sunday, and another person was summoned for buying the liquor; the constable saw the man go into the house and did not notice that he had anything under his coat. He saw him come out with a bottle of beer under his arm. The man who had the beer swore that he had taken it from his son's place, and that he simply called in to see the publican. The publican's wife and the publican himself swore that those were the facts. The man's son swore that he had given him the beer the night before, having got in 5 gallons. The son's wife gave evidence to the same effect. No doubt the circumstances were remarkably suspicious; but there was no legal proof.
3169. The sale of liquor by a servant, in the absence of a proprietor, would not uphold a conviction? According to the present state of the law it would not.
3170. But you would alter it? Undoubtedly; I think a publican should be responsible for the acts of his servants in that way.
3171. Are you aware that many publicans have escaped through this loop-hole? I am.
3172. You say that no interest is taken in the present local option vote? Not much in the country; there is perhaps an endeavour to keep down the number of houses in the interests of those who already hold licenses. That is the only interest I have seen taken in the matter.
3173. Would not more interest be taken if the basis of the vote were broadened? I would widen it as much as possible.

Captain  
A. M. Fisher  
7 June, 1886.

3174. You would apply the principle to renewals, with compensation? Yes.
3175. Suppose a conditional license is asked for to-morrow, and the Magistrates see their way clear to grant it; they know quite well—everyone knows—that the granting of that license means putting into the applicant's pocket from £1,000 to £1,500. Do you think it is fair that the country should be asked to purchase it back again? I hardly think you should put the matter in that way; we must take accomplished facts. These houses are in existence; rights have accrued to different people, and it would be an extreme hardship to do away with these rights without compensation.
3176. Is it not an extreme hardship that so much mischief should be done to the public? Exactly, but the licensees have obtained their privileges by law, and they should not be taken away without compensation.
3177. But the licenses are only annual? It is understood though, that consequent upon their conforming to the Act, and not being convicted of offences against it a certain number of times, these privileges will be extended to the licensees indefinitely.
3178. The Licensing Act stipulated for certain additional accommodation, and all houses which failed to supply that accommodation lost their licenses. Can you see any difference between that, and the enactment of a law under which the people will say whether public-houses shall or shall not exist in their vicinity? There is a great difference; in the first place, it was in the option of the licensees to provide the additional accommodation.
3179. But some of the old houses were disestablished? Not until they had had an opportunity to bring their standard of accommodation up to the requirements of the new Act. If the licensees chose to do that, their houses were not swept away as they might be under the operation of a local option vote.
3180. You would give monetary compensation you say; but suppose a law were enacted containing the principal of local option, and that to avoid doing injury to the existing trade, it were provided simultaneously in a Suspensory Act, that no new licenses should be issued for a given number of years giving the existing licensees rights, subject to good behaviour during that period, that, being regarded in the light of their purchase money. Do you not think that that would be compensation? That might be a fair scheme.
3181. You would recognise the proposal as compensation? It would be compensation to a certain extent.
3182. You think that it would be a good thing to have special legislation in Sydney, with a view to diminish the number of worthless houses? I think if the spirit licenses were withdrawn in a number of instances, and that if beer and wine licenses were established, there would not be the same amount of drunkenness.
3183. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you any knowledge of the working of the Act, when the houses were allowed to open for two hours on Sunday? Yes.
3184. Are you aware that drunkenness was then much more prevalent than it is under the existing Act? I have had no experience of that in Sydney.
3185. You have had some experience in the matter of wine licenses? Yes.
3186. Has the conduct of these houses in the city been of a creditable character? I have heard nothing against them since I have been here. I have heard no complaints of them, and there have been no cases in connection with them.
3187. You do not know that a number of the licensees of these houses have been brought before the licensing Bench, and that the conduct of the houses has been pronounced disreputable? That has not been the case since I have been sitting in Sydney.
3188. You think that beer and wine licenses would diminish drunkenness? I think so. Some of the spirits now sold in the lower class of houses cannot be very good.
3189. You think there is a strong public taste for wine? I do not know that, but I thought that wine licenses might have the effect of doing away with some of the other places. There seems to be a very strong taste for whiskey.
3190. If beer and wine licenses were granted to these houses, and they did no business, what would the licensees do? That I could not say.
3191. The present wine shops are found to sell spirits without paying the fee? I was not aware of that.
3192. *Mr. Withers.*] With reference to the habit of selling during prohibited hours on Sunday, how do you think it would answer to have the liquor in the licensed houses, in the bar, and in the cellar, placed under lock and key. Suppose the keys of these places were deposited with the police every Saturday night at 11 o'clock, and were returned to the licensees at 6 o'clock on Monday morning? In that case you would prevent travellers and lodgers from obtaining drink. I hardly see how you can carry out such a scheme as that.
3193. Do you think it would be an undue interference with the liberty of the subject? I think it would be exceedingly difficult to carry out the scheme.

Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr.  
T. K. Abbott.  
7 June, 1886.

3194. *Chairman.*] You are a Stipendiary Magistrate in the Metropolitan District? Yes.
3195. You were one of the first appointed? No; I succeeded Mr. Dillon.
3196. How long have you been acting as a Stipendiary Magistrate? Two years and four months.
3197. How long were you a Police Magistrate at Maitland? Two years; I have been altogether twenty years in the service.
3198. For how long have you been a Police Magistrate? Thirteen years.
3199. You have had large experience of various licensing laws—the old and the new? Yes; in the country and in the city.
3200. What is your experience of the new law in the city, as far as any improvement in public morals go? I could not say whether the public morals are improved or not; but I think the Act is a great improvement upon the old one.
3201. Is there as large a number of arrests and convictions for drunkenness under the new as under the old Act? I could not say, because I was not in the city when the old Act was in existence.
3202. In what particulars do you find the Act defective as far as the enforcement of the penalties in connection with Sunday trading is concerned? It is defective, inasmuch as the persons who are affected by its administration in nine cases out of ten can safely commit perjury, in order to screen themselves from the effects of their misdoing.

Mr.  
T. K. Abbott.  
7 June, 1886.

3203. Do the Bench find a difficulty in bringing home to offenders informations filed for violations of the law on Sunday? Yes, I think the police meet with great difficulty in almost every case; they are not allowed to go into hotels in plain clothes to detect breaches of the law. I think that ought to be allowed. If a man commits a murder and the police want to trace the crime, the police officer does not go down the street saying that he is a detective. I do not think the police should be deterred from going into public-houses as they choose, with a view to ascertain whether the law has or has not been violated.
3204. Do you think that if such a course were adopted the law would be more respected and obeyed? The publican would be more fearful of breaking the law; he would be disinclined to break it. I believe there is a large amount of Sunday trading done in Sydney, and it is done on account of the difficulties the police experience in detecting it.
3205. Do I understand you to say that the police cannot enter the houses in plain clothes? They can do so, but not as detectives; they must go in with some one who is entering the house. They cannot go in as detectives—that is, disguised for the purpose of detection.
3206. Then a police officer could not go to a house in plain clothes and ask admission? They do go in plain clothes, but not as detectives; they are not allowed to go to detect an offence as a detective would go to detect a murder or any other crime.
3207. You recommend that the ordinary police should have the same power as detectives in this matter? I think that a policeman in detecting an offence against the law should be allowed to do it in any dress he thinks best. It is nothing but a maudlin sentimentality which prevents them from entering public-houses in disguise.
3208. Have you dealt with many cases of Sunday trading? Yes; I think they are rather fond of bringing those cases before me, instead of before the other Magistrates.
3209. What has been the result in the great majority of cases which have come before you? In the great majority there have been convictions.
3210. Have you heard that, as a rule, the police have failed in these cases which they have brought before the other Stipendiaries? I have not inquired into the cases which have come before the other Stipendiaries. Probably the reason why more of these cases are brought before me is because I have inflicted heavier penalties than the other Magistrates. Shortly after I came to Sydney I found that there was apparently no diminution in the number of cases, and the penalty which had been fixed, by a sort of consent among the Magistrates at £3 and £5, I increased to £10 and £20.
3211. Had your determination a good effect upon the publicans? I do not know.
3212. Were there as many cases brought before you after as before your determination? There were more, because the police chose the days upon which I sat to bring up these cases.
3213. But it does not follow that there were in the gross more violations of the law? No; I think not. I think that if the penalties inflicted by all the Magistrates were higher, there would be fewer cases.
3214. Have there been many cases brought before you, in which application has been made for a transfer, after a publican has been twice convicted? I could not say how many; that would be a matter of record in the Court. I know that there are a number of cases in which publicans who have been convicted seek to transfer, in order to avoid the loss of the license.
3215. Do you approve of the principle of local option? Certainly.
3216. Would you extend the franchise to the voters upon the electoral list? I think that the persons interested in any particular locality should say whether there should or should not be a public-house there.
3217. Do you think that both women and men should be allowed to vote? The women are more interested than the men.
3218. Would you extend the franchise to both? I would, undoubtedly. The reason I say this is, that I believe that nine out of every ten houses in Sydney belong to brewers, or to wine and spirit merchants; the publican running the house is not generally the owner. The house is not run in his interest at all.
3219. I suppose a large number of these houses have been brought under your notice? Yes.
3220. You think that this practice indicates a very bad state of things? I think there are about 50 per cent. too many public-houses in the city.
3221. Coming back to the question of local option, would you apply it to renewals as well as to the granting of licenses? No. If there were something wrong in the way in which a house had been conducted then the authority of the police should come in. When local option once concedes the right of a license it should not be taken away, unless the holder of the license does something contrary to the law.
3222. Would you not give to the people the absolute right to veto the traffic? If you mean as to both the old and new licenses, I think not. I should hesitate to give to the people the power to annihilate all the houses in Sydney.
3223. But the houses exist to supply a public want, and if the public declare against them there should be no reason for their retention? I would not say that the people had a right to interfere with the renewal of licenses in the manner you suggest. I think the lower class of houses can be gradually eliminated without wiping out vested interests to that extent. I would apply the principle to all new houses but not to renewals.
3224. Are you in favour of closing the houses on Sunday? Certainly I am.
3225. Do you regard the new law as an improvement upon the old in that respect? Yes; but it is largely evaded.
3226. But if the measure you suggest were adopted, you think that greater respect would be paid to its provisions? It would not pay a person to violate the law if, while his profits were only £10, he was fined £20. But it will pay him if, while his profits are £10, he is fined only £3; because, even when he is detected, he will be £7 to the good.
3227. Do you think that the fear of a third conviction has a wholesome effect upon the publicans? I do not know, because generally the publican is merely the agent of the wine and spirit merchant and the brewer. It does not matter to him whether he runs the house or not.
3228. You say that there are cases in which there are applications for a transfer after two convictions? Yes; they are frequently refused.
3229. What becomes of the house? It does not lose the license.
3230. But it has to be conducted differently? Yes; unless there is a third conviction, followed by the loss of the license.
3231. Do you think there is as much drunkenness at the present time on Sunday as existed under the old law? I do not; I think there is nothing like the same amount. I think the new law as regards the suburbs, such as Manly Beach, Goojee, and Bondi, has had a very beneficial effect.



- Mr. T. K. Abbott.  
7 June, 1886.
3232. Do you approve of the hour of closing on week days? I do not see that any harm is done by closing at 11 o'clock, but it is not of great advantage either to the public or to the publicans. I think the hour might be slightly extended.
3233. You have had no experience of the effects of the old law in the city? No. There is this advantage in the earlier closing: that a person who is inclined to drink gets away and is able to sleep four or five hours before morning. He is then able to resume work the next day; but if the house is kept open all night he will of course not be fit for work.
3234. Do you not think there would be a large incentive to drinking if the hour were extended to 12 o'clock? I should not say that it would. A man is just as likely to drink between 10 and 11 o'clock as between 11 and 12 o'clock.
3235. Are you not aware that there was a greater amount of drunkenness under the old law than there is under the new? I do not know what amount of drunkenness there was in Sydney under the old law. I admit, of course, that it is a bad thing for a house to be kept open all night.
3236. I presume you are of opinion that the greater the facilities the greater will be the amount of drunkenness? Undoubtedly, and the fewer facilities, the less.
3237. You know that the houses in your district have been reduced by 29 or 30? During the last few years the only cases in which the Magistrates have increased the number have been where the houses are well built and contain first-class accommodation. These are the only cases in which we grant licenses for new houses. There is, however, a defect in the Act; because immediately a publican obtains a license for a new house he can reduce the accommodation to the extent required under the law for the older houses—he can let the remainder of the premises. I know many cases in which that has been done and the law does not reach them. It is in the discretion of the Magistrates, however, to refuse a renewal of the license.
3238. Have there been many applications of that description? There was at Newtown a house which was said to possess forty rooms. I noticed afterwards in passing by that there were about six or eight shops in the building. The premises were partitioned off, showing plainly that they were not used for the purpose for which they were licensed.
3239. Have many of the applications for conditional licenses been refused? Some have been; a license was refused for a house in Pitt-street, close to the Congregational Church.
3240. I presume that if the police were to make such representations as you have described about one of these houses, the Bench would not grant a renewal of the license? I would not.
3241. In regard to general accommodation, are the houses in the Metropolitan Police District an improvement upon the old class of houses? I could not say; I have not inspected any of the houses. I do not think I have been into more than about three hotels since I have been in Sydney.
3242. Have any representations been made to you with regard to up-stair bars? Not directly.
3243. You have no official information about them? None.
3244. You do not even know of their existence? I do not.
3245. Have you any knowledge of the clubs which have been brought into existence? I believe the Licensing Act has introduced a number of clubs.
3246. Have you any official information about them? No.
3247. I mean the clubs which have been brought into existence to evade the law? I know nothing about them.
3248. Have you any suggestions to make as to future legislation? I could not suggest anything upon the spur of the moment; but I shall be very happy to put some suggestions in writing if they will be of any use to the Commission.
3249. *Mr. Colls.*] You have resided in a large wine producing district? I resided for twelve years upon the Liverpool Plains, and for two years in Maitland. Maitland is a large wine district.
3250. Are you aware of large quantities of white spirit being made there? No.
3251. You are not aware that a large quantity is consumed in the wine districts? I do not know anything about the manufacture of wine. I have taken no interest in it. I know that most of the wine shops in the colony are sly-grog shops.
3252. Have many cases of lunacy come under your notice in Maitland? No.
3253. Have you had many in Sydney? Many; twenty a week. They are brought up as lunatics; but many of them are only temporarily insane—suffering from *delirium tremens*.
3254. From the consumption of a bad description of drink? I could not say to what the condition of these persons is attributable; but in most cases I have no doubt that it arises from intemperance.
3255. It has been brought under the notice of the Commission that the up-stair bars are badly conducted. Would you not have the bars upon the basement floor; would it not be an improvement? They would be more liable to inspection. I think it would be better not to have up-stair bars at all; bars on the basement would be open to the inspection of every person passing by.
3256. You think there might be private bars upon the ground floor, if they were required by a large hotel? It would be better than having a bar up-stairs.
3257. Would you be in favour of two classes of houses—the first-class hotels, and then the beer and wine houses? I have never given that subject a thought. There are two classes of hotels now—such hotels as “Petty’s,” the “Exchange,” and the “Royal,” and then others which are merely grog-shops.
3258. Are you aware that there are a large number of houses in Sydney which do not pretend to accommodate the public? I believe there are many. They have the required accommodation; but they do not take in lodgers or boarders; they are merely drinking saloons.
3259. It has been brought under the notice of the Commission that there are houses which reduce their accommodation by sub-letting a portion of the premises, to which a temporary doorway has been made up-stairs, as soon as the license is granted. Have any such cases come under your notice? No, only such cases as that which I have mentioned at Newtown.
3260. Do you visit the suburbs? Newtown and Redfern.
3261. Do you get accommodation at the hotels? No, I sit from 10 o'clock until I have finished. I do not go to luncheon anywhere.
3262. Have you many young people brought before you for drunkenness? No, I cannot say that I have.
3263. Would you be in favour of extending the age at which liquor may be supplied from sixteen to eighteen? I think that sixteen is high enough.
3264. Have you had many cases of sly-grog-selling at oyster-saloons? No, I have not. I do not think I have

have had more than three or four cases of sly-grog-selling since I have been in Sydney. Some cases of that kind occur in the wine-shops.

3265. *Mr. Roseby.*] You would extend the local option vote to both men and women? Yes.

3266. You also think there are far too many public-houses in Sydney? Yes.

3267. Do you not think that some plan ought to be adopted, whereby the people would have the privilege of reducing the number? I do not know how you are going to do it without interference with rights which already exist. They are being gradually reduced; they have been reduced to the extent of 30 within two years. There are I think only about 500 houses in my district, and in two years they have been reduced by 30.

3268. These houses, of which you think there are too many, are not places of accommodation? No, they are simply agencies for brewers and wine and spirit merchants. I think it would be a very good thing if they were swept away; but I cannot suggest how it is to be done.

3269. Would you set up the so-called rights of these people against the moral well-being of the people? I would not.

3270. It is considered necessary to remove a nuisance, even though it may entail loss to the men committing it—their neighbours are injured; upon that principle ought not these places to be shut up? I think it would be a good thing to sweep away the whole traffic, but I do not know how you are going to do it; I quite believe that 75 per cent. of the crime of the Colony is traceable to the abuse of liquor.

3271. That is the result of an extensive experience in the service of the Government? Twenty years.

3272. The law says that these houses shall close upon Sundays; but as a matter of fact, they are not closed? A good many of them do the most of their trade on Sunday I believe; my informant as to the amount of trade done, is Inspector M'Kay, a very reliable officer; he says that a good many houses could not pay their rent unless they traded upon Sunday.

3273. You think they ought to be compelled to obey the law? Undoubtedly; whatever it may be.

3274. At present the law is outraged, and there seems to be no remedy for it? It is; I do not know what remedy to provide; I have provided the best I can.

3275. Would you not make the fact that a number of persons were seen going in and out of a house, proof that they were there for an illegal purpose? I think it would be a good thing if persons found in a public-house on Sundays, and unable to prove that they were lodgers or travellers, were fined.

3276. *Mr. Hutchison.*] That would also carry a conviction against the publican? It should score against him on his application for a renewal.

3277. *Mr. Roseby.*] Have you had many of your convictions quashed by a higher Court? There have been 35 appeals, and two of them have been upheld; and in these two cases I would give the same decision to-morrow; thirty-three of my convictions have been sustained.

3278. I understood that the publicans' appeals had been generally more successful? They were at first, against decisions when the Act first came into operation; I cannot say that the 35 appeals, to which I have referred, were all under the Licensing Act; many of them were not.

3279. We have been informed that there is a great deal of drunkenness among the youth of the city, although they do not always find their way to the watchhouse? That is a thing I do not know anything about.

3280. If it were true would you not increase the age at which publicans may supply young people with liquor? Yes; I would favour the abolition of the whole traffic.

3281. Are you in favour of females being permitted to sell drink behind the bars of public-houses? I do not think it adds to their respectability, but there are many girls who have probably no other way of getting a living; it is a very difficult thing to provide for the employment of females. Some of the barmaids do well; sometimes they marry very wealthy people.

3282. Is it not a dangerous avocation? No doubt it is dangerous.

3283. Would you not prohibit the employment of females in such a capacity? I do not think it would be a disadvantage to the community if it were prohibited.

3284. I suppose you are aware that considerable quantities of liquor are vended upon steamers engaged upon the coasting trade? I have seen liquor sold upon steamers when they have been moored to the wharves.

3285. Are you in favor of that? If it is confined to the passengers and their friends I see no reason why they should not sell it. There is very little drunkenness as far as my experience goes, and I have been in the habit of travelling up and down the coast for many years. I do not suppose I have seen more than a dozen persons drunk during that time; but frequently I have been two years without travelling at all.

3286. *Mr. Hutchison.*] It is against the law, is it not, for steamers to sell liquor when they are moored? I am not sure, but if it is I am under the impression that no penalty is provided.

3287. Unless the captain has prohibited the sale no conviction can follow? I would make the person selling responsible.

3288. Many cases fail because the landlord says that he has not been privy to the sale of liquor? I would make the landlord responsible for whatever may be sold, as under the English law. The landlord has no right to employ a servant who will disobey his orders.

3289. You do not know of the existence of these drinking clubs which have been growing up in our midst? I do not know anything about them.

3290. You are absolutely in favor of Sunday closing, and would be pleased to see some legislation which would enable the police to enforce the law? I would; I am in favor of Sunday closing.

3291. You say that nine-tenths of the public-houses in the city are run by others than the real licensees? I should think so. I am only speaking from general repute; I have not made any inquiry.

3292. You deprecate that state of things? I do, strongly.

3293. But when you were asked a question in reference to the local option vote, you began to be tender with these men? Yes; while I deprecate the existing condition of things, I also deprecate taking away rights which these persons have acquired legally and properly. If, in the way of what is being done by slow extermination of the houses, the desired result can be obtained, so much the better; but I go further than that, and say, that if you could justly sweep away the houses altogether, I would be one to vote for the measure.

3294. But how do you think that the bad houses are to be slowly eliminated? Owing to the position they occupy in the city they are being gradually done away with. Building societies, insurance offices, and banks are

- Mr. F. K. Abbott, June, 1886.
- being built upon the sites of public-houses which were situated at the corners of streets, and the public-houses are not being reopened elsewhere.
3295. You think that if the present law were enforced many of the houses would be unable to pay their rents? I think so; many houses live upon their Sunday trading.
3296. Would you make the local option vote emphatic against all licenses, conditional or otherwise? I do not think the local option vote is taken against the conditional licenses, because they are supposed to apply to first-class houses, such as the "Royal," "Petty's," and the "Exchange." These houses do no harm to the general community; they are not frequented by people who get drunk, who get locked up, and who neglect their business.
3297. Is it a fact that the conditional licenses apply to houses of that character? I do not know that it is always so. Two large hotels connected with the theatre, opposite Farmer and Co.'s, recently received licenses. These places fulfil all the requirements of the law, and they will be of great public convenience.
3298. Would you make the local option vote so effective that no new licenses would be granted? I do not think it would be any disadvantage if it were so. On the other hand, there are localities in which houses of first-class accommodation might be opened with great advantage to the public. The houses are necessary in some places if we recognise their existence at all.
3299. If the people voted for them no one would object? But, as you are aware, the people vote as they are led or directed.
3300. Now, as to the question of compensation in connection with the application of the local option vote to renewals? I have already stated that, with regard to renewals, I do not see how the local option vote could come in.
3301. Suppose that, simultaneously with the passing of the Local Option Act, a Suspensory Act were passed, giving the present holders of licenses a monopoly for three years; would you not consider that sufficient compensation? I do not think so; you would give them a three years' lease of life, and then take away their lives.
3302. Not necessarily. The question would then be submitted to the vote? But we know what that means, where a whole district have made up their minds that these houses shall not exist.
3303. You have refused renewals upon two convictions? No; that applies to transfers. As far as my experience goes the Bench does not allow any man who has violated the law twice to escape the penalties by getting a transfer to someone else.
3304. The police make some complaint upon these grounds; they say that however strong may be their suspicions that a house may be badly conducted, owing to their having seen crowds of people enter it during prohibited hours, and although they may have less than three previous convictions, the Bench maintain that the license should be granted until there are three convictions;—do you read the law so? No; I do not. At the same time I say this: That the belief of the police is no guide as to what may exist. The police may believe that a certain state of things exists, but that is not evidence upon which magistrates could deprive a man of his license. If on the other hand the suspected state of things does exist, it is the fault of the police that the publicans are not detected and punished. I would allow the police to detect offences committed in public-houses in any manner they might think fit.
3305. Do you think it would be a good thing to have a sort of detective for the purpose? No; because they would not be believed. They might be believed by the Magistrates, but they would not be believed by the Judge, and so much would be made of what would be called "hired informers" that the convictions would be upset.
3306. Do you think the Magistrates have good ground for complaint against the higher Court for the manner in which it reverses their decisions? I have none, except as I have said, in two cases out of thirty-five, and I would give the same decisions again to-morrow in those two cases upon the same evidence.
3307. Do you not think the publicans, when they appeal, ought to be confined to the evidence taken in the lower Court? They ought to be compelled to go upon that evidence as under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, unless it can be shown that they were deprived of any necessary means of obtaining evidence to prove their innocence; otherwise they should not be allowed to vary the facts placed before the Magistrate.
3308. You think that in nine cases out of ten in which publicans are charged with breaches of the law, perjury is committed? I do, indeed.
3309. Have any proceedings been taken? They cannot be taken without the leave of a Judge.
3310. If the Magistrates had permission to proceed otherwise would it have a deterrent effect? I do not know; I do not think that anything will deter people from committing perjury. My experience as to perjury is, that if people go into a witness-box to tell a lie they will do so quite independently of the legal consequences, and whether they are or are not detected they will adhere to it. The administration of the oath has no effect in making them tell the truth. It is very difficult to secure a conviction for perjury on account of the loopholes for escape. A man must be convicted of telling a lie for a wilful and deliberate purpose.

FRIDAY, 11 JUNE, 1886.

Present:—

ALEX. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,	J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,	G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Leopold Yates, Esq., D.S.M., called in, sworn, and examined:—

- L. Yates, Esq., D.S.M., June, 1886.
3311. *President.*] You are one of the Stipendiary Magistrates, I believe? A Deputy Stipendiary.
3312. You have been so occupied for a short time? About two years.
3313. And prior to that, you were a Police Magistrate of the Colony? For twelve or thirteen years.
3314. In what district? Yass, Armidale, and Maitland.
3315. What impression have you formed as to the increase of drunkenness in the Colony, during your experience

experience as a Magistrate? I do not think, as far as my experience goes, in both the country and the city, that it is materially affected. I think the streets in Sydney—I am speaking of my more recent experience—show very little difference.

L. Yates,  
Esq., D.S.M.

11 June, 1886.

3316. You think that, in proportion to the population, drunkenness is at the same level? About the same.

3317. Is that your opinion, drawn from convictions for drunkenness? Yes.

3318. Does your experience in other directions lead you to suppose that the habit of drinking has increased in the community? I do not think it has diminished.

3319. From all sources of information open to you, you have formed the opinion that the drinking habits of the people are what they used to be? Exactly.

3320. Are you able to say that the existing Act is an improvement upon the former one? Yes; I think it is.

3321. Do you think it has been effective in reducing the habits of drunkenness, or in regulating the traffic in liquor in an improved way, as compared with the old Act? It might be so.

3322. Do you think that the appearance of the streets has improved? Very much so.

3323. I suppose the appearance of the streets would be improved chiefly by the earlier closing upon week-days and upon Sundays? I am not often in the city at night-time, but when I have been there I have noticed a marked improvement, which I should say was attributable in some measure to the earlier closing, although the drunkenness has not, in my opinion, been materially affected by the passing of the Act.

3324. Do you think then that the disposition to drink is so strongly implanted in the average colonist that he will drink whatever the law may be? I think so.

3325. If he cannot get it in one place he will have it at another? That is the opinion which I have frequently expressed from the Bench, especially in cases where prohibitions against the supply of liquor have been applied for. I think these applications are a farce, because, as I have often said, if some men cannot get liquor at one place they will get it at another.

3326. What is your opinion of the efficiency of the punishment for drunkenness in an aggravated form? I think the mode in which first offences are dealt with by the several Courts is good, that is, the infliction of a nominal fine; but in cases where persons appear again and again charged with drunkenness, without the accompanying offence of riotous behaviour, or indecency, to bring them under the Vagrant Act, the punishment is not so efficient. The persons so charged generally have the means—or if they have not, their friends frequently supply it—of paying the fine; the punishment, therefore, does not act as a drunkenness deterrent.

3327. Is it not a fact that many habitual drunkards consider incarceration as a means provided by the State for their getting sober? I think that in many cases it is so.

3328. And I suppose you see the same faces again and again? Before I had been here two months I had occasion to notice at the various Courts the fact that many of the faces of those charged with drunkenness were familiar to me.

3329. Your brother Magistrates have variously estimated the total number of apprehensions for drunkenness recorded in the report of the Inspector-General of Police as representing from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. of habitual drunkards; that is to say, that out of (say) 20,000 apprehensions, more than one-half would be those of habitual drunkards. Some have said that probably not more than one-fifth of the cases represent first offences? I should also incline to that opinion.

3330. Therefore no value statistically can be attached to the returns of apprehensions, as indicating the amount of drunkenness existing in the Colony? Quite so; I can understand that no value would attach to the return from that point of view.

3331. You think that the punishment which can be allotted to drunkards by law is ineffective. Has it ever occurred to you that the proper mode of punishing may not be punishment in the ordinary sense, but some form of detention coupled with an effort to reclaim—in other words, confinement in an inebriate asylum? That has often occurred to me. In many cases I should say that it would be more beneficial and effective than punishment under the present Act. I think the offenders might be sent to an asylum in the first instance, and if they were not cured under that system they might be sent to a reformatory where they should work.

3332. Are you inclined to look upon the habitual drunkard as a kind of lunatic—a person with a disease so far beyond his own powers of restraint that he is similar to a lunatic, in that he is an irresponsible agent? I should rather designate it a disease than a form of lunacy.

3333. If that is your view do you not think that the victims ought to be rather the subjects of reclamation than of punishment? I do, certainly, in this case.

3334. Have you any knowledge of the system pursued in an inebriate asylum? No; but while we are speaking of the subject I may mention that we have daily an average of from three to six persons, supposed to be of unsound mind, brought before us, and in nearly every case inquiry of the doctor elicits the fact that the case is attributable to drink.

3335. In most cases it is *delirium tremens*? Yes.

3336. Do you think that the habit of drinking leads to lunacy; are there many cases which have come under your notice in which you have been able to trace the drunkard to the confirmed lunatic? In many cases.

3337. What do you think is the stuff drunk in such cases? Chiefly white spirit, I think.

3338. Is it sometimes beer? I think not as a rule, although many persons who have been dealt with as drunkards have afterwards assured me that they had drunk nothing but beer, and I have had reason not to disbelieve them. They have told me that after taking one or two glasses of beer they have become quite unconscious.

3339. Was that Colonial beer? It was supposed to be.

3340. Brewed in Sydney? I cannot say; but some of these persons assured me that they were never in such trouble before, and that they drunk only a small quantity of beer before becoming unconscious.

3341. Did not the information startle you? These cases happened many years ago; but I was so startled that the fact has been impressed upon my memory ever since. It was not a solitary instance; there were many cases.

3342. Has that experience been repeated in Sydney? Not in Sydney.

3343. Can you tell the Commission that people have complained to you that they had thought that there was some kind of poison or deleterious substance in the stuff they drunk? They have complained; and

- L. Yates,  
Esq., D.S.M.  
11 June, 1886.
- I have often had occasion to remark from the Bench that it is often not so much the quantity as the poisonous quality of the stuff drunk which causes the mischief.
3344. Speaking from your knowledge of the Licensing Court in which you have sat frequently, is there an impression generally obtaining that spirits and fermented liquors are much adulterated? No.
3345. The fact has not come before you judicially? No; I do not think we have had an actual case of adulteration; but, while speaking of the subject, I may say that I think it desirable that the stocks of wholesale wine and spirit merchants, as well as those of the publicans, should be inspected. An officer should be appointed who would inspect and report the quality of the spirit.
3346. Do you think with regard to an inebriate asylum, that the Magistrates should have the power to send any habitual drunkard there, as they send boys to a reformatory? Yes; it would be well to give that discretion.
3347. You would detain them for a certain period? According to the number of times he has been convicted—say half-a-dozen times in the previous three or four months.
3348. But you would make the detention long enough to effect a cure, if possible? If possible.
3349. You would give the same power to the relatives or friends of the drunkard, when it is not a police case, to treat the man in the same way—that is as a kind of lunatic—by bringing him before a Magistrate, and getting an order for his detention? Yes; upon evidence to satisfy the Magistrates that it was a case for detention.
3350. Have you noticed many cases in which the intention of the law has been defeated with regard to convictions, supposing the intention of the law to have been, as some people think, that is to admit proof other than that which is strictly legal. There have been a number of cases in which the police have attempted to prosecute publicans for Sunday trading, and they complain that their efforts have been fruitless, because the Magistrates refuse to accept what are called their surmises; have you sat on such cases? Yes; the great difficulty is the lack of direct evidence as to delivery.
3351. Do you think much perjury is committed in those cases? In all defended cases more or less perjury is committed on the part of the defence. As far as my experience goes, I have always regarded the evidence of (say) two—there are generally two—police officers of respectability and position, as being more reliable than the evidence of half-a-dozen witnesses on the other side. The defendants generally bring up many more witnesses than those who are opposed to them; but in these cases I have always regarded the quality—not the quantity of the evidence. Still, when these cases have gone before the higher Court, on appeal, the convictions, founded upon such testimony as I have mentioned, have been quashed.
3352. And you attribute that to the cause assigned by your brother Magistrates—the re-hearing of the case, and the admission of other evidence? Yes; they become altogether new cases.
3353. With a considerable amount of ready-made perjury, if necessary? Yes, I think so.
3354. When an application is made for a renewal an objection is frequently founded upon what are called, the surmises of the police. The police would say for instance that they were convinced that there were violations of the law on Sunday; but the Bench ask for convictions, and the police can bring forward none. The Magistrates justify their action, very fairly indeed, as I think, by saying that the law requires them to have the best evidence before they take away a man's license, to which the refusal of a renewal is equivalent. What has been your practice in those cases, speaking as an individual Magistrate? My action has accorded with that of my brother Magistrates. I think that unless the police can bring positive proof that a man has violated the law, we should not take into consideration the police surmises, suspicions, and perhaps prejudices, as against the application for a renewal.
3355. I suppose you think that that is your duty, having regard to the terms of the Licensing Act? Yes.
3356. Do you think that the Bench should have a discretionary power given in larger terms than the discretion now given? At present you can consider any objection which you do not consider "frivolous or vexatious"? In the matter of renewals we should be guided by the evidence I think; but in the matter of transfers I would take into consideration the character of a man, although there might be no convictions against him.
3357. You would make the evidence different in the two cases? Yes.
3358. I will state a case: A man applies for a renewal; he is one of the large majority of violators of the law on Sunday, who are said to number seven-eighths of the publicans. The police objection is to the effect that the man constantly violates the law upon Sunday. They state that they have seen people going in and coming out of the premises in bodies, some of them being under the influence of liquor. They state that they have entered the house again and again, but that all are found to be lodgers and travellers; they say they are quite sure from the facts adduced that the applicant violates the law, but they have no convictions. That is sworn to by two respectable police officers. A man asks for a renewal under these circumstances. Do you not think the law ought to be so amended as to permit you to refuse the renewal? Yes; I do, indeed, upon such evidence as that.
3359. I am giving you a fair sample of the kind of evidence the police have told us they have been able to give at renewal meetings, meeting with the response from all the Licensing Magistrates to this effect:—"These are only your surmises; there being no convictions we cannot take away the man's license"? That is because we decide in accordance with the Act as it at present stands. But I think it is desirable that we should have larger powers, and that, if there were good evidence, we should be placed in a position to consider it.
3360. I suppose it has come to your knowledge that a large number of licenses are held by brewers? I know that it is so in many instances.
3361. The man practically runs the house for the brewer? That I am not aware of—that is to say, that he has any particular or superior control over the house.
3362. Is it not a matter of notoriety that the leases are owned by the brewers, that they often hold bills of sale over the whole stock, that they give the licensee any kind of liquor they like, and that, at any moment, if he violates the law, they can put him out and put in another man? That has not come under my notice; but I know, on the contrary, that leases are being prepared, under which, if any section of the Act is violated, the licensee will be ousted from the premises.
3363. In your experience as a Licensing Magistrate has any amendment of the law occurred to you as being desirable? I think there should be more than one kind of license; I would have one class for large and superior houses, giving them certain advantages as to opening; I would have the other houses licensed at a less fee, with perhaps not the privilege of selling spirits. Let them have a beer or a wine license, or both combined.
- 3364.

L. Yates,  
Esq., D.S.M.  
11 June, 1886.

3364. What fee would you suggest for the larger class of houses? I should say from £50 to £75.
3365. Would you allow them to have more than one bar? I have always had an objection to there being more than one bar, and that, I think, should be on the ground floor of any house. The multiplication of bars lead to more drinking, in that it gives greater facilities for drinking.
3366. Have you any knowledge of up-stair bars? Not personally; but I know from hearsay that they exist.
3367. You think the law should be amended so as to prevent the multiplication of bars under one license? I think so.
3368. Would you object to the English system of throwing upon everyone found in a house during prohibited hours the burden of showing that he was there for a lawful purpose? I should not object to that.
3369. What is your experience of Colonial wine licenses? I think they ought to be abolished.
3370. Entirely? In the country and in the city—that is, apart from other accommodation. I think it is a bad system.
3371. Why? Because it leads to illicit trading. A more poisonous description of spirit is disposed of than is ordinarily sold.
3372. You think they keep a worse kind of liquor? I think so.
3373. Probably because it is contraband—because they ought not to sell it? I could not say.
3374. One wonders why, if they determine to keep spirits, that the liquor should be so bad? Because it is cheaper I should think.
3375. They know that if they are discovered they will be fined heavily, and they do not expend much money upon the venture? That would be one of the reasons I should think.
3376. I suppose that in the country the person who provides them with the Colonial wine, also provides them with the brandy? I could not say that of my own knowledge.
3377. Have you formed an opinion upon the question of local option—that is to say, the principle, as embodied in the last Licensing Act? I am not opposed to local option. I think the people should have a voice in the matter of the licenses to be issued in their locality.
3378. I suppose that in using the word “people” you would include more than the present voters? I would include women, for instance.
3379. Would you go beyond the ratepayers and allow all the residents in a given area to vote? Yes, the residents of a certain district.
3380. Have you any knowledge of the packet licenses? None.
3381. I suppose that in your time in the country the practice of “lambing-down” had almost disappeared? No; I can speak with an experience of twenty-five years.
3382. Is it still within your experience? Twenty-five years ago I was in the remote interior; in those days the practice was very common. I have not had much experience in later years as to whether the practice is still continued.
3383. Would you extend the local option vote to the renewal of licenses? I would not be averse to it if compensation were given.
3384. Have you thought much of the question of compensation? Yes.
3385. Would you have monetary compensation? Yes, I think so.
3386. Where would you get the money—would you pay it out of the public funds? I think it should be paid. I suppose the Government would have to find the money.
3387. A few gentlemen upon this Commission are of opinion that if you give the publicans a certain privilege of selling, which would be equivalent to a monopoly, giving them notice that in three or four years they must be prepared for a local option vote, that would be sufficient compensation. Do you think the extension of time would be the equivalent of compensation? I think that if such notice were given it would go a great way towards it.
3388. It is a matter of common complaint that much of the liquor vended at public-houses is adulterated? Yes. Years ago I had opportunities of seeing in what ways liquor was adulterated. I have seen at the bottom of casks all kinds of things—leather and iron nails for instance.
3389. Do you not think that the fact of the liquor being adulterated has a tendency to increase drunkenness and its evil effects? Yes; by increasing the desire for drink.
3390. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Do any of the persons who appear before you in a state of delirium come up again in the same condition? Yes; the same individuals often come up two or three times. That is not my personal experience; but on making inquiries from the doctor I have ascertained that persons have been up three or four times. The faces of some I can recognise as having been brought up on suspicion of being of unsound mind. That is the form in which they are charged.
3391. Do you think it would be a decided advantage to have the law so altered as to permit of your taking cognisance in any case of police evidence as to which you have no doubt? Yes; I think so.
3392. In the face of the perjury committed by the defendants? We often convict under these circumstances now.
3393. But the police must prove delivery of the liquor? Yes; I would have the law amended in that particular.
3394. And made uniform with the English law? Yes.
3395. You do not think the Magistrates are justified in refusing a renewal unless there are three convictions? No; I do not.
3396. I suppose that in the case of wine licenses bad spirit is sold because the licensee knows that he is not selling it under the law? I think that in some licensed houses the stuff sold is quite as bad as that sold in the other places. I have tasted liquor in the city which I thought was quite as bad as any I had tasted years ago in the remote interior, and I have said so to the publican. I have known it at once to be exactly the same as that which used to poison people in the interior years ago. This occurred in quite a respectable house in Sydney.
3397. You think that the licensing law should prohibit more than one bar, and that that should be on the ground floor? Except, perhaps, in the case of exceptionally large and respectable houses; although I admit that it might be difficult to draw the line. I think, however, that it would be better to say that there should be no bars other than those upon the ground floor.
3398. And in these exceptional cases where the privilege of more than one bar was allowed, you would add to the licensing fee? Certainly.

L. Yates,  
Esq., D.S.M.  
11 June, 1886.

3399. *Mr. Roseby.*] You think that for the requirements of our community there are too many public-houses? That is my opinion.
3400. There being such an excessive number they must tend to increase and foster the vice of intemperance? No doubt the greater facilities for drinking the more drinking there will be.
3401. Have many applications for new licenses come before you? A fair number, I think—that is conditional licenses for houses with more than the ordinary standard of accommodation.
3402. You have a number of applications for conditional licenses? I should not say a number; we had many not long since, and I think every one was refused.
3403. As a rule they are opposed by the police on the ground that they are not required? Not as a rule; other objections may be brought forward, but when they do object it is perhaps more upon the ground you have named than upon any other.
3404. Do the inhabitants frequently petition against these applications? Yes, they do, and in such cases there are generally petitions as numerous signed in favour of the houses. I do not think that as Magistrates we take much notice of petitions; we rely more upon the evidence of the police and others. We do not regard petitions for or against.
3405. Then, from the fact that most of these applications are refused, your opinion would be that there is no necessity for these hotels with increased accommodation? I should be in favour of granting licenses to these larger houses in the hope that they would extinguish the smaller and inferior houses.
3406. Do you know whether the larger houses which now exist afford to the public the additional accommodation which the larger number of rooms would seem to indicate? I am not prepared to say.
3407. Would you be surprised to hear that the police testimony is to the effect that these larger houses give no more accommodation than the smaller ones? I know that that is the case, as represented by the police.
3408. I suppose they have greater facilities for knowing than other persons possess? Yes; but I can speak from my own personal experience of the little accommodation to be had at some of these so-called large houses.
3409. It has been brought under our notice that very few public-houses indeed give the public any accommodation beyond that which they get at the bar? I am aware of that.
3410. Do you think that state of things ought to be tolerated? No, I do not. I have on several occasions been in the suburbs at the luncheon hour, when the business of the Court has been heavy. I have been directed to the best house in the neighbourhood; I could not help observing a look of great surprise on the part of the landlord when I asked that luncheon might be prepared. It has been with the greatest difficulty sometimes that I have obtained, to eat standing, a biscuit and a piece of cheese; I considered it quite a compliment to have that accommodation extended to me. I have often said that I would be satisfied with a piece of cold meat from yesterday's dinner; but it has frequently been impossible to obtain even that.
3411. It is said that there is a considerable increase in the drinking habits of the young people in the Colony—have you noticed that? Yes; I noticed this only this very morning. Boys and girls of tender years have been brought up, if not always for drunkenness, for offences which can be traced directly to drunkenness. I have frequently commented upon the fact from the Bench; I have remarked how frequently these cases now occur.
3412. Do you not consider that a very lamentable state of things? Very lamentable.
3413. In view of this fact, and of the fact that a large number of young people become intoxicated manage to get home and are not arrested, do you not think the law ought to prohibit publicans from serving them with drink? There is already a provision to that effect.
3414. The age is now sixteen; would you not make it higher? I do not think I would feel disposed to favor a higher age than that, although, as I have said, it is quite lamentable that so many young people should be brought before the Court charged with drunkenness.
3415. Do you think a public-house bar is a proper place for the employment of females? I should oppose the employment of females in bars; I think it adds to the attractions of the place, to those who are disposed to drink; it is an incentive in many cases.
3416. Have any of the dancing saloons been brought under your notice? Not in the city, but in the country they have. They are frequently attended by very bad consequences.
3417. You think they ought to be suppressed? I should be opposed to their existing.
3418. Especially in the neighbourhood of public-houses? Certainly.
3419. *Mr. Withers.*] What is your opinion of Sunday closing? I should not be opposed to the houses being opened between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sundays.
3420. All the houses in the city and suburbs? Yes.
3421. Have you a knowledge of the present state of affairs in Sydney, as compared with the state of affairs on Sundays under the old Act? No; I have had no experience of the old Act in the city.
3422. You cannot give an opinion as to the difference in the conduct of persons who want to drink on Sundays, and who used to hang about the doors of the public-houses? No; I can only say that the sheets presented to us on Monday morning are as heavy as they used to be; there is no material difference.
3423. Under the old Act the houses were opened throughout the city on Sunday, men being about the doorways smoking, cursing, and swearing. They were often put out of the houses in a state of intoxication. It is admitted by the police, and by your brother Magistrates, that that state of things does not now exist. If men get too much drink it is to the interest of the publican that he should shepherd them, and keep them from the view of the public. Would this fact have any weight with you; would it not give you the opinion that it would be better to adhere to the total closing of the houses on Sunday? I think there would be less illicit trading if the houses were opened for the time I have named, but no longer.
3424. Do you think there is the same danger of young men becoming initiated in drinking habits when the doors of public-houses are closed, and when there are various difficulties in the way of their getting in? It might have that effect. I would not say however that as a rule people drink more on Sundays than they drink upon Mondays; but they will drink to a certain extent if they can obtain the liquor. I think the opening of the houses would be availed of chiefly by the mechanics, and by the labouring classes, rather than by those who happen to be promenading the streets at that particular hour. I think the liquor would be purchased chiefly by those who require it with their meals or immediately afterwards.
3425. Do you not think that upon wet Sundays, young men in the suburbs, who are deprived of their walk,

L. Yates,  
Esq., D.S.M.  
11 June, 1886.

walk, or other of their natural means of enjoyment, would resort to the public-houses, and would by so doing acquire a taste for drink which they do not now possess? At present a great number of persons find their way into certain public-houses on Sundays, perhaps upon the principle that stolen fruit is the sweetest.

3426. Do not you think it is to the benefit of society that the intoxicated men, to whom I have already referred, should be kept out of view by the publicans? I am quite of that opinion; but I think the poor man should have an opportunity to get his glass of beer on Sunday during the hour I have suggested. Some persons might prowl about the premises for the purpose of drinking from the hour of opening until the hour of closing; but I think that would be the exceptional custom.

3427. Do you think there is a general desire on the part of all classes of the community to have the houses opened for an hour on Sunday? We can only be guided in the matter by the repeated violations of the law.

3428. A retired publican has informed me that if the publicans were alive to their interests they would enter into an agreement to absolutely close all the houses on Sundays for several months. If that plan were carried out he thinks there would be such an outcry from the public that the publicans would soon obtain what they desire—permission to sell openly on Sunday? I should not say there would be an outcry.

3429. Young women frequently originate the destruction to which many young men are eventually brought. Do you not think it would be wise to prevent young women from being supplied with drink until they are eighteen or twenty years of age? I have already expressed the opinion that the age of the male should not be extended, and a girl at sixteen is more a young woman than a boy at the same age is a young man; she is within a few months of a marriagable age. I do not think, therefore, that I would increase the age in the case of girls.

3430. From the evidence given in cases of drunkenness, have you been able to form an opinion as to the general conduct of the hotels in the city? No; I do not think that evidence, from which such an opinion could be deduced, is likely to be imported into cases of drunkenness. Permitting disorderly conduct or allowing prostitutes to assemble would be a separate offence. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred the drunkard pleads guilty; no evidence is taken, and no particulars whatever are given.

3431. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Provided the amended law were of such a character as to enforce the carrying out of the present system of Sunday closing, would you not prefer that to the opening of the houses for even one hour? No; I should still be in favour of opening the houses for one hour.

3432. You think that this hour should be allowed in order that the working-man may obtain his beer? I say that it would be principally by that class that the houses would be used.

3433. Would you have the liquor consumed off the premises? That I think should be optional with the purchaser.

3434. *Mr. Colls.*] You are in favour of two classes of licenses? Yes.

3435. Would you extend the hours of opening to the beer licenses? No; only to the higher class of houses.

3436. It has come under our notice that several clubs have been established for the sale of liquor on Sunday? Would you be in favour of licensing those clubs? Yes; I would license all clubs; I would have no distinction.

3437. You have resided in a large wine district—in Maitland? Only for a short time.

3438. Is much white spirit made in that district? I have no knowledge of it; I was there only "a few" months.

3439. Have you had brought before you cases in which it has transpired that a quantity of liquor has been sold in houses of ill-fame? Yes.

3440. Has the price at which the liquor has been sold come under your notice? Occasionally.

3441. They have been cases of sly-grog-selling? Yes; principally upon the information of informers, and it has been difficult to get convictions. The prices charged for the liquor have been very high.

3442. Could you name any of the prices? They are very extravagant; 5s. for a bottle of beer, and £1 1s. for a bottle of champagne, for instance.

3443. Have you had any cases of oyster saloons selling spirits? Yes; those also have been cases at the instance of informers.

3444. *Mr. Davies.*] You are in favor of local option? Yes.

3445. And of the application of the principle to renewals upon the condition of compensation? Yes.

3446. You think that a certain notice of the application of the local option vote to renewals would be sufficient compensation? Perhaps; if the notice extended over three or four years.

3447. Are you of opinion that a time compensation of that description would be more equitable to both parties than a monetary compensation? I think the notice would be quite as equitable.

3448. You think that no injury could accrue if sufficient notice were given? I should take the time to be the equivalent of compensation.

3449. Are you aware of the reduced number of public-houses under the new Act in the Metropolitan District? No; I cannot speak as to that.

3450. Are you aware of the good results of the present Act as compared with the old Act? Not in Sydney; but I believe that it is an improvement upon the old Act.

3451. Are you in favor of the early closing of public-houses on week-days? I am.

3452. You believe it is beneficial? I do.

3453. You are in favor of opening the public-houses for an hour on Sunday? Yes.

3454. Do you think it was wise, under the old Act, to open the houses from 1 to 3? I think it was too long. I have already said that I think the bulk of the patrons of the houses would be of the labouring classes.

3455. These persons would represent only a small section of the whole community? A small section, perhaps, as compared with the whole community.



MONDAY, 14 JUNE, 1886.

Present:—

ALEX. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,

G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,  
J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.

## THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Harold Maclean, Esq., Comptroller-General of Prisons, called in, sworn, and examined:—

H. Maclean,  
Esq.  
14 June, 1886.

3456. *President.*] I believe you are Comptroller-General of Prisons? Yes.

3457. You have been for a very long period connected with the administration of the gaols of the colony? I have had control of them for over twenty years.

3458. Are you acquainted with the report of the Inspector-General of Police for last year? I read the report.

3459. You remember the figures there given representing the total number of apprehensions for drunkenness or for offences of which drunkenness formed a part. It is stated that in 1881 there were nearly 14,000 apprehensions within the metropolitan police district for drunkenness, or for offences in which drunkenness was a factor. In 1882 the number was reduced to 11,800; in 1883 it jumped up to 13,312; in 1884 it was 13,925; and in 1885 it increased to 14,946, or, in round figures, 15,000. That was in spite of the fact that the number of public-houses had within the same period been reduced. I may say that these figures very much astonished the Commission; but upon inquiry we found that no attempt had been made to dissect them so as to show the number of first offences and the number of offences of habitual drunkards. Therefore they do not properly represent, as we think, the drunkenness of the community, because we make a broad distinction between the relapses of habitual drunkards and what may be properly called separate offences of drunkenness. The figures I have quoted would represent a large percentage of the whole community; but we have been told that some of these persons have been convicted twenty or thirty times in the course of one year. We want to know, Mr. Maclean, whether it is possible from any records in your own department, or in any branch under you, to ascertain how many out of these totals represent second or subsequent convictions? The apprehensions are of course figures in which I am not concerned; and in many cases the Bench discharge first offences of this kind. But if you will refer to my last report you will find that in showing the number of reconvictions, I have mixed the drunkards and petty offenders together. I give the number of reconvictions up to four; some of the fours may represent twenty convictions. But in showing the reconvictions of this class of offenders I do not go beyond four.

3460. What do you include in the denomination petty offenders? I mean by petty offenders chiefly persons who are arrested for some offence under the Vagrant Act. That offence generally arises out of and is accompanied by drunkenness. I have not divided them; but now that I know the point upon which my evidence is required I could give you the drunkards and petty offenders separately. I understood that what the Commission chiefly required to know from me was the cost of maintaining this class of offenders. I can give you that information.

3461. That was one of our objects; another object was to dissect the figures of the Inspector-General's report, if that were possible, so as to separate the convictions which would be followed by imprisonment? I can give you these returns in a more complete form; but it would require time.

3462. We should be very glad to have them? It is only a question of time; I suppose their preparation would occupy about a fortnight.

3463. Can the returns be so arranged as to compare with the statistics of the Inspector-General of Police for the Metropolitan Police District? I do not see how you can very well bring them together, because we do not touch anything beyond convictions. I could get you the returns for the whole Colony if you required them.

3464. But the Inspector-General has not taken the whole Colony? Then I will confine the return to the Metropolitan Police District. The particulars as to maintenance, which I am about to give you will be substantially for the Metropolitan District, because hardly any person is received in any place but Darlinghurst for drunkenness.

3465. Have you been able to arrive at any approximate calculation of the cost of the State drunkard from the time of his apprehension. He is apprehended; he goes to the lock-up; thence to the Stipendiary Magistrate, and thence to gaol; then back again through the regular sequence. We are very anxious to know what this kind of administration of drunkenness costs the State? I can only give you the cost after the offenders reach the prison. I can give you the cost of the drunkards from that point; also the cost of the obscene language people; I can give you them both together or separately. I have found it best for your purpose not to take the total number of these persons who come in on any one day, but to take the average daily number of the two classes. The average number of simple drunkards in Darlinghurst is thirty-three per diem. You may say that there is always that number in.

3466. That is the standing average at Darlinghurst? Yes; for simple drunkenness. I will now refer to an item which does not appear to be generally understood. There are persons who think that the prisoners are overfed; but I may mention that the cost of the rations of each drunkard under short sentence is something under 3d. a day, and that the allowance of meat which he gets amounts to half a pound in a week; hence the ration is not costly. The yearly cost of the drunkards in this respect therefore would be £148 19s. 10d. Then we have to take the cost of guarding them. Seeing that they need comparatively little guarding—that if we can keep them by themselves we do not want the same strength of guards as we require for the long-sentence men—I have estimated two-thirds as their share of the guard. It would certainly be reduced to that if we had not any of the more important prisoners. I estimate the cost of guarding these drunkards at 18s. 5½d. per diem, or £336 18s. a year. That must be added to the cost of feeding them. The cost of clothing them I will put down as *nil*, because this class of offenders are clothed in what we may call the half worn-out garments of the longer-sentenced prisoners, which would otherwise be destroyed. The figures I have already given, therefore, represent the cost of the simple drunkards.

3467. But drunkenness often reaches the stage of *delirium tremens*. The offender in that case would go to the Receiving-house, or he may go to one of the asylums. I imagine that he would be an expensive individual, but you do not trace him? We do not trace him. Some of the drunkards at Darlinghurst may go into hospital

- hospital, but they are generally treated outside. They are sometimes given some alcoholic mixture, but you could scarcely compute it as an item of cost.
3468. I suppose this mixture is intended to be a sort of a "pick-me-up?" Exactly. It is ordered by Dr. O'Connor. The number of persons in the gaol for drunkenness and obscene language I have taken to be 159; and as there are far longer sentences rationed upon a sliding scale, I have taken the cost of their rations to be £1 19s. daily. The daily cost of guarding them I estimate to be £4 10s. Taking the guarding and rations together, the yearly cost of each of these prisoners would be about £15. That would be the yearly cost per head of the 159 and 33 prisoners.
3469. The inefficiency of the punishment for drunkenness must have often struck you? I have put forward in my official reports the suggestion that the manner in which we now treat drunkards is altogether wrong, that is to say, the system of punishment. We convict them over and over again to the extent of, perhaps, 100 convictions in an offender's life-time. This is the way in which the system works: The offenders come into the gaol in an absolutely shattered condition; they are miserable creatures. The period of their confinement is from twenty-four hours to seven days. The authorities are bound to see that they are revived, cleansed, and moderately fed. Where necessary, of course they get medicine, and by the mere abstinence from drink the offender at the end of seven days finds himself feeling pretty well right again. But he returns to the gaol within the next week. My idea is that there should be a system of cumulative punishments according to the number of convictions, and that we should not be called upon to recruit these people and then let them out of gaol again. Of course we want legislation upon the subject, and that legislation would be opposed to all past legislation, and the custom of almost every country. Still I think the system ought to be carried out. If the Workhouse Bill of Sir James Martin had been in force it would have dealt with the matter.
3470. Do you think then that reform in the case of drunkards is hopeless? Absolutely, in a general sense.
3471. You would inflict punishment in the form of hard work? I would keep the drunkard confined sufficiently long to make him do penal work which would make some sort of impression upon him; but I am afraid you will not be able to suppress him.
3472. And your cumulative punishment would sometimes amount to imprisonment for say six months? Yes; we can get something out of men with ordinary physique, but out of the drunkard we can, as a rule, get nothing. Out of the total of nearly 200 in the figures I have given you we get comparatively nothing. Indeed we have to tell off persons to look after them if they are disposed towards delirium and that sort of thing. It is intended now, I believe, to make a penitentiary near Sydney for this class.
3473. But you will require new legislation to enable you to get hold of the habitual drunkard? It will want legislation; and the best step in the direction of repression would be legislation, giving to the Magistrates a power of cumulative punishment. They see the same men and women every fortnight and they cannot send them to gaol for more than a certain time, unless they have committed themselves under the Vagrant Act.
3474. Some very intelligent witnesses who have attended here—members of the stipendiary bench—seem to think that an inebriate asylum, with a long term of confinement, would be better than a penitentiary? I do not think the one would interfere with the other.
3475. An inebriate asylum may be viewed from two or three aspects. We as a Commission might possibly recommend the establishment of an inebriate asylum so that, apart from convictions, the unhappy relatives of drunkards might be able to place, it might be, their father or brother there, and in that way do their best in the direction of reformation. Practically there is no attempt at reformation now? None whatever.
3476. So that, whether the confinement be compulsory by the State, or voluntary by the action of private individuals, we are inclined to think that one of the first duties of the State, when it deals with the question of drunkenness, should be to establish an inebriate asylum? I do not see why the two systems should not be worked together. You might have permission in your legislation, for instance, for the reduction of the sentences in the penitentiary upon certain conditions, and the transferring of the offenders to the asylum. But I think you must have impressive punishment on the one hand as well as an endeavour to reform.
3477. Those who brought themselves within the domain of the quasi-criminal law by their acts of drunkenness should be first handed over to the penitentiary you think, and be afterwards drafted to the asylum? Yes; the two things would work together, and it would be in accordance with one of the first principles upon which offenders should be dealt with—the endeavour to make some break between the coercion of penal treatment and the immediate and absolute liberty which offenders now obtain upon the expiration of their sentence.
3478. The cost of the drunkard which you have already given would be considerably increased by his cost to the police? Of course.
3479. Is it not probable that the proposed penitentiary and the inebriate asylum would be no more costly to the State than the present administration of the drunkard? The penitentiary has to be erected, and a certain expenditure must be faced. There would not be any curtailment of the expenditure upon these people, because there would be another establishment; but the purpose of it would be this, the requirements of the city as regards provision for criminals have become too large for Darlinghurst, and it is thought that the penitentiary would furnish a fitting prison for those miserable creatures, the drunkards.
3480. If you could get rid of the habitual drunkards, I should say that, in a city like Sydney, the expenditure of an extra £10,000 a year would be justified? I am afraid you would not get rid of them.
3481. But the persons who would appear before the Bench would be chiefly fresh offenders? Yes; the habitual offenders, instead of coming before the Bench once a fortnight, would turn up only once in six months. Although I have not much belief in the possibility of reclaiming the drunkard in any way, I think it would have a certain beneficial effect if he were confined sufficiently long to permit of his being exercised in some penal labour. I should propose to have in the penitentiary penal labour, although it might not be productive; but whatever form it may take I think there should be some rather fatiguing penal labour. I think that a deterrent would be produced to this effect—that some of them would not return so quickly.
3482. We are under the impression that this new mode of dealing with drunkards would not be more expensive to the State than the present mode? I do not think it would cost so much.
3483. That is, with the penitentiary you describe and the inebriate asylum? I think it would be less expensive in its results than the present system.
3484. We think that the State lunatic is an exceedingly expensive individual, and that the number of State

H. Maclean, Esq.  
14 June, 1886.

State lunatics would be considerably diminished by the new procedure and new treatment? Yes; there would be less lunacy arising from drunkenness if the two systems—the repressive and the curative—were adopted.

3485. You think the two systems would work harmoniously? I think they would suit each other admirably.

3486. Are you in favour of the compulsory treatment of drunkards—that is to say, of a treatment much of the same kind as is now in vogue with respect to a lunatic before he has committed an offence? I think I would carry out some such plan as this: After a certain number of convictions within a certain time, say 12, 15, or 20 in a year, the offender should go to the Penitentiary under sentence of, perhaps, eighteen months, with a provision that the Government should, upon the recommendation of the authorities, pass him over to the inebriate asylum. I would make the position at the inebriate asylum something that a man or woman would try to work into from the other place; although they would both be costly places, the general effect upon the community would be a monetary advantage.

3487. You think the system would have a deterrent effect? Yes, both places combined; but if you wish to keep persons in the inebriate asylum you must fall back upon the principles of the Martin Act, and have power to keep them there; then, if we passed offenders from the penitentiary to the asylum, the argument of there being an infringement of the liberty of the subject would fall to the ground—that is what knocked over the old plan; but in this case you would be easing off the punishment.

3488. Are you able to give us any idea of what proportion of the crime—I use the word in the ordinary sense—of the country may be considered due to drunkenness? I could not do more than guess; but I may say that a great number of prisoners in the various gaols—in fact, it has been quite a common thing—in speaking to me of their cases, have said that they were not naturally bad men, but that drink had put them wrong; it would be almost impossible to give a proportion, but I should say the number of prisoners in the position I have indicated is very large.

3489. Would any official, such as a gaol chaplain or governor, be able to give us any information upon this head? I think the chaplains would be able to give you better information than I could give you as to the comparative number of persons who tell them that they have brought themselves to grief by drunkenness. Their evidence upon this point would be better than mine or that of the governor of a gaol.

3490. Sir Alfred Stephen, who has had a large criminal experience in this Colony, has frequently declared, either in charges at the opening of Circuit Courts or elsewhere, that a very large proportion of crimes of violence in this Colony owe their existence to drunkenness? Oh yes; crimes of violence, certainly.

3491. Either drunkenness on the part of the offender or a condition of drunkenness on the part of his victim? I think a very large proportion of the crime of the Colony can be traced to drunkenness.

3492. But you must exclude a certain class of offences, such as highway robberies, which are not now frequent, and burglaries, and offences of that kind which require all a man's astuteness. You would not attribute that class of offences to drink? They may drink; but I would not say that they were drunkards or they could not go through their *rôle*.

3493. I do not now refer to the class of men who simply drink. We are more concerned with the persons who become drunk or, who from inordinate drinking, come within the grasp of the criminal law? I think a large number of the class of men you speak of, burglars particularly, take what they call a turn of drunkenness; they drink for a time, but they are not people who are constantly drinking.

3494. Drink is not the incentive to their crimes? No; but I think they have orgies occasionally.

3495. Returning to this question of the penitentiary, you think the average drunkard—the majority of drunkards—could be made to do useful work? I suppose you mean light work? I do not say useful work, because one of the greatest difficulties of prison administration is not to have work done but to get it to be done. That is a difficulty which exists all over this country, and I do not say that I could get profitable and useful work for the offenders to whom you refer. You require in the first instance a man of fair physique; but I could get penal work for them.

3496. There would be no gain to the State from it? You cannot expect anything from them.

3497. As regards self-support then you would say *nil*? Absolutely *nil*. It is the same in all countries with that class of men.

3498. But when a drunkard had been confined two or three months, and had got rid of his fits or his craving for liquor, would you not think he could be set to work (say) making mats. You cannot do any good with a man under three months even in making mats. This particular class of offenders are generally worn out. I would not profess to do anything with them, but I would give them labour to punish them.

3499. I should have thought that the drunken bootmaker, or the drunken tailor, for instance, might be made some use of? The class of men to whom I refer have no means of gaining a livelihood of that kind. No one knows how they live. They lie down in the Park all day and they prowl about at night. How they get their food and lodging I do not know. I suppose that even the most experienced sergeant of police could not tell you. These are the class of men to whom I refer.

3500. *Mr. Davies.*] Have you given any consideration to the question of the operation of the present or the preceding Licensing law? I think you will find it stated in one of my back reports that after the passing of the law there was a very considerable diminution in the reconvictions. They have now returned almost to their normal condition, and, as far as my information goes, I ascribe it to the cause assigned by the Inspector-General of Police—the difficulty of securing the full operation of the law. A law of that kind is generally obeyed at the outset. No doubt it was a great check upon drunkenness in the beginning; it also improved the order of the city at night. Any one could see that.

3501. Is there not now a great improvement in that respect in consequence of the early closing? I think there is a considerable improvement yet; but the condition of things has drifted backwards a great deal. The same marked improvement in a general sense is not to be observed now, and, to my mind, the Inspector-General gives the reason; the police cannot check the Sunday selling.

3502. What is your opinion as to the Sunday closing? I think there ought to be some modification of the present law. I think it is very hard upon the class of men who are not drunkards that they should not be able, at a certain time of the day, to get their beer, and perhaps take it away. I think I would open the houses for an hour. It presses hardly upon people sometimes when they are moving about on Sunday and find that they cannot get any moderate or fair refreshment. In fact they cannot even get anything to eat. The houses are not opened. I think the Sunday selling will always be a sore point, and that you will never be able to carry out the present law. I do not like laws which are sure to be evaded by some of the people.

3503. Notwithstanding the increased population I understand from your report that the number of persons confined in the various gaols is not so large as formerly? Not relatively to the population. In 1864, when I took charge of the prisons, the number of prisoners was 1,800, in a much smaller population; now there are only 2,500, notwithstanding the enormous increase in the population.

3504. What is the cause of the decrease? I think one cause is to be found in the greater efficiency of the police. I think the new organization came in at about the time to which I have referred. Possibly as a great many changes have been made in prison administration that may have had some part in it, although it is not for me to say so.

3505. *President.*] The larger number in these days would not be attributable to any remnant of the old class? No; partly I think to the spurt in the wealth of the country in consequence of the gold-fields. I think the more wealthy and prosperous a community becomes it will include, among other things, a few more criminals.

3506. *Mr. Davies.*] But you think that the general efficiency of the police has had something to do with the decrease? Yes.

3507. Would not the greater efficiency of the police be a means of securing a larger number of convictions? The increased efficiency of the police has a deterrent effect. If a man thinks he can commit a crime with impunity he will often risk it; but if the police are smart, he will not try it. That is why there is so little bushranging now. I suppose our country police are the most effective body of the kind in the world. The bushranger knows that as a rule the police will have him within a fortnight of the commission of an offence; therefore he drops bushranging.

3508. Have you given attention to the present Licensing law? I have taken a general observation of its effects.

3509. Do you think that there are more than a sufficient number of public-houses in the Metropolitan District than is necessary to satisfy the public wants? If I were dealing with the question of licenses I would put it upon the basis of the form and sufficiency of a house. I would restrict the number by requiring a class of houses which would not be put up as mere drinking shops.

3510. You would not place the licenses upon a population basis? I would let the man make his own calculations. It would be his own mistake if he were to put up a superior class of house in a population which was insufficient to support it.

3511. You are not in favour of local option? No, I would fix a certain standard of house; I remember working the system in a similar way when I was in charge of a gold-field. I would have nothing but a good class of house upon the field, and the consequence was that there was not a plethora. I think that is the proper way in which to abate the nuisance.

3512. You would not transfer the control of the traffic to the people? No; I would not. I think you would find safety in fixing a certain standard of a house, with certain considerations for locality. Of course you would not make a man put up at Pittwater the kind of house he would put up in George-street.

3513. You know that the principle of local option is now in existence to some extent? Yes.

3514. You do not think it is a wise principle? I do not say that it is unwise. But I think the object might be accomplished without possibly subjecting a man to an adverse vote in a locality—a vote which might possibly be given from personal motives. If you go by the house and the character of the man I do not think you would have too many houses. When I say the house I mean a house of a certain standard. The authorities have not done so generally, and the consequence is that in many localities there are too many houses.

3515. But the public-houses are supposed to supply a public want; they exist for the public convenience? A man would not erect the standard of house I am thinking of unless it were required.

3516. But should not the people for whose benefit the house is licensed say whether it should or should not exist? I have not thought out the matter. I do not see that any strong reason can be urged against it. I can only say that that is not the way in which I would go about the matter. I would bring about the same results in another way.

3517. I suppose you know that a large number of the houses in Sydney are mere drinking shops? Yes; I would not have that class of house. If you fixed a certain standard you would have no more drinking shops.

3518. I suppose you fully recognize the fact that as you increase facilities for obtaining drink, so you increase drinking? There is no doubt about that.

3519. You say that the cause of the imprisonment of a large proportion of the prisoners in our gaols is attributable to drink? Yes; but I should not like to state what proportion.

3520. *Mr. Colls.*] I was at the Water and Central Police Courts to-day, and I saw some drunkards sentenced to three and six months' hard labour;—what does that labour consist of? It depends upon the capabilities of the offenders. For instance, some of them drag barrows of stones and other things which may be required. It depends upon their strength. Others who are quite incapacitated for that kind of work are engaged in picking oakum, a description of work which they can get through. Some would perhaps be incapable of doing anything at all. The doctor deals with them and exempts them.

3521. In some country towns prisoners who are sentenced to hard labor have only to empty night-tubs, and to cut wood? Yes; perhaps nothing else can be got for them to do.

3522. Could they not crack metal for the municipalities? They do that whenever I can get it for them.

3523. What do you charge? Is a cubic yard; it is done simply to get the men to work; but there is great jealousy about this matter in some country places. They will not have it; they say that it is taking away work from free men. At Mudgee, with great trouble and difficulty, I managed to get the gaol turned into a beehive, as one of the newspapers put it, but there was an outcry against it, action was taken in Parliament, and I was obliged to knock the whole thing upon the head, so that I have given up the idea of making the country prisons productive at all; in some places there is a great deal of metal cracking; in other places it is held that it is an interference with free labor, and a great many municipalities do not want any metal cracked at all.

3524. Is it not advisable that some of the short-sentenced men should work at so much per diem in the streets and in other places? No; because the cost of guarding them is infinitely greater than the value of their work.

3525. Then many men who are sentenced to hard labour do not get it? If we can get the labour we give it to them; but the sentence means different treatment. If a man is sentenced to imprisonment without

H. Maclean,  
Esq.  
14 June, 1886.

H. Maclean, Esq.  
14 June, 1886.

without hard labour he is treated as a misdemeanant. If he or his friends have the means he is allowed to get in moderation his own provisions and he may wear his own clothes; he is not made a convict. The chief effect of a sentence of hard labour is to make a man an absolute convict. He is put into grey clothing and he labours under a great many disabilities as compared with the man whose sentence is imprisonment only.

3526. Would you be in favour of giving only beer and wine licenses to a certain class of houses? I would not; I do not think they would adhere to the terms of their licenses.

3527. But you would issue these licenses if the law could be enforced? I would. I do not however like any law which is habitually evaded, and I think that wine and beer licenses would in most parts of the country be accompanied by the sale of spirits.

3528. You know that several clubs have been started for the purpose of effecting the sale of drink on Sunday? I know nothing about them.

3529. *Mr. Withers.*] You think that these chronic offenders of the State, who cost the people we do not know how much per head per annum, could not be profitably employed outside an enclosure if they were effectively guarded? In some places where there are conveniences, or where something is required to be done near a prison, I might send out a gang of them; but the circumstances do not often occur in which that can be done conveniently.

3530. There are a number of roads which might advantageously be made near Sydney, roads which will never be made by private labour. A road for instance from Sydney to Newcastle, along the coast, would be very convenient, and it would form a very pleasant drive. Do you not think that a gang of fifty men could be put on to such a work as that? Let it be understood that if they tried to escape their lives would be sacrificed. Or so far as the drunkards and less violent prisoners were concerned would it not be better to relieve the gaols, which you say are becoming unequal to the accommodation required, by setting these men to work cracking metal per yard where they would have no means of escape, giving them a portion of the money they earn at the time of their liberation? The first difficulty in the way of your suggestion as to drunkards is that they would not have the necessary physique. Then, as to the question of sending out prisoners in gangs, you could only do so, unless at undue expense, by a system of barracking them in tents or big wooden rooms altogether, and the first principles of prison management in these modern days are opposed to the mixing up of criminals in large dormitories. A road party would probably consist of twenty-five. To guard these twenty-five men, under the conditions you name, you would require eight or ten officers, because it must not be forgotten that they have to obtain sleep. Each of these officers would cost at least £170 a year. When you have paid this money, with something more, and when you come to put it against the results of the labor, you would find the system a complete failure. No penalty will deter this class of men from making a bolt if they get the chance. The reason that they have become criminals is that they have been unable to resist temptation.

3531. Would not six officers be sufficient to guard twenty-five men—three at night and three in the day? I would not send a party of twenty-five to a road with that loose guarding; I would not send less than eight officers. That would be a very small number and even then the value of the labor would not compensate for the additional expense.

3532. I should have thought that some work could have been undertaken as piece-work? We have some long-sentenced prisoners at Trial Bay, and it is in contemplation to employ them on some system of license upon the public works there, keeping them upon the peninsula. They will be employed upon a sliding scale of wages. Before their time for labor has come to an end they will be employed outside. I have begun sending batches of them. I have intimated that if any man dares to go away there will be five years' penalty; but we cannot relax our guard over them.

3533. *Mr. Roseby.*] You have observed that a large proportion of the prisoners are comparatively young? Yes; a good number.

3534. You have at Darlinghurst a number of girls who, if not of tender years, are young? Not so very many young girls. At present there is no reformatory for boys, so that they have to be sent to Darlinghurst, although they are kept by themselves. I observe, however, that there are not nearly so many young criminals here as in Melbourne.

3535. Some years ago I used to accompany other gentlemen to the Darlinghurst Gaol to lecture to the prisoners on Saturday afternoon. We observed that a large proportion of the prisoners were young—that is to say, of an age varying from seventeen to twenty-four or twenty-five? There are a considerable number of them; but they are not of the habitual drunkard class.

3536. Do you not think that the downfall of many of these young people has been associated with public-houses? Yes; I think so, and with dancing saloons and resorts of that kind.

3537. Do you not think the age at which young people may now be supplied with drink is too young? If a young man or a young woman says that he or she is over sixteen, the landlord, who wants to sell the drink, does not question the matter. I am afraid you would not improve matters by increasing the age.

3538. You would not call a boy of sixteen a young man? I would call him a lad. I think that at eighteen a boy should be considered grown up. That is the rule in the navy.

3539. You have explained to us that you would suppress the drinking shops in the city by increasing the standard of accommodation, but houses which have been licensed on account of their having an extraordinary number of rooms, have afterwards become mere drinking shops? The proper way to meet the difficulty would be to have effective supervision not incidental to the police. Let there be an officer whose duty it should be to see that good accommodation is provided in every house.

3540. One of the Stipendiary Magistrates told us that he had applied for and had been unable to obtain a light meal at a so-called respectable house in the suburbs, and we have evidence to the effect that that is generally the case? I think it is quite likely; I think it is intolerable. The proper provisioning of travellers and others is the intention of the public-house; the drinking division should be subsidiary.

3541. Can you say what proportion of the young women in Darlinghurst Gaol attribute their fallen condition to drink? I think that most of the young women there belong to the streets; I do not know whether it is drink which brings them there in the first instance, but in all cases in which a young woman embarks in that line of life, she drinks; I do not think drink creates the street girl so often as it is the street girl who resorts to drink.

3542. Do you think that the vending of drink at a public-house bar is a proper avocation for a girl? I do not profess to have a large knowledge of the question; but I have seen some very respectable girls behind the bars in the superior hotels.

3543. I am not casting reflections upon the girls. I want your opinion as to whether the law ought to allow them to be employed in that business? No doubt there are some rough occurrences sometimes at public-house bars; but as far as my observation has gone, I think that the majority of the girls keep themselves very respectable, and do not take much notice of things which go on.

H. Maclean,  
Esq.  
14 June, 1886.

3544. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Have you formed any idea of the standard to which you would raise public-houses so as to purify the traffic? I would have sufficiency of room and provisioning—apart from drink—for any person who might require it.

3545. The Legislature has attempted to increase the standard and now we are told that although the rooms are there, and although the house is up to the standard, there is no accommodation? We want an official to look after that—an official who would have no other duties, and who would take cognizance of such cases as that in which the Stipendiary Magistrate to whom you have referred could not get luncheon. I was a Magistrate very early in my life, and at that time, if a man did not get a good supply of provisions at a house, the license of that house would be cancelled at the next meeting.

3546. You would re-enact that? Yes, I would.

3547. You would fix a period at which all houses should reach a given standard, and to all who had not reached it you would refuse a license? I would; but you would have to adopt a scale applicable to the population of the various divisions.

John Cecil Read, Esq., Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol, called in, sworn, and examined:—

3548. *President.*] You have been Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol for some time? For more than twenty-five years.

J. C. Read,  
Esq.  
14 June, 1886.

3549. Were you connected with gaol administration before that period? No; I was an inspector of police for five or six years before that, and I had had fifteen years' experience as an inspector in London.

3550. Do you consider, from your experience here, that habits of drunkenness have increased in the community? I think they have; more than half the prisoners in the gaol have been in for drunkenness during the last year and five months. The following return will give you the exact numbers from the 1st January, 1885, to the 31st December, 1885:—

RETURN of Drunkards from January 1st, 1885, to December 31st, 1885:—

Males.	Females.	Total.	Sentences.
1	0	1	12 hours.
909	173	1,082	24 "
325	71	396	48 "
531	164	695	2 days.
126	56	182	3 "
223	123	346	4 "
1,781	1,381	3,162	7 "
3	2	5	14 "
3,899	1,970	5,869	Total received during 1885.

I should add that the return applies to offences of which drunkenness forms a part.

3551. Do you consider that that proportion would be maintained throughout the gaols of the Colony? I do not know; I have nothing to do with the other gaols. Perhaps you may think that I am exaggerating, but I am sure I am not, when I say that ninety-nine prisoners out of a hundred have committed crimes which are directly or indirectly connected with drunkenness. I shocked Sir Alfred Stephen when I said so years ago, but I have since given him statistics which I think have in a great measure proved the truth of the statement. In many cases of course prisoners are not locked up for drunkenness, but drink is connected with their crimes. I could mention a recent case, in which a prisoner who had occupied a good position was in the habit of drinking at clubs; this led him to gambling and speculation, and finally brought about his ruin.

3552. Is that the kind of drinking to which you refer, when you say that drink is connected with so many crimes? Yes. There have been many instances lately. Take the case of the two men who murdered the constable at Canterbury. They had been drinking before hand. When I give this estimate I, of course, speak partly from facts and partly from hearsay.

3553. Have you foreigners—Italians and Frenchmen—among the drunkards? Yes. I have known Frenchmen come to gaol suffering from *delirium tremens*.

3554. The offences to which you refer would include small assaults, petty larcenies, malicious injuries, and offences of that nature? Yes. There is drink behind even these crimes.

3555. Do I understand that your calculation of 99 per cent. refers to cases of assault and larceny? Oh yes. Pickpockets in London have told me that their hand becomes steady after a certain amount of drinking. They end by taking too much; then they are caught.

3556. Take the case of burglars (who are not very common here);—have you known burglars in the habit of taking drink? Yes. They take a certain amount of it. They have told me that they take it to brace their nerves.

3557. There must surely be in the gaols at any given time a number of people who have committed crimes as the result of some fearful impulse of vengeance utterly disconnected with drink. A man, for instance, sees another man walking with his sweetheart; he knocks him on the head. You do not want to fall back upon drink to account for a crime of that nature? No; I can understand that there would be cases of that description.

3558. Bushrangers, for instance, they do not take drink? Oh, yes. Gardiner, Gilbert, Hall, and the Clarkes—they all drank. Gardiner used to drink a square bottle of gin in a night. He had not got over an attack of *tremens* when he came to me from Queensland.

3559. Cattle and horse stealers;—are they given to drink? I am not well acquainted with that class of cases, but I have heard of men going into bush-shanties and drinking before stealing horses.

3560. You have seen an immense number of persons in gaol for simple drunkenness, or for offences under the Vagrant Act connected with drunkenness? Yes.

3561. What is your opinion of the punishment awarded. I suppose it appears to you to be farcical? Yes; particularly when three or four of the offenders are put into one cell at night; they have no character

J. C. Read, Esq. to lose, they are well fed, and they are treated by the doctor. I have a tabulated statement showing the number of these offenders who are treated by the doctor:—

14 June, 1888. PRISONERS treated in Sydney Gaol Hospital for Alcoholism and *Delirium Tremens* from 1st January, 1885, to the 31st December, 1885:—

Males, alcoholism ..	229	Females, alcoholism ..	70.—Total, 299
do <i>delirium tremens</i> ...	58	do <i>delirium tremens</i> ...	11.—Total, 69
Total for 1885 .....	287	Total for 1885 ... ..	81 do 368

In one year, I think it was in 1883, no less than 600 cases of *delirium tremens* were treated by the doctor in Darlinghurst Gaol. The fact was sworn to in evidence before the coroner. But the cases of alcoholism are worse than these of *delirium tremens*. You may cure *delirium tremens*, but alcoholism, if it can be cured at all, will take a long time to cure. When I see a strong powerful man brought into gaol suffering from alcoholism I give him up. I think that a weak man gets over the effects more easily. In the first place drink upsets him more, and it sickens him to such an extent that he is unable to keep it up. The stronger man suffers more from *delirium tremens*.

3562. Could you let us have the returns as to *delirium tremens* from 1881 to the end of 1885? I could let you have them for that period, or for the last twenty years.

3563. Do female drunkards figure much among those suffering from *delirium tremens*? They seem to stand the drink better than the men do. The fits are not so dangerous, but they are bad enough; I have known one woman to tear out her eye in a fit.

3564. But I suppose the drink shows itself in a violent form of hysteria? Yes; they are often worse the fourth day after they come into the gaol. I have paid particular attention to cases of *delirium tremens*, and I can understand the cause of it, particularly when all stimulants are stopped; then it comes on very badly. I have seen more *delirium tremens* in one day in Sydney than I have seen in fifteen years in London; I have seen twenty-seven persons suffering in one day in Sydney, and I am sure I did not see that number in my fifteen years' experience as an inspector of police in London.

3565. Do you think that persons suffering from *delirium tremens* have been in the habit of imbibing spirits rather than beer? Both beer and spirits—especially rum. If it is not otherwise adulterated I believe there is a great deal of fusel oil in the rum. Some of the Queensland rum would be good liquor if it had age; but from what I have heard, I should say that there was a great deal of fusel oil in it.

3566. Do many of those *delirium tremens* patients become confirmed lunatics? Yes; they pass into the hands of Dr. Manning.

3567. Have you any connection with the Reception-house at Darlinghurst? No; except that prisoners pass backwards and forwards. The criminal lunatics pass, of course, to the asylums.

3568. But do you not pass any of your *détenues* into the Reception-house for treatment? Yes; but I send more to the Lunatic Asylum than to the Reception-house. I think I have nine or ten in the observation ward now; most of those cases have been caused by *delirium tremens* or alcoholism.

3569. This enormous proportion of crime through drink must have set you thinking that the punishment meted out to drunkards is a ridiculous one? The gaol is simply a hospital for them—a means of prolonging their lives.

3570. You must see the same faces circulating in a continuous stream? Yes. I may mention that the figures I have given you include many of the people who come back again and again. The gaol is like a club for them; they are brought out of the Domain, or perhaps from lying in the gutter. In the course of the day or two which they spend in gaol they are cured and cleansed; otherwise they would not live long. I have had one woman committed between 200 and 300 times for drunkenness. She would have been dead a quarter of a century ago were it not for the gaol.

3571. Then, as a matter of fact, the gaol is a hospital for the public-house? Precisely. A great many cases are taken to gaol which would not be taken to an English gaol; they would be taken to the work-house.

3572. Do you think a workhouse is necessary? I do, decidedly. In England a policeman would not touch a lunatic; he would be taken to the workhouse if he were a pauper lunatic or to the ordinary madhouse. He would not be locked up in the police station for what here they call protection.

3573. Do you think there would be any hope for the reformation of the drunkard if he were sent for a year to an inebriate asylum? I do.

3574. You think then that the case of the State drunkard is not altogether hopeless? I do. When I have condemned drunkenness, persons have remarked to me that they do not consider it half so bad as the passion for gambling and betting on the turf. We condemn the Chinese for taking opium when there are a number of our own people shaking from head to foot from the effects of drink. I think drunkenness so far becomes a disease that many drunkards would take a glass of grog if they knew that it would kill them.

3575. Still you think that it is possible to cure them? Many of them.

3576. Could you effect a regular cure, do you think? It would be hard to say whether the cure would be permanent, so much depends upon the person. I have a number of friends in the Colony who dare not take one glass of grog. It would be quite sufficient to upset them. I would not take a drop of liquor myself if I thought I should be better without it.

3577. You are not a total abstainer? No.

3578. You are what would be called a moderate drinker? Yes.

3579. You think that, in the case of some persons, drinking in moderation is not a totally reprehensible habit? I do not think it is.

3580. You think that drink, in moderation perhaps, does some persons good? I believe that the quantity I take does me good; I hope that I should have sufficient resolution not to take a drop if I thought that it would send me almost insane, as it does some persons.

3581. We are told that it is impossible to dissect the number of convictions for drunkenness so as to show which are first and which are subsequent offences? I think you could dissect them; in one of the returns which I have given you you will see that the great majority are sentenced to only twenty-four hours' imprisonment; a lesser number are sentenced to forty-eight hours' imprisonment, and so on.

3582. But some are let off with a fine? Yes; and upon some public holidays they are let off with an admonition.

3583. Could you give us a return showing approximately from 1881 to 1885 the number of those who were first offenders, and of those who were old offenders or habitual drunkards? Yes; but it will take a great deal of clerical labor, and I am rather hard up for clerks; perhaps I ought to remind the Commission that some men get drunk forty times in the course of the year, and never fall into the hands of the police; I ought also to mention, perhaps, that the return which I have given is made out from the warrants. J. C. Read, Esq. 14 June, 1886.

3584. But in informations under the Vagrancy Act, drunkenness is always specified I suppose? That may or may not be the case; sometimes it is specified; when drunkenness is coupled with riotous behaviour it would generally appear; in such a case however as violent robbery it would not appear.

MONDAY, 21 JUNE, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT, | J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

John Cecil Read, Esq., Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol, recalled and further examined:—

3585. *President.*] I want to know whether you retain the opinion you expressed at the last meeting that 99 per cent. of the persons in Darlinghurst gaol are persons whose crime has been caused directly or indirectly by drunkenness? I have consulted the officers in the gaol, and I wish to modify my statement; the proportion is 92 or 93 per cent. J. C. Read, Esq. 21 June, 1886.
3586. Do you include the debtors in that number? No, only those under conviction—those under long sentences, or detained under summary orders of the Magistrates—all from the various Courts.
3587. 92 per cent. are there in consequence of drunkenness? Yes. I have been questioning the warders; an experienced warder informs me that a great many prisoners in whose cases drunkenness is not named are in gaol in consequence of drunken habits. He learns this from the statements of their relations when they come to the gaol, and also from letters which they receive from their friends, who deplore that they should have given way to drunken habits and gone into bad company. I produce a document on the subject, signed by six warders, also one from the bushranger "Thunderbolt."
3588. Does he attribute his crime to drunkenness? No, he does not acknowledge that. My impression is that he was mad with drink, because on three occasions he shot at the police. The warders are of opinion that 90 per cent. of the prisoners are in gaol in consequence of drink.
3589. How do they arrive at that conclusion? From personal knowledge, and from what they learn from the prisoners' relations who visit them in gaol.
3590. These papers give fully 90 per cent., and you add 2 per cent.? Yes. (*See Appendix.*)
3591. Are you satisfied that the conclusions arrived at have been come to on sufficient premises—a man must not jump at a percentage? I believe it is correct.
3592. How long have these warders been there? Some of them twenty years. I asked a warder (a gate-keeper), who has plenty of opportunities to observe the habits of the friends and relations of the prisoners, and I told him I wanted statistics of the number of prisoners who were in the gaol directly or indirectly through drunkenness. He said nine out of every ten. I then told him to take time to reflect, to go through the books, to consult his fellow-warders, and give me a report on Monday morning. "Thunderbolt" signs his name Jamieson, but his name is Thompson.
3593. Does he admit that before going on a bushranging expedition he fortified himself with drink? No. He was only a boy when he commenced bushranging.
3594. What age is he now? About 30 years. He is a most intelligent man; one of the best conducted prisoners and a good workman; but he is a dangerous man.
3595. Have you given much attention to the proportion of native-born drunkards in your gaol? Yes.
3596. Are there a large number of young men incarcerated for drunkenness? Yes. Sydney natives; not country natives. They are a different type altogether. They look like a different nationality.
3597. I suppose the Sydney native is a larrikin? He is a most insignificant creature in comparison to the country native. The country native is a fine manly fellow. The Sydney native is done up with drinking, smoking, and profligacy. I have had boys fourteen years of age suffering from venereal diseases.
3598. Has there been an increase in the number of native-born offenders? There has been. These natives are not half-grown; they are most miserable creatures.
3599. You get no work out of them, I presume? Yes, of a certain kind. Whilst they are suffering from drink they cannot work.
3600. Are the young natives often victims of the *delirium tremens*? A good many of them are.
3601. And that shows that they drink a great deal? Yes, and smoke with it. They get bad tobacco and beer and bad rum; I understand that rum is their chief beverage.
3602. Have you noticed any increase in the number of native-born women who are sent to gaol for drunkenness? I think there is a slight increase. I have been surprised at the number of Irish women who come; in Ireland they are abstemious. The number of them in gaol here is high in proportion to the population.
3603. Do you not think that the number of drunkards detained in gaol in large seaport towns is large all over the world? Yes; and also in manufacturing towns. At Waltham Abbey, a manufacturing town in Essex, there are five times as many drunkards as there are at the adjoining village in Hertfordshire.
3604. Do you consider the number of drunkards in Sydney larger than that in any other city of the same size elsewhere? I think so; I have not had an opportunity of comparing the statistics.
3605. Have you any idea as to the percentage in any district, say in the Metropolitan Police District? No. Nearly all the drunkards we have are from the Metropolitan District.
3606. Your return shows for the year 1885, 5869? Yes; there may be a very few, not a half a dozen, from the country districts.
3607. You are in favour of the adoption of the work-house or the penitentiary system? No; I should like separate treatment.
3608. Could that be carried out in Darlinghurst? No; there is not room; I would have a hulk.



- J. C. Read, Esq.  
21 June, 1886.
3609. You think there should be a place for the reception and proper treatment of these people, and if they can work they should be made to work? It is very seldom you can make a drunkard work.
3610. Is that not because you detain him so short a time? Sometimes the *delirium tremens* is breaking out at the time when they are going out, and I have to tell a constable to watch the man. The delirium is generally at its worst stage about the fourth day; but many of them have to be discharged in two days; they get apprehended again and they are brought back; it is folly to send them for two days in bad cases.
3611. Do they send them for two days for first offences? Very often for the tenth offence. The Magistrates take different views of the matter. I may say that I have seen a most powerful native, a dipsomaniac, lift two keepers off the ground; I thought him a giant in strength, and 5 minutes afterwards they have come to inform me that he was dead. We do not use straight jackets much or try to manage them by force; we put the dipsomaniacs in a padded room; resistance aggravates their condition.
3612. *Mr. Roseby.*] I understand you to say that you have a large number of young women and young men in the gaol? Yes; a large number of young men, and the young women have been increasing during the last two years.
3613. Have you noticed a very large increase of intemperance among young people? I have during the last two or three years particularly.
3614. Do you not think the law ought to be made more restrictive with regard to the selling of liquor to young people? I think that a publican who supplies them with drink, particularly when he sees them getting drunk, ought to lose his license.
3615. Do you not think the law ought to say that young persons shall not be served with strong liquors? I think that young people in their teens ought not to be served with drink.
3616. You have a number of persons, of course, who come to you again and again? If you were to send half the drunkards out of the Colony we should have the gaol very much thinned; the same people come over and over again.
3617. 50 per cent. of the convicts are really there from drunkenness? Yes, rather more than 50 per cent.
3618. Do you think there is any hope of a drunkard ever being permanently reformed? They seldom reform, and those who do generally relapse into their old habits; I have known a man sometimes to keep out of gaol for two or three years and then come back again.
3619. Have you known no case of permanent reform? Yes; there have been some but not many.
3620. Of course when they are with you they are enforced abstainers? They get nothing when they are with us, except through the doctor.
3621. He only has to deal with bad cases? Yes; medicinally he deals with them.
3622. There is an impression that a man who is soaked with drink cannot live without it; that is not your experience, I suppose; they thrive under your diet? Yes, after they get from under the hands of the doctor; they get no drink from me under the ration scale.
3623. And those who come in debilitated and broken down leave quite recuperated and renewed? Yes; sometimes they are unable to work for two or three months, but after that they are well able to work.
3624. Do you think that the sentences ought to be imposed on some more regular system than they are at present; you said that men who are brought up for the tenth time often get only two days? I should have said only a few days after they have been up four or five times.
3625. Persons who have been committed four or five times ought to be sent to gaol for a longer period? I think so.
3626. Do you not think that we ought to have asylums for inebriates, to which they could be sent compulsorily or voluntarily? It would have to be compulsory; a voluntary system would be of no use.
3627. I mean so that their friends might get them sent there? I think it is their friends who prevent them from reforming. When inebriates are let out of gaol their friends generally take them at once and give them some drink; they think that having been so long unable to get anything to drink they must require something.
3628. You think that the establishment of an inebriate asylum would be desirable? I do.
3629. Of course you believe that a large amount of drunkenness is induced by the facilities for getting drink? Decidedly.
3630. That there are too many public-houses? Yes.
3631. Do you not think that a very much less number would supply the legitimate wants of the community? I do not know what the character of the publican is now, but I think the magistrates ought to be very careful to whom they give licenses; if only respectable persons got licenses, boys and girls would not be served over the bars.
3632. Do you think that the character of those who keep the houses is largely determined by the fact that they are largely in the hands of the brewers and spirit merchants? I know nothing about the characters of those who keep public-houses now; I did about twenty-five years ago.
3633. Is it a fact that a large number of the houses are in the hands of the brewers and the spirit merchants? I have heard so, and some curious characters they put into some of them.
3634. Do you think it ought to be tolerated? No, although to a certain extent the same thing existed in London in my time; but as a rule the publicans in London thirty years ago were rather respectable men, and the goodwill of one of their houses was worth £3,000 or £4,000.
3635. Do you think that it would be wise to continue the present law and have it enforced—that is, to have public-houses closed altogether on Sundays? It is so long since I have studied the matter that I am not prepared to answer the question.
3636. You know that during the year 1882 the Act was pretty rigorously enforced; it has been considerably relaxed of late years. Did you not notice that during that year there was a substantial decrease in the number of convictions for drunkenness? Yes.
3637. In view of that fact, don't you think that it would be desirable, for the moral well-being of the community, that the Sunday-closing law should be rigorously carried out? I think so. Yesterday, when I was going to Church with my family, a drunken man staggered past us.
3638. You referred to the number of young women there are at Darlinghurst;—have you observed whether any of them were connected with public-houses as barmaids or servants? We have had some barmaids suffering from *delirium tremens*. I can remember the cases.
3639. Do you not think that the law ought to prohibit the employment of young women as barmaids?

I think that the occupation must tend to demoralise them. I should say that the occupation of a general servant was much more respectable than that of a barmaid.

3639. Do you not think that the people should have the right to say whether or not they wanted public-houses in a particular locality? I have not considered the question.

3640. *Mr. Withers.*] Has it come within your official knowledge that many young women have become demoralised through working in factories where the sexes are mixed? I think that is so.

3641. Do you not think that working in a factory alongside of men is as detrimental to young women as serving in an hotel is? It is quite as bad. I think that dancing saloons have a very bad effect. Twenty-five years ago, when I was an inspector of police, there was a dancing saloon at the Glebe, and I have seen boys and girls who frequented it in adjacent paddocks with their clothes deranged as if they were carrying on immoral practices. I should say that hotel-life and factory-life are about on a par as far as the demoralising tendency on young girls is concerned. I noticed that in England there was a great deal of prostitution where there were large factories. It has often occurred to me that the tobacco factories where boys and girls work together must have a demoralising effect when they are going away at night.

3642. Do you not think that legislation is more required to deal with the demoralising tendency of factories than it is to prevent the employment of young women in respectable hotels? I am not prepared to say that. It appears to me that both are bad, morally speaking. It seems strange that girls should have a preference for hotels and factories instead of for domestic service.

J. O. Read,  
Esq.  
21 June, 1886.

The Rev. Charles Hamor Rich called in, sworn, and examined:—

3643. *President.*] You are the Church of England chaplain at the Darlinghurst Gaol? Yes.

3644. How long have you held that office? About twenty-one years.

3645. Do your duties bring you into connection with all classes there, independent of their religion? Simply those belonging to the Church of England.

3646. What is their proportion out of the entire number of prisoners in the gaol? I can hardly say.

3647. Do your duties bring you into contact with a third of the prisoners? More than that; the Roman Catholics form the largest number, the next in order being Church of England, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan; the number of Presbyterians and Wesleyans is very small; Jews, hardly any, and Heathens, a few; the rules are very strict as to our interfering with prisoners belonging to other denominations.

3648. Are 25 per cent. of the prisoners in the gaol visited by you? More than that; I cannot tell the exact proportion; there may be between 200 and 300 belonging to the Church of England; Roman Catholics would number somewhat more; Presbyterians about twenty; and Wesleyans about the same.

3649. The Governor of the gaol has given us a return showing that in the year 1885 the total number of prisoners was 12,384;—can you state roughly how many of these attended your ministrations or were visited by you in the course of the year? I could not say, because, as I have pointed out, the number with whom I have to deal may be between 200 and 300 at one time.

3650. Will you kindly state generally what is the nature of your duties at the gaol;—do you attend there daily? Yes.

3651. More than once a day? No; sometimes, but not as a rule.

3652. Do you hold a service every day? No; there are services on Thursdays and Sundays; I attend on other days for the purpose of seeing prisoners.

3653. In your capacity a large number of those who belong to the Church of England must pass through your hands? A good many.

3654. You must have a personal knowledge of a good many of them? I have.

3655. We want to know the result of your experience among the prisoners belonging to the Church of England, whose imprisonment you or they would ascribe to habits of drunkenness? A large proportion of them ascribe to drink the offences which they have committed.

3656. Do 90 per cent. of them do so? Scarcely as many as that; many of them make drink an excuse, and of course you have to take their statement *cum grano salis*; my opinion is that a large proportion of the offences are attributable to drink.

3657. You think then that an opinion obtains among many prisoners that to have given way to crime through drink is something venial? Yes.

3658. They would hesitate to say that it was on account of any innate wickedness? Yes; they hear so much about drink and the excesses of it, that they are inclined to excuse themselves on that score.

3659. In stating your opinion, even approximately, of the proportion of prisoners whose imprisonment is due to drink, you have to make an allowance, and perhaps a large allowance, for those who will excuse themselves on that score; and this might reduce considerably the number who, in your judgment, have offended through drink? Yes, I think it should be so received; but of course on the general question I feel still that drink is the cause of a great many of the cases—a large proportion of them.

3660. Do you think that drink has much to do with cases of violence, such as manslaughter, rape, burglary, and bushranging? It has in some of them, but not in all cases of a serious nature. In cases of rape and indecent assault I think that drink is very often at the bottom of them.

3661. Burglary? Yes, even in that; at any rate in cases of robbery. In instance, it was only the other day I had a case of a man suffering a sentence of two years for some robbery on the railway. He seems to be a decent, well-educated man, one who is likely to endeavour to do well when he is at liberty. He told me that his crime was entirely owing to a drunken spree.

3662. With regard to cases in which women are imprisoned for concealment of birth, do you think that they are attributable to drink? No.

3663. There is a different motive in such cases—shame, or to avoid the trouble of bringing up a child? Exactly.

3664. Have you noticed any increase in the number of drunkards in the prison? I have of late, a very considerable increase.

3665. Since when have you noticed the increase? Within the last two or three years.

3666. Don't you remember that there was a large number of convictions for drunkenness in 1881? I cannot mention any particular time.

3667. Have you been struck with the number of females and young people who are sent up for drunkenness for short terms? Very much so.

Rev.  
C. H. Rich.  
21 June, 1886.

Rev.  
C. H. Rich.  
21 June, 1886.

3668. I suppose they all attend your services, independent of the time they are in for? Yes.
3669. Is there any compulsion? It is quite compulsory.
3670. If it were not compulsory, do you think that the attendance would be much diminished? No; it might to some extent, but not very much. With regard to young females I must certainly say that of late there seems to have been a great increase in their drinking.
3671. Are those who are in for drunkenness generally of the prostitute class? Yes; but at the same time there are others who may not altogether be called prostitutes—young girls.
3672. That is to say, under thirty? Sometimes under twenty, even. There are some married women who are in constantly, who have homes and families. I have often heard these people attribute their drunkenness to the nature of the drink with which they have been supplied.
3673. I suppose they describe it as being poisonous? Yes, as having that effect on them, which renders them insensible of what they are doing.
3674. Do they complain of Colonial beer having that effect? Yes.
3675. Largely? I have not heard of it largely.
3676. As a rule, do you think that the women get drunk on beer or ardent spirits? Both, I should say; I think that spirits form a considerable portion of it.
3677. Do you notice many of the larrikin class in for drunkenness? A good many.
3678. Do they appear to you to belong to the native born class? Decidedly.
3679. Their cases are almost hopeless? In some cases there would seem to be little hope of reclaiming them, their character being so vicious.
3680. Do you notice that they come back frequently? Yes, many of them.
3681. I suppose you think that a few detentions in gaol mean their ruin if they were not ruined before? I do not think that altogether. It is a common idea that once these youths get into gaol there is no hope for them; that they must consort with others who are more vicious than themselves, and thus they get contaminated and so forth. I do not think that that is the case, neither need it be the case, because as far as Darlinghurst Gaol is concerned I know that everything is done which can be done to prevent it, but of course it is impossible to prevent them mixing with others.
3682. Have you formed any opinion, generally, as to the effect of imprisonment as a punishment for drunkenness? I do not think that it has much effect.
3683. Is it not true that the gaol is rather a sort of sanatorium for these people? I think that it is for many of them,—for those who are habitual drunkards, many of whom make it a point to get in time after time.
3684. Can you suggest any other kind of punishment, either by way of imprisonment, or imprisonment combined with hard labor, for drunkenness? I have often thought that the only way to restrain some of those whom I have met would be to place them in some asylum where they could not possibly get out for a time; whether the detention should be accompanied with punishment, in the way of hard work, would depend on the circumstances very much. I think that there are some of these unfortunate people with whom it is impossible to do anything, as they no sooner get their liberty than they take to drinking again; it seems quite impossible to keep them from it.
3685. Therefore your judgment as to whether they could work or be of any service at all during their detention is affected by that circumstance? Decidedly.
3686. But do you not always see them at their very worst? Not always.
3687. Suppose they were detained for a long period in an asylum? I should still have doubts as to their capacity to do much in the way of work, because, as far as I can judge, this class of persons do not seem to be capable of doing much work.
3688. Do you not think that after three months treatment with abstinence from drink, and having fairly good food, they would be able to do some work? Yes.
3689. Oakum picking, for example? I think so to that extent.
3690. Some of the young men might be taught trades in the place of detention? Yes.
3691. The boys of fourteen or fifteen do not learn anything now, unless they get a long term of imprisonment for some offence of violence and are sent to Berrima? Quite so; they are no sooner in than they are out, and it is impossible to do anything with them. As far as the larrikin class are concerned, imprisonment for a short term seems to be no deterrent.
3692. Do you ever gain the confidence of any of these larrikins in the way that they will trust you with their story? Oh, yes.
3693. How do you account for the formation of the drinking habits of this class;—does it not often arise from the fault of the parents? In many cases it arises from their associating with evil companions, and in many cases there is a fault at home. I have often thought that parents are at fault in not looking after their boys and girls—in not keeping them at home instead of allowing them to go out and mix with others.
3694. Do you think that is the case with young girls? It applies equally to boys and girls. Of course there are cases where boys and girls are quite beyond the control of their parents.
3695. Have you thought of any plan of the nature of an asylum to which these creatures could be sent after the second or third conviction, and be detained there for a minimum period—say not less than six months. Do you think that such a plan would relieve the gaols of this class who go backwards and forwards? I think that it would in a great measure. Lately, owing to the crowded state of Darlinghurst gaol, many short-sentenced prisoners have been sent to country gaols. Under this system directly they are released they are allowed passes to take them back to Sydney, and they get drunk again and make their reappearance at the gaol. If that system were applied to an asylum it might happen that after having been detained for six or nine months those persons would resume their drinking habits directly they reached Sydney and met their old associates.
3696. Do you think that habitual drunkards are really capable of reformation: I will divide them into two classes—young people under 25 or 30, and older people who are confirmed sots. Take the latter first;—do you think that they can be reformed? I think that there would be more hope of reformation in the case of the younger people.
3697. The experience is that the older people relapse on the smallest provocation: if they taste liquor they cannot resist drinking to excess. Is that your impression with regard to the young people who come under your notice in the gaol? I do not think so; I think that there would be some hope of weaning them from drink.

Rev.  
C. H. Rich.  
21 June, 1886.

3698. The dipsomania would not be so strong? Not as with the others. I know an instance of a married woman who has respectable friends, whose sisters are respectably married. While she is in gaol she is exceedingly good and well behaved, but it is a most extraordinary thing that directly she gets out of gaol she gets drunk. There is nothing else against her character; her friends would be willing to keep her, but they cannot trust her as far as drinking is concerned. The Church has lately established a Home in which I have taken a great deal of interest. The object of the institution is to provide a Home to which women can go when they come out of gaol, because we have been in the habit of getting situations for them, and I thought that it might be a great benefit to them if they had some home to which they could go in the first instance. It has been found in many cases that women who have been kept there for a time take to drinking immediately they get out. This is very discouraging.

3699. Have you known many cases in which people of good education—male or female—have got into gaol, in consequence of drunken habits? Yes.

3700. I suppose that when these people reach that stage they are incurable? I will not say that it is so in all cases, but I have known two or three cases in which the persons have been incurable.

3701. I have often thought that an educated person who becomes a drunkard is less likely to be cured than an ignorant person? I am afraid that is so in many instances.

3702. When these moderately intelligent people confide their troubles to you do they tell you how it was that they became drunkards? Particularly by taking drink with other people.

3703. Have there been many cases in which they have attributed their drunkenness to a desire to drown their feelings—perhaps remorse. We are told that in nine cases out of ten prostitutes drink so that they may forget themselves? I think that is so in the case of prostitutes. Many women who have been brought up respectably and who have become numbered among that class have admitted that to me.

3704. There is no place where women of that class can be compulsorily detained? Not in Sydney.

3705. Is there not a Home for fallen women? There is a Home in connection with the Church of England which has been established about eighteen months.

3706. Do prostitutes find a refuge there? Drunkards and prostitutes. Of course it depends entirely on their own will whether or not they go to the refuge.

3707. They leave when they choose I presume? The rules of the Home compel them to remain a short time, and for the most part they remain for the specified period.

3708. If they leave before the time are they allowed to return? Yes.

3709. Do they go to and fro or are they not ashamed to go back? They are not ashamed to return. Many of them seem to have a desire to go out, and if they are allowed to do so they get drunk and then they return. They seem to have a craving for drink which they cannot overcome. Some of them remain as long as six and nine months during which time they do not taste intoxicating liquor, but if they get out on any excuse, or go to a situation, they will get drink.

3710. Then the drinking in those cases was due to a craving which has not been eradicated rather than to a desire to drown their feelings of remorse? Yes; it is not a question of drinking away their troubles; it is simply a giving way to the craving.

3711. It would appear as though the drunken women were a rather difficult subject for reformation. If, after having been confined in this voluntary reformatory for nine months, there are no better results than those you have stated, one could scarcely expect better results from a State reformatory? Exactly, that agrees with what I said before. If they were compelled to remain in an institution six, nine, or twelve months the probability is that at the end of that time they would go out and drink again. It is a very difficult matter to decide what should be done.

3712. I suppose most of the women in gaol have been town women? For the most part; although there is a good proportion from the country; on the other hand if you can persuade or arrange for them to go into the country—and it is often desirable to do so—they will, for the most part, find their way back to Sydney. As to the matter of the Home, I may mention an instance, to give you an idea of what takes place: There was a woman who had often been in gaol; she was a very respectable woman, however, and an excellent servant, and who would not go to the Home for some time. Finally I persuaded her to go and she went. She conducted herself exceedingly well, and remained there, I suppose, for six or nine months. She commended herself very much indeed to the matron. The matron, I know, thought a great deal of her. I had known her a long time before. A situation was got for her—a suitable one—and she was there for a short time. When she had been there a week or so she was allowed to go out. She had no idea herself, when she went out, of taking any drink; indeed she did not wish to do so. She was out only for an hour or two, but she met some of those she had known before. She took a little drink, and then all was over—the relapse came.

3713. Outside the gaol you do not visit places where you are brought much into contact with the effects of drunken habits? No; I do not.

3714. You are made mostly acquainted with those effects in the gaol? Yes; of late it has been so. It is not always the quantity of drink which does the mischief. In many cases a very little often has a very bad effect. In some cases the victims therefore must not be considered to have given way to drinking very much.

3715. It is a matter often of temperament, and sometimes, I suppose, of poison? Sometimes poison. I think too that many of them having been kept without liquor for so long, are quite overcome when they go outside and take even a little.

3716. Have you considered the question of local option? I cannot say that I have considered it very much. I have had some doubt in my mind upon the subject.

3717. I suppose that although you are chiefly engaged at the gaol you go about Sydney a great deal? Yes.

3718. What is your opinion as to the number of public-houses? That there are a great deal too many. That has been my opinion for a long time.

3719. You think there would be fewer people in gaol if there were fewer houses outside for the sale of liquor? I think it would be much better that there should be fewer public-houses. At the same time I believe there is even now a great deal of drinking in the public-houses at hours when they are supposed to be closed.

3720. Do you think that much drinking goes on outside of the public-houses in the dwellings of the artisan class? I think so.

3721. I suppose that as you do not now visit much, it is chiefly from report that you form that opinion? Of late I have not been visiting much. The opinion I have formed is largely in connection with reports I have heard. I believe that many of the artisan class drink with their neighbours at home.

- Rev. C. H. Rich. 3722. Has any person at the gaol disclosed to you the fact that there is much drinking going on in the houses of their class? Yes; they go to their neighbours and get some drink, and then quarrels and other things occur. That is often the case.
- 21 June, 1886. 3723. Do you hear any of them attribute their drunkenness, or misfortunes through drunkenness, to the fact that they could not get drink on a Sunday as heretofore, and that they were therefore obliged to drink more on Saturday, and so become greater drunkards than they otherwise would have been? I have never heard that.
3724. Has any mode occurred to you by which the number of public-houses could be lessened. You say there are too many? I cannot say that any mode has suggested itself to me; I have not sufficiently considered the matter in that respect. It struck me a long time ago that there were too many public-houses, although I think there is now a less number than there used to be.
3725. *Mr. Roseby.*] You attribute a large proportion of the crime which comes under your notice to drink? A large proportion of it.
3726. You also state that you have noticed latterly a very considerable increase of intemperance among the young, and especially among young girls? Yes.
3727. Do you know whether many of these girls have been servants or barmaids in public-houses? I think they more frequently come from their own homes.
3728. In view of that sad and alarming fact do you not think that the age at which young persons may be supplied with liquor should be increased beyond sixteen; should it not be increased to eighteen or twenty? I think the provisions for the supply of drink to persons who are sixteen years of age is reasonable. I do not think I would suggest that the age should be extended much beyond that.
3729. You think there are far too many public-houses? That has been my feeling.
3730. Do you not think that the people themselves should have some means of saying whether they want these houses or not? I think there is something to be said in favor of that proposal; but I am afraid that the system might be made to operate rather arbitrarily. I think that to some extent the people in a given neighbourhood should be in a position to judge of the desirableness of having a public-house.
3731. But is it not a proper principle that the people should say how many of these houses they will have? I have not sufficiently considered the matter to be able to answer you. I have known certain cases, however, in which it has been considered very undesirable by the people of the neighbourhood that there should be a public-house. I think that in such cases they should have an opportunity of protesting against and preventing it.
3732. Surely you consider the moral well-being of the community a paramount consideration? Certainly.
3733. Minor principles ought to give way to the moral well-being? The moral well-being of the people is the paramount matter.
3734. You think that the large facilities for obtaining drink which now exist increases the temptation and induces the indulgence to a large extent? I am afraid so.
3735. Do I understand you to say that you think there is little hope of the permanent reformation of the inebriate;—have you not known many cases in which drunkards have reformed? I would not say that; I would not say that there was absolute hopelessness with regard to the drunkard.
3736. A number of cases of reform must have come under your notice? I have known such cases in my long experience; still I think there are great difficulties in the way of reformation.
3737. But you have known cases in which the drunkard has permanently reformed, cases in which he has not relapsed into old habits? I have known such instances.
3738. You regard reformation as being attended with greater difficulties in the case of females than in the case of males? I do not think I said exactly that, although there can be no doubt that with female drunkards reformation is a very difficult matter; they are placed in different circumstances from men; when, for instance, a woman, through drink, has caused her husband and family to be separated from her, and so forth, she seems to be constantly addicted to drink; I have known several such instances.
3739. You would favour the establishment of an institution in which this particular evil could be specially dealt with? Yes.
3740. In view of the fact that so many females become addicted to drink, do you not think the supplying of drink at public-house bars is a wrong avocation for a female? I think it is very undesirable that females should serve behind the bar; the downfall of some women is to be attributed to the circumstance that they have been employed as barmaids; I certainly think that barmaids should not be allowed.
3741. You think with me, perhaps, that they often act as a decoy and induce young men to indulge when they would not otherwise do so? I do.
3742. We are told that there are several houses where there are up-stair bars—private bars—where respectable young men go. These young men may not find their way into the institution with which you are connected, but their visiting these places doubtless tends to their demoralization? But some of them do find their way to the gaol. I should certainly object to private and up-stair bars.
3743. You strongly favour the closing of the houses on Sunday? Yes.
3744. And you think the law should be made so restrictive that they could not be opened as they are at the present time? Quite so. At the present time I often pass houses on Sunday and hear people inside—drinking of course—whereas the houses are supposed to be closed.
3745. You think that the law should, if possible, be made absolutely restrictive upon this point? I think that something should be done to ensure the carrying out of the law.
3746. You doubtless visit a number of families and know something of the social life of the community. Do you think there is any wish on the part of the great body of the people to have the houses opened at any time on Sunday? I could not say that that is my experience, judging from the persons with whom I have associated. They have not complained to me.
3747. Could you suggest any plan by which the victims of intemperance, on their leaving the gaol, could be placed under surveillance when they leave the gaol, so that in the event of their meeting some of their old companions at the gaol doors, they would not be so likely to relapse into their old habits? We have established a Home; and have endeavoured to provide for both men and women when they go out. In the case of the habitual drunkard the only thing I could suggest would be that he should be placed somewhere whence he would be unable to escape for a time—some place where he would be restrained.
3748. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you think that such crimes as murder are often brought about by the effects of drink? Not always; I cannot say I think so. Taking the most serious or capital cases, apart (say) from rape,

rape, I would not say that they are altogether attributable to drink. There may be one case here and there; but I do not think it would be the general rule. In such cases as rape, however, I think that the crime would be often attributable to drink.

3749. More so than in cases of murder? Yes.

3750. Has it generally fallen to your lot to console condemned men prior to their execution? It has.

3751. Can you remember any particular case in that category in which you have been able to gather from the statements of the condemned man that his position was due to drink? In some cases I think it has been so, but not in a great proportion.

3752. What number of persons have been executed at Darlinghurst? I could not say.

3753. Would the number exceed 100? No; nothing like that number.

3754. A great number of young persons are employed in factories where there is no division between the sexes. Has that a bad effect? I think the custom is simply abominable. Its bad results have often come under my notice. It is especially harmful to the girls. In some instances the effects have been very grievous.

3755. Would it be wise to so legislate as to restrict this custom? Undoubtedly; because I am afraid that the evil which befalls a number of girls is attributable to it.

3756. I suppose it has an equally bad effect upon the youths? I think so; but it is especially harmful to the girls. In advising them, and speaking to them as to their occupation and so forth, I have often urged upon them the desirableness of quitting the factories, and entering upon domestic service.

3757. Do you think the evil results ensuing from this intercourse between the sexes at these factories are worse than those which follow from females acting as barmaids? I think so. In the factories you see the sexes are thrown so much together—they are continuously associated. Then they meet one another in the evening when the factory hours are over.

3758. The employment of barmaids in the first-class hotels in the city would be a lesser evil? Decidedly. While I think that evil results from the position of some barmaids I believe there are others who are very respectable.

3759. You reside at Paddington? Yes.

3760. Many gentlemen whom we have examined reside outside of the city and have not been in a position therefore to express an opinion as regards the condition of things in the streets of the city on Sunday under the present Licensing Act, as compared with their condition under the old Act. Under the old Act people drank openly on Sunday, and there was an obstruction at the corner of almost every street caused by men who had been drinking. These men set a very bad example to children going to Sunday-school, and the sight of them in that condition on the Sabbath was very distasteful. That is all abolished under the present Act; although men drink on Sunday we do not see the open drunkenness which we saw before? Not to that extent; but I must say you see a great many men waiting at the public-house corners, although they may be sober. Even early in the morning, before 9 o'clock, I have met drunken men in the streets.

3761. But do you think they come under the observation of the people to the same extent as under the old Act? No; I should scarcely think that would be so. The drunkenness might not be so apparent.

3762. It has been suggested to me that if the publicans were to rigidly close on Sunday for (say) three months, there would be such an outcry on the part of the general public that the Government would be obliged to sanction the opening of the houses for an hour on that day. Do you think that that is the case. Do you think the intelligent public want the houses opened for an hour on Sunday? I cannot think that that is altogether the case. I know that it is the opinion of some that it would be better to open the houses for a short time on Sunday; I cannot say, however, that that is a general opinion.

3763. You think that many persons who have always been in the habit of taking a glass of wine or spirits occasionally do not feel the closing of the houses on Sunday a great hardship, and that it will tend to the benefit of the present community as well as of those who follow if drinking habits are restricted as much as possible? Yes, I think so.

FRIDAY, 18 JUNE, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,
F. ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., M.P.,	G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,	R. FOWLER, Esq., J.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Dr. Maurice O'Connor called in, sworn, and examined:—

3764. *President.*] You are the surgeon at Darlinghurst Gaol? Yes; the visiting surgeon.

3765. How long have you held that appointment? Eight years.

3766. Had you any gaol experience before? No. I am also connected in a similar capacity with the Reception-house for the Insane and with the Shaftesbury Reformatory at South Head.

3767. What generally is the nature of your duties? I visit the gaol twice a day, and I treat all prisoners who present themselves to me; I also attend the warders in case of illness; I attend the Reception-house for the Insane twice a day for the same purpose, or whenever I may be specially sent for.

3768. You visit no other gaols or establishments in the Colony? No; I visit the Shaftesbury Reformatory whenever I am sent for, otherwise once or twice a week.

3769. In the course of your duties you must necessarily see a great deal of the results of drunkenness? Yes, I have had considerable experience in the treatment of cases of *delirium tremens*.

3770. Do the prisoners often volunteer statements to you as to the cause of their incarceration,—do they make you their confidant in any way? No; I have never encouraged anything of the kind, and they have never offered it.

3771. Have you formed an opinion as to the extent to which drunkenness is a cause of crime? I have had

Dr.  
M. O'Connor.  
18 June, 1886.

Dr. M. O'Connor had prepared for me a return from which you may see the cases of drunkenness during the past seven years. It applies to Darlington Gaol alone, and it is as follows:—

18 June, 1886.

Year.	Total number of prisoners received into Gaol charged with drunkenness.	Under medical treatment suffering from the effects of drink.	Under treatment for <i>delirium tremens</i> and included in previous column.
1880 .....	4,976	662	424
1881 .....	6,156	900	607
1882 .....	4,701	352	376
1883 .....	4,639	394	207
1884 .....	5,449	746	136
1885 .....	5,669	1,050	138
1886 (12 June) .....	2,476	492	60
Total .....	34,266	5,686	1,957

3772. There would appear to be a diminution in the number of persons in the gaol for drunkenness in the present year, judging from the number up to June 12th? There will be a decided decrease unless there is a large increase in the numbers within the next six months.

3773. I observe that the proportion of those under medical treatment is fairly maintained? Yes.

3774. Taking those under treatment for *delirium tremens*, I presume you see them for only a short time, that is to say, you cannot tell what proportion of them become confirmed lunatics? I generally have them under treatment for a week; if the cases are bad they are remanded from time to time and are sometimes under my care for 3 or 4 weeks.

3775. I suppose your eight years experience in the gaol has convinced you that the punishment for drunkenness is wholly ineffective—you see the same faces again and again I imagine? Very often.

3776. And I suppose you infer that they will continue in that way for the rest of their natural lives? Yes; I can think of men who, as far as I can remember, came before me in the first year I undertook my present duties at the gaol, and who eventually died in the gaol from the effects of drink. The percentage of deaths in the gaol, however, is not very large. I have only about twelve in a year, and of these about eight would be directly traceable to drink.

3777. As to persons who are not imprisoned for drunkenness, has it occurred to you, in treating them, that many of them were suffering from the results of intemperance? You will notice that the third column of the return which I have handed in will show that a large number of prisoners were suffering from the effects of drink when they came in. The last column shows the number who were suffering from alcoholism and *delirium tremens*.

3778. Is it not frequently the case that persons who are in gaol for felonies are found to be suffering from the results of drink? Yes; suffering from organic diseases which are the result of drink.

3779. Not *delirium tremens*? No; disease of the liver, brain, and kidneys.

3780. We have been told that 90 per cent. of the criminals in gaol are there for reasons connected with intemperate habits? I could not speak upon that point because I do not see the warrants when they are admitted.

3781. It is no part of your duty to know anything about that? No. I only know the condition of those who come under my treatment.

3782. And they do not make you their confidant in any way? No; except that if in the case of any of them applying to me I had reason to believe that the disease was occasioned by drink I would inquire into the matter.

3783. The present system of punishing drunkards does not deter, because you say you see the same faces again and again, and it does not appear to reform, except in so far as it gives the drunkard a chance of getting better in order to get back to the gaol again. Do you not think therefore that the present system of punishment is a farce? It is no punishment at all. I have noticed that instead of sending those suffering from *delirium tremens* to Darlington Gaol under a sentence of three or four months, the Magistrates often send them for medical treatment for a week. When they return to the Court at the end of seven or fourteen days, as the case may be, the Magistrates, instead of inflicting a sentence upon the offenders, discharge them.

3784. Then there is no punishment whatever—merely medical treatment? Exactly. The offenders might just as well be sent to the Infirmary. It would be just the same thing; perhaps some of the men who are discharged on their return to the Court will be up again the next day.

3785. Are those habitual drunkards or first offenders? A large proportion of them are habitual drunkards; but my statement applies to both habitual drunkards and to first offenders. If they feel unwell they ask the Magistrate to allow them medical treatment. If that is marked upon the papers they escape all work, and they are supposed to be under medical treatment during the whole of their confinement.

3786. In your medical treatment you allow them a small proportion of alcohol? Yes, I generally use alcohol in the treatment of *delirium tremens*.

3787. It is a medical necessity? Yes.

3788. You cannot give the Commission any information as to the permanent lunacy which is sometimes the result of drink? That is connected more with the Reception-house than with the gaol. I have obtained the following particulars with reference to the Reception-house in 1885:—

Year.	Patients certified insane.	Number of cases traceable to drink.	Patients under remand.	Suffering from effects of drink.
1885	351	34	361	221

3789. Do those who have been discharged from an asylum come back to you again? Often they come back; and I recognize the face of a man who has been discharged from Gladesville or Callan Park. I could not say, however, whether they were individuals who had suffered from the effects of drink. I know that

that last year at the Reception-house 221 persons suffering from the effects of drink were not detained long. They would be remanded from time to time for perhaps three weeks.

3790. Are you aware that as a matter of fact these persons are very often not detained long in the Gladesville Asylum? I am not aware of that.

3791. Have you any knowledge as to the kind of drink they have been accustomed to take. Has it been beer or spirits? It would appear to be a kind of mixture—rum, beer, and whiskey. You can never obtain a very reliable account of what they have been taking. They take all kinds of liquor. I think the principal liquors are beer and rum. They generally mention these two.

3792. Do you know medically any difference between the alcoholism produced by spirit and that produced by beer? There is no difference at all.

3793. You see no difference in the symptoms? No; there is only one set of symptoms for the effects of drink.

3794. What is the effect of *delirium tremens*? Has it an absolutely pathological effect upon the brain? It produces a temporary congestion of the brain with a tendency to effusion in the ventricles. It is a state of insanity; and during that time the patient is not responsible for his actions.

3795. Does it affect the tissue of the brain permanently? Repeated attacks of *delirium tremens* or chronic alcoholism will do so. There is not only an alteration of the tissue of the brain, but the same remark applies to other organs. There is an alteration in the structure of the liver and kidneys, and in the blood. I think there is a short extract in Parkes' "Practical Hygiene," which will answer your question thoroughly. Parkes says, "There is no question that several brain diseases, including some cases of insanity, are produced by excess of alcohol." There is a note to the following effect:—"Magnam states the two terminations of chronic alcoholism to be *dementia* and general paralysis."

3796. Have you thought of any system of treating habitual drunkards beyond that which now exists? I have written a pamphlet upon the relations between pauperism and crime in New-South Wales, and in dealing with the subject I referred to Sir James Martiu's Act of 1877—I mean the Poor-house Act—which, however, was repealed. I thought it a most useful Act. I think we shall yet have to pass such a measure, because, as a matter of fact, the penal system is, to a certain extent, one of pauperism more than anything else. We have some thousands of persons sent to Darlinghurst in the course of the year for no other reason than that they have no lawful and visible means of support. That is not a crime, and the association of those persons with hardened criminals is, I think, likely to produce criminals.

3797. But I was speaking with regard to drunkards especially. Have you formed any opinion as to an improved treatment for penal purposes or for purposes of reformation? I have thought of two things in connection with this matter. In the first place I think the number of public-houses should be lessened, and I would, to a certain extent, abolish public-houses in all low and crowded districts. There is no doubt that some poor persons go into houses in those neighbourhoods, and stay there all night drinking. I think the limitation of the number of public-houses is decidedly necessary. I would also endeavour to establish a superior class of houses, making the license-fee higher. I would have a thorough examination of the liquor supplied. That examination should take place in the first instance in bond. I would have a similar examination of the liquor when it is in the hands of the merchant; and I would have it repeated, when the liquor is in the hands of the publican. I think there should be three examinations.

3798. You think that a great deal of drunkenness is attributable to inferior or adulterated liquor? I fancy it is.

3799. Under your system of examination then you would only have liquor of a certain quality? I would have liquor of a certain quality and I would limit the number of public-houses.

3800. But even then you will have a residuum of drunkards—have you considered the right course for their treatment? I would establish an inebriate asylum.

3801. How would you get them there? Upon the representations of responsible people; take the case of an individual who is continuously drinking, and who is, to a certain extent, the ruin of his family. I think that, upon the representations of one or two responsible persons, he should be brought before a magistrate and confined for a certain period—say three or four months; if there were a recurrence of the offence I would have him detained until a decided reform was promised or was apparent; I would only discharge him then on bail, and I would make those who took him responsible for his good behaviour.

3802. Do you think the habitual drunkard can be cured? It depends more upon the will of the person than anything else; no medicine will cure them.

3803. Do you think that a year's or six months' treatment would be of avail? It might be, if the drunkard knew that, in the event of his being sent back to the asylum, he might be detained for an indefinite period. I think that the fear of that detention might act as a deterrent.

3804. Are they able to do any work? Some of them would be able to work; I have seen strong, able-bodied young men degenerate into the typical loafer; and they are certainly of no use when they are outside; they prefer to be sent to gaol where they are well fed and clothed to working; some of those men work well enough in gaol.

3805. What is their work? Perhaps stone-masonry or mat-making. I don't know exactly what they would have to do. It depends upon the overseer.

3806. But I should have thought that the constitution of a drunkard would be affected to such an extent that he would be unable to do hard work? It would take a long time, as a rule, for drunkenness to have such an effect upon the system. It might have such an effect in particular cases.

3807. If they were detained in a work-house I suppose that in the course of two or three months they would be able, in almost every instance, to do some kind of work? Many of them might be able to work almost at once; some of them get well after they have been a few days in gaol.

3808. You are in favour then in the first instance of passing some such measure as Sir James Martin's Act, which you have mentioned? Yes.

3809. You would relegate drunkards to a workhouse, either upon the application of people, somewhat after the fashion of the applications made in lunacy matters, or by means of the Magistrates. In other words, instead of sending habitual drunkards to gaol as a punishment you would send them to a workhouse? Yes; you might call it an inebriate asylum.

3810. Do you not think they might be drafted from such an institution as you have mentioned—a description of workhouse—from the reformatory, as it were, to an inebriate asylum; that I think was suggested to us by the Comptroller-General of Prisons? Yes; I think that would be a very good plan.

3811.

Dr.  
M. O'Connor.  
18 June, 1886.



Dr.  
M. O'Connor.  
18 June, 1886.

3811. Having had punishment they would go to the asylum upon the chance of their reforming? Yes; and another reason why I think there should be another place for the treatment of this class of offenders is that it is not right to associate them with felons. Besides, there is scarcely room for them. The space in the gaol is limited, and this class of offenders represents a very large population.

3812. You think that the association of drunkards with felons tends to make them criminals? Yes; I have no doubt about it. They generally become absorbed into the criminal classes.

3813. And you trace a good deal of that to their frequent association in gaol? Yes.

3814. *Mr. Abigail.*] Have you any knowledge as to the proportion of drunkards in the gaols and prisons of other Colonies? No; I have not looked up the statistics.

3815. *Mr. Hutchison.*] I understood you to say that *delirium tremens* was calculated to finally destroy the brain? No; I said that repeated attacks of *delirium tremens* amount to what you would call chronic alcoholism, and that has a decidedly bad effect upon the heart, brain. It alters the nerve tissue and affects the heart, kidneys, and liver.

3816. *Delirium tremens* is the result of continuous drinking? The result of drinking too much. A man might get it in forty-eight hours from excessive drinking, and he might not have been drinking before. It often becomes an acute mania. But in these cases it is more a congestion of the brain than any structural changes. The man is in a state of nervous excitement, and the drink instead of acting as a soporific prevents sleep. The great thing is to make them sleep in order to save their lives.

3817. I suppose the great proportion of cases of *delirium tremens* passing through your hands are due to continuous drinking? It may result from hard drinking; but, on the other hand, you will see persons drinking continuously and never getting into a state of *delirium tremens*. Drinking, however, may set up an attack of *delirium tremens* upon the top of chronic alcoholism.

3818. Is the profession unanimous in its belief that alcohol is required to restore a person suffering from *delirium tremens*? I am not aware; I think that some are not of that opinion. But I have had exceptional experience. I have treated more cases of *delirium tremens*, I suppose, than any other person in the colonies. The rate of mortality is very high in other countries; but out of 1,600 cases of *delirium tremens* treated by me during the first three years of my office, twenty-one died. I have a special system of treatment. I have written a paper upon it, and it was published in some of the English medical papers, as well as in the medical paper published in Sydney. It is an original treatment, and it seems to be very successful.

3819. *President.*] You find that the treatment in which you include the administration of alcohol is successful? Yes. My own professional opinion is backed up by my success. I consider that alcohol is absolutely necessary. In cases of *delirium tremens* men suffer from profound prostration as in other diseases which have the effect of prostrating the nervous energies. It is absolutely necessary that you should try to counteract the bad effects of this depression and stimulate the patient.

3820. In the course of my reading I have never found any large expression of opinion on the part of medical men to the effect that alcohol is not a medicine. What is your opinion? I have saved several cases of typhoid fever by using large quantities of alcohol as an adjunct to my general treatment.

3821. *Mr. Hutchison.*] But the temperance hospitals are successful? You must not forget that their tinctures are composed of rectified spirits or alcohol. Almost every medicine they administer contains alcohol. I could give you a dose of their tinctures which would be equal to a glass of brandy; they get out of the difficulty by giving it another name.

3822. You say that one essential in the cure of a drunkard is the exercise of his will? I say that unless he exercises his will to control himself from taking drink it is not likely that he will give it up.

3823. Is it not a fact that the power of the will is largely destroyed in the case of men addicted to drink? Not always. I have seen confirmed drunkards who have been able to give up drink, and to abstain from taking a drop for twenty years.

3824. Is drinking not calculated to destroy the power of will? Continuous drinking is. It does not destroy a man's power to resist drink if he likes to do so, unless he becomes a confirmed lunatic; then of course he has no control over his actions.

3825. How far is a man who is constantly inebriated from being a lunatic? It is very hard to say.

3826. *Mr. Roseby.*] Are there many young people at the gaol who are treated by you for alcoholism and *delirium tremens*? Judging from appearances I should say that the ages of those I treat would range from eighteen or nineteen to fifty or sixty.

3827. Have you had any young females under treatment? Yes, several.

3828. The inmates of the Shaftesbury Reformatory are girls, are they not? Yes; girls under the age of sixteen.

3829. I suppose that most of the cases of young men and young women which come under your treatment are the result of drink? I have had to treat several suffering from the effects of drink.

3830. *Mr. Withers.*] As far as I could judge from your evidence you are of opinion that excessive drinking disorganizes all the organs of the body? Yes.

3831. You know of no other custom in connection with our present system of civilization which brings about such a state of things? It might be produced by opium-eating or opium-smoking.

3832. But that habit is not prevalent? I have a good many cases of women in the gaol suffering from its effects.

3833. About what number in the year? I have not taken any particular account.

3834. It has not such a hold upon the people as excessive drinking? Not at all.

3835. You think that moderate drinking is not likely to result in permanent injury to the people? I do not think so.

3836. You are of opinion that some work can be got out of the drunkard? Yes; I think so.

3837. Some gentlemen have told us that it is useless to try to do so, and that we can get nothing out of them? At present they are a burden upon the State. The State keeps them in a state of pauperism; their life is quite a congenial one; they are well clothed and fed, and they have comparatively little work.

3838. You think that it is unjust that they should not be put to profitable labour? Decidedly. I would treat drunkenness essentially as a crime. Instead of sending drunkards for medical treatment I would give them a sentence. The question of medical treatment will then rest with me.

3839. Do you think it would have a deterrent effect if a drunkard were sentenced to (say) six months' imprisonment, and if he were made to do a fair day's work, handing over (say) two-thirds of his earnings to his family? Yes, I do; they seem to work very well when they know that they have to do it or to be punished.

punished. Generally when they leave gaol, however, they decline to work, although they may be offered good wages.

Dr.  
M. O'Connor.  
18 June, 1886.

3840. Do many girls suffering from the effects of drink come under your notice? Very few girls under the age of 16 come to Darlinghurst; they are generally sent to the Shaftesbury Reformatory. But one or two girls not more than 16 years of age, suffering from the effects of drink, have come under my notice; they generally develop into chronic drunkards, and become altogether depraved.

Mr. Frederick Fowler called in, sworn, and examined:—

3841. *President.*] You are the Superintendent of the Reception-house for the Insane at Darlinghurst? Yes.

Mr.  
F. Fowler.  
18 June, 1886.

3842. Are you a medical man? No.

3843. How long have you been in that office? Since 1868; but I was six years in the gaol prior to that date.

3844. In what relation does the Reception-house stand towards the gaol? In no relation at present.

3845. But I understand that people are sent from the gaol to the Reception-house? No, from the police court.

3846. In no cases from the gaol? No.

3847. From the gaol then they go to the asylum? Yes.

3848. You receive your inmates from the Magistrates? Yes; from all parts of the Colony except Bathurst and Mudgee.

3849. Can you give us any figures, showing annually the number of people you receive, the number you discharge, and of that number how many go to the asylum? Last year I received 548, and 229 who were discharged had suffered from the effects of drink. You will find in Dr. Manning's report the number of persons who were sent to the asylum.

3850. What proportion of those received by you went on as confirmed lunatics to Gladesville? The remainder were confirmed lunatics.

3851. It is not possible for you to say how many out of that number became lunatics through drink? A great many; but I cannot say how many.

3852. Would Dr. Manning be able to tell us that? Yes, pretty nearly; it is hard to get at it. Many of them come to the Reception-house in a state of imbecility, quite worn out, with softening of the brain brought on by drink. The papers do not show it, but I discover it from their friends.

3853. The Reception-house is, then, for a large number of drunkards, a kind of sanatorium? Just so.

3854. There is no punishment? No.

3855. Do they not come backwards and forwards? Often.

3856. There is a circuit between the public-house and your sanatorium? Yes.

3857. Do you not think this treatment is rather ridiculous, regarded in the light of a punishment? It is no punishment at all; the inmates are all very kindly treated.

3858. They do not regard it as a punishment? No, they generally get well again and leave.

3859. It does not wear them from the old curse? No.

3860. I suppose it often stimulates them to fresh excesses? Often.

3861. Do you consider that drunkenness causes a large proportion of the lunacy in this Colony? I think three out of every five.

3862. Is that Dr. Manning's opinion? It is mine; in my twenty-four years' experience I have seen a great deal of the effects of drunkenness; I have attended a great many inquests, and I have seen a great many of them die.

3863. You are speaking now only of those who pass through your hands? Yes.

3864. Do you think that frequent attacks of *delirium tremens* end in confirmed lunacy? Yes, very often so.

3865. There is actual injury to the cerebral and nervous systems? Yes.

3866. Do you have many cases of paralysis from drink? A great many.

3867. Do you treat them in the Reception-house for paralysis? Yes, they are treated by the doctor.

3868. Dr. O'Connor is the medical attendant? Yes.

3869. Do you think that the persons under treatment at the Reception-house, if they were detained longer, would in many cases recover sufficiently to be able to do some work? They are often detained for four, five, or six weeks, and they do thoroughly recover. Dr. Manning's opinion is that they should not be detained too long because of the overcrowding of the Institution.

3870. A large proportion of those who go from you to the asylum are discharged within three months from the date of their arrival there? Yes; a large number are discharged within that time.

3871. Would it not be more economical for the State and better for the patient if there were a longer period of detention, not in a lunatic asylum but in some penitentiary? Certainly; I think so.

3872. Do you think drunkenness is capable of eradication? Yes.

3873. You have hopes for the habitual drunkard? I do not think they are at all beyond hope; I think some of them can be reformed—that is to say, the men; I am rather doubtful about the women.

3874. Have you known of a radical and permanent reformation in the case of a confirmed drunkard? I have known of several.

3875. They have reformed of their own wills? By means of advice and resolution; I have known them to go to work and to live respectable lives.

3876. When you have seen the same faces come back again and again you must have doubted the efficacy of the treatment. Have you made any representations to the authorities as to its inefficacy? No; I have never done that.

3877. But you think the treatment is inefficacious? Yes; certainly.

3878. *Mr. Hutchison.*] What is the usual period of time for which drunkards are sent to you? They are sent to me for seven days, then they go to the Police Court again. They may then be remanded for another seven days and so on.

3879. *Mr. Rosby.*] How many inmates have you usually at the Reception-house? I have often had

- Mr. F. Fowler. had as many as twenty men and seven or eight women. Sometimes I have ten men; sometimes a less number.
- 18 June, 1886. 3880. What accommodation have you? I can accommodate about thirty men and about fourteen women.
3881. Then the number of your inmates has not been in excess of your accommodation? No; I have never been overcrowded.
3882. Are many of the inmates young persons? A great many; but I could not state the average number.
3883. Do you think that those particular cases are mostly due to drink? Oh yes; most of them.
3884. You think that the women are rarely reformed? I do; they go to the asylum and come back again.
3885. But the men are frequently reformed? Plenty of the men recover.
3886. Are all the patients who come to you placed under Dr. O'Connor for medical treatment? Dr. O'Connor sees if they require anything, and if they do he treats them.
3887. You only ask for his assistance when you think it necessary? Yes.
3888. You have had sufficient experience to enable you to treat the majority of cases without the assistance of a medical man? Yes, I think so, decidedly. I have had twenty-four years' experience of cases of the kind.
3889. You think that lunacy, both temporary and permanent, is occasioned not only by the mere drinking but also by the bad liquor consumed? Yes, I will tell you why. I have had many publicans under my care in a very bad state. If one of the unfortunate men who are in the habit of prowling about Kent-street had got into such a state he would soon have been placed in his coffin. But all the publicans pull through because they have been in the habit of consuming the best of liquor. They have a better chance.
3890. I suppose many of the patients are not only mentally but are physically broken down? Yes.
3891. Have you many deaths? I had four last year—all from intemperance.
3892. A large proportion of the deaths during your time at the Reception-house have resulted from intemperance? Yes.
3893. Do you not think that there are too many facilities offered to persons to get drunk—that is to say, that there are far too many public-houses in the metropolis? There are far too many. You may have seen a paragraph in yesterday's *Telegraph* about a man who went into a house to get a glass of beer. He subsequently had a glass of wine made hot for him; he lost his senses; on the following morning he did not know where he was, and he found that he had been robbed of his money and his watch. That happened at a house in Kent-street. Something must have been put into the drink. The license of the house was refused. I think that only men of good character and well-known respectability should hold the licenses of public-houses.
3894. Do you think the people should have a voice in determining whether public-houses should exist in their neighbourhood? I do.
3895. You are not a teetotaller? No; but I never go into a public-house.
3896. You believe in local option? Yes.
3897. Not only for new houses but for houses already existing? Yes; a great many of them should be done away with.
3898. You think the practice of young women supplying drink behind the bars should not be allowed? I think not.
3899. Don't you think that the age at which a publican may supply liquor to young persons should be increased beyond sixteen? I think so; I would make the age twenty.
3900. Mr. Withers.] You are not a bigoted teetotaller? No.
3901. Have many persons passing through your hands been in the habit, do you think, of drinking the best class of liquor? Plenty of them, and particularly the publicans; they all pull through; I have one at the present time in a very bad state; if he had been a poor man he would not have pulled through.
3902. Have you inmates occupying respectable positions who have been in the habit of taking good liquor? I can only be guided by the publicans, who, I know, would not take bad liquor. I have had plenty of them under my care, but I never lost one. Scores of poor fellows have told me before dying that their death has been brought about by the bad stuff they have obtained at such and such a place.
3903. Do you think that a moderate quantity of good spirits taken regularly through life would have a deteriorating effect upon the system? I do not see why it should. Every man should have a mind of his own; but some are too easily led, and make fools of themselves.
3904. If they exercised a moderate control over themselves they would not be brought to your establishment suffering from the effects of drink? No.
3905. Mr. Fowler.] You say inferentially that the publicans consume better liquor than they are in the habit of supplying to the public. What opportunities have you had of judging of that fact? I do not think a publican would knowingly drink bad liquor. Besides, instead of going from house to house he takes his drink at home.
3906. Would you be surprised to hear that Inspector Lenthall has said that the publican drinks liquor similar to that which he supplies to the public? I would not believe him. My experience tells me better.
3907. Mr. Abigail.] Do I understand you to say that the cases of the publicans are generally of a milder character? Yes. They generally recover more speedily.
3908. The majority get a worse class of liquor? Far worse.
3909. President.] What do you call bad drink? I mean the class of liquor which is kept in low shanties. I consider it poison.
3910. Can you not be more specific. Do you mean new spirit or spirit which is adulterated? I mean new spirit—Queensland rum, for instance. That is what drives so many people mad; it is a new and raw spirit.

FRIDAY, 25 JUNE, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,

J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,  
S. H. HYAM, Esq., J.P., M.P.,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.

## THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

James Powell, Esq., Collector of Customs, called in, sworn, and examined:—

3911. *President.*] I believe that you have prepared a return with regard to spirits imported for a decennial period? I have prepared a return of the consumption of all spirits imported into the Colony on which duty has been paid. I have also a return of the duty paid on Colonial distilled spirits during the decennial period (which includes 1885); a return on the duty paid on methylated spirits; a return showing the different kinds of spirits upon which duty has been paid during the decennial period; a return of the liquid gallons of brandy, rum, geneva, and whiskey imported, for the decennial period; a similar return of the export of liquid gallons; a return of the import and export of methylated spirit, and similar returns for wines, beers, malt, and hops. I beg to hand in those returns. (*Vide Appendix.*)

J. Powell,  
Esq.  
25 June, 1886.

3912. Taking the first portion of the return, I see that the quantities have been reduced to proof gallons? Yes, the duty is paid on proof gallons.

3913. Is there any return of the liquid gallons? There is a return of the liquid gallons of four kinds of spirits—brandy, rum, geneva, and whiskey. That represents the import only. The duty paid supposes actual consumption.

3914. When you speak of methylated spirit am I right in assuming that it does not include white or silent spirit? It does not.

3915. Is there a large importation of white or silent spirit into this country? I do not consider it large. We have no special return for white spirit. It may be considered as embraced in the total of "other spirits." In that line also is included cordials, bitters, and several spirituous compounds.

3916. Liqueurs and perfumed spirits will also be included? Yes.

3917. Is it not a fact that the importation of white spirit has very largely decreased as compared with previous years when it was said to be very large—I speak of 10 or 15 years ago? I don't think that the expression "very large" can be applied to the importation of white spirit. It has never at any time been very large.

3918. Is it not the case then that in years gone by white spirit was manufactured into liquor in the Colony? Very likely it was and is still.

3919. Do you think it is done to the same extent now as formerly? I think not.

3920. There is an impression that a great deal of the brandy, whiskey, gin, and other spirit which we get from abroad consists of white spirit coloured and flavoured so as to make it pass for those liquors? My impression is that a fair potable spirit can be introduced into the Colony at such a low rate that it would scarcely be worth while to import a white spirit for the purpose of manufacturing an article for the market.

3921. Do you share the belief that most of the brandy, whiskey, and gin imported into the Colony is flavoured white spirit? It is coloured white spirit.

3922. I will say coloured and perhaps flavoured—that is to say, sophisticated? It is coloured, certainly.

3923. We have been told that it is possible to make very passable brandy, whiskey, and gin out of mere rye or potato spirit, with the necessary additions; in other words, that the base of the average spirit sold in public-houses is rye or potato spirit? I think not; I see no reason why it should be. It can be produced cheaply enough without resorting to any practices of that kind. The bulk of the spirit we receive comes from France.

3924. We read that it is made there, and it comes here under the appearance of French brandy, but is said to be nothing but a base of silent spirit, artistically doctored? The greater part of the brandy we receive from Charente is of well-known brands, such as Hennessy's and Martell's, and you can scarcely imagine that such makers would resort to such practices.

3925. But no man, I understand, when he sells brandy guarantees that it is vinous; he makes it simply as a marketable article to sell as brandy? Just so.

3926. One reason why it is impossible that for years past all the brandy sold as such could have been made out of wine is that the vines have been destroyed by disease; we know that they imported large quantities of wine, but we heard also that they imported from various parts of Germany and Russia large quantities of rye spirit and potato spirit—in fact, spirit made of anything that was capable of fermentation: I suppose that particular subject would hardly come under your official knowledge? It could not, because we expect brandies coming from France to be French brandies; I might look with suspicion on liquors from Hamburg, or ports in that direction, where the article is not made pure, and where it may perhaps be made to suit any particular market.

3927. Referring to matters that are more within your knowledge, I take the first column of one of the returns you have handed in, and under the head of proof gallons I see that in 1876 some 970,481 gallons were consumed in the Colony; then I see that there is an increase, then a slight decrease, and again an increase. In 1882 there were 1,154,720 gallons; in 1883, 1,124,000 gallons; and in 1884, 1,239,000 gallons, which are the largest figures throughout the period; in 1885 the quantity decreased to 1,204,784 proof gallons. That return, I understand, embraces all kinds of spirits? All kinds.

3928. Including Colonial spirits? Yes.

3929. The exports have yet to be taken out of these figures? There would be no export; this is actual consumption; we allow no drawback on spirits.

3930. Do you consider that in view of the increase in population during this decennial period there has been an increase or diminution in the consumption? I have looked at the figures very carefully because I did not know what information you might desire; it seems to me, speaking roughly, that there is an increase in consumption of about 40,000 gallons a year.

3931. Will you explain why, between the years 1884 and 1885, there is an apparent decrease of 35,000?

In

- J. Powell,  
Esq.  
25 June, 1886.
- In 1884 there was an expected change in the duties and a large quantity of spirit was taken out of bond in the month of February; the accounts for that year did not represent what I consider to be the normal consumption which equalises itself in 1885.
3932. Can you give us a forecast from the half-year as to whether the increase of 40,000 gallons will be maintained in the present year? I scarcely think it will.
3933. Why? I think that there is a decrease in the consumption of spirits.
3934. Is that caused by the general depression? I think it is in some measure due to the depression; if you look at the return of Colonial distilled spirits you will find that in 1883 there was an increase of 11,000 gallons a year; if anything is to be said about white spirit I think that there you have an explanation.
3935. Do you consider that we make white spirit to any large extent in this Colony? The Colonial Sugar Refining Company make it, but not from potatoes and rye.
3936. Have you any knowledge of the analysis as to the purity of the ordinary spirits which go into consumption? No; I only analyse under special circumstances to discover spirit and the quality or character of it is immaterial.
3937. Do you consider that the spirit imported into the Colony is, on the whole, wholesome spirit, such as should go into consumption? So far as my experience has enabled me to form an opinion I do not consider that there is anything worse in it than water; it used to be imported at very low strength but that has been checked by legislation.
3938. You think that whatever has been put into the spirit is innocent? Yes, as it arrives here.
3939. Are you aware that a quantity of the spirit is very raw? I have no doubt of it.
3940. And, being raw spirit, would have the worst of ethers which we can have—viz., fusel oil? I should imagine so.
3941. Do you think there is any means by which this spirit could be kept out of consumption until it has been matured sufficiently to become wholesome? I do not think that any means at the command of the Customs could be put in motion.
3942. You are speaking of existing legislation? Yes.
3943. You have no means of testing for wholesomeness? None whatever; we test only for strength for the duty.
3944. Have you heard of any test for wholesomeness? I know of no such test.
3945. Admitting that raw spirit is unwholesome, do you think that there would be any impropriety, if possible, in a test, so as to prevent that spirit from going into consumption? I think your difficulty would lie in establishing a standard of wholesomeness.
3946. The only test of wholesomeness would be maturity; do you think that it would be possible to form such a test? I think that it is possible to form such a test, but I think that it would be found unnecessary; I think very little spirit comes into this market so immature as to carry its own conviction with it.
3947. We have had an analysis made of some spirits which were found to contain a quantity of fusel oil which should be sufficient to prevent them from going into consumption? I could give you some particulars as to that if I knew how it was imported.
3948. We got them through a licensing inspector out of the Bonded stores? Then I could trace it for you; I have no doubt that several brands of bottled whiskey are made of very low spirit flavoured.
3949. You are not aware of any plan having been put forward for the detection of wholesome spirit? I am not; it is left entirely to the public to determine for itself.
3950. But the publican has no defence? I am aware of that. A workman, when he is tired, asks for a pale glass of brandy or whiskey.
3951. And he is wholly at the mercy of the man who pours it out? No doubt. I would suggest, however, that any steps which might be taken at the outset, that is, at the landing of the spirits, would be altogether ineffective, because they may be dealt with by admixture. For instance, after the duty has been paid any effort to ascertain the maturity or wholesomeness of the spirit would be set aside unless the test were applied to the counter trade.
3952. If we could abolish the lower class of houses the majority of publicans would, for the protection of their reputation, abstain from selling spirits of inferior quality? Just so.
3953. If, on the other hand, the State held out no encouragement to the importation of spirits of low quality, they would not be imported? Quite so.
3954. Perhaps this appears to you to be a sort of theoretical tampering with the mercantile community? I admit that to me it does seem so.
3955. But you observe that the State attempts to regulate the traffic in spirits in the interest of the people, and does it not occur to you that if the State can prevent unwholesome spirits going into consumption it would be quite reasonable for it to do so? At present I think the State regulates the effect of the traffic more than the traffic itself.
3956. Licensing Acts are an effort to regulate the traffic. In many other respects the State takes account of the fact that people are already addicted to drunkenness, and has made efforts in the past few years to mitigate that evil. The question is: whether it should be part of the duty of the State to prevent noxious liquors from going into consumption? I think the legislation of last year did something in the direction of the introduction of a better class of spirit as to strength. Up to last year spirits of any strength could be imported; now you can only import spirits of the strength of 16.5 under-proof. Previously, brandy at 29 per cent. under-proof, whiskey at 30 per cent., and Geneva at 35 were imported. We have now a stronger, and I take it an all round better, article.
3957. The mixture of water by no means affects the others? No; nothing but age will affect them.
3958. I notice that there is a decrease in the production of Colonial-distilled spirits. In 1876 the quantity produced was 20,000 gallons, and in 1885 only 14,000 gallons. Can you account for this? I think some of the sugar refiners could account for that better than I could. My impression is that it is due to the improved machinery now used in the manufacture of sugar; there is not so much molasses produced, and consequently not so much spirit made.
3959. In liquid gallons then there would not be that result? This calculation is in proof gallons.
3960. In liquid gallons would it be the same? Of course it would be in proportion. But there is something else to be said with reference to Colonial-distilled spirits. I think the company make largely now for export to New Caledonia; they do not make so much for the Home market.
3961. Then the chief manufacturer of Colonial-distilled spirits is the Sugar Company? Yes.

J. Powell,  
Esq.  
25 June, 1886.

3962. Passing on to wine—still wine; there again there is a reduction. It is not much but it is a reduction from 173,676 gallons to 169,161 gallons? This is a very extraordinary circumstance, and it has struck me frequently, especially when comparing still wines with sparkling wines. The consumption of sparkling wines in the same period has doubled. I take it that the people are getting more accustomed to our Colonial wines.

3963. Does not sparkling wine, as a rule, mean what is called champagne? Yes—effervescent wines.

3964. In spite of the increase in the duty from 6s. to 10s., the import of sparkling wines has doubled? Yes. My own opinion is that if the duty were raised to 15s., the import would still go on increasing. We find the same result in the case of cigars and tobacco. There is a greater consumption of these articles notwithstanding the increase in the duty; and I think you will find that it is pretty well the same in regard to bottled beer.

3965. Between the years mentioned there was a decrease of 260,000 gallons in the consumption of beer in wood;—how do you account for that. Is it in consequence of an increased demand for Colonial beer? I do not know whether the same reasoning would apply; I presume it would. You will notice that, while there has been a decrease in the importation of beer in wood, there has been a vast increase in the case of bottled beer. There was three times the quantity of bottled beer imported in 1885 than there was in 1876. The inference that this decrease in the importation of beer in wood is attributable to some extent at any rate to an increased demand for Colonial beer is borne out by the figures with regard to the importation of malt and hops. In 1876 the quantity of malt imported was 183,000 bushels, while in 1885 the figures had increased to 406,000 bushels. Then with regard to hops, the quantity imported in 1876 was 526,931 lbs., as against 890,360 lbs. in 1885.

3966. With regard to beer, is there not an article imported called glucose malt? Yes.

3967. Is it called glucose malt, or simply glucose? It is called glucose. Another material called gelatinised maize is imported as a substitute for malt.

3968. These articles are not included in the figures you have given? Yes they are, because we charged them as malt and the importation was then discontinued. We charge them as malt under the 133rd clause. Glucose pays duty as sugar or molasses according to circumstances.

3969. Is glucose included in these figures? It will be found under the head of sugar.

3970. Not under malt and hops? No. Glucose in a solid state is charged as raw sugar; glucose syrup is charged as molasses.

3971. Are you aware that there is anything deleterious in glucose? I am not aware that there is; that is to say in glucose by itself. When it comes into combination with other things during the process of manufacture it may perhaps be injurious, but glucose alone is not deleterious.

3972. Not when it is made under a sulphuric acid process? That I can't say. Used in the manufacture of beer it may perhaps be injurious, but I think there is nothing deleterious in glucose pure and simple.

3973. You are aware, at all events, that glucose beer has a bad name? I think it deserves a bad name.

3974. Why? I am inclined to think that a great deal of Bright's disease and kidney disease is attributable to it.

3975. It is the subject of even a more serious reproach. It is said that it has the effect of making people insane. We do not know this from what we might call sufficient authority—that is to say, medical authority, or from the Asylum authorities; but there has been an impression on the minds of several witnesses who have been called before us that Colonial beer being largely made out of glucose, causes a great deal of the insanity which exists in the Colony? I do not think there are any data for that assumption.

3976. Can you give us any idea of the quantity of beer manufactured in the Colony, apart from the malt and hops figures? No; I have no means of arriving at any reliable information on the subject.

3977. So that if an excise duty were imposed on beer you would have to make a guess? Necessarily so, because there are breweries all over the country, and we have no returns from them—no reliable returns. An excise duty on beer would be very difficult to collect.

3978. I presume that the deficiency in the consumption of beer in wood, which amounted to 260,000 gallons between the years 1876 and 1885 was made up, and more than made up by the increased production of Colonial beer? Yes.

3979. *Mr. Hyam.*] Is the decrease in the importation of draft beer made up by the increase in the importation of bottled beer. I am speaking of the quantity? No, it is still below, considerably.

3980. Do you not think that the increase in the importation of bottled beer is attributable to the increased consumption of lager beer? There is more lager beer consumed now than formerly. It comes in at the same rate of duty as the English beer; it can simply displace the English beer to the extent to which it is preferred.

3981. Is there any increase in the importation of lager beer? A considerable increase. I have no knowledge that it is lager beer; I have a suspicion that it contains neither malt nor hops.

3982. You were connected with the Customs-houses in the mother country? I had to do with the docks.

3983. You were brought into contact there with a good deal of spirits and wines? In every process—in vatting, refining, and preparing for this market.

3984. You think that the average wines and beers imported into this Colony are equal to what generally go into consumption in the old country? Quite equal.

3985. And that it hardly pays to import cheap spirits, or beers, or wines? Yes, for the people will have the best article in the market.

3986. Does white spirit go much into consumption? I do not know.

3987. Is there any difference between white spirit and silent spirit. Are they one and the same? The terms mean the same thing—an uncoloured spirit.

3988. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Does not the presence of fusel oil prove that the spirit is young? Not necessarily. A low and badly-distilled spirit would contain most fusel oil. The quantity of fusel oil is due not entirely to the age but to the preparation of the spirit.

3989. Is it a fact that it is more easy to introduce an inferior spirit than a good one. The inferiority of the spirit is not detected so readily if it is diluted with water? If that be so we have a very good test in fixing the standard at 16-5.

3990. What was the object of fixing the standard at that strength? To improve generally the standard of spirit, and actually to prevent the people paying for spirit and water instead of for spirit.

3991.

- J. Powell, Esq.  
25 June, 1886.
3991. It has been suggested that bad spirit can be disguised by adulteration with water? We can take out the spirit.
3992. But the consumer is deceived? Yes.
3993. Although there is a falling off in the importation of bulk beer from England a large quantity is sold here as English beer? That is very probable; the importation of English beer has fallen off very much.
3994. Has the decrease in the importation of bulk beer led to any increase in the consumption of imported bottled beer? No.
3995. As there is a large increase in the importation of malt, it is inferred that Colonial beer is sold largely as English beer? I do not know. I may mention that a case of labels was imported lately. Hotel-keepers in country towns will not keep a hogshead of English beer on tap, for the reason that they cannot sell all of it before it goes bad. To my mind this circumstance supplies an inference that people who are not in good positions will drink Colonial beer, while those who can afford to do so prefer to have bottled beer, because it is more genuine and can be depended on for quality.
3996. But that is questionable now, with this importation of labels? It is not questionable to any one who is in the habit of drinking beer. I have never tasted Colonial beer in my life and I hope I never shall do so.
3997. *Mr. Roseby.*] Are there no reliable returns obtainable of the quantity of beer manufactured in the Colony? There is no excise duty on beer, and whatever returns are received are merely approximate. The brewers do not furnish any returns.
3998. Are the brewers not supposed to furnish from time to time returns of the quantity of beer they manufacture? Not under any Act of Parliament.
3999. Is there no way of ascertaining accurately what quantity of Colonial beer is consumed by the people? I am not aware that there is any reliable information on the subject.
4000. I should like to have your opinion in regard to two or three matters connected with the liquor traffic. There has been an agitation going on for some time in reference to local option; are you in favor of the principle of giving the people the right to say whether they will have public-houses or not? I am strongly in favor of local option with some limitations. I am certainly in favor of the opinion of the people being taken on the subject.
4001. The present Sunday closing provisions we all know are very often broken. Are you in favor of such an enactment as will enable the law in regard to Sunday closing to be enforced? I think the fact that there are a large number of people who get liquor surreptitiously on Sundays is evidence of the necessity to open the houses under restrictions. I am in favor of the English practice of opening during certain hours on Sundays.
4002. Are you not aware that in Ireland the public-houses are closed on Sundays and that there is a general movement in England in favor of the closing of the houses in England on Sundays? Yes.
4003. Are you in favor of barmaids being employed? I have the same feeling that most of us have. I should not like any female member of my family to be employed in a public-house but I do not think it a subject to legislate upon.
4004. But if it is endangering the morals of the girls should not the law step in? I am afraid that would apply to a great number of other avocations.
4005. Are there any others which have the same dangerous characteristics as this? That I cannot judge of. I think any such legislation as you suggest would be over legislation.
4006. We have been informed that of late years there has been a great increase of intemperance among young people. Do you think there ought to be special legislation with regard to the serving of young people with liquor? I think the matter must be left to the education of the people. I do not think they should be legislated for.
4007. *Mr. Colls.*] Have you any idea what the white spirit which is imported is used for? I understand it is used for making lemonade and ginger-beer and for manufacturing tinctures, and for a variety of other purposes. I have no doubt that some of it is used for making brandy and gin. I judge from my own experience. Some years back I was occasionally asked to buy white spirit for people in the country and I almost invariably handed them over to the wine and spirit merchants. I had business with one firm who wanted to purchase a quarter cask of brandy and I found I could not get it at the price. I went to one house and they said they could get it at any price. I gathered from that that white spirit was used.
4008. Is it largely used? I do not think it is largely used.
4009. Do you think they import more than the lemonade manufacturers? No doubt they do. Some houses import white spirit more largely than others. I think the best houses do not import it at all.
4010. Is it usual to get returns from the vineyards of the white spirit they use? I do not.
4011. I mean white brandy? I have nothing to do with that. *Mr. Barney* has. I have seen consignments of low-priced brandy, rum, and gin imported for years past but they have a very slow sale.
4012. We have had inferior samples shown here—brandy as low as 2s. 6d. and whiskey at 3s. Is that in consequence of its being new? I do not know; there may be a variety of reasons for it. I do not know that 3s. is very low. Very little of the cheap spirit has paid duty. It goes away to the Islands.
4013. *Mr. Hyam.*] Do you remember that years ago a good deal of British brandy was sold here and at home. That does not partake of the nature of brandy at all does it? It is a very bad imitation. It has to pay the same duty as the foreign brandy and that kills it at once.
4014. Do you remember that twenty-five years ago it was largely imported? I remember buying some and sending it to New Zealand but they sent it back again.
4015. Would it be possible to ascertain the quantity of white brandy which has been utilised? If you can tell me the bond marks I can give you the history of it.
4016. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You do not know the market value of these spirits when they have passed out of your hands? No.

MONDAY, 28 JUNE, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,		G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,		J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Dr. Manning, Inspector-General of Insane, called in, sworn, and examined:—

4017. *President.*] You have held the office of Inspector-General of Insane or some kindred office for some years? Since the beginning of 1879 I have been Inspector-General of the Insane, while for the previous ten years I was Superintendent of Gladesville Asylum. Dr. Manning.  
28 June, 1886.

4018. And prior to your Colonial appointment you were an officer in Her Majesty's Navy? Yes.

4019. Then your experience of the insane really commenced in 1869? Yes.

4020. There is a general impression that a very large proportion of the permanent inmates in the State asylums became insane from habitual drunkenness? The proportion of those who are in the asylums at one time—the permanent inmates—is not large. A return, prepared on the 15th May, 1884, to an order of either the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council, showed that of the 2,450 patients under care, the number due to drink was only 137, or 5½ per cent. The figures were supplied by the superintendents of the different asylums, and my duty in the matter was simply to add them together and forward the return to the Colonial Secretary. I believe the figures represented about the proportion of those who were permanently in the asylums; they do not represent by any means the proportion of cases admitted which were due to drink.

4021. If a similar return were called for at any time you think that the per centage of permanent insane, due to drink, would be about 5½? From 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. of the whole of the permanent inmates on any given day.

4022. Would some of that per centage be discharged afterwards as cured? A certain number would be discharged, but the admissions of others would maintain the proportion. The percentage on the admissions during any one year is decidedly higher than that rate.

4023. What is it? I prepared, for the sake of a paper which I read before the Medical Society, a return showing the admissions to Gladesville from 1st January, 1869, to the 31st December, 1878. In those ten years 3,077 persons were admitted, and the insanity of 257, upwards of 8 per cent., was due to drink. Then for the next five years—from 1880 to 1884—I got returns from all the asylums, and this information I published in my report for the year 1884. The admissions numbered 2,392, and of these 11 per cent. were due to drink. Dr. Herbert Major, Medical Superintendent of the largest asylum in Yorkshire—the asylum at Leeds—collected from the reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy the English returns from 1876 to 1882, and he found that between 13 per cent. and 14 per cent. of the cases were due to drink. I would explain that in the English asylums the mode of admission is readier than ours, and no doubt this will account for the difference between the English statistics and our own. In this Colony a very large proportion of temporary insanity never reaches the asylums at all; it is stopped in Sydney in the Reception-house and in the country in the gaols. A very large proportion indeed of temporary insanity is no doubt due to drink. Insanity that is due to drink is curable by abstinence and proper feeding; it is cured either in the Reception-house or the gaols or within a few weeks in the asylums, and therefore the permanent inmates—the inmates at any one given day only show a very small per centage. To show the very large number that are stopped in the Reception-house I will quote a few figures. During 1885 there were 362 cases remanded from the police court; 211 recovered in the Reception-house; 140 were sent to the asylum; 4 died; and 7 remained at the end of the year. Of the 211 who recovered in the Reception-house I am quite sure that three-fourths were due to drink. In the up-country gaols in the same year, 413 were received under remand for medical treatment because they had shown to the police signs of temporary insanity; 125 were sent to hospitals; 242 were discharged as sane in due course; and I have every reason to think that fully three-fourths of these latter cases were due to drink. There is no doubt also that these cases discharged as sane from both the Reception-house and the up-country gaols include a number of repeating cases—cases which have come in over and over again, and which have been counted if not twice in one year, at all events over and over again in different years.

4024. Therefore, in order to be at all accurate in the percentages, you have to make some allowance for these *recidivistes*, because they represent factors to come in twice or four times, and therefore destroy the percentage to that extent? Exactly.

4025. I presume you have no return of these people who come backwards and forwards? I have not kept any return of the people who have been in and out in this way. From January 1 to December 31, 1885, the number of admissions under remand to Reception-house was 346, and of these 12 were re-admissions. From January 1 to June 30, 1886, the number of admissions was 161, and of these 6 were re-admissions.

4026. Mr. Fowler, of the Reception-house, told us that a considerable circuit of drunkards is established there; he says that he recognises faces frequently? I have no doubt that is the case; it is more so the case in Darlinghurst Gaol. Magistrates have power to remand to gaol anyone who has been there before; they do not always send these cases to the Reception-house. Suppose they get a man who is known as an ordinary gutter-drunkard, they do not send him to the Reception-house, where he would be possibly too comfortable; they send him to gaol where the number of *recidivistes* is larger than it is in the Reception-house.

4027. Then the probability is that, with similar treatment, this Colony would yield much the same percentage as in England? I have no doubt it would yield from 13 to 14 per cent., or perhaps 15 per cent. or more, on the admissions.

4028. So I gather, with regard to admissions, drunkenness has about the same effect in England as it has here? I think so.

4029. There is nothing very differential in drunkenness in this Colony as compared to England? So far as I am aware, the system of drinking here is very different to what it is in England, and is likely, in that way, to lead to more cases of short sharp *delirium tremens* and temporary insanity. I allude particularly to the way in which people knock down their cheques and drink wholesale for a short time. That custom does not obtain in England to the same extent as it does here, and one has reason to think that liquor is not quite so bad in England as it is here, especially in up-country places.



Dr. Manning, 4030. Have you any cause to attribute insanity, temporary or permanent, to the large consumption of Colonial beer? I have no information on the subject; I do not know exactly what Colonial beer is. I understand it is a very varying compound in the different public-houses and breweries.

28 June, 1886.

4031. We have been told by several witnesses that some Colonial beer promotes insanity, and some hold that it does so more than ardent liquors do;—has it come under your cognizance that it has that effect? I have really no knowledge on the subject.

4032. Do you think that the drinking habit is likely to lead to more acute cases in this Colony than in England? Yes; not because the drinking is chronic but because it is done violently. A not at all uncommon expression for these people to use is, "The police took me when my cheque was in my head." I have heard the expression used in the Receiving-house and the gaol, and no doubt it is true in very many cases.

4033. Do you think, as an authority on insanity, that drunkenness so alters the tissue of the brain as to produce insanity after some considerable use of intoxicants? Oh, yes. The habitual use of alcohol in excess will undoubtedly alter the tissue of the brain; but it alters also and more readily the tissue of the liver and kidneys, and one of the great reasons which makes me think the statistics I have given you are correct is the very few cases in which we are able to trace the result of drink in the *post-mortem* room. It is a rule of the Department to perform a *post-mortem* examination in every case, unless the friends make objection; and it is very rare indeed to find kidney and liver mischief. It affords a very strong argument for saying that the number of permanent inmates who are there for drink is a small one. There are several other reasons that make me think that the figures I have given you—and which are opposed to the ordinary idea on the subject—are correct. It is well known that in England insanity is very much greater in the southern than in the northern counties. In Wiltshire, Dorset, and the other southern counties the percentage of insanity is very much larger than in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, and Northumberland. If a large amount of insanity were due to drink you would say that it ought to be found in the places where wages are higher. The Dorset labourer gets 10s. a week; he has to support a family, and he cannot get much drink out of that wage; yet in that part of the world the amount of insanity is much larger than in places in the northern counties, where they get from 20s. to 30s. per week, and where they can and do afford to drink. Another reason is that the cause is so easily packed into one word—"drink." Everyone likes to have a cause for a thing, and the cause is "drink." Insanity is very abstruse in its causation, and this word "drink" is a ready way out of the difficulty. There is another reason still. Patients are always ready to admit that drink was the cause; they get an idea into their heads that if it is due to drink they are likely to recover soon and be discharged. They make it an excuse—a perfectly natural one—and we find that in a number of cases a patient will say:—"What happened to me was due to drink," when there is really good evidence on the other side to show that it was nothing of the kind, that he has been getting insane for years past.

4034. They say that in the hope of the cause of insanity being likely to disappear, and not because there was anything venial in drinking? They regard drink as a slight cause, and one which is likely to disappear very soon, and think they might be discharged, if they could only persuade the medical officer it was so due.

4035. Do you, as a thinker rather than as a professional man, think that drinking is an acquired habit, or that it is a craving for excitement, which is, so to speak, congenital, and to be found in all human beings? That is a rather difficult question to answer. In many cases, no doubt, it is acquired. Then there are other cases which show that in very large populations the climate and mode of feeding, of habits of life altogether, are such as to make people abjure drink. My experience is that the young Australian—the native-born—drinks very little, and this result, I think it may be said, is due altogether to the climate of his upbringing. The American drinks very much less than the Englishman. That may be due to the climate also, and it is due very largely to his manner of feeding. If you go in America to either a restaurant or a hotel you will find that a very large proportion of the things on the table contain sugar, milk, and starch, or some one or other of the hydro-carbons. If people feed largely on oil, fat, and sugar they will not drink because they do not require it; this food takes the place of alcohol, and one of the best known and assured methods of curing people in inebriate asylums, and in weaning them from a liking for alcohol is to make up for it every day in their food, by giving them a large proportion of sugar, milk, or fat.

4036. Did it not then appear to follow that the bushman and the shepherd who live so largely upon nitrogenous food would, as he does, break out every now and then? That was the conclusion to which I was coming, and there is no doubt that there is a great deal to be said for that view of the subject. It is for him a crying physical necessity in very many cases. If you give him a varied diet, made up, I say, of sweets and more vegetables and a larger amount of milk, and things of that sort, he would not be so liable to drink. It is well known that people who do not take any alcohol with their ordinary food eat largely of sweet things. You may almost tell people at table who are total abstainers by their fondness for sweets.

4037. Does the converse hold good? I think it holds good to some extent; I do not imply he is not good, but he takes alcohol in some form.

4038. Is the habit of drinking hereditary? To a very great extent no doubt it is hereditary.

4039. And insanity also? It is also, of course, hereditary—very largely.

4040. I think you have seen the way in which the State drunkard is dealt with in other countries. You have visited the asylums of the United States? I saw the inebriate asylums in America eighteen years ago.

4041. What opinion did you form of them at that time? I thought they were doing a considerable amount of good, but they did not touch the lower classes to any extent. They were dealing with people who had funds, and who were able to pay for their maintenance in them, and there were very few institutions dealing with the lower classes who contribute more to the asylums and gaols than any one else.

4042. Do not these institutions embrace the ordinary artisan, the journeyman, and the labouring man? They did not at that time with the exception of a place in San Francisco where the people were kept only for a very short time.

4043. They were voluntary asylums I presume? Some are voluntary, but most of them had the power of commitment. The Act in the State enables magistrates to commit people for definite periods.

4044. It appeared to you then to be a serious defect that the asylums should be used for the better classes to the prejudice of the classes who contribute most patients to institutions of this character? It seems to me a very serious defect, and I think if anything of the kind is established here—and it would be a very good thing if something of the kind were established—the legislation should provide for both the well-to-

do

do and the poorer class, the artisan and labouring class who drink. I think that any legislation for the inebriate ought to be quite distinct from legislation for the ordinary insane. I had something to do some years ago in preparing the present Lunacy Act, and it was thought advisable then to cut out all the clauses that related to inebriates, because it has not been found well to treat inebriates in lunatic asylums. It was understood that soon after that measure was enacted an inebriate Act would be passed, but that has never been done.

Dr. Manning.  
28 June, 1886.

4045. Why was it considered inexpedient to have the two classes—the inebriate and the insane—in one establishment? It was thought to be bad for each class of patient. After a certain stage, when the inebriate has recovered his reason, it is necessary to keep him for some months, and it is a hardship that he should be shut up with lunatics during that time. Being perfectly sane and in the possession of his faculties, he resents the hardship by working on the delusions of the lunatic, and making him very much more troublesome to the officers and people in charge.

4046. He makes fun of them? He is extremely mischievous. Finding he has to remain so many months he revenges himself upon the officers and people in charge by provoking the lunatic, who knows no better, to insubordination, and by working on his delusions, sometimes producing danger to officers and attendants.

4047. That is not so much because his restoration would be jeopardised in any way as because he feels inclined to be mischievous? I think it is very bad for the inebriate—who is sane—to be shut up with insane people.

4048. A patient not mischievously disposed might become the victim of melancholia? Exactly. Of course inebriates do constantly find their way into lunatic asylums. A man passes the boundary-line to such an extent that it is possible to sign a lunacy certificate for him and then he is passed on to an asylum for the insane, and there he recovers very soon and is discharged.

4049. There is a prevailing opinion that the habitual drunkard is incurable. Taking an average specimen who has been drinking for 10 or more years, and who may or may not have been in either a receiving-house or an asylum, do you consider that either mentally or physically he is a hopeless individual? A great deal depends on his age and the length of time he has been drinking. A man past 50 years, as a rule, becomes very hopeless; the younger he is the more hopeful his case is.

4050. There is nothing then in habitual drunkenness, except when the victim is in declining years, or past the climacteric, to discourage the State from treating that man with a hope of totally reforming him? So long as there has not been any real brain impairment showing itself by symptoms of dementia or insanity.

4051. By far the larger proportion of persons who are sent to the reception-house, and asylum, and gaol, could be treated in a kind of reformatory? A very large proportion could be treated with success. I meet daily, in the streets of Sydney, people whom I have known as inebriates, and who were so far inebriated that they found their way into lunatic asylums; but they have turned over a new leaf, and are doing well in the world now. I am spoken to almost daily by such persons.

4052. But the recoveries are not so many among women as among men. What is the reason—because man has a larger will possibly? There is larger scope for his energies, and a larger field before him if he does turn over a new leaf than there is for a woman, who lives a narrower life, and has fewer interests.

4053. And yet it is a greater reproach to a woman to be apprehended as a drunkard than it is to a man? I have no doubt it is.

4054. I mean among her own sex? I think that is possibly because she drinks in secret to a great extent.

4055. What do you think of the treatment of the drunkard? I think it is utterly useless. The reception-house, no doubt, is a sanatorium for the drunkard, and has the effect in very many cases of keeping these people from dying or becoming insane. More good, however, could be done for these people in inebriate asylums, because they could be detained a longer time. It is necessary to talk to and advise them, to feed them in the manner I have suggested, and to restore their health; and they come out, after a residence of one or two or three months, certainly more fitted to face the world. But in the reception-house or the gaol, where they are treated only for a matter of ten days or a fortnight at longest, there is no good done except temporarily and by saving life and reason.

4056. As there is hope of reformation then for a large proportion of these cases, don't you think there is also hope of the State getting some useful labour out of them? Any institution founded for the labouring classes ought to be founded on lines that would require them, so far as health would permit, to contribute to their support.

4057. And in a large proportion of cases the health of the drunkard would be recovered—in a few months at the outside—sufficiently to permit him to be worked in a suitable manner? After a week or about ten days he would recover his health, so that during the remainder of his stay—which, in my opinion, should not be a short one—he would be employed to a great extent in earning his own living and reducing the expense of the institution. I think, as a rule, it would be very unwise to commit people for a shorter period than three months. I should very much prefer six months to deal with these cases, and during five months of that period a large majority would be able to work.

4058. You think the State might go so far as to punish the habitual drunkard by committing him to six months seclusion? Decidedly, because in addition to punishing him you are improving his health, and giving him a chance to do well in the world. The sentence which deprives him of his liberty is also doing him a great good by giving him a chance of reformation, and putting him in a condition of health to enable him to do so.

4059. There is the case of the man who would not be punished, except so far as drink is its own punishment to himself, his friends, and his family—the case of the voluntary recluse who goes of his own free will into one of these institutions in America and other countries? Does not drunkenness appear to be an evil very much like, almost calling for the same kind of treatment, and with hopes of better results than lunacy? A man given to habitual drinking—without ever going before the courts at all—might be taken, with certain safeguards before some authority by his friends, and then admitted for a period, say for even a year, of treatment? All the inebriate acts I have seen are drawn on the lines of permitting an inebriate a voluntary incarceration for a given period for the purpose of treatment only.

4060. Are you aware that such treatment has been often justified by the results. The drunkard has become regenerate so to speak? The reports of the institutions are decidedly satisfactory. The Act in England is only on its trial—I think it is only passed for three or four years—and one or two houses have been established for the inebriate under its provisions, the reports from which are satisfactory in a very great degree. Patients may go voluntarily on cause being shown before a Magistrate or a Judge, or they may be ordered to be kept there for a given time.

4061.

- Dr. Manning.** 4061. Would it be wise to separate the punishment cases from the treatment cases? I would not speak of it as punishment in any case. It is necessary for his welfare that he should be confined, and we should speak of him in just the same sense as we do a person who is confined in a lunatic Asylum.
- 28 June, 1886. 4062. Do you think there should be two institutions, one to which a magistrate could commit a person, that is one for punishment cases, and another for the voluntary retirement of people? I should be much more inclined not to speak of it as punishment at all in either case. I should give the man who wished voluntary retirement and who had no means to pay, an opportunity to go into one of these places and pay for his maintenance by his work. There must be two divisions in the same institution because people who live by their hands are content with a very much smaller scale of comfort than people who have been used to the luxuries of life.
4063. At present a large number of persons, through drunkenness, commit offences in the eye of the law, that is under the Vagrancy Act, and you are in favour of their being committed by the magistrate for a period not exceeding six months, for this special treatment. Here the bench commit a man, not for a fixed time, but until such time as he recovers; whereas in this other case the magistrate would commit him for a definite period? I do not think there is necessarily any idea of punishment attached to it.
4064. Supposing that a man is brought before the magistrates charged with drunkenness and indecent conduct, or drunkenness and riotous conduct—it is hard to separate the offences—would you still consider that he should be subjected to treatment rather than be punished? I think the two things should be dealt with separately. The man might be punished by being sent to gaol for a certain period, and after that be sent to an inebriate asylum.
4065. *Mr. Colls.*] Has it ever come under your notice that a larger proportion of persons afflicted with lunacy come from those districts where wine is produced, such as Albury and Maitland? I do not know that the proportion of lunacy is greater in wine-producing districts than in other districts. There may be some special cause in other districts to make the proportion equal to that in Albury or Maitland. For instance, in the remote pastoral districts solitude is a cause of lunacy; but so far as I know there is no district which contributes more than its proportion of insane people to the Asylums. The proportion to population remains very accurately fixed. You get three lunatics to every thousand of the population wherever you go; that is about the proportion in all civilized countries where accurate statistics are kept. In some countries where the statistics are badly taken a smaller proportion is given, but there is reason to think that the actual proportion is about the same everywhere.
4066. Is the Commission to distinctly understand that you are in favour of the establishment of inebriate asylums? I should be very glad to see inebriate asylums established. The subject has engaged my attention for a considerable length of time. I was one of several who attempted to establish one. We subscribed funds and rented a house at Parramatta but the scheme fell through. We had no power to keep people there. To establish them successfully, Legislative sanction would be necessary so that both those who entered them voluntarily as well as those sent to them could be detained for a certain period.
4067. *Mr. Withers.*] I gathered from an answer you gave to the President that in parts of England where wages are as low as 10s. a week insanity is more prevalent than in places where wages are from 20s. to 30s. a week. I suppose that would show that the insanity is not chiefly due to drink? That was what I was attempting to show. It is impossible for a man with only 10s. a week to get a large amount of drink, whereas the man with 20s. or 30s. may get a very fair quantity. It is well known that the operative classes in England drink much more than the agricultural classes.
4068. Do you think that the poverty-stricken condition and the depression of mind which would naturally accompany such low wages as 10s. a week would induce a species of insanity? I think so because there is a general state of starvation—of the mind as well as of the body—in the southern parts of England.
4069. You have spoken of the number of cases of temporary insanity brought about by drunkenness;—does that temporary insanity exist principally among the lower or the middle classes of the community? In the larger proportion of cases the people who get to the reception house belong to the labouring classes.
4070. And it is probable that they spend too much of their time in the low public-houses? Yes, they either drink more or get worse liquor than people in better circumstances.
4071. Perhaps a little of both, although the analysis made of the liquor sold in the public-houses does not show any great amount of adulteration? I have been astonished at that, and I cannot help thinking that there is a great deal in the liquor which is not got at by analysis. I am sure that kerosene and other injurious compounds are sometimes mixed with grog. I have never been able to believe thoroughly in the analysis.
4072. Are there many young persons, say under twenty years of age, in the lunatic asylums? A large proportion of the inmates of our asylums are young people, but they are more or less weak-minded—idiots; their intellects are congenitally weak.
4073. Do you think that the injurious effect of alcohol is aggravated by immoderate smoking? I do not know that there is any amount of insanity caused by smoking, or that smoking aggravates the effect of drink. I have no experience on the subject.
4074. *Mr. Colls.*] Have you many young females in the asylums whose insanity has been brought about by drink? There are very few women, indeed, either young or old, whose insanity has been caused by drink.
4075. Are there many persons of the coal-mining class who are generally supposed to be great drinkers? I have not noticed an undue proportion of any one class.
4076. *President.*] If beer, as made from malt and hops, or even with a small proportion of sugar, had been proved to be a factor in any way in producing insanity, would not the fact have most likely come to your knowledge? I have never heard that pure beer was likely to cause insanity, except when taken in such immoderate quantities as to cause constant drunkenness. Some years ago a gentleman tried to prove that one form of insanity was due almost entirely to beer; that that form of insanity did not occur in spirit drinking countries, but I do not think he established his position.
4077. Do you know anything of the substance called glucose? I have no special knowledge of it but, so far as I know, the immediate results of its fermentation are not specially bad, except when you get new spirit, and all new spirit, from the amount of fusel oil and other impure compounds which it contains, is bad.
4078. I am told that the manufacture of glucose is sometimes assisted by sulphuric acid; would sulphuric acid of itself be in any way likely to produce insanity? None whatever.
4079. Then, so far as your knowledge of the subject goes, you consider that the statement as to Colonial beer

beer being likely to cause insanity because of its being largely made of glucose, wants establishing? I think it wants proof. I really know no facts which go towards proving it. Dr. Manning

4080. *Mr. Roseby.*] I was rather surprised to hear you state that so very small a percentage of those under your care—5½ per cent.—have become demented through intemperate habits;—is not the percentage much smaller than that recorded by similar institutions in other countries? I think you will find that the percentage is pretty much the same wherever statistics are taken. Most of the statistics as I have stated are taken on the admissions; that is a very different thing from taking them on the number under care, because the cases due to drink are curable and they are eliminated. The statistics given to the public as records of the amount of insanity in asylums are taken on the admissions, and I have shown you that from 13 to 14 per cent. was the proportion in the English asylums from 1876 to 1882. 28 June, 1886.

4081. What facilities have you for ascertaining the history of those who come under your care? Where there are friends they are questioned; in other cases we have the reports of the police; and in every case the papers sent with the patients have a column for the information so far as it is known. The reports are corrected by the medical superintendent, and added to if anything is learned from the patients themselves.

4082. If I remember rightly, your predecessor attributed a large amount of insanity to smoking? Yes; Dr. Campbell wrote a book on the subject—a very curious little pamphlet.

4083. You say that comparatively few of those who are taken up by the police in a demented condition come under your cognizance? The temporary cases don't reach the asylums at all.

4084. Will you be surprised to hear that the superintendent of the temporary receiving-house has attributed nearly every case that comes under his cognizance to drink, and that nearly every death that occurred in the receiving-house was the result of intemperate habits? I think I put it almost as strongly. I showed that out of 362 who were sent on remand, 211 recovered, and that of those 211 I was quite sure that three-fourths were due to drink. It is the same in the gaols. I am entirely with you and with the popular idea, so far as temporary insanity is concerned. There is an immense amount of it due to drink.

4085. That is natural, because the effects of drink is to fly to the brain, and completely upset its equilibrium? Yes.

4086. Have you observed whether those who become insane through intemperance more readily recover than those who become insane from other causes? Yes, I have already mentioned that the insanity due to drink is as a rule a very curable form of insanity.

4087. But you only get it in a permanent form? Yes, but even the cases of pronounced insanity, due to drink, which come on to me, are decidedly more curable than cases of insanity due to other causes. Of course there are some cases which are quite incurable, as when persons have become thoroughly demented their brain being gone; but I am speaking of the general rule.

4088. When an incurable lunatic dies, and a *post-mortem* examination is made of the body, are any changes found in the brain? We discover some change in the large majority of cases. In a certain proportion of cases the changes are visible; in others they are microscopical.

4089. Do you think that insanity is always accompanied by some change in the brain, either visible or microscopical? No, there are many cases in which no change is discoverable. Some persons are insane upon only one subject, and you would scarcely expect to find any change in the brain in such cases.

4090. If there were any change I suppose you would think the case more hopeful, because of the ordinary process of waste? No; if there is a change in the brain there is seldom a recovery, because the brain is a very delicate organ, and any change is fixed upon it.

4091. Then you do not consider that there is any such change in the brain of the drunkard? No, very often it is simply blood poisoning. The alcohol circulating in the system sets up some form of inflammatory or other change but it is not always permanent in its character.

4092. *Mr. Roseby.*] The President referred to the case of those persons to whom the gaol is a sort of sanatorium, where, after a course of dissipation, they recuperate, and come out quite revived. Some of those persons have died in your institution, and you say that a *post-mortem* examination has not revealed any traces of kidney or liver disease, such as would be induced by drink. Might not the symptoms of disease have been eradicated during the time the patients were under your care? No, because that form of disease, which consists mainly in what is called the connective tissue of the liver and kidney, once established never disappears. It is a permanent change. A man may live many years with it, but he lives with a more or less disabled organ.

4093. Then the disease engendered in those organs by intemperance is not easily eradicated? No; not when the intemperance has been continued so long as to have caused changes in the liver and kidneys, especially in what we know as the connective tissue of the liver and kidneys. Even though the person may give up drinking, and may afterwards live some years, and enjoy life in a great measure, the changes remain.

4094. I hardly think that you can be fully aware of the actual state of things when you say that the Australian youth of the present day does not drink. That was true when I was a boy here, but we have unchallengeable testimony that of late years our young people have been very much given to drink? I only speak from my own experience, and that is that the young Australian, as a rule, is a sober man. I hold that opinion strongly, and I am inclined to think that inquiry would show that most of those who drink to excess are persons who have come to the Colony, and not those who are born in it.

4095. If you perambulated our public places late at night, or attended some of our harbour picnics, I think your opinion on that point would be very much changed? I do not think that the Sydney larrikin is a fair type of the youth of the Colony. I am speaking of the youth as they are seen throughout the country districts—sturdy sober young fellows in the majority of cases.

4096. I would ask you as a citizen whether you do not think that we have far too many public-houses? I think that goes without saying; there cannot be a doubt on the subject.

4097. Do you not think that we have far too many public-houses which are mere drinking shops, and where a very poor meal can be obtained? There are, no doubt, a great many places of that kind, and even in some public-houses where men lodge, they are very badly served with regard to the food supplied to them. Some time ago I made inquiries as to the employment of some discharged patients; I found that they were in respectable employment, but they were staying at a so-called hotel where neither tea nor coffee was ever served out to them even for breakfast. They were bound to take either beer or spirits, or something of that kind, or cold water. I believe that that is not an isolated case. The public-house I speak of was considered to be a fairly respectable place.

**Dr. Manning.** 4098. Do you not think that some means ought to be devised, which would materially reduce the number of mere drinking places? I think a great deal of good would be done by reducing the number, and I think it would not be difficult to devise a means.

28 June, 1886.

4099. Do you not think that the people themselves should have a voice in saying how many of these establishments should exist in their midst. Do you, in fact, believe in the principle of local option? I do not know that I would carry it out to its extreme. I think that the present system of allowing the people to say whether any new public-houses shall be licensed is very much better than the former system.

4100. But it is not the people who decide—it is not even the householders—it is only the ratepayers? I should be quite willing to extend the right beyond the ratepayers.

4101. To the electoral franchise? Decidedly.

4102. Do you think the avocation of a barmaid is one which the law should allow young girls to be engaged in? I most decidedly think not.

4103. Do you not think that all houses licensed for the sale of liquor ought to be compelled to provide comfortable accommodation for those who require it? Yes, and comfortable meals, which is the most important. The meals provided in some up-country public-houses are very bad indeed.

4104. Would you be surprised to hear a police officer state that not half-a-dozen public-houses out of one hundred in his district can provide comfortable accommodation for a man and his family if they require it? One has only to look at the outside of many of the places to form a good idea of what the inside is likely to be.

4105. *President.*] There is a considerable difference of opinion as to whether alcohol is necessarily injurious when not taken medicinally. What is your opinion? I consider that alcohol in moderation is to a very large number of people a food, and that there are people who, without it, would not be so well, or not be able to do their work so thoroughly as they do. I think, however, that the quantity required is very much less than is generally taken.

4106. And probably that the form in which it is taken presents too large a percentage in a given quantity of food? Certainly; it is not nearly sufficiently diluted. The best form in which it can be taken is claret or some of the light wines.

4107. I am given to understand that lager beer contains only 3 per cent. of alcohol, that is to say, about one-third or three-quarters of the quantity in English beer;—do you know anything of the constituents of lager beer? No.

4108. When you were in America did you remain long enough to observe the working of the Maine liquor law? No; I did not go into any of the States where the prohibitive law prevails, but I was very much struck by the comparatively small amount of drinking in all the American cities. The first time I was in America I stayed two months, and though I went about in all directions, and into the saloons and bars, I only saw one drunken man, and he betrayed his country by his pronunciation; he was not an American. That was in New York, but I had not landed in Liverpool an hour before I saw half-a-dozen drunken men. The drinking in American bars is not nearly so great as is usually supposed. The amount of alcohol taken is small, and it is mixed with sugar and spices in their peculiar form of drinks. Their diet is largely a sweet diet, so that they do not require much alcohol. If you go into a large American restaurant you can pick out the English and Germans by seeing them drink wine and beer. The average American drinks iced water.

4109. Do you consider that the drunkenness here is larger head for head than it is in other countries of Europe which you have visited? You see very little drunkenness in Italy or in the south of France. There is a fair amount of it in Germany, and also in Belgium and Holland.

4110. Do you think it is possible to analyze spirits in such a way as to ascertain their age, apart from the presence or absence of fusel oil? I am not a chemist, and would not like to give an opinion.

4111. It is a question which hardly requires a profound analyst to answer. The tongue can detect whether a spirit is mature or not, and should it seem to be out of the reach of science to provide a criterion by which to ascertain that which can be ascertained by the tongue or palate? One would think that an analyst should have no difficulty in ascertaining that.

4112. I am told that there is very great difficulty? I am not a chemist, and therefore cannot give you a definite opinion on the subject. There are many things in which the palate is quite as keen as any chemical tests.

4113. I asked you the question, because we should be very glad indeed if we could see our way to suggest to the Government some means of preventing immature spirit from coming out of bond; but at present we do not see our way to make a suggestion? I know of no way in which it can be done.

4114. *Mr. Roseby.*] You expressed the opinion just now that taken in moderate quantities alcohol is not absolutely necessary is at all events beneficial, and may be advantageously used as an article of food? Yes, I hold that view.

4115. I suppose you know that although you are a medical man of high authority there are a large number of eminent medical men who have given an opposite opinion? Yes; but doctors differ you know.

4116. Nevertheless you think that as a rule people would be safer and better if they abstained from alcohol altogether? No, I would not commit myself to that opinion. I am quite sure that there are a good many people who would not be better for abstaining from the use of alcohol.

4117. Nevertheless it is a fact that numbers of all classes of our British communities, from the highest to the lowest in these modern times—of course years ago total abstinence was regarded as an absurdity—but in these modern times numbers of people representing all classes of society are abstaining entirely from the use of drink? Yes.

4118. And they give emphatic testimony in favour of total abstinence? Yes.

4119. Nevertheless you think a little alcohol is beneficial? I think so. That is my experience. The quantity I think necessary is small, but I certainly think that a very large number of people are all the better for a small quantity of alcohol, especially if it is taken in the form of light wines. While agreeing that there is a great abuse of alcohol, I think that it has its use.

4120. Still there are a number of the brightest and most generous of our community who cannot touch it? Yes, there are people to whom no doubt it is absolute poison, and there are people to whom I have constantly to preach this—people who have a passion for drink—people who have suffered from sunstroke or injury to the head. One has to preach to these people that total abstinence is the only thing for them. But then there are exceptions; at all events they do not constitute the whole of the community.

4121.

4121. If there is the slightest tendency to mental derangement, in your opinion abstinence is very essential to recovery? Very essential. It is one of the things I am constantly preaching; and I endeavour to persuade people to alter their dietary and to take sweet things and oils and milk, so that they should no longer feel the necessity for alcohol. Dr. Manning.  
28 June, 1886.

4122. Do you use alcohol to any great extent in the treatment of your patients? Alcohol is used in a certain number of cases. In some cases where there is extreme wasting, and in some cases of extreme melancholia we find it necessary. I believe there are asylums in which alcohol is not used. I have heard of several. But when I have had charge of an asylum I have not been able to do without alcohol altogether. I have not been able to get from milk, beef-tea, and ordinary foods sufficient to repair the waste that occurs in cases of acute insanity. The quantity used is not great, but still the medical men have the power of using it, and they do use it.

4123. But the cases where treatment by alcohol is necessary are rare and exceptional? They are exceptional undoubtedly. Alcohol is not used in the large majority of cases. The cost of alcohol in the asylums is possibly not more than 2s. or 3s. per head per year. This includes of course what is taken by the sick and by those who absolutely need it—those who appear to be fading away. And then you must also take this into consideration: that, though a man is deprived of his liberty, if he has been accustomed to take alcohol in moderate quantities, you have hardly any right to deprive him of this privilege if he is able to pay for it. Because you shut him up in an asylum you have no right to take away a thing that is an enjoyment to him, so long as it does him no harm and his friends wish him to have it. I am speaking of people able to provide it. The alcohol consumed by such persons has of course to be included in the total quantity used in the asylum. Every now and then you will find the wife of a patient saying to you:—"My husband has been accustomed to have his glass of claret or other wine, or his glass of beer, and I should like him to continue to have it." A small quantity does no harm, and because the patient has gone out of his mind—possibly from other causes—you do not wish to add to his misery by depriving him of the small quantity of alcohol he has been accustomed to take any more than you desire to prevent him from smoking a pipe if he wished to do so. Still, taking the whole body of the patients, the quantity consumed is small.

4124. *President.*] When you speak of alcohol as a food for the repair of waste, I presume you mean physical as well as mental waste—the waste of those who work with their muscles as well as of those who work with their brains? Yes; I was speaking generally.

4125. *Mr. Colls.*] Would you say from what you saw in America that there was much lunacy there from drink? I do not think I entered into the question very fully with the American superintendents. But I did not gather that their proportion was larger than the English proportion.

FRIDAY, 2 JULY, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,

T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

George H. Barney, Esq., Chief Inspector of Distilleries, called in, sworn, and examined:—

4126. *President.*] You are the Chief Inspector of Distilleries? Yes.

4127. You have been in the Distilleries Department for many years? A great number of years.

4128. You have had practical experience of the working of the distilleries law? Yes, I have been through all the grades of the Distilleries Department from the lowest to my present position.

4129. Can you say of what spirits distilled in this Colony consist? It is all white spirit of a high strength.

4130. What is it made of? Molasses and the skimmings of the sugar boilings.

4131. Is that what would be called rum? It is all white spirit; it is made into rum afterwards.

4132. Is it made into rum by flavouring? By flavouring simply.

4133. I presume that there is also a quantity of brandy made here? A small quantity, but it is not allowed to be sold by the wine-growers except it has been first placed in bond. They cannot sell it from their vineyards. The brandy is used for fortifying their wine, for washing out their casks, and that sort of thing.

4134. Are you aware whether the law is evaded? To a certain extent it is; but not very much. I have managed to catch two or three of them selling, but there are always inspectors going round to the vineyards, and I do not think there is so much sold as is generally imagined. Undoubtedly some of them sell brandy to publicans.

4135. Are you aware that in the country a kind of spirit is sold which is clearly brandy, but which many people say is not imported brandy. It is thought to be traced to the vineyards in the neighbourhood where it is sold? Yes.

4136. I presume there is not an inspector at each vineyard? No; but the vineyards are inspected without notice. The inspector goes round five or six times a year.

4137. Can the vineyard proprietors make as much brandy as they please? They can, but few make very much.

4138. Would his still enable him to turn all his wine into brandy? He could not do that; it would take too long. The stills generally hold about 40 gallons.

4139. That would be for one wash? Yes.

4140. You are of opinion that there is not much evasion of the law? I do not think there is.

4141. Do you think then that the inferior spirit—for inferior spirit it undoubtedly is—which is sold in the neighbourhood of Albury, Singleton, and other districts, is imported spirit? I think a great deal of it is white spirit, flavoured with essences of various kinds. They import very strong white spirit now, and it is sold at so low a price that it pays people to get it and flavour it.

4142. What is the price? The Austrian and German potato spirit which is imported here in large quantities can be sold at from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. per gallon in bond.

4143. What is its strength? Some of it is 65 over proof.

4144. That would come to much more than 12s. a gallon? Oh, yes; it would be nearly £1 per gallon duty alone.

G. H.  
Barney, Esq.  
2 July, 1886.

- G. H. Barney, Esq.  
2 July, 1886.
4145. Do you consider that that is taken out for the purpose of being flavoured and mixed, and afterwards sold? No doubt a large quantity of it is.
4146. And it comes in as white spirit? Yes.
4147. Do you consider that a large quantity is imported? Yes; a large quantity. The Collector's report will give you the particulars of the importation. I produce a return showing the quantity of spirits, beer, &c., manufactured in the Colony in the years 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885, and the quantity of beer imported from the neighbouring Colonies in 1884-85. (*See Appendix.*)
4148. I presume that I am right in saying that there is nothing made here but silent spirit, which is made into rum or brandy? That is all; that is of legitimate spirit.
4149. Is any gin made here? None at all.
4150. Any whiskey? None at all. Some time ago an attempt was made to make it here as an experiment, but it failed.
4151. I imagine that beer does not come under your cognizance? Yes, to a certain extent. Some years ago Mr. Watson asked me to make out a return of the quantity of beer made in the Colony.
4152. Seeing that there is no excise, how do you make up the returns? In every town where there is a brewery I have an honorary inspector of distilleries; I write to these inspectors, and they get the information, which is willingly supplied by the brewers. Three or four of the large brewers in Sydney refuse to give any information, and I arrive at their output in a different way.
4153. How do you manage it? I get the information from the other brewers; they know very well what one another turn out.
4154. You could not arrive at a calculation from the quantity of hops and malt imported? That would give it to a certain extent, but it would not be a true calculation; the calculation which I have made is pretty near the mark.
4155. I see that you calculate that the quantity of beer made in 1885 was 14,716,000 gallons;—how does that compare with Victorian returns? I think that the quantity in Victoria is somewhat less—a few thousand gallons.
4156. What is the comparison at per head of the population? I do not know.
4157. Do you know what this Colonial beer is made from? Malt and hops and sugar; a great deal of sugar is used. The quantity which I have stated is not all consumed, because there would be a large reduction from pricked beer and sour beer.
4158. Do not you think that a large quantity of beer is made up from pricked beer and bad beer, improved by English beer? I do not think that much of that is done.
4159. Is not Colonial beer sold as British beer? Yes; I have been endeavouring to get prosecutions, but the agents will not prosecute, and the Government have no power to prosecute for the use of false labels; this is particularly the case with bottled beer. I have caught them doing this repeatedly; in two or three cases I have caught them bottling Toohey's porter for "Bull-dog," and so on, but the agents will not prosecute.
4160. Do they make porter here as well as beer? Yes, but not in very large quantities; it is made at two or three breweries. I have not made a distinction between beer and porter in the return.
4161. Do not some of the brewers deal largely in spirits? Not many of them; the larger brewers, Toohey, Tooth, and the Castlemaine brewery, do; they have special merchants' spirit licenses.
4162. They do not use spirits in connection with their manufactures? No.
4163. I suppose that they do a large business in supplying their own houses with spirits? Yes.
4164. Have you any means of knowing how many houses they have? No.
4165. Do you think that three-fourths of the public-houses are owned by brewers? Not as large a proportion as that.
4166. Are their houses generally good or inferior ones? I think that they are the inferior ones.
4167. Are you aware whether much of what is called "improving" is done here either by spirit merchants or licensed victuallers—I mean flavouring inferior stuff with essences? There is a good deal of that going on.
4168. Is that done by the brewers? I do not think so; it is done by the lower class of spirit merchants.
4169. Do you think that the publicans do it? Probably they do. I have nothing to do with publicans, and can only speak with regard to the wholesale business. The retailing of liquor is a matter for the police.
4170. You know that large quantities of essences are imported? Yes, a very large quantity of all descriptions; even the vile stuff, oil of cogniac, is imported.
4171. Somebody makes that up with silent spirit as a base? Yes.
4172. Can you give us any idea of how much of this improved and made-up spirit comes into consumption? A very large quantity.
4173. Can you give an approximate estimate of the quantity? No, I have no data from which to arrive at a conclusion on that point. I do not know what is taken out of bond for the purpose.
4174. I suppose the quantity would be more than 100,000 gallons per annum? I do not know; I have no means of forming an estimate.

Mr. William M. Hamlet, F.C.S., called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. W. Hamlet, F.C.S.  
2 July, 1886.
4175. *President.*] What is your official position? I am Assistant Government Analyst.
4176. You furnished these two reports on the samples of spirits and beer submitted to you for analysis by Inspector Lenthall? Yes.
4177. Having yourself conducted the analyses? Yes.
4178. First of all can you explain what these blanks mean in the last column? They were negative results.
4179. You found no trace of any of the things you were searching for? We either found no trace, or very unsatisfactory evidence of the presence of any of these bodies.
4180. How many analyses of any one sample did you make before coming to that conclusion? We generally do them in duplicate.
4181. You examined them for the statutory ingredients? Yes, for alkaloids, and all the things mentioned in section 89 of the Act.
4182. Do you consider that the whiskeys, brandies, and rums, except the first mentioned here, were the manufacture of made liquors, or do you think they were what they were represented to be—that the brandy was made from wine, and the whiskey from malt? My own opinion is that the first mentioned was the only genuine brandy in the whole lot.

Mr.  
W. Hamlet,  
F.C.S.

2 July, 1886.

4183. And the whiskies? One or two of them were good. About three of them I think were whiskies that had not been tampered with.

4184. But do you think that the bases was silent spirit flavoured. or malt spirit? I believe it was a silent spirit—white spirit.

4185. I presume silent spirit is "a spirit that tells no tales"—a spirit that you can do anything you like with? Yes.

4186. Do you consider the analyses to show the result that a large portion of the spirits you treated are of a character which should not go into consumption? Whether they should go into consumption or not is a question I should not like to answer with a definite yes or no, because I am aware that the public have habituated themselves to demand a certain thing and they have it in these spirits. The majority of whiskies, and brandies, and gins, are made up of silent spirit, flavoured with various essences, and further, the quantity of essence or extract, which is used to give the flavouring to the liquor, is so small, that I, as a chemist, would say that chemistry is unable to detect that small difference. Therefore in regard to the greater number of samples we get, we are simply obliged to say that there are not those things specified in the Act present in the liquors. As a rule we simply find a trace of copper or lead or fusel-oil, and we cannot go so far as to say that they ought or ought not to go into human consumption.

4187. Will age take away all trace of fusel-oil? Yes.

4188. I suppose it goes into the wood of the cask; how is it absorbed? This fusel-oil is an alcohol of the same family as the ordinary spirit alcohol. It is present in all whiskies when first made, derived from genuine malt, and in the course of a few months it becomes decomposed by the action of wood into volatile ether, and is innocuous.

4189. It is still present in the shape of volatile ether but rendered innocuous by age? Yes.

4190. Does fusel-oil, in the form of volatile ether, add flavour? Yes.

4191. That is essential to all whiskies in starting; you do not want it as alcohol but as volatile ether? Yes; if I found it in whiskey in consumption I should say that it was bad whisky.

4192. Suppose you discover traces of fusel-oil, is it right to infer that if that whisky had been matured all that oil would have been converted into volatile ether? Yes.

4193. These, therefore, were raw spirits? Yes.

4194. Do the traces of lead and copper come from the machinery? Yes.

4195. Is anything superadded? No; I found it in Colonial wines which had been racked off from a vat, and allowed to pass through a lead pipe; in fact it set up lead poisoning, and led to some interesting cases as far as I was concerned.

4196. I suppose you are *au courant* with everything in the way of analysis of spirits? Yes; it is my business.

4197. Can you tell us whether it is possible to devise a test besides the fusel-oil test for the maturity of spirits? Yes, it is quite possible. There is a difference, however, between chemists of research and commercial chemists. I am engaged in the latter calling. We have an enormous amount of work in the Government Laboratory and we should not have time for anything of this sort.

4198. My question is independent of the existing state of things. If it were found advisable to apply a test as to the maturity of spirits, can it be done? The matter is fraught with great difficulty; because the essence which is added to make up a given quantity of brandy is so small compared with the bulk that it is like seeking for a needle in a bundle of hay.

4199. We have here a lot of essences in bottles. I am told that one pound of the essence is sufficient to make 100 gallons of whisky. Would this be a favourable opportunity to operate upon these bottles? Yes.

4200. If whisky, brandy, and gin were manufactured from silent spirit, with the aid of these essences, would any deleterious substances therein be so diffused as to become innocuous? In some of them it would.

4201. Would they lose the deleterious elements? They would.

4202. Do you think that the Government could go to the bonded stores, take samples of spirits, have them analysed, and ascertain whether they were pernicious from being too raw or pernicious from the admixture of any of these essences? Speaking generally, the question whether a spirit is too young, I think is a matter for a *connoisseur* rather than for a chemist. An inspector who is well acquainted with these things might visit the wine and spirit vaults where mixing would be likely to be done.

4203. But do you think the test of the palate would be accepted? I think the judgment of an expert would be recognised. There are such men as spirit testers, and wine *connoisseurs*.

4204. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you think that liquors made from these essences would be injurious? It depends on the quantity of alcohol that is consumed. One grain of fusel oil in 2 oz. of wine would exert a deleterious influence on a man. A less quantity he might drink with impunity. After all it is the quantity that does the mischief. That is a point which is ignored by many in considering the question.

4205. *President.*] How much anhydrous alcohol will kill a man? Four ounces will kill a young boy. In a man 4 oz. will cause stupor, anæmia, dilatation of the eyelids, quickened action of the heart, and relaxation of the muscles and membranes of the throat, which is the condition popularly described as "dead drunk."

FRIDAY, 9 JULY, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,

A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,

T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.

J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.

G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. W. Hamlet, F.C.S., was called in and further examined:—

4206. *President.*] Do you consider that manufactured liquors—that is to say, liquors that have been made up by essences and flavouring compounds, and so on, from some given base like silent spirit—do you consider that they are innocent or pernicious? I consider they are innocent, provided they are made from essences similar to those you showed me last Friday.

Mr.  
W. Hamlet,  
F.C.S.

4207. 9 July, 1886.



- Mr. W. Hamlet, F.C.S.  
9 July, 1886.
4207. Those essences seemed to be in the proportion of 1 lb. to 1,000 gallons. Do you think that the innocence you speak of is caused by the great diffusion of the material through so large a volume? Yes, I do.
4208. But in themselves are they pernicious? Some of their constituents are poisonous. I have lately examined them, and I can tell you as far as I have gone that they mainly consist of ethylic alcohol, amylic alcohol, amylic acetate, butylic acetate, and iso-butylic ether.
4209. Now we have heard a little about fusel oil. You were of opinion at your last examination that there was a good deal of nonsense talked as to the perniciousness of one kind of alcohol compared with another. Do I understand you to say that the public opinion was at fault when it fastened upon fusel oil as the pernicious element in ether? Yes.
4210. I also understood you to say that the fusel oil underwent a kind of process—that the substance itself did not disappear, but was altered? Yes, transformed,
4211. And that the fusel oil became some ether? Yes, amylic ether.
4212. And then became a flavouring factor in the spirit? Yes.
4213. Is that the opinion of scientific men? Yes, it is.
4214. It is the latest opinion? Yes.
4215. It is not mere opinion, but the proved and accepted opinion? Yes.
4216. Then it would follow that if by any chemical means you took away the fusel oil—if by any chemical means you deprived the spirit absolutely of fusel oil—you would take away the flavouring matter? You would take away the flavouring matter very largely.
4217. With regard to this amylic and iso-butylic ether—what is their character? They are very volatile oils. When heated they give off an irritating vapour, in some instances so irritating as to cause tears to flow from the eyes. They are all inflammable, and in use undergo various changes until they finally become acids.
4218. Do they contribute anything to the flavour of the spirit? Yes, for instance, rum contains formic acid. Formic acid of itself is found in red ants, and gives them their stinging properties.
4219. Is not chloroform the same? Chloroform is derived from alcohol direct by chemical treatment. I may say that this formic acid gives off such irritating vapours in the laboratory that it has sent me away home on one or two occasions. Of course I am speaking of the acid in its concentrated form.
4220. Those samples (produced) are, I suppose, fair samples, only in very small quantities? Yes, one I have obtained from rum has a sort of disgusting odour. It is, I think, butylic alcohol, mixed with some flavouring matter from oil of cloves.
4221. In making your analysis, Mr. Hamlet, of those samples of spirits given you by Mr. Lenthall you found none of those acids I imagine? The quantity was so small that it was a matter of very great difficulty—in fact almost impossible in the examination to be able to recognize them. The quantity I received from Mr. Lenthall was not more than 6 or 8 oz. at the most.
4222. I do not think that any of us are astonished to hear you say that as to this proportion of one in a thousand it would be hard to say that it was pernicious? Yes.
4223. But in themselves they are pernicious? Yes.
4224. But if a person is in the habit of taking liquid composed of these substances—made of these essences—do you think that the habit of taking such liquor would be pernicious to the system? Certainly, but I may add as a rider that there would be as bad an effect from the habitual use of the drink if it were not made up of these essences.
4225. So then, given a man who is habituated to drink, it does not matter whether he takes liquor manufactured out of essences, or the best liquor? No.
4226. You are speaking in a medical sense, and not as a chemist? Yes; I say this because the products of decomposition found in the spirits made in the ordinary way are closely imitated by those essences.
4227. I suppose everyone has heard it over and over again from people who have been in the habit of taking the same class of liquor, that while the spirit they get from one place agrees with them, that which they get from another gives them a violent headache, or makes them ill, perhaps. How do you account for that? I should say that in the case in which it made the consumer ill it would be because the fusel oil had not properly matured or decomposed. From what I see of the action on men of ordinary whisky and artificial whisky is that in the end they are identically the same. Of course if you take artificial whisky in a raw state, that is, soon after mixing and before the component parts have time to mature, it is almost certain that it will produce a headache.
4228. Is there anything in these essences likely to produce a craving—that kind of irritation of the throat and palate and indeed of the whole system—which ends in dipsomania? No.
4229. Would pure wholesome spirit produce as much craving? Yes.
4230. How do you account for this craving;—what is it? It is part of the physiological action of alcoholic mixtures. The first effect of alcohol upon the system is to cause an increased circulation of the blood in all parts of the body, and to increase the excitement of the motor nerves. Of course this is accompanied by hot flushing of the face and extremities. By and by that is followed by decreased temperature of the body. One of the properties of alcohol is that it will unite with water. In passing through the blood it absorbs the water, and then there is a certain dryness—a common experience with the drunkard, or the man who takes spirits to excess.
4231. You attribute this dryness to robbing the blood of water? Yes. Later on the successive dryness pervades the whole system and the alcohol makes itself felt on the membrane of the mouth, throat, and stomach. In my experience, and I have had stomachs to analyse for Government purposes, I could invariably tell the rate at which the man had been drinking alcohol. The end of the stomach, where the liquor first fell, would bear the marks of the action of the alcohol, the membrane being burnt away by the spirit which, as it went towards the other end of the stomach, continued the same action graduated from one end to the other. The effects would be greatest at the end where the liquor entered the stomach and less at the other. That I think is infallible evidence of the pernicious effects of alcohol.
4232. I suppose it is a question of quantity, that is to say that the effects you describe would only be found in persons who are habitual drunkards? Hardly that.
4233. I mean persons constantly taking alcohol? Yes. In the case of a woman, boy, or child, the administration of alcohol is followed by such an amount of inflammation that the membrane is quite reddened, and to a person not in the habit of taking alcohol the effect of suddenly having it administered

Mr.  
W. Hamlet,  
F.C.S.

9 July, 1886.

- tered is very bad indeed. In the case of an old toper the effect is simple destruction of the mucous membrane.
4234. Does the effect you describe take place equally in the case of the dram drinker and the beer drinker? No; not in the case of the beer drinker.
4235. Then you do not note similar results from alcohol in beer? I note far greater results upon other organs—especially the liver and kidneys of the beer drinker.
4236. Then, in your opinion, the intemperate use of beer has evils perhaps as great as those resulting from spirit drinking? No, not so great as with spirits. The action of spirits is more immediate and more disastrous to the organs.
4237. What about wine, which of course contains a varying amount of alcohol, and which I suppose you would place midway between beer and spirits? Where a man is in the habit of taking a small quantity of very light wine I do not think his organs can suffer permanent damage. But where a man drinks highly fortified wine, such as English port or sherry of 17 or 18 per cent. of alcohol, the effect must be almost the same as from drinking spirits.
4238. Is it not a fact that drinking a glass of ordinary port obtained in public-houses is equal to drinking a glass of diluted spirits? In my opinion it is.
4239. Now referring to a subject about which I have already asked you some questions: You say it is not impossible to get a test for measuring spirits. I asked you whether it was outside the reach of analysis to obtain a test for spirits made out of grain in which the fusel oil had not been properly converted, or which had not been kept long enough to lose the raw and crude taste. You say it is not outside the reach of analysis? Yes.
4240. Did you say you had a test? I know a test for fusel oil.
4241. Of course for fusel oil, but you would not find fusel oil in some of these? If I found fusel oil I should say the drink was of recent manufacture.
4242. As you have said that the pernicious element in these liquors is alcohol, whether ordinary alcohol or fusel oil, I presume you think it very little use having these tests, because one form of spirit is just as bad as the other? On the contrary I do think it of use.
4243. I mean on this ground: Suppose the State tried to prevent any liquor getting into consumption which is pernicious, do you consider that a test would have any value in preventing its consumption? I do.
4244. Wherein are these spirits noxious? In the transforming of the fusel oil.
4245. Although it may be there in very small quantities? Yes.
4246. If your analysis showed that fusel oil was present in a crude state even in small quantities you would consider that deleterious? I would. If I were called upon to report for anyone on two samples of whisky, and if I found one contained very distinct traces of fusel oil, I should recommend my friend not to take the sample containing the fusel oil.
4247. On this question now of proportion I think you told us on a former occasion that after a few years the fusel oil in the spirit is wholly converted? Yes.
4248. What time does it take to convert fusel oil? Three or four years.
4249. Then if the spirit were kept in the cask for five years that time should be sufficient to convert the whole of the fusel oil? Yes.
4250. Then you are distinctly of opinion that the presence of fusel oil even in small quantities is harmful? I am.
4251. And you are also of opinion that it can be detected? Yes.
4252. And that it cannot be detected even in small quantities in spirit which has been kept for five years? I should not like to say that. That is a question more for a connoisseur in whisky.
4253. But I understood you to say that all traces of the fusel oil should have disappeared in five years? Yes.
4254. Then if you found traces of fusel oil is not that a proof that the liquor was not five years old? I should not like to say that because I could not undertake to limit the exact period.
4255. Much would depend upon the character of the spirit? Yes.
4256. And the temperature in which it was kept? Yes.
4257. And the amount of shaking about it received I suppose? I do not know that that would have anything to do with it.
4258. Then why do some manufacturers send whiskey about to various parts of the world to be shaken about? I suppose they do it for some sufficiently good reason, but I could not say why.
4259. Perhaps it is because in the shaking about the whisky presented a greater surface to atmospheric influence? Yes; perhaps so. Of course the time required for a gradual change depends upon the amount of fusel oil used in the manufacture of the liquor.
4260. Are you a total abstainer? I occasionally take a glass of wine.
4261. It seems to follow that if you think the character of liquors retailed here is low—comparatively low—and that the presence of fusel oil in some of these compounds is pernicious—it would follow I should think that you would consider any method by which this class of liquor could be prevented from going into consumption would be beneficial? Yes; it would be beneficial.
4262. Suppose the Government goes on granting quasi monopolies for selling these liquors, it would only be natural that the Government should see that these liquors were, at all events, wholesome? Certainly.
4263. It would only seem natural that the Government should say not only that the spirits should pay duty, but that they should not go into consumption without a certificate as to their quality? I think that would only be reasonable.
4264. Do you think it practicable? I do.
4265. You say it is reasonable, and you think it practicable. Now suppose fifty hogsheads of whisky were imported bearing the same brand, and you took, at haphazard, a sample for the purpose of analysis, what do you think it would cost to analyse those spirits so as to enable a certificate to be given? It would depend upon the number of samples to be analysed.
4266. Would it cost three guineas for one sample? For 50 casks you would probably take five or six samples, although the same brand, and that would probably cost between £2 and £3.
4267. *Mr. Hutchison.*] What is meant by the addition of this spirit in small quantities;—does it enable them to put a larger quantity of water in the liquor? It enables them to make brandy or whisky from any given essence.

- Mr. W. Hamlet, F.C.S.  
9 July, 1886.
4268. Then we might have from these essences a thing called brandy, without an atom of brandy in it? Exactly.
4269. Could you, as a chemist, from the essences of which you have control, make a port wine that would almost defy the detection of the drinker? I could.
4270. Or whiskey, or sherry, or rum, or gin? Yes.
4271. Could these be made very much cheaper than in the natural way? Yes.
4272. About how much? I cannot say; I have not gone into the question.
4273. What could you produce a gallon for? Two shillings and sixpence, presuming I had the raw spirit given me.
4274. But are there not chemicals which would enable you to find a base for the manufacture of these liquors—a base having all the properties of alcohol? I should not like to say what was the origin of the spirit in any given sample. There are spirits sent from Germany in a raw state to England and Ireland, and again exported to these colonies, and by the time they come here it would be impossible to say what was the origin of those liquors.
4275. I do not think I made myself clear. Could you not, from various ingredients, make (say) port wine without any silent spirit? You must have spirit as a basis.
4276. But the spirit would pay duty? Of course it must pay duty. I could not get any silent spirit except through the Customs.
4277. You say that fusel oil is used in the preparation of liquor for the purpose of flavouring? Yes.
4278. In the case of liquor drunk before the oil has evaporated or changed it will lack the flavour of the oil? It is flavoured in all stages of its history, from the time it leaves the still until it is twenty years old, if you like. It always has the flavour.
4279. Does the character change when it ceases to be fusel oil? Yes, it becomes matured.
4280. Suppose a case in which a person became downright ill from the drinking of only one glass—and the police have given evidence of that sort—would it be the result of the consumption of liquors such as you describe? Yes.
4281. You have never yourself examined liquor, one glass of which would produce such an effect as that? I do not think I have, although I believe such liquor is sold, and in this connection I may mention an experience I had at a place on the Richmond River, between Casino and Lismore. There is a public-house at this place called the "Half-way House," and if ever there was a place where bad liquor would be sold it would be such a place as that. They are a very bad class of people there, and right out of the way of the police. A short time ago some samples were given me from this very place, and instead of finding it the worst possible liquor, I was surprised to find it genuine rum and brandy. Evidently the police inspectors had been supplied with the genuine article, so you will see the difficulty of getting hold of the deleterious article whenever it may be sold.
4282. You think, after all said and done, that the bulk of the doctoring of liquor does not materially increase its injurious effects, that as a matter of fact the great injury arises from the alcohol itself? It is the alcoholic appetite and drinking creates an appetite for itself.
4283. With regard to the effect of alcohol on the system, in addition to the taking of the water out of the blood, there is another effect, I think created by this spirit, and that is an artificial stimulus which when it dies out can only be renewed by repeating the dose of spirit? Yes; but I may say that after the system has thus been excited the effect soon passes away and the organs then remain passive until again excited. For instance take the case of a man who in his sober senses is not in the habit of talking much. The effect of the alcohol on the muscles and ligament affecting the tongue is to let that organ have extraordinary play. Similarly any other organ highly developed in the man may be called into activity and made to do more than is usual by this alcoholic action on the nerves.
4284. I suppose the effect would be to create an unusual activity in the system, followed by a corresponding reaction? Yes.
4285. A reaction almost unendurable in some cases and thus tempting the sufferer to resort to the same cause to bring about the same feeling as before? Yes.
4286. With reference to the action of alcohol upon the heart, I have been told or have read that from 4oz. to 5oz. of alcohol taken by a healthy man would increase the heart-beat in 24 hours to such an extent as to create an expenditure of vital force equivalent to lifting 19 tons 1 inch from the ground. Is there anything like solid fact in that? Yes, certainly there is.
4287. I have also read that in addition to this stimulus to the blood it causes a rush of blood to the head, that the blood vessels are dilated; that the vision and the reason are disturbed; that when the stimulus dies away the blood vessels do not altogether go back to their normal position; that the man then wants drink to bring back the former feeling, and this goes on until the blood vessels will not go back to their natural condition, and *delirium tremens* sets in: is not that the case? Yes.
4288. I have also read some other astounding facts, if they are facts. Do you think that a man might give himself so up to drink that he loses all moral perception? Well the answer to that question involves the moral effect of the long continued action of alcohol. I have no doubt it would be very likely.
4289. And that as a matter of fact his will power is destroyed? Yes.
4290. And that it is hardly possible for a man to give up the drink? Well, as alcohol has a deleterious action on the brain and the brain is the seat of thought and action, I think it would naturally follow.
4291. All that may be produced by pure alcohol without adulteration? Yes.
4292. In bottled alcohol—I mean bottled spirit in which fusel oil has been used—would not the fusel oil be found more readily at the top; would not the first glass be the most dangerous? I could not express a definite opinion as to that.
4293. *President.*] Is ethylic alcohol heavier than amylic? Yes, especially on dilution with water. Possibly in the bottled spirits the amylic alcohol would be nearer the top.
4294. *Mr. Roseby.*] Is it not a fact that a large portion of the spirits sold in the Colony consists largely of crude white spirit, coloured with various essences? I have no doubt it is. It is not generally what it professes to be.
4295. I have heard it stated that these deleterious elements can be introduced in these compounds in such a subtle form as to defy analytical detection: Is that so? I have already said that it is very difficult for the analyst to discover in a small sample an element that has been mixed up in hundreds of gallons.
4296. Have you observed any marked distinction between Colonial beer and imported beer? Yes.

Mr.  
W. Hamlet,  
F.C.S.

9 July, 1886.

4297. Would the beer manufactured here, from the elements it contains, be more injurious in its influence than the imported beer? Yes.
4298. Why? I believe it is the fault of the manufacture more than the elements used in the manufacture; that is to say, that an eminent firm, such as some of the English firms, know how to make good beer, and the people in Sydney do not know how to make good beer. That is generally the reason of the difference in quality, and not the mere use of noxious substances.
4299. Has it not come under your notice that a large portion of the beer sold in this Colony, and labelled English, is simply Colonial? Yes.
4300. It is a matter of notoriety that English labels are forged, is it not? I do not know.
4301. Have you not heard that large quantities of labels are imported out here? I have heard it so stated, but I have no ground for believing it to be true.
4302. Have you not heard that Colonial beer, sold as Tennant's ale and Boar's Head stout, and so on, simply bears forged labels? I have no direct knowledge.
4303. Those essences that you analysed have some elements of a highly poisonous character? Mainly amylic alcohol, fusel oil.
4304. And oil of cloves, is not that poisonous? Yes; poisonous in itself, but not in the quantities in which it is used in the preparation of these liquors.
4305. And this volatile ether, which is so highly inflammable, is not that poisonous? Yes.
4306. Then drink manufactured from these elements, and vended to the people as genuine spirits, is a fraud and a delusion? I think it is a fraud, but I do not think it makes any difference in the end.
4307. That is not my question. When a man asks for a glass of brandy he does not expect to get a decoction of this vile compound that you have described, and if he does get it of course it is a fraud that he should be supplied with these things. Do you not think you should protect the public against such deception? You cannot protect the public. The demand for brandy is so great—a hundred times, at least, in excess of the natural supply—that there is not enough of the genuine article in the world to supply those who want that particular kind of spirit. Real brandy is very difficult to obtain.
4308. The same may be said, I suppose, of port and sherry? Yes.
4309. Have you heard it said that there is more port wine consumed in London alone than is exported from Oporto altogether? I have no doubt of that.
4310. Of course alcohol is a poison? Of course it is, taken in certain quantities; but it would take 5 oz. or 6 oz. of pure alcohol to kill a man.
4311. In the stomachs you have analysed do not the portions where the alcohol has fallen bear strong evidences of the influence of the alcohol, like a vessel with the bottom burnt out? Yes.
4312. With regard to this fusel oil, which you say must have a very deleterious effect upon the system, do you not think that something should be done to prevent this raw immature spirit so strongly impregnated with fusel oil being vended to the public? So far as I have examined the spirits I do not think that the small quantities of fusel oil I have detected will have very deleterious results.
4313. But what about the samples you have analysed? They contain traces of fusel oil.
4314. Is it not a fact that those spirits profess to be brandy and whisky when the genuine brandy and whisky are more than twice the price? I think that the fault of that lies with the public.
4315. But the public generally are ignorant of what they are taking; they ask for bread, and they are given a stone. Did I understand you to say that the effect of spirits in any form taken in large quantities is to incite the brutal propensities of the man taking the liquor? That depends upon the nature of the particular man taking the liquor.
4316. Is it not a fact that various forms of crime, violence, and outrage are traceable to the indulgence in spirits? Yes, I have no doubt it is; a man cannot heat the blood in his veins with impunity.
4317. *Mr. Withers.*] You say that alcohol tends to excite people's propensities,—that it livens up dormant nerves or faculties; that even harmless faculties that hitherto were otherwise dormant have been brought into action? Yes.
4318. So that it would not altogether produce only the brutal passions? Certainly. In reply to the gentleman who last questioned me, I said that in particular men it aroused certain passions. In the case of a particular man alcohol would call into effect and exaggerate certain passions which would otherwise not be exercised. It acts very differently upon very different people, as all the world knows. One man is ambitious; another has a fighting disposition, and so on. The alcohol simply arouses and affects certain passions dependent upon the character of the man, and not only the character but the individuality of any particular man.
4319. In too many cases of course it lets loose passions which the man deems it necessary should, in the interests of society, be kept under control? Yes; it generally lets loose the besetting sin in each particular man.
4320. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Would you believe it possible that alcohol would destroy the amorous propensities in men? It will exaggerate and possibly eventually incapacitate him from the abuse.
4321. *Mr. Withers.*] It will make him impotent? Yes.
4322. I suppose with scientific knowledge you could make a tolerably accurate test as to whether noxious ingredients were used in any liquor furnished to you? Yes; I have done so.
4323. Did I understand you to say that certain wines—port wine for instance—was equally as injurious as spirits? Yes; in the case of the fortified wines. Old port wine of course is not necessarily fortified. If wine is fortified, that is generally a sign that it has been necessary to add spirit to keep it or to correct some defects in its making.
4324. You think the old pure wine more nourishing? Old wine would be comparatively harmless. It might contain alcohol, but still it would not be fortified wine.
4325. Is there not great danger from some of the many cordials manufactured for public use—such as ginger-ale and others? So far as I have gone I have found good genuine ginger-ale, made from good Jamaica ginger. We cannot call that bad. It simply excites the stomach when it enters, and produces the sense of warmth.
4326. With regard to cordials generally—soda, lemonade, sarsaparilla, &c.—have you any knowledge of any deleterious substance in them? Generally speaking they are free from poisonous substances, but occasionally they are found to contain metallic lead, and that of course is highly deleterious.
4327. Do you think there would be sufficient in an ordinary bottle to make it seriously injurious? Yes; cases have been known where one bottle has produced serious cases of lead-poisoning.

- Mr. W. Hamlet, F.C.S.  
9 July, 1886.
4328. Soda or lemonade? Both. This was caused by carelessness in manufacture, such as the use of lead pipes, in which case these aerated waters would take up a quantity of the lead. Manufacturers who are careful use pure tin pipes.
4329. *Mr. Rosby.*] If these aerated drinks are made with vessels where only tin pipes are used, these poisonous elements are not contained? Certainly not.
4330. But the analysis shows slight traces of lead in some cases? Yes; that is generally the result of using some vessel in which there is lead. People get poisoned by lead in a variety of ways. We know, for instance, that it has occurred from drinking wine from bottles that have been washed with shot, and in which a stray shot has been left.
4331. Even water sometimes is the medium of lead-poisoning? Yes.

MONDAY, 5 JULY, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	F. ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., M.P.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,	G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,
J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,	A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.	

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Charles Watt, Esq., Government Analyst, called in, sworn, and examined:—

- C. Watt, Esq.  
5 July, 1886.
4332. *President.*] You are and have been, for some years, the Government Analyst? Yes.
4333. The analyses of the liquors taken by the Licensing Inspector, are prepared under your direction? Under my observation.
4334. You are responsible for their accuracy? Yes; but I may mention that when I am not in town the analyses are made by Mr. Hamlet. But it is very seldom that I am away.
4335. You sign the analyses? Yes.
4336. Then you are responsible for all that you sign? Yes.
4337. Did you analyse the specimens produced here by Mr. Lenthall, with the results in the Schedules A and B, or were they analysed by Mr. Hamlet? They are in his charge; but when the analyses are going on I keep my eye upon them, and see to each result. He would call my attention to any particular thing in connection with any of them.
4338. Having regard to the results shown by the analyses of the spirits and beers, were you surprised at their singular freedom from noxious ingredients? Not at all; I have been accustomed to such analyses for the past fifteen or sixteen years.
4339. When you say that you are not surprised at the results, I take you to mean that you are of opinion that in the vast majority of cases the liquors which go into consumption are free from adulteration? It depends entirely upon the sense in which you use the word "adulteration." It is a word the meaning of which it is very difficult to define; it is a very wide term.
4340. I will ask, if noxious substances were added in the samples which you analysed? They were not.
4341. You found in the cheapest and presumably the worst liquors traces of fusel oil; but in a large number you found none? That is so.
4342. And with respect to your analyses of beers? I searched for everything mentioned in the Act, and in addition to that, for anything which we might have had reason to suspect from appearances.
4343. You would not search for *cocculus indicus* in spirits? Oh, yes.
4344. I thought that was generally put into beer? Well, we do not always search for it, but I have done so in special cases.
4345. I thought it was especially an adulterant for beer? There is an active principle which we call picrotoxin. At one time I examined everything for it, but not having found it, I gave up searching for it.
4346. Do you search for strychnine. That is one of the things mentioned in the Act? We search for alkaloids; and if we discover an alkaloid then we have to determine specifically what alkaloid.
4347. Do you test every sample of spirits or beer for all the substances mentioned in the Act? Yes; unless a sample is brought to us for a particular purpose.
4348. Then you examine also for methylated spirit? We were told that in one or two cases they were mixing a certain proportion of methylated spirits with whisky; therefore we made it a rule afterwards to test all spirits to see whether they showed any evidence of methyl.
4349. Methyl, I presume, is like naphtha;—could it not be detected by the scent? It depends upon the refinement of the methyl; it may be highly refined or it may be crude. At the Customs House I often object that the methyl is not crude enough, and make them put in more of a cruder kind. Some refined methyl might pass in such a spirit as whisky—I do not mean large quantities—but say 10 per cent. or 20 per cent.
4350. In addition to the analyses contained in schedules A and B, you frequently analyse samples taken by Mr. Lenthall for the Department of Justice? Not only those samples, but many others.
4351. With what result? There have been no cases which I have been able to recommend for prosecution.
4352. That is to say you have given a clean bill of health? I had only one doubtful case some years ago, and that was referred to the Medical Officer. There was a doubt in the case, and no action was taken.
4353. If you discover traces of fusel oil in the spirit, do you not consider that the liquor has been adulterated within the meaning of the Act? No; because it may be naturally in the spirit, and has not been added to it. I think you will find that, according to the Act, the injurious ingredient must be "mixed." Of course if I found a considerable quantity of fusel oil I might recommend a prosecution; or rather I should state the case to the Government, and allow them to use their discretion as to whether they prosecuted or not. Sometimes you find minute traces of copper or lead from the apparatus. Distillation is sometimes carried on in copper vessels with tin worms, and I think it arises in that way. We generally call attention to those traces, although there is nothing that can by any possibility be stretched to adulteration. We merely show that the traces are there.
4354. How does that lead come to be in the still? It is in the make of them. Some of them have worms of an alloy of lead and tin. All spirits contain a minute quantity of acetic acid, and the trace of metal is dissolved.

4355. *Mr. Davies.*] Have there been no cases in which, as the result of your analyses, you have recommended a prosecution? No.
4356. *President.*] To how many years does that apply? I should not like to say how many years. I do not remember any cases for prosecution under the Licensing Act. There may have been cases of poisoning in which there have been prosecutions. Some time ago a gentleman from England, who had been working for an English analyst, arrived in the colony. I applied to the Government for his assistance. I thought that having just come out from Home he might have some new ideas. I had his assistance for months, but he did not find a single case of adulteration. He did nothing else but examine samples of liquor under my inspection. I said to him, "If there is anything else that you have sought for at Home, tell me and we will examine the liquor for it." But we did not find one case. Mr. Hamlet has also recently arrived in the colony. He has been in the laboratory for a year and a-half, and has gone through liquors for different substances; but he has not found one case of adulteration. I mention these matters so that you may see that the results are not those of my analysis alone. Others who have been quite competent to make analyses have made them with the same result.
4357. The 89th section of the Act clearly refers to adulterants and not to any ingredients natural to the liquor? It in no way touches those ingredients.
4358. Now, as to fusel oil, it is an alcohol, I believe; is it deleterious in the raw spirit? That would depend upon the quantity of spirit taken.
4359. Is it deleterious in itself? It is; I had to work four years in a manufactory in England where it is used for making valeric acid; it is used in pine-apple essence and other things. I became so nervous and unwell that I was obliged to give up the occupation.
4360. I suppose the fumes of it affected you? It is the last thing in the world I would touch.
4361. Then, in your opinion, it is deleterious? Yes; I should not care to take any tangible quantity of it.
4362. So that it has as good a right to be considered a poison as the things which are mentioned in the 89th section, beginning with *cocculus indicus* and ending with alum? Well, as regards fusel oil, so much depends upon the quantity of spirit which is drunk.
4363. That would apply to some of the other things named in the section;—do you not think that fusel oil ought to be included? I do. In the "Analysis of Food," by Blyth, I find it stated that a dose of 3 grains has been proved to have a serious action. If any person were to take at one sitting a quantity of spirit containing 1 grain I should consider that he had taken sufficient to be injurious.
4364. What is a fairly large quantity of spirits for a man to take—how many ounces? That depends on the nature of the individual. I should think 2 oz. a large quantity myself.
4365. Suppose it were raw spirit, how much fusel oil would there be in 2 oz. of spirit? That is a very wide question.
4366. Supposing it were whisky only a month old? Then it would depend upon what the spirit has been made from.
4367. Suppose, then, that it is potato or rye spirit? There might be one part in a thousand—that would be in rather more than 2 oz.
4368. How much would have a distinctly deleterious effect? Three grains would be distinctly injurious, as I have already pointed out; but the injurious effect would commence before you could point to a distinctly marked action.
4369. The habitual dram-drinker, after drinking daily such liquor as I have described, would very soon discover the effects of fusel oil upon his system? I do not know what would be the effect of the alcohol and what would be the effect of the fusel oil. It would be hard to make a distinction.
4370. *Mr. Abigail.*] Does the alcohol nullify the effects of the fusel oil? No. But I would point out that this is in reality a question for a medical man. I am not an authority upon this question. All that I endeavour to ascertain is whether there is a tangible detectable quantity of fusel oil in the spirit.
4371. *President.*] Do you search for turpentine? No; but I should know of its existence in a minute.
4372. You would probably search for it in gin? Yes; I have heard it stated that it is contained in gin, but I have never known it to be the case.
4373. What are grains of Paradise? A pepper.
4374. It is put into beer and spirits? I do not think it is put into spirits. I think it is pretty well confined to beer; but I am not quite sure upon the point. I do not think there is very much used. I know of one firm who were in the habit of using it.
4375. What is the effect of using it? I think it is used to impart a feeling of warmth.
4376. Quassia is an adulterant; but it is not deleterious, is it? No. But I have been assured by a brewer that if he were to make beer bitter with quassia people would not drink it. I think a very little is put in. I know of one case, which I took some pains to investigate, where the beer got a little pricked—a little acid—and in which a little quassia was put in to cover the tartness of the beer; but they could not afterwards do anything with the beer. It made the beer too bitter.
4377. There is another adulterant—sulphate of iron? That is not put into beer, I believe. It was supposed to be put into porter.
4378. You do not think it is put in? We test for all metals and acids; and it would come under that head.
4379. Have cases come under your notice in which stramonium has been put into beer? It may be; but I have never known it to be put in.
4380. Some time ago some stramonium was found in the stomach of a man who had died from the effects of drinking beer? I have no doubt that it is used in certain cases of "hoccussing"; but I do not believe it will be found in the barrel. Indeed I know that it is not so. These things may be used occasionally for the hoccussing of a particular person, but that is a question of adulterating a pint or a bottle.
4381. The case to which I referred was one in which a sailor had been hoccussed? I can quite understand its use in such a case as that.
4382. How is glucose made? There are various kinds of these sugars. It is generally made by boiling starch with sulphuric acid; but there are a variety of other ways which are unobjectionable. The only objection I know of to its use is that it merely produces alcohol and excludes certain other nutritious things which would exist in the beer if malt were used.
4383. You say that it is made largely with sulphuric acid? Not much of it is used now. They use what is called "saccharum," an artificial sugar which is made by heating maize, and things of that kind, up to a certain temperature.

- C. Watt, Esq. 4384. The general impression is, that all the glucose which is made on the Continent is made of potato-starch, and sulphuric acid. Now, sulphuric acid is a most corrosive poison. Under those circumstances would glucose be a wholesome thing for brewers to use? I would rather not speak as to its wholesomeness; but I may say that there would be scarcely a trace of the sulphuric acid left in the beer. The quantity of sulphuric acid required is very small, and that is carefully removed by lime. It is only by the trace of sulphate of lime that we know that it has been used.
4385. The process takes away all that can be noxious? Yes; all the acid. I do not wish to convey the idea that I approve in any way of the use of sugars in beer.
4386. There is a notion that glucose has been made with ingredients which are in themselves deleterious? Doctors I know have that theory; but as far as I can understand, little of that kind of sugar is used. They use chiefly what is called "saccharum."
4387. You do not think that diastase is used? A great number of patents have been issued for the manufacture of the thing in different ways. There is a patent process in which maize and things of that kind are used. The article is made largely in America, and it is made entirely without acid.
4388. This substance is largely imported and used by the Colonial brewers? Yes.
4389. You know that many persons think that Colonial brewed beer is in itself deleterious? Yes; but I would not like to say that.
4390. You have been told very often that it is? I have heard persons say so. I know that some sugars are used in English breweries; but I understand that the best English breweries are giving up the use of artificial sugars. My chief objection to them, as I have explained, is, that they are a poor substitute for malt, because malt contains nutritive substances, which are of more value to the system.
4391. What is the reason for the use of glucose;—is it cheapness? Partly that; but the brewers find that there is no after fermentation if they use a certain quantity of glucose. There is a manufacturing difficulty connected with the temperature of the Colony.
4392. In comparison with beer brewed with malt and hops, beer brewed with glucose has not such good properties, but you know of nothing deleterious in it? I do not; but I have heard medical men say that they have observed symptoms which they thought were due to the consumption of beer made with glucose. I might mention a proposal which I placed some time ago before the authorities with regard to the manufacture of beer. It was to this effect: that all brewers should furnish the Government with a list of articles they use, and that the Health Officer should have the right to veto any article he chooses. The brewers should be confined to the use of certain articles.
4393. That would require a stringent Brewers' Act? I dare say. I simply desired to mention the idea to you.
4394. Your proposal is that there should be some Government supervision of the material used in all breweries? I want to save the public more from the ignorance than from the viciousness of persons who undertake to brew beer. I think the Government ought to know, not necessarily for publication, what every brewer uses.
4395. How do you propose to do that except by having the brewery open day and night for inspection? They could be open for inspection; but I would have a brewer make a declaration that he would not use or allow to be used any other than certain things.
4396. What would those things be? I would arrange that with the Health Board, for this reason: that the water requires different treatment in different cases. In some cases it would be advantageous to add a little saline matter to the water. Fresh water is not so good for ale as water that is a little harder. In some cases therefore you might allow the addition of a little saline matter which might not be allowed in other parts where water is of a different character.
4397. I always thought that soft water was the best for brewing? For porter, not for ale. The Burton water is very hard.
4398. Now, in regard to the ordinary beverages, I should like to know the percentage of alcohol, beginning with the liquors which have the least quantity, and going up to those which have the most alcohol; what is the percentage of alcohol for instance in the very lightest beer. Is Colonial beer considered a light beer? Not very. The percentage of alcohol would be about 6 per cent.
4399. Schedule B of the analyses shows that they contain from 5 to 7 per cent. of absolute alcohol? Yes.
4400. Stout is not brewed here? No.
4401. But porter is? Yes. Porter is a little weaker, but there is not much difference.
4402. What about Colonial wine? That varies very much. I have some at my house which has about 17 per cent., and I have had it containing from 32 to 34 per cent.
4403. Is it ever lower than 17? I think it is very likely to be. I could not say definitely, from memory, but I think some have been lower.
4404. And how high does it go? Over 30.
4405. Imported wine varies also, I suppose? Oh, yes.
4406. What is the spirit which contains most alcohol? Rum, I think.
4407. What does that contain? It varies very much. Some is 30 overproof, and some is 30 or 40 underproof.
4408. Proof means that it is about one-half absolute alcohol and one-half water? Yes.
4409. Then you would have some rum with 80 per cent.? Not as much as that. We have had some at about 60 per cent. In one sample which I analysed there was 86.75 of proof spirit.
4410. That would be 36 per cent. over-proof? Yes. Another, I see, contained 52 per cent. of absolute alcohol. You will find these in Schedule A of the analyses.
4411. So that a man takes about 6 per cent. of alcohol in a gallon of beer, and about 50 per cent. in a gallon of liquor which is sold to him as rum? Yes.
4412. There would be ten times as much mischief from the same quantity of liquor? Yes.
4413. Do you consider alcohol injurious? I would not like to say. I know that in some cases it is not, and that in other cases it is. My medical man tells me to take a little.
4414. You think it is a question of quantity and age? Yes; and the age of the person.
4415. Coming back to the question of fusel oil, age means the absence of fusel oil? Yes; in most cases fusel oil becomes converted into other substances and thus disappears notably, I believe, when kept in wood.
4416. Is it not converted? If it is converted to something else it is no longer fusel oil. Sometimes it is converted to some of the ethers. There is no absolute proof. We only know that it is not to be found as fusel oil.

4417. You cannot tell us, then, what becomes of the fusel oil? It may be a dozen things; it may be twenty. In wines there is no question but that the changes are completed. C. Watt, Esq.  
5 July, 1886.
4418. It becomes ananthic ether in wine? Yes, it is supposed to; but it is not absolutely known. Authorities say so, however, and it is accepted. We look on many of these things as hypothetical. Perhaps an analyses has not been made before the fusel oil is missed, and the quantity of fusel oil is not accurately determined, in the first instance. Besides, in many of these organic things the changes are very complicated.
4419. You tell us then that analytical science cannot say whether fusel oil is converted or whether it disappears? You must bear in mind that fusel oil is not one thing; fusel oil itself is a compound, and the question of its disappearance or conversion is a very complicated one.
4420. It is a carbohydrate? Several carbohydrates. It is a complicated thing itself.
4421. How does it vary from ordinary alcohol; is the oxygen the same? No; it is not exactly the same. I want to find some means by which we could prevent white spirit containing fusel oil from being made up into drink of any kind.
4422. Why do you say that? I consider fusel oil to be deleterious.
4423. And speaking from your knowledge as a chemist, you consider that its sale should be discouraged or prohibited as much as possible? Yes.
4424. As it is a poison you want to get rid of it? Yes; I want to make sure that whatever articles are made up in the colony for consumption shall be made up as they are made up in France and Germany—made up of what you may call clean white spirit, that is white spirit, containing no perceptible quantity of fusel oil.
4425. Do you mean that it shall be good or rectified spirit? I do not care how the fusel oil is taken out so long as it is out.
4426. How do you propose to do this? I propose that no white spirit shall be allowed to go into consumption unless previously examined; that no spirituous liquors shall be allowed to go into consumption unless a certificate is given that they are free from fusel oil.
4427. How about brandies, whiskies, and other spirits? It is all white spirit first. There is one thing connected with the trade that I do not want to interfere with. I do not want to interfere with the methylated spirit trade, therefore any spirit found not to be sufficiently free from fusel oil to be safe for making up into articles of drink, should be allowed to be methylated in the ordinary way, and sold as ordinary methylated spirit.
4428. That having undergone that process cannot be used as an article of drink? No; I think we could do it in two ways; what comes through the Custom-house we are pretty well acquainted with. We should have also to deal with what is manufactured in the colony. I do not know whether the Sugar Company are manufacturing it but I suppose they do. It should be examined before it goes out, and is sold for the purpose of manufacturing any article of drink. No white spirit should be sold with fusel oil in it.
4429. Then you would have an excise duty on spirit manufactured here? I have been thinking the matter over for years—I may say for half my life—and I do not believe we can reach the question of fusel oil by the analysis of the publicans' liquors.
4430. You think that the system of getting samples for analysis is no good? No; it is desired that a more wholesome class of liquors should be sold; and the only thing I could recommend is, that white spirit, which will always be made into articles of drink, shall be here as it is in England, Germany, and other European countries, clean white spirit, fit for consumption. The difficulty of detecting fusel oil in white spirit becomes much greater after it is made up into whisky, brandy, and gin.
4431. Do you think that much manufacturing goes on in the colony? I think there must be a great deal. If not, why are these essences imported?
4432. Well, you are aware that they can be used with the spirit manufactured here? That is the spirit I mean, the spirit manufactured here.
4433. You may imagine that there is a very large importation of white spirit, but there is not? I would meet it in two ways; I would deal with that which is imported at the Custom-house, and with that manufactured here in some other way.
4434. White spirit used to come in in large quantities, but it does not now? It comes in under the names of brandy, whisky, rum, and gin.
4435. It does not come in to be made up here. It can be made up cheaper and better elsewhere; so your system would have to be double-barrelled. You will have to seek the fusel oil not only in the shape of white spirit, but also in the liquor itself? I have heard a great deal about white spirit being sold and made up here, and certain flavouring essences being used. I want to devise some means to prevent any drink from being manufactured here, except from pure alcoholic spirit.
4436. Your first proposal has reference to that? Yes, whether it is imported or manufactured here I want to get at the white spirit in bond.
4437. And for that you would propose a system for the inspection of white spirit before it goes out? Yes; a certificate should be issued by the vendor to the purchaser, stating that it is pure white spirit, and that it does not contain more than so much fusel oil.
4438. What quantity do you consider to be a deleterious proportion? I have not quite decided upon that. I should say not more than one part in two thousand, or I might say even less than that; practically they can take it all out.
4439. Can you tell us at what age the fusel oil vanishes entirely? No, I am sure that new whisky is not good. The fusel oil is taken out before it is aged.
4440. Are there not distilleries where they have acres of stored liquor maturing? It is mixed with others. I doubt whether much of that you speak of reaches us at all. I believe that a great deal of English whisky goes to Ireland and Scotland, and afterwards comes here as Irish and Scotch. I believe that the Germans can take out every trace of fusel oil.
4441. If it is robbed of the fusel oil then I suppose it is innocuous? Then it is simply alcohol.
4442. If the fusel oil converted makes the flavour, it may be a wrong thing to destroy the fusel oil, otherwise than by converting it? They take out the fusel oil, as much as they can, all over the world. Fusel oil has a value of its own. It is useful for certain purposes. Other people sell their white spirit practically free from fusel oil, and I think we could do the same.
4443. I presume that they do that because they can use the fusel oil for other purposes? Yes, you will find that all these essences have been made from the results of analysis of liquor. They have been made to represent what is found, and if they are put in small quantities into pure alcohol you will have as good a spirit as you can reasonably expect. 4444.



- C. Watt, Esq. 4444. Then chemists can make as good spirits or wine as anyone else? I would not say wine. There is no genuine brandy in the market; it is made from white spirit. There is very little genuine rum.
- 5 July, 1886. 4445. *Mr. Davies.*] Do not the sugar companies make genuine rum? It is made from white spirit. In the West Indies it is run off the fag ends of the sugar refining.
4446. *President.*] What should rum be made from? Sugar refuse. At one time it was kept for eight or ten years before it was sent out. It was kept as long as there was any fusel oil in it.
4447. *Mr. Davies.*] There is no white spirit in the rum which the Sugar Company have at 2s. a gallon, is there? It is white spirit. Alcohol is white spirit. It runs over with a slight flavour of its sources. When rum is first made it contains a great deal of fusel oil. When the rums gets old that disappears. A chemist would take out that fusel oil, put into the liquor the pine-apple essence which they use and put in the suitable flavouring.
4448. *President.*] Would he manufacture the pine-apple essence too? I do not know. These are the things you are getting.
4449. You have told us about getting the fusel oil out of silent spirit, but how are you going to treat the immense quantities of fusel oil in the spirits—gin, rum, whisky, and brandy—meant for consumption? In any way that the Government recommend. If liquor at the Custom-house contains a certain quantity of fusel oil it need not be passed.
4450. If you find any trace of fusel oil in brandy, that shows that it is made of or contains immature spirit? Yes.
4451. And whisky? Whisky has always been considered a crude spirit. They make whisky from potatoes.
4452. It might be, gin I suppose? Yes, you would have to take out the fusel oil and put in the flavouring.
4453. Given a gallon of white spirit, you can make it into gin, rum, brandy, or anything else? Yes. It is all white spirit, coloured and flavoured.
4454. Then the fusel oil comes in two ways—first in silent spirit, and secondly in made up spirit; and you propose that there should be some method of prohibiting the consumption of spirituous liquors containing fusel oil? As far as I know, and I have made a great many analyses, I have not found a serious quantity of fusel oil; but I have heard of some raw spirits which were said to have been made here, and which were considered to be unwholesome. My proposal is intended to meet the complaint that such raw spirits are made up here.
4455. You make no proposal with regard to the spirits which are sent here for consumption? That could be the subject of any recommendation you might make; I have seen no large quantity of fusel oil in those spirits.
4456. But you say in your analysis that fusel oil has been found in these liquors? I say there were traces of fusel oil. A trace means sufficient to detect fusel oil, nothing more.
4457. Would you not expect to find more fusel oil in whisky at 3s. a gallon than in brandy at 8s. a gallon? We have found that inferior liquors contained more fusel oil than others, sufficient to enable us to well identify it, but not sufficient to at once produce injurious effects if you took a nobbler; but it is an article which you would not like to drink. We have been obliged to vary our forms of description, using such words as "good," "very good," and so on, where we cannot get absolute quantities. With reference to the use of pepper I may state that the liquor is first distilled weak and peppers are added to give them a false strength. In England they will not allow any spirits to be sold under a certain strength, because there is no desire then to give it a fictitious strength.
4458. *Mr. Roseby.*] With reference to the spirits which you have analysed, do you say that they were made from the articles from which they are supposed to be made? Say brandy from wine, rum from molasses, and whisky from malt, or are they simply white spirit doctored up? I do not think any one on earth can tell you absolutely what is the source of alcohol if it is decently prepared and cleaned. It is a specific compound. Take it from whatever source you will it has all been derived from sugar of some kind, and after it has been fermented and run into clean white spirit no one can be positively certain as to the source from which it was obtained.
4459. You are clearly of opinion that the low-priced spirit you have spoken of must be deleterious to the people? I should not like to speak positively about that. I would not take them because they do not suit my taste.
4460. But apart from your taste, would you not be afraid to take them for fear of their having an injurious effect? No; not any more than any other alcohol.
4461. That is to say you would no more fear to take liquor at 3s. a gallon than to take liquor which was 12s. a gallon? I should not take it because it contains fusel oil. I dislike the spirit, but I should not be afraid to take it.
4462. Is not alcohol from whatever source deleterious? I have made up my mind to be very cautious in reference to alcohol. I have seen it do very much harm, and I have seen it do some good. I have seen brandy administered with advantage in cases of erysipelas, and I have heard of patients dying one after another when it was not administered.
4463. You know that these things are extensively used as a beverage by people in social life. I ask whether you do not think that they have a very injurious effect on the physical system? I do not like to interfere with that question. I think that every man possessed of sense must be a law to himself. There are people who take too much food. I think you would find that quite as much sickness arises from over-eating as from excessive drinking.
4464. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Is there no way of easily getting rid of the fusel oil? Yes; by proper rectification of the spirit.
4465. Would a determined attempt to get rid of the fusel oil interfere with the quantity of alcohol produced? No; it merely requires the most efficient kind of distilling apparatus.
4466. Can you suggest anything to be added to the distilling process to secure this result? No; the proper machinery must be used, and the work must be done by a competent man.
4467. The fusel oil can be taken out? It can all be taken out.

WEDNESDAY, 7 JULY, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,	T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P..	

## THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. W. Noble called in, sworn, and examined:—

4468. *President.*] I understand that you are a lecturer? I am; and I am known in England as the Mr. W. Noble.  
originator of the Blue Ribbon movement there.
4469. Will you state what that movement is? It originated in America as a purely moral suasion effort, 7 July, 1886.  
to reach the masses of the people on the temperance question.
4470. Temperance I suppose as regards the use of strong drink? Total abstinence.
4471. It has reference to drink only? Yes. The pledge in America runs: "From beer, wine, and cider."
4472. You are on a visit here in connection with that movement? Yes, and to learn all I can about the Colonies.
4473. Is this your first visit? Yes.
4474. Have you been long engaged in your present calling? I have been a total abstinence lecturer fourteen years.
4475. I think you were once in Her Majesty's service? Yes, in H.M.'s navy as a sailor.
4476. At that time there was no total abstinence or any abstinence at all? The matter was never broached. Since then there has been a great change.
4477. Have you always been a total abstainer? No.
4478. You converted yourself I presume? The temperance party converted me. I was brought under their influence; one of the leading members of the body, James Rae, was the instrument.
4479. Since then you have devoted yourself to this task exclusively? Yes.
4480. Have you seen much of this Colony? No.
4481. From what you have seen do you think intemperance is rife in this Colony? I should say there is a great deal of hard drinking here from what I have seen.
4482. You think this Colony a very promising field for your exertions then? Yes, I should look upon this as a large field.
4483. Of course you know little about the Colony but what you have read and heard? Yes.
4484. You think the temperance man has a large province before him here? I notice that among the young colonists there is a disposition to help temperance enterprise; I gather that from conversation.
4485. Has this community a reputation abroad for being much given to the consumption of intoxicating drink? It has been said in England—I have heard it on the platform from the lips of your colonists—that you drink more per head than the population of England.
4486. Do you mean of spirits? No; I mean taking the drink bill as a whole. I think that per head it exceeds the consumption in England.
4487. Do you mean in value or in quantity? In quantity; your liquor costs more.
4488. That is the point? Yes, and in speaking on the subject I make that qualification.
4489. Do you happen to know what the consumption per head is in any large city in England? Not in any particular city. I can give you the total amount of the drink bill; it varies very much. Where there is a large working class population a great deal of beer is consumed. In districts where there is a well-to-do population more wine is consumed. In Devonshire there is a great deal of cider used; I am just commencing my observations here.
4490. I understand that it is your opinion that legislation as compared with other agencies is a weak factor in the temperance cause? At the present time.
4491. In other words you do not believe in the regulation of the trade by licenses? If you ask me for my personal opinion I do not believe in licensing the liquor traffic, because I believe it to be wrong. As a citizen I should vote upon any question which would in any way cripple the liquor traffic, and so lessen the drunkenness of the community.
4492. You must have read and thought a great deal before you came to so bold a conclusion as that? Yes, I did.
4493. Has it ever occurred to you that to drink is almost an instinct in human nature? Would you pardon me if I ask when that instinct arose?
4494. That is what I want to ask you. I want to ask how it came to pass that you arrived at this conclusion. Do you think that drinking is an acquired habit which can be thrown off at any time? In some cases it is never thrown off.
4495. Do you know that ever since the dawn of history human beings have been drinking? Of course we date from the time of Noah; I have never been able to get further than that.
4496. Savage races who know nothing of strong liquor take to it readily as soon as they smell it? I think that would go to prove that this agency is an unnatural product, or else it would not act in this way upon men.
4497. If you destroyed the drink traffic what would you put in its place? I would put in its place the very thing which you put in your gaols, water or other beverages. I have come to this conclusion from a long course of reading and practical experience.
4498. That is to say, you take a practical and not a theoretical, view? Just so.
4499. You do not care whether the craving is instinctive, acquired, or racial? No; I am for crippling the drink traffic, whatever its origin may be.
4500. A bishop has described drinking as a sort of incentive to joyfulness. That remark was made in this Colony. What are you going to substitute for it? Suppose half a dozen people come together to celebrate some little event, are you going to give them cold water? I became a total abstainer when the craving for drink was upon me. I was a commercial man, and it was a great question with me as to whether I should ever lose the desire for drink. I found that tea, coffee, and cold water were quite sufficient when I brought my will-power to bear. I came to the conclusion that what has helped me will help another man.
- 4500½. Having found your will sufficiently strong for the purpose, you came to the conclusion that all other men's wills might be made equally strong? Not all.

Mr. W. Noble. 4501. But many? Yes.

7 July, 1886. 4502. You thought that all you would have to do would be to tell them your own story? No; that would not do, because some men are intellectual giants, and require to be convinced through their intellects.

4503. In some cases then you would appeal to the volitions, higher convictions, and consciences of men, and in other cases you would appeal to their intellects? Yes; I would appeal to the intellect in some cases. I should give some the "Foundation of Death" to read; it is one of the most valuable books published upon this question. The title has been objected to by some literary men, but the contents of the book are very valuable.

4504. I suppose it traces the effects of drink right through the system? Yes; it deals with all phases of the question.

4505. Coming into a Colony like this, where the habit of drinking, if not inveterate, is at all events very strong, you would rely more upon persuading the people not to drink than by legislating to the effect that they should drink only within certain hours? Primarily that is my work; but if I were a citizen of Sydney I should work shoulder to shoulder with other citizens to bring about a reform which would have the effect of reducing the number of public-houses, or which would get rid of them altogether.

4506. Have you travelled in America? Yes; twice; I was there during my recent visit eight months.

4507. And in Canada? Yes; I was in Canada in 1877. I have not been there since.

4508. Do you consider the Canadians and the Americans sober people as compared with other people? I considered that the Canadian people were a long way ahead of the people of the old country.

4509. And the Americans, what did you think of them? In giving views upon the drink question in America you need to be very careful, because each State differs from the other so much as regards the nationality and commercial habits of the people. If you go to the New England States you meet with what you would call the old stock; there is more of the English element in the people; but the further west you go the greater the mixture.

4510. Did you travel in the west? Yes, a great deal.

4511. And you found the people more given to drink than were the people in the Eastern States? In California there was a great deal of drinking. At the present time they are organizing what they call a Third Party, the object being to return to power an executive who will deal with these questions from a constitutional stand-point; that is to say, that every State should be brought under the one law, and that men should be appointed to administer the law.

4512. Is that a temperance party? Strongly; but there are some men associated with it who are not abstainers.

4513. I suppose you have been in the State of Maine? I have been in the principal cities of Maine.

4514. There they have prohibition? Yes.

4515. What did you find to be the result? I should like to say that I went through the State of Maine *incognito*, in order that I might obtain an unbiassed opinion. I travelled through the city of Portland, a seaport town, and the largest town in Maine. I was some four or five hours in the city by myself, and I was unable to discover a liquor-shop.

4516. Were you satisfied with that investigation? I was satisfied that the sale of liquor was suppressed.

4517. The open sale? The open sale.

4518. How long did you stay in Portland? Three days.

4519. And did you come away with the same impression, that the sale of liquor had been wholly suppressed? No; because I happened to obtain an interview with Judge Simon, one of the leading Judges of the State, who was at that time trying two liquor-sellers for breaking the law. A Mr. Plunkett, if my memory serves me right, admitted that he had violated the law in one case but not in another; he was thereupon bound over in heavy bonds to appear and take his trial. I thought that was clear evidence that there was a disposition on the part of the people and the Executive to enforce the law.

4520. The prohibitive law is still in operation in Maine? Not only that, but the people are agitating for a more stringent law. There is this trouble, that the law does not prevent importation. Judge Simon frankly admitted that the Baggage Company brought into the State liquor for private consumption. If they discover that you have brought liquor into the State for the purpose of selling it they will not only confiscate the liquor but they will bring you to the bar of justice.

4521. You know that a great deal has been written on this subject by people on the other side? The law is violated; there is no doubt about that.

4522. Would you be surprised to hear that a gentleman went to the town of Portland specially for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any difficulty in obtaining drink; he afterwards wrote an article on the subject in the *Fortnightly Review*. In this article he said that he found no more difficulty in getting drink when he wanted it than in any other part of America. Within a stone's throw of a street corner there were a number of places to which he was taken in which liquor could be obtained. The name of the gentleman is Mr. Justin M'Carthy, and he wrote in 1871. Of course there was a great outcry, because the article gave the impression that the whole thing was a farce? If it is a farce, why did not the people repeal the law—why is it that to-day there is a disposition on the part of the million people living in the State to make the law more stringent than ever?

4523. I do not think Mr. M'Carthy denies that the residents stick to and believe in the law. Portland is a seaport town; there are a number of strangers coming and going; they will have the liquor, and they find someone to supply it to them? I have no doubt that I could have found a man in Portland who would have taken me round, and who would have obtained liquor for me if I had wanted it. In the same manner in England, if I wished to witness a cock-fight, which is contrary to law, I could get a rooster and some men to go with me down a flight of stairs into a back basement, where I could enjoy a cock-fight, and so break the law. Mr. M'Carthy may have been right.

4524. Remembering that here we rely a great deal on English legislation, I should like you to say whether you consider that legislation which is beyond belief or conviction of the people is not always evaded; it becomes in fact a dead letter when it is beyond the peoples needs or wants. You say that you are an anti-legislationist: you rely on other things? I rely on moral suasion.

4525. Think for a moment of legislation. Do you consider that legislation can ever be effective if it is far above the requirements of the people. What I mean by that is not what we think of their requirements but what they think of their requirements? I think that wherever a law has been passed in America in advance of the public sentiment there has always been a difficulty in enforcing it; hence the existence of this new party.

4526. You know that they have a local option system in Canada. We have had evidence to the effect that very largely that law is beyond what the people can endure and therefore in many places it has become a dead letter? How came the people to pass it? Mr. W. Noble.

7 July, 1886.

4527. You see that it is passed by a Legislature representing the people and then it is fastened on to this and that municipality on their taking certain steps to admit of its introduction. Of course it presses heavily on some people who may be a large dissentient minority? Speaking of legislating in advance of public sentiment is it necessary that we should spend 136,000,000 in drink and only 70,000,000 for bread? Is drink twice as necessary as bread? Should there be more public-houses than bakeries?

4528. The answer of economists to that would be that there may not be the same demand for bread as there is for drink? Well, first of all we seek to reduce that demand by teaching the people true temperance principles. On the other hand the electors, or ratepayers, as we call them in England, surely have a right to some voice in the matter. If these places are set up to supply a supposed want is it not natural to ask the people, or the representatives of the people, whether they are needed so that you can have some legislation which would tend to limit the number of public-houses. That is considered an interference by those who manufacture and sell the liquor.

4529. There is a party which believes in absolute free trade in liquor. That principle has never been adopted here. We have always had some State interference or regulation? In the State of Ohio they have no licenses for the sale of liquor. Any one can sell liquor which is taxed by the Government.

4530. Have you ever been in a State in which a high license fee is charged? In Illinois they have what is called the high license law. I have here an article written by Dr. Lyman Abbott, of New York, a prominent man in that country, which covers the whole ground of the licensing laws of America. I should be only too happy to allow the Commission to peruse it. In Illinois the license fee is 500 dollars, and heavy penalties are imposed for breaches of the law. Whilst a great many have the idea that this high license law has reformed the public-house, it has made it more respectable because a man must put more capital in it; the law has not diminished drunkenness among the people. Dr. Abbott has collected valuable information on both sides of this particular question.

4531. Then the high license fee has not reduced drunkenness? I cannot vouch for that myself. I am only stating what I have read.

4532. Suppose we had a high license fee of £100 our opinion is that in six months we should reduce the number of public-houses by at least 200. If the law was thoroughly enforced the small shops could not exist? They have a high license in Auckland.

4533. Has it not led to a very obvious reduction in intemperance? I know that they have very elaborate bars in connection with the hotels there. I saw apparently respectable young men standing at these bars and drinking. It seems to me, from what I saw and heard from citizens there, that the public-houses had been improved but the consumption of liquor had not been diminished.

4534. Our experience is that the more the houses the more the drunkenness for the reason that there are many men who cannot pass a public-house without going in for a nip, and then there being more houses within a given area than are required the publicans must necessarily bid for intemperance, and hence they break the law by selling on prohibited days and during prohibited hours? That is a very sound basis to go upon.

4535. I think that the Commission has made up its mind on one point: that a decrease in the number of public-houses would be a distinct gain. That is the opinion of all the witnesses we have examined? What you said puts me in mind of what the woman said to the magistrate. He said, "My good woman, can't you get your husband past a public-house?" She replied, "Yes, but I can't get him past twenty."

4536. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Then we understand you to say that provided the law administrators are faithful and the people in anything like a majority where prohibition was demanded by vote it would be a good thing? I think so in Maine, but a similar answer in regard to many other States would require some qualification. For instance, take the State of Connecticut, where they have local option question and prohibition. A circular which I received in January last, asking me to attend a Convention in that State, refers to the terrible drunkenness and calls upon Christian churches to unite in adopting measures for its suppression. In Maine, previous to the enactment of the law, there was a strong temperance sentiment; a temperance revival had been going on for years; and by the circulation of temperance literature the people were prepared for the law.

4537. Then provided the temperance sentiment is sufficiently strong to carry a vote in favour of prohibition within a given area you believe that such a law ought to be put in force? I do.

4538. You are to all intents and purposes a local optionist then? As a citizen, but not as a teetotaler. Prohibition is based on total abstinence. Prohibition means the stoppage of the importation of liquor; but the minority must have their drink if they want it. I am referring to the closing of the saloons.

4539. Let us take that point then. Suppose a majority of the people in a certain district declared by a vote at the ballot-box that no public-houses should be licensed for three years in that district, would you say that it would be fair legislation which would give effect to that vote? I should.

4540. You are aware that one of the objections raised in America to prohibition, as you understand it, is that it is in opposition to international law. If the Americans decided to stop the importation of liquor, the Canadians would complain of the American ports being closed against them. International law provides against that? Your statement just goes to prove that absolute prohibition is impossible until the people all become total abstainers.

4541. We do not advocate total prohibition here. Are you familiar with the provisions of McClellan's Act in Scotland? I am not.

4542. That Act makes provision for taking a vote on three points:—First,—shall there be any increase of public-houses for three years? Second,—shall there be a decrease, and by how many? Third,—shall there be prohibition? Any district is allowed to vote on these three points. Do you think that is fair voting? Do you mean direct voting by the people?

4543. Yes, in any locality. It becomes a question whether it would be wise to have a vote direct from the people or by returning a popular board. Is not that local option? No. Let the people have a direct vote, and every year you would have a fresh election, as in America. That is what local option means there. It is so at any rate in Massachusetts. They have just recently voted against new licenses in the city where Gough lived.

4544. Do you not think that three years are better than one? Certainly.

4545.

Mr.  
W. Noble.  
7 July, 1866.

4545. Now as to the State of Maine. Although the law is evaded do you not think it is better that the drinking should be carried on clandestinely than that there should be public-houses inviting people at every corner? That is the impression made on every unbiassed mind. Anyone who passes through the state of Maine *incog.*, and without becoming the tool of anyone, must be impressed with this thought, "Oh, that it were thus in my own country." But there is this very important feature to be considered. As I remarked before, in the State of Maine you find the old stock—the Puritans, if I may so speak—but when you travel west you find a strong foreign population, who come teeming into the country with their habits unchanged. All the time the morality of the country is arrayed against the majority, and hence the difficulty in passing or enforcing a restrictive law.

4546. When the President asked you what you would do to fill up the gap which would be caused by the removal of intoxicating drink, did it not occur to you that in all historical times more than half the human race have eschewed drink. You are aware for example that the Mahomedans and the Hindoos do not drink? They did not until they were contaminated.

4547. Exactly; but as a race, and they are more than half the population of the world? That is a fact—a majority I suppose of the world.

4548. It is not the case then that all the races of the world have always drunk intoxicants; as a matter of fact it is the Christian races who drink? That is, the nominally Christian races.

4549. I am glad to hear that you think Young Australia is disposed to work in the temperance cause? Yes, that opinion was forced upon me in New Zealand by mixing with families.

4550. But is there not a danger of your having made a mistake. First of all you would like it to be so, though I do not mean to say that you are not observant; secondly, you may have come more into contact with that class than with the other class? No; I have been the guest of one or two families, and I have been taken into circles where there was no temperance basis. I think that the young colonist sees the terrible evil of drink, and that, with the force of education, has brought him to this conclusion: that though we cannot do much for those who are given up to drink we may be able to do something for posterity. That is the kind of feeling which prevails as I have gathered from conversations. Of course I know that it is difficult at all times to get an unbiassed opinion, but that is my feeling.

4551. I suppose you have noticed the large number of public-houses we have in Sydney? Yes, and I have noticed the bottles displayed in the windows.

4552. I gather from what you have said that notwithstanding you are what I may call a moral suasionist, you think it would be fair that the people themselves should have a voice in deciding as to whether the number of public-houses shall be reduced, or, if the public sentiment be strong enough, to abolish them altogether? Yes, altogether.

4553. But while the public-houses exist do you not think that they ought to be brought under some very rigid restrictive law. You do not believe in the principle of licensing at all? I would not license a man or a house.

4554. I agree with you, but nevertheless if public-houses are licensed do you not think that they should be subject to very restrictive legislation? Yes, and I would have the right men to enforce the law.

4555. And when legislation of a restrictive character were passed you would see that it was rigorously carried out? Yes.

4556. For instance, our law provides that public-houses shall be closed absolutely on Sundays, except to travellers. As a matter of fact this law is flagrantly outraged, and we are told that there are very few hotel-keepers who obey the law. Do you believe in absolute Sunday-closing? I should say close the public-house on Sunday as you close every other place of business.

4557. And that being the law you would wish to see it rigorously enforced? Yes.

4558. I believe that restrictive legislation in Canada and some of the States of America where licenses exist is very rigorously carried out? In Toronto the liquor saloons are closed from Saturday night until Monday morning.

4559. At what time on Saturday night? 7 o'clock; and it is a perfect Paradise there. I was never in a quieter city than Toronto; that was in 1877.

4560. *President.* Toronto is the largest city in Canada? One of the largest.

4561. *Mr Roschy.* I suppose there has been even an improvement since then? The people are more than ever satisfied.

4562. You know that this prohibitory law is being adopted by a large number of the Canadian provinces? Yes, and it is most effective in the outlying districts; but there is some diversity of opinion about it. Not having been there since the introduction of the new law I cannot give any personal testimony on that point.

4563. Where you have been have not the people been able to enjoy the convivialities of life as heartily and joyously as where the wine-cup is freely indulged in? At Newton, Mass., about 8 miles from the city of Boston, I was the guest of one of the leading merchants; there is not a liquor-saloon in the place, and I should say that the people are about as happy as most people I have met with.

4564. A large proportion of our people here have an impression that there is no social enjoyment, no real ecstacy to be revelled in, unless they have the social glass. Your observation has led you to the conclusion that people can obtain all the social joys of life without liquor? Yes, and turn their glasses upside-down.

4565. As you say, that if licenses were granted, you would put them under rigidly restrictive legislation; would you for instance permit the employment of bar-maids? Certainly not.

4566. Would you allow the liquor-seller to supply young people with drink. Under our present law liquor cannot be sold to persons under sixteen years of age; would you make the age greater than sixteen? I would take it a long way up. If I had my way I should make the age seventy. But with regard to children there is a Bill before the English Parliament now to prevent the liquor-seller from supplying persons under a certain age. I should use all the power I have to bring about a law to this effect. The great difficulty in dealing with regulations is this. It is the law in England that you must not supply a drunken man with liquor; but I could take you to places in London where you could bring men out by the scores helplessly drunk. When a publican is brought before the Court charged with this offence there is a lawyer there who says, "How do you know that my client knew that this man was drunk; can you swear that when that man got the last glass of liquor my client knew he was drunk?" Of course the witness says, "No; I would not like to swear that; I only saw the man drunk," and the whole thing falls through.

4567. Or the publican may declare that the man was drunk before he came into his house? Yes; the number of convictions is consequently very small. I think there ought to be a very stringent law to protect the young, and that embodies the principle of prohibition. Mr. W. Noble.

4568. *Mr. Withers.*] You say that in Toronto and in some cities in America where Sunday closing is enforced, the place is a perfect Paradise and perfectly quiet;—how is this effected? It is simply because the people of the Executive are strong, and consequently the officers of the law are bound to see that the law is carried out. I am told that in Sydney the back door is very often open. It is just possible that the back door may be open in Toronto; but whenever the law is known to be violated the culprit is brought to the bar of justice. 7 July, 1886.

4569. *President.*] That is to say, there is a sympathy with the law? Yes; of course there is a section of the community opposed to the law.

4570. *Mr. Withers.*] That is exactly our position. We have the police, from the head of the department downwards, irritated and goaded every Sunday, by being set at defiance and insulted when they attempt to enforce the law, and they have failed to suggest any means, consistent with the liberty of the subject, by which we can enforce the absolute closing of public-houses on Sunday? I think I can suggest the cause of that. There ought to be some healthy agitation amongst the people in the churches and outside the churches to bring the motive power to bear—to get the steam into the engine, if I may use the expression.

4571. Would it be a good thing to impound the keys in the nearest police office from the time of closing on Saturday night until 7 o'clock on Monday morning? In New York the Sunday closing and liquor saloons is a dead failure. There the law is on the statute-book, but you can go in and out of the saloons on Sunday and get all the liquor you want. The fact is that the whole of New York State is very much behind on this question, but if the Executive of Sydney fail to enforce the law upon the statute-book the people should demand a new Executive.

4572. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Is it not a fact that everywhere the trade has incessantly or always defied the law? They oppose all legislation.

4573. And defy it? I think so.

MONDAY, 12 JULY, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
T. COLLIS, Esq., J.P.,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,

J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,  
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,  
J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Dr. Maclaurin called in, sworn, and examined:—

4574. *President.*] What is your official title? President of Board of Health and Medical Adviser to the Government. Dr. Maclaurin.

4575. To which offices you have been recently appointed? Since last September. 12 July, 1886.

4576. I presume you have been for a long while a member of the Board of Health? Almost since it was first instituted.

4577. You have had a large practice in the Colony extending over many years? Nearly fifteen years.

4578. And before that you were a surgeon in Her Majesty's navy? For some thirteen years I was in the navy.

4579. Are you of opinion that the consumption of liquor is larger in this country, *pro rata* to the population, than in any other city with which you are acquainted? I do not think so. In order to decide the point it would be first necessary to discover from the Custom-house and other authorities the quantity of liquor actually consumed in the country; but judging from the effects on the population I do not think the amount consumed here is more than in other countries.

4580. Do you think the consumption of liquor is greater in this country than in any other country of a similar population? No, I do not think the population here are very drunken.

4581. And this is your opinion formed not only on what you have read but also on what you have seen in the course of practice? Yes; I would not say that the population here are as sober as they might be, but I do not think they are at all exceptional for drunkenness.

4582. Perhaps you do think that too much liquor is partaken of? I do think that more is drunk than there should be.

4583. Are you of opinion that the means of distributing liquor through the public-houses are too numerous—taking for example the city and the suburbs? I think they are too numerous.

4584. You think there are too many public-houses within the metropolitan police district for the reasonable requirements of the people? Yes.

4585. Do you belong to that class of the profession which believes that alcohol is a food? I think that alcohol may be very fairly called a food.

4585½. You have no doubt it is a valuable medicine? Not the slightest. I will tell you why I call it a food. By the taking of a certain proportion of alcohol into the body you provide for a certain proportion of the heat protection of the body, and therefore you set free the fats. Up to a certain point alcohol will do the same kind of work that the fatty constituents of the body will do, and therefore we are justified in calling it a food. It is digested, burned, and turned to the service of the body; it does not go to the building up of the body, but it sets free other constituents which do that work.

4586. The body requires, and must have certain hydrocarbonates? Yes.

4587. The question arises whether the hydrocarbonates cannot be taken in some form other than alcohol; Which is the best way to provide them? There is no doubt that they may be perfectly well provided in other ways, but alcohol to a certain point is very easily digested and therefore it is often possible for a man to take a little alcohol when he would not be able to take a sufficient quantity of other forms of hydrocarbonates.

4588. Are you speaking of a man in health? Of a man in health who is fatigued. But alcohol is much more than a food; if it is taken in proper moderation it is also very valuable stimulant to the nervous system of the jaded and fatigued man.

4589.

Dr.  
Maclaurin.  
12 July, 1886.

4589. Do you consider that what you have stated might be translated into these words: The human system has a natural affinity for alcohol? That is a somewhat wide statement, and I don't know that I should quite agree with you. The human system varies at different stages of growth of development. The adult man has a natural tendency to take a little alcohol.

4590. What is your theory of the dreadful craving for liquor which comes on the habitual drunkard—dipsomania? There are two conditions of craving; the craving which comes every day upon the habitual drunkard, for so certain as the time comes round he feels that he must begin to drink and he goes on drinking; there is another craving which is a different thing altogether. A man will be perhaps for weeks, possibly for months, absolutely sober and then he suddenly finds that he must give way to a craving for drink. The latter crave I look upon as what in medicine we call neurotic phenomenon—nerve phenomenon,—and to be distinctly allied to insanity; I do not mean to say it is insanity; it is of the same nature as insanity, and various forms of criminality. The daily crave for drink on the other hand is a phenomenon which I believe is produced by organic change in the system caused by the habitual consumption of an undue amount of alcohol. It is of a very complicated character; undoubtedly there is to a certain amount an alteration of the blood, although it is not very easily to ascertain, but we are very much more certain that the development of the fibrous tissue has unduly increased. For example, the liver becomes larger and afterwards harder, and that enlargement and hardening depends on the development of the fibrous material of the liver. The kidney also becomes more hard and that hardening arises from the development of the fibrous tissue of the organ. There are almost similar changes which occur within the brain; then there is a tendency to degeneration of the arterial system; the arteries of the body lose their tone, and altogether the whole system is gravely affected by the habitual consumption of an undue quantity of alcohol. It is not easy to explain why the habitual drunkard gets his daily crave; it is very much the same as a healthy person gets a daily crave for food. As the system has become so physically altered with the alcohol it is felt by these men to be pretty much as necessary as food is by healthy persons. I do not mean to say it is as necessary as food but it is so felt.

4591. If alcohol is a food it seems to follow that it is an expensive and a very dangerous food? Very dangerous: it is only to be looked on as a food when taken within strict limits of moderation.

4592. Among the forms of food by which men sustain their lives is there any food as dangerous as alcohol either in degree or kind. We can all understand that the glutton has got his own dangers, but is the mere taking of any food of which you know accompanied by such obvious danger as alcohol? The taking of excess of any food will always produce evil. It must be remembered there is no article which we call food which can be so specifically separated from all other kinds of food, there is no article the use of which a man is so tempted to exceed as in the case of alcohol, and it is only to the excessive use of alcohol that one can trace these evils of which I have spoken. And besides, these are evils which also occur in persons in whom there is no suspicion of an excessive use of alcohol. It is quite possible it might arise from other kinds of food too. It is conceivable that an undue use of nitrogenous foods in certain constitutions might lead to a similar degeneration of the kidneys; it is a theory which is quite conceivable but it is so difficult to isolate these in the way you can isolate alcoholic phenomenon. You can get a sufficient number of persons who are characterised similarly by the common fact that they all over indulge in alcohol but it is very difficult to get people who are similarly characterised by common over indulgence in any other article of food to the exclusion of alcohol.

4593. Are you aware there are hospitals in which no alcohol is used? There are some.

4594. In London or on the Continent, or in America? I really forget the exact situation; I know there are too or three hospitals which are conducted on the teetotal principle as it is called.

4595. Are you aware whether or not they are successful? I believe they are fairly successful. We must raise two distinct questions. Is it possible for a person to keep alive, in health, without it; and is it possible for a man to indulge reasonably in great moderation, in alcohol, without doing himself an injury; and on the whole is the result of alcohol beneficial to him? These are quite different questions. No one will deny that men may live the full three score years and ten without ever taking alcohol at all and yet may lead a fairly healthy life, but quite a different question is whether the use of a small moderate quantity of alcohol is likely in a healthy person to shorten life.

4596. I suppose such a thing as salt can be taken to excess? It can be a poison. When we speak of the hygienic qualities of alcohol we must remember that it is presented to us in a great number of different forms—some very wholesome and some very unwholesome.

4597. You think then that a great deal depends on the form in which alcohol is taken? Yes.

4598. There are spirits the use of which will be found to be pernicious? Undoubtedly; the moderate use of which will be found to be pernicious.

4599. Are you referring to spirits made of grain which will contain amylic alcohol? I think the only kind of alcohol the use of which ought to be encouraged is alcohol which comes from the juice of the grape. The safest form of alcohol is good wine which has not been unduly fortified, or brandy made really from wine not fortified by other forms of spirit. When we come to other forms of spirit we are never perfectly certain how much of amylic alcohol may be present. In good old whiskey, very carefully made from malt and kept for a length of time, I believe the amount of amylic alcohol comes almost to a minimum. In new raw whiskey there is often a great deal of it. I believe in respect of potato spirit, which is the source of the white spirit which comes here, the proportion of amylic alcohol is very great; it is hardly possible by any amount of distillation to get rid of it.

4600. You think it may be destroyed or converted by age? I question whether it ever does in potato spirit, in which the quantity is so large.

4601. You think that in silent spirit it is never converted? I believe potato spirit is never sold in the condition in which it should be used.

4602. It will not combine with oxygen? I doubt it very much, for the quantity is great and strong. If potato spirit be brought to the country very highly rectified it is likely to prevent changes; but these are questions mainly for a chemist.

4603. Then that obviously accounts for your statement—that a great deal in taking alcohol will depend on the alcohol you take? Quite so.

4604. You say that alcohol in the form of wine or brandy is the most innocuous form of taking alcohol? Provided it is really wine and brandy. There are various kinds of wine fortified with potato spirit. Many kinds of wine are not strong and are very unstable, and unless they are carefully looked after they will ferment and turn sour. If you add a little potato spirit—which is not expensive—you may save yourself  
the

the trouble of looking after them. Wine which is made strong with potato spirit will do a man a great deal of harm, whereas wine only moderately fortified with spirit made from wine I believe would be quite wholesome.

4605. Do you find any other bad point than amylic alcohol in raw brandy when young? I think brandy is fairly safe if distilled from wine.

4606. So you would consider our Colonial wines more innocent beverage than such things as whiskey and water or imported brandy and water? Most decidedly, if they are properly made.

4607. You would also admit that some of these Colonial wines are not to be taken by gouty people? Undoubtedly; I am speaking of the effect of wine, not so much in producing gout as in producing, first of all, intoxication, and secondly, various degradations of human beings, which are described as chronic alcoholism. You know the swollen belly, watery eye, attenuated legs, loss of nervous power, loss of resolution, trembling hands, and so forth, which one sees in a chronic drunkard, but not in the gouty fellow, who gets inflammation in the big toe. I say of all the forms of alcohol the least likely to produce mad violent intoxication or these miserable conditions which we see in the chronic drunkard is alcohol contained in wine or prepared from wine.

4608. Can you tell us whether apart from amylic alcohol in spirit there is any test for discovering whether the spirit is raw, crude, young, immature? I really cannot say; I have no doubt the spirit merchants or the chemists would be able to tell.

4609. The human palate is a very good test? There is a great difference between young wine and wine kept for years; wine improves in flavour and wholesomeness by keeping.

4610. That would be a matter more for the spirit merchant or the analyst? It is not a matter about what the medical man knows much; it is a matter rather for the analyst.

4611. For the offence of drunkenness or habitual drunkenness the punishment is either a fine or an imprisonment for a certain time; the man pays the fine or undergoes the imprisonment, and in the course of a few days he finds his way probably to the Stipendiary Magistrate, who punished him before, and so on he continues during the year, his detention in gaol being really only a sort of detention in a sanatorium;—can such punishment have any effect? I do not think, as a rule, it has any beneficial effect.

4612. Suppose a drunkard had not arrived at such a stage and such an age as to make his reclamation hopeless, would you punish him or try to reclaim him? It is a very complicated question. The only time I ever really succeeded in reclaiming a thoroughly degraded drunkard was by threatening to get his friends to have him sent to gaol, which would have been a very serious thing to him.

4613. A blot on his escutcheon? Quite so; he did abstain from drinking afterwards; however he was too far gone to be of any great use. I do not think it has any beneficial effect at all; I should not myself punish a man criminally for being drunk; I would only punish him for offending the peace of the public when he was drunk. If he were merely drunk in the street I think it would be a very fair thing to take him away and put him in his own house; but if he were disorderly then he should be put in the police station.

4614. Many asylums have been established in various parts of the world, some to reclaim and some to punish the drunkard; they exist in America, South Australia, Victoria, and England;—do you think they are effective? I think they do good; I do not think they are quite so successful as was expected at first.

4615. Don't you think, instead of being punished, the drunkard should be sent into an institution of that kind? He would be infinitely better off, if it could be done, but the law does not allow us to do it. The difficulty in answering such a question is that there are two distinct classes of persons who come under the eye of the police for drunkenness. One is the habitual drunkard, with whom you will do no good, unless you put him into such an institution; you may or may not succeed if you do so; you may succeed, not perfectly, but to a considerable extent. The other one is the man who gets on the spree, who never had the slightest idea of getting drunk when he began the amusement with his friends, but who gets led away, and for fighting and behaving riotously in the street he is arrested; next day this man will be very much ashamed of himself, and will resolve never to get drunk again; but it would not be necessary to send such a man to a reformatory. There is another class of persons for whom the existence of a sanatorium would be exceedingly valuable. The man who knows his weakness, and feels it coming on—the man who has periodical outbreaks of a craze for liquor—to such a man it would be a very great advantage, when he knows the craze is coming on, to retire into such an institution, without feeling the stigma of going to an lunatic asylum.

4616. Do you think a few weeks detention would be sufficient to cure him of the craze? If he were detained for two or three, perhaps for six, weeks, it would go off in all likelihood.

4617. There is a mode of treatment which would satisfy the craze, without administering much or any alcohol? I do not know that it is a very judicious mode of treatment.

4618. The treatment in American institutions is chloral? I do not think that is desirable; I think good food and the support of the will are much more important than drugs and narcotics. The man who feels an invincible craze coming on should be put in the position of one under tutelage, and protected against any lack of self control. He does not necessarily require any medicine; it is a case of good food and protection every hour of the day. It is really a lack of self control, and all this comes of neurotic weakness, and he wants some outside power to support him. He does not want to be rendered stupid by narcotics until he no longer feels the craze, but rather to be protected against himself for a short time in order that the will again may become sufficiently powerful to keep the passion under control.

4619. You mean a moral sanatorium? That is the thing which gives the best result—I mean particularly for the class of persons of whom I spoke—for the neurotic drunkard; but he in time passes into a habitual drunkard, and becomes a poor degraded creature like the other.

4620. We should be very glad to see our way to suggest to the Government some more efficacious mode than the present of treating these drunkards. We have agreed on a kind of mixed reformatory and penitentiary, but we are not quite sure that the penitentiary should be in the same establishment as the reformatory;—do you think that a man should be punished first of all for so much of the drunkenness as is in the nature of a crime to the public, and then, out of regard for the man, the State should do its best to reclaim him? I understand that when a man is taken up for drunkenness to the police station, if he has been guilty of any crime in addition to the drunkenness, he would be dealt with first for that crime, and subsequently for drunkenness, in a measure of a remedial not of a punishment kind at all. I believe it would do a great deal of good; we must not expect too much, for very often we should be disappointed; if it succeeded in restoring one-third of the people to something like decent lives it would be well worth the money, and would be no greater expense than is now incurred; but we must be prepared for disappointment.

Dr.  
Maclaurin.

12 July, 1886.



Dr.  
Maclaurin.  
12 July, 1886.

ment. If you did not cure you would improve them very much, and, moreover, the knowledge a man would have, that he might be sent to such a place again, would tend greatly to prevent him from exceeding in the way he did before.

4621. Take a typical case of a man of forty who has been in gaol, under the present régime, twenty times for drunkenness in the street, and who is on the right side of his prime; when he has exhibited himself as an habitual drunkard, and gets himself within the range of the law, why should he not be at once sent for one year to this asylum, where, after he has been brought back again to something like a healthy frame of body, he should do fair average work; would not that be detention in the first place, and after nine months' work would it not occur to him that he must not give any one a chance to send him there again? It would not simply be detention; the enforced absence from drink for nine months might strengthen his will so much that, unless he has some organic disease from which he is not likely to get better, he would be not nearly so likely to fall into drinking as before; at the same time we must not expect too much. I remember a case in which that system was tried, but there was no work attached to it; when I was in Greenwich Hospital a number of years ago I attended a man in *delirium tremens*; that man was about seventy years of age; I looked up his medical history and I found this was his thirty-second attack of *delirium tremens*; he had been a pensioner in the hospital sixteen or seventeen years. When he had his first attack they called him a helpless man, they put the letter H on his arm and he was not allowed to go outside the gates for six months; then he went out, had a terrible debauch, and came back with a second attack. This man had two attacks a year for sixteen years; he had thirty-two attacks before he was seventy years of age, and his life was spent in this way: Six months in enforced sobriety, a week in excessive drinking, a week in the hospital, and so on; his first known attack happened when he was about fifty years of age.

4622. You would think that an exceptional case? I think it was a very exceptional case to see a man of seventy recovering from *delirium tremens* after the thirty-second attack; it struck me that he had a very good constitution.

4623. Without being sanguine of the immediate effects of such an institution you think it would be preferable to the existing system? I am sure the institution you propose would be beneficial; whether it would be so completely beneficial as, perhaps, sanguine people might expect, is another question, but what effects did come would be for the benefit of all parties.

4624. Could there not be a mode of detaining a person in this institution similar to that which is gone through in order to get a person sent to a lunatic asylum; without the commission by him of any offence, should his friends not be able, on satisfying (say) two medical men that he was ruining his system by habitual intoxication, to confine him in some place in the asylum? I have always looked on that as a thing which is absolutely necessary for the protection of these people. Take the case of a man or woman, the father or mother of a family, who for some reason or other gives way altogether and becomes a grovelling drunkard; we know in many cases it has come on acutely, and we know that, in all likelihood, if he or she were put under restraint, a very great improvement, and possibly permanent cure, might result; as the law now exists it is quite impossible to do it; you have no means whatever of doing it unless you choose to swear that such a person is insane. I think such an institution would be exceedingly beneficial, and in fact should be established without any delay.

4625. I suppose this matter has frequently attracted your attention? Times and ways without number.

4626. Has it occurred to you—I am speaking in connection with your practice—that the native-born of the Colony are given to excessive drinking;—are they what you might call intemperate? No; I should not say so, particularly; they take more than is good for them all round, as many people do in all countries; and I think, compared with people in Europe, they are on the whole, not abstemious, but fairly temperate; some do drink excessively, but as a race I should not say they are a drunken people.

4627. Are they as sober as the native-born American? I have no great acquaintance with the Americans.

4628. With regard to drunkenness amongst females, is the habit of drinking at all on the increase? I should scarcely think it is. As we get older in life we see more of it, we get more into the confidence of families, and more accustomed to observe, but there has never been a time in which there was not a certain amount of it. It is a thing which is, generally speaking, kept very quiet; I do not think it is more than it was, and certainly the diseases which result from drunkenness in females do not seem to be increasing.

4629. There has been some difference of opinion with regard to the effect of alcohol in producing lunacy;—do you think a large proportion of the permanent inmates of asylums are there because of drunkenness? I should hardly think so; there are certain forms of alcoholic drunkenness which do tend to produce what is called dementia and paralysis—notably the absinthe drunkenness that produces epilepsy, loss of sense, paralysis, and dementia. A man goes on drinking absinthe, he becomes a hopeless imbecile; but this kind of drunkenness is not known in this country.

4630. I suppose the use of absinthe here is very rare? Very rare; and practically it does not exist in this country. Here, I think, the cases where drunkenness seems to lead to insanity are rather cases in which the same nervous tendency shows itself in the different stages—what I called before a neurotic tendency in the person. As he gets on in life and finds the world too strong for him he begins at first to yield to drunkenness—to fits of intoxication,—and the strain on his nervous system still goes on until it gives way altogether, and he becomes afflicted with insanity, from which he may possibly recover, but which may end in chronic lunacy. The two conditions are very closely allied. I look upon them rather as two different stages of the same complaint. But I do not think that a person who has a perfectly healthy nervous system and who takes to severe drinking will be likely to drink himself into a lunatic asylum. He would be much more likely to drink himself into his coffin through a complication of the diseases I mentioned before. That is to say, ordinary alcohol would probably kill such a person, by the destruction of the principal vital organs, rather than send him into a mad-house by acting specifically on the brain.

4631. Do you think that moderate drinking does harm to the system? By moderate drinking I suppose you mean taking wine with one's meals. Provided a man takes really good liquor, as I have already defined it, I do not think it does him any harm. I do not think it does the average man any harm. I do not think it is good for women or for children. There are some men who ought never to take alcohol—the neurotic man, for instance. But the average man, with sufficient self-control, and who is fairly strong physically, is perfectly safe in taking a moderate quantity of good wine with his meals.

4632. Do you think it harms the female system? I think it is extremely dangerous. Some women can stand it, but very few. It is a most undesirable thing for women to take anything of the kind.

Dr.  
Maclaurin.  
12 July, 1886.

4633. I mean to take wine or beer in moderate quantities at meals;—do you think that is pernicious for the female system? I do not think it is necessary or desirable for a healthy woman. Of course there are exceptions. When a woman is under medical treatment it may be necessary; but it is a thing which ought to be done with the greatest possible caution, for it is very dangerous.

4634. *Mr. Davies.*] I understand from the answers you have given that you are in favour of punishing the drunkard? On the contrary, I am in favour of reclaiming the drunkard. I would punish him for offences committed while he was drunk, but the mere act of drunkenness I should consider rather as a condition from which he ought to be reclaimed, if possible.

4635. I was under a misapprehension as to your evidence on that point. I was going to ask you what you would do to those who made him drunk? What I think ought to be done to them is first of all to compel them to sell good liquor. Compel them to sell good liquor—have a strict supervision over the supply of alcohol to the community; that is the first thing to do.

4636. *President.*] Do you think that would stop drunkenness? It would go a long way towards it. There is nothing that produces that furious drunkenness—that absolute loss of self-control—so much as the admixture of amylic alcohol with the ordinary spirit. It produces quite a different effect to that which results from the use of alcohol not so adulterated. A man becomes a perfect madman, and the craving for a renewal of the dose comes on with greater rapidity and strength.

4637. *Mr. Davies.*] Are you of opinion that a large portion of the drink retailed at the various public-houses is of an inferior character? I am very much afraid it is. That is a matter, of course, about which an analyst would be much better able to speak, though I should say, from what I can see and hear, and from what I read of the imports into the country, that a very great deal of the liquor which is drunk here is simply very bad.

4638. In your professional practice do many cases come under your notice which arise from drinking bad liquor? Yes, there is no doubt there are many cases. I do not think, however, that it is so bad as when I came here first.

4639. Most of the cases arise from the use of bad and deleterious liquor? I think that in most cases very little harm would be done if a man confined himself to alcohol derived from the pure juice of the grape; that is to say, that the limit of moderation would be very much wider than in the case of other alcohols. The greater the proportion of fusel oil the narrower is the limit of moderation; or rather such alcohol as the latter ought not to be taken at all.

4640. *President.*] Does any method occur to you by which such bad drink as you describe could be prevented from going into consumption? That is a matter which would require a great deal of thought, and I am not prepared at once to give a practical plan. The reason why these vile spirits come into consumption is because they are cheaper than the better spirits. That is the real reason, and I should impose a strong differential duty in favour of pure wine and pure brandy. I should make them the cheapest spirits and then they would be drunk. And adulteration of wine or brandy should be punished with the utmost severity, because it is simply a mode of poisoning people. The potato spirit ought never to be allowed to be introduced at all into the country as a beverage. It is not fit for use as spirit; it is only fit to burn.

4641. For the arts? Yes, but it should never be used for human consumption.

4642. And yet it is used? Yes.

4643. We have had on this table ten different essences, 1 lb. of which is sufficient to make spirits of any variety you choose—with the same facility as that of the Wizard of the North—and to the extent of 100 gallons, and all from the same base. I presume the base will generally be the cheapest—the potato? They generally distil the potato spirit until they get it “rectified,” as they call it.

4644. You will be surprised to hear that one of these essences was for the manufacture of ginger-wine? I thought that was a drink above suspicion. The importation of this spirit ought to be prevented; or, if it is allowed to be imported, it ought to be tracked like dynamite; that is to say, the disposal of every gallon of it should be known, so as to make perfectly certain that it should not go into the mouths of the public, for it is poison.

4645. *Mr. Colls.*] Have many cases of lunacy come under your notice caused by the excessive use of new Colonial wine? I cannot say that I have observed that very much. I have not practised much in the wine districts.

4646. Have you ever seen the white spirit that is distilled at the vineyards? Yes; what I have seen is perfectly good. That is a spirit which is made for the purpose of fortifying the wine. You can make it very strong; but in vineyards in other countries—I do not know whether it is so here—it is sometimes cheaper to buy the potato spirit from Germany than to make the spirit from the grape.

4647. You are aware that it is generally made from the husk of the grape after the wine has been extracted? What I referred to just now was wine made from the juice of the grape; spirit made by distilling the fermented juice of the grape. But beyond that I do not know. I am not acquainted with these details.

4648. Are you under the impression that there is a quantity of alcohol in the white spirit? I have it on the very best authority that the white spirit which is obtained from the potato does contain a great proportion of amylic alcohol; that is to say, by no amount of distillation can you materially reduce the proportion of amylic alcohol which is in the potato spirit.

4649. It is as intimately bound up with it as in the case of the white spirit from the grape? I do not know.

4650. I mean the white spirit from the husk of the grape? I am not acquainted with that, but I remember seeing large quantities of the white spirit from the juice of the grape in Spain, and it is a spirit which may very fairly be used in moderation to fortify the wine, a purpose for which it is intended.

4651. It is difficult to cure the habitual drunkard with whom drunkenness has become a disease? Exceedingly difficult.

4652. Do you think that long confinement would have any beneficial effect? Long restraint would; not confinement as in a prison, but long subjection to the will of another. That is the most essential element in most of the cures. These habitual drunkards have lost all self-control.

4653. Do many young persons under the age of twenty-one years come under your notice as habitual drunkards? No; the age is generally from thirty-five or forty upwards. It gradually creeps on a man. Young people are generally strong and vigorous, and are not so likely to give way to the feelings of depression which drive men into drinking. They have excesses of course.

4654. *Mr. Withers.*] Have the faculty ever sought for an antidote for this habitual craving for drink. I suppose it brings about a complete transformation of the human system? It does; it acts on the whole system.

4655.

Dr.  
Maclaurin.  
12 July, 1886.

4655. And is not confined to any particular organ in the stomach? There are none of the vital organs it does not act upon. It acts upon the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the brain, and the heart, or at all events the arteries, and the fatty constituents of the tissue that lies under the skin.

4656. Seeing that such a transformation of all the principal organs is produced, I suppose it would be almost impossible to find an antidote? I do not think there is any antidote. What I described just now is a picture of the system when the disease has gone to the full extent, when the man is going to die. Well, of course, you can see that he is very ill, and that is a gradual process. There are different stages in that process, and if the man were to cease using alcohol altogether, the process would often be arrested. But when the man reaches the stage I have spoken of it does not matter what he does; he may give up taking alcohol altogether but he will be in his coffin in a very short time. The process is gradual, leading in that direction.

4657. Supposing I were a patient of yours, and I came to you and said, "Doctor, I have been in the habit of taking wine and spirits all my life, and I am afraid it is possible that I may give way to drink"—could you suggest anything at that stage? The only thing to do I suppose would be to leave it alone—the best thing is to leave it alone.

4658. That is the only antidote? That is the only real antidote. There is nothing a man could take which would enable him to experience the pleasure of being half tipsy and at the same time prevent him from suffering any harm. To abstain is the only thing.

4659. Sometimes we take a dislike to a thing and are never able to touch it. For instance, a long time ago, through smelling a bad egg, I conceived a strong objection to eggs for many years;—don't you think that something could be introduced into the liquor which, taken voluntarily, would produce nausea and a repugnance to drink? That has been tried over and over again; tartar emetic has been given often, but without any beneficial result.

4660. It has been reported to me by gentlemen who are able to judge, and who move in certain circles that intemperance is on the increase amongst young ladies who are supposed to be well brought up, on account of their getting choice wines and spirits at public and other entertainments, such as the Mayor's ball. This is a class who perhaps has not been much in our minds in dealing with this question of excessive drinking;—do you think these young ladies are being led into excessive drinking and into becoming drunkards, as many persons in high society have become. Do you think that the present custom of society which facilitates the drinking of high-class wines at public entertainments is having a bad effect;—has it come under your notice? I do not think there is much drunkenness among young ladies. One does from time to time meet with very exceptional and very sad cases, but as a rule I do not think there is anything of that sort—that drunkenness prevails among that class to any great extent. I am not much in the habit of going to balls and public entertainments of that kind, but as far as my observation goes, I think young ladies are generally very abstemious.

4661. You think that class of drunkenness is not on the increase? I do not think it is. On the whole I think the better class of society are more sober than they used to be. I think so distinctly. People used to drink much more wine at dinner than they do now.

4662. *Mr. Roseby.*] Did I understand you to say that alcohol is a food that is easily digested? I said so—in moderation.

4663. Has it not a tendency to arrest digestion? I said that up to a certain point alcohol acts as a food, inasmuch as it provides the material required for combustion—for keeping up the animal heat of the body; and that it afforded a convenient way of doing this because it was easily digested; perhaps if I had said it was easily absorbed it would have been more accurately intelligible. There is no doubt whatever that alcohol, as food of that kind, is very easily digested.

4664. There is no fibre-making or muscle-making material in it, is there? I distinctly said so—that it is a food which acts the part of providing combustible material for the body.

4665. Could not the hydrocarbon necessary for the sustenance of life be obtained in a very much better form by taking other material into the stomach? I understood you to say it was a very dangerous food; it has that element at all events? I say it is a dangerous food because there is a tendency to excess—the risk of excess; but taken properly it is a very useful food—taken properly and in proper cases—and the experience of many generations of the human race is with me in this opinion. Take for instance another food which contains hydrocarbon, and which would provide this material in a concentrated shape—cod-liver oil; you could take a sufficient quantity of cod-liver oil to produce the same effect as the limited quantity of alcohol I mentioned; but the cod-liver oil would not be nearly as easily digested; you would probably feel sick and unable to eat anything; whereas if you took a little alcohol your appetite would probably be improved.

4666. You say that if alcohol is put into the stomach with food it renders the latter easy of digestion; but do you not know that when anything is put into spirit the tendency is to preserve it? But you must not allow yourself to be carried away altogether by *a priori* notions. You see the human body is not a glass bottle. If you wished to preserve anything in a glass bottle you would pour in about a pint of spirit and then put the specimen in; but if you were to put a pint of spirit in your stomach you would probably be a specimen yourself very soon.

4667. *Mr. Hutchison.*] A much smaller quantity than a pint is sufficient to preserve a specimen? I will explain what I mean: When alcohol is taken in a proper form it ought to be so diluted as not to produce that caustic action on the stomach which it might if taken very strong. If you take alcohol of proper quality, properly diluted, and not in too great a quantity, it is, I believe, very beneficial to many people; but if you take it of inferior quality, in excessive quantities and too strong, it is certainly injurious. Those three elements account for its injuriousness—the lack of dilution, the excess of quantity, and the badness of quality.

4668. *Mr. Roseby.*] I suppose you know that high medical authorities have given a very opposite view to that which you have now presented? I do not think so. There is no doubt whatever that there are differences of opinion as to the value of alcohol. I do not say that I consider alcohol as an indispensable food, but I do say this, that alcohol, within certain limits—that is to say, being of a proper quality, properly diluted, and taken in proper quantities—is a safe and beneficial food for many people.

4669. You say that the adult man has a natural tendency to take alcohol? So he has. Can you mention any nation in the world where the adult man does not take alcohol?

4670. *Mr. Hutchison.*] The Chinese do not take it, nor the Indians, nor the Persians? The Arabs do not usually take it because their religion forbids them to do so; but I have travelled among them and I know that they are very ready to take it when they can get a chance. 4671.

4671. My experience is quite contrary to that, and I have travelled with them. But is it a fact that in any of the books included in your curriculum of study as a medical student you were taught that alcohol is a food? Yes, I can show it to you in dozens and dozens of places. I will tell you who says so: Bantz, who wrote a very elaborate article on the subject the other day. In one of the latest books out he distinctly lays it down as a fact. Of course it is not like a joint of beef, but it must be considered as to a certain extent an article of food, inasmuch as it assists in a certain process which goes on in the human body. In the same way water is an article of food.

Dr.  
Maclaurin.  
12 July, 1886.

4672. I have read Thompson, Gull, Richardson, Carpenter, and ever so many others, and they all declare that the system cannot and does not use alcohol? We must acknowledge that doctors differ. I could give you a string of authorities who, on the other hand, declare that the system can and does use alcohol up to a certain point, and that in consequence of the use of that alcohol other materials in the body are set free.

4673. The authorities I have mentioned further declare that alcohol does not burn or increase the heat, but positively lowers the heat? In certain conditions the ingestion of alcohol lowers the temperature of the body for a short time. But that is quite a different thing. The question is not whether, for a very short time after the ingestion of a considerable dose of alcohol, the temperature of the body is temporarily diminished, but whether the alcohol which goes into the body is decomposed in part before it goes away; and there is no doubt that it is in part decomposed before it goes away, and that this decomposition is associated with the development of heat—it must be.

4674. I think you will say this: That through the pores of the skin, and in the urine discharges, a larger quantity of alcohol goes out of the body as it went into it than is the case with any other substance taken into the system? That is a general statement, and I must be cautious before answering. It depends to a great extent upon the amount of alcohol you take.

FRIDAY, 16 JULY, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,	T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.	

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Dr. Maclaurin further examined:—

4675. *President.*] I wish to ask you a question with reference to your last evidence as to alcohol being a food. Will you explain to the Commission what you mean when you say food. You no doubt attach some sense to the word which, perhaps, we do not? By food I imply everything which being taken into the system either goes to the building up of the system or to assist the system in the discharge of its different functions. That is not a very good definition—in fact it is not easy to give a definition.

Dr.  
Maclaurin.  
16 July, 1886.

4676. I imagine that it is a *voxata questio* among physiologists? It is more a question of words than anything else.

4677. Do you consider that it makes tissue? No; but I believe that within certain limits it takes the part of other substances in the heat-forming power of the body.

4678. Suppose it to be true, as I understand it is, that the process of combustion throws off water and carbonic acid, that is waste of the system? Practically with other things.

4679. And alcohol, inasmuch as it contains carbon to a large extent, gives to the system which has been suffering waste one of its necessary constituents? Precisely so in this way: Suppose, for example, a person takes into the system a sufficient quantity of the ordinary carbonaceous foods to maintain the waste of the body to maintain the heat-giving power of the body without any alcohol at all, that the amount of carbonaceous food which he takes is just sufficient to keep the body going, then if he takes a little alcohol within certain limits, that alcohol has the power of taking the place of part of the carbonaceous food that otherwise he would have taken, so that he can do with a smaller quantity of carbonaceous elements.

4680. Am I right in saying that what we popularly call medicine may sometimes in reality be food? There are certain medicines which in reality are foods.

4681. For example: We often hear of persons being kept alive by small doses of brandy. Now that is given under the advice of a medical man. Is that given as a medicine or as a food? I believe that it is given more as a food than as a medicine in those cases.

4682. Is it given in fever cases as a food by medical men? I believe that it acts more as a food than as a medicine in fever cases, but it is very difficult to separate the two actions, because while alcohol acts somewhat like food in diminishing the waste of the body—that is in the character of a food—it also acts to a certain extent as a medicine in stimulating the action of the heart. The action is complex, but it is impossible, as far as I can see, to distinguish the action of alcohol within certain limits from the action of food. At the same time it does not go to build up muscular tissue; there is no doubt about that.

4683. Other things, such as albumens and fats, are wanted for that? You want nitrogenous elements.

4684. And there are none in alcohol? None.

4685. *Mr. Roseby.*] Do you consider alcohol at all necessary for a person in health? Do you think that a man can maintain continuous vigorous health without the use of alcohol? I believe that most men could maintain continuous vigorous health without the use of alcohol.

4686. As a medical man of considerable experience do you think that a man would be better without alcohol? I think that it is a matter for each particular case; many people feel themselves better without alcohol, and many feel themselves better with it in distinct moderation.

4687. If people were to judge by their feelings would that not be deceptive? You understand the physiological effect of alcohol when taken into the system, and can you say whether or not alcohol might have an injurious effect, although there might be nothing in the person's feelings to indicate it. There is a large portion of our community who believe that alcohol in ever so small quantities is injurious—deleterious? I do not agree with that, because I have known repeated instances where persons of exceedingly temperate habits have made the experiment on themselves of discontinuing the use of alcohol for several months, and in many of these cases I have noticed that the people felt better and were able to do more work when they returned to the very moderate use of alcohol.

4688.

- Dr. Maclaurin.  
16 July, 1886.
4688. You probably know that persons who have been accustomed to the immoderate use of alcohol—who have really been soaked in it—are sent to gaol in a very emaciated condition. While there they are not allowed to taste alcoholic drinks except in extreme cases where the doctor orders it; and after they have been kept from it for a few months they come out quite new men and women, from a physical point of view. Would that not indicate that although these people had been accustomed to the use of alcohol for years the abstinence from it has had a very beneficial tendency? You are speaking of cases in which the use of alcohol has been excessive. The question, as far as I understood it, is this: Whether we are justified in maintaining that the moderate use of alcohol is injurious to any person. Taking the average man, I have never seen any evidence which could prove that to me. I believe that with the average grown-up man, who lives as we live, who has to work pretty hard, and has many cares and anxieties, the very moderate use of alcohol is beneficial rather than otherwise. I have never seen any proof that it was injurious to a healthy man who leads the kind of life that most of us lead.
4689. I understood you to say last week that in your opinion alcohol could only be taken safely in the form of wine; did you not say that beer was injurious? I was speaking mostly with reference to wines and spirits. I say that the most absolutely safe way of taking alcohol is when we can be perfectly certain that we are taking the pure fermented juice of the grape, or spirit properly distilled from the pure juice of the grape. There are certain forms of beer which are also very wholesome, I think, if taken in great moderation.
4690. *Mr. Roseby.*] You are aware that a large quantity of Colonial beer is consumed in this country. From your knowledge of the effects of Colonial beer, acquired during your extensive practice, do you think it is injurious to those who take it? I think it is.
4691. A very popular spirit now used by people in social life is whiskey. Do you think that whiskey, a large proportion of which is made in the way described when you were here last, has a deleterious effect upon those who take it? I think that old whiskey made from malt approaches most nearly to the true wine spirit in its wholesomeness; but I am informed and believe that a great deal of the spirit which is introduced into this country under the name of whiskey, brandy, and so forth, is not in reality what it pretends to be, but that it is a potato spirit or some other kind of spirit modified so as to assume the character of whiskey or brandy—in fact that a great deal of adulteration takes place before it comes to this country. Spirit of that sort I look upon as being exceedingly injurious; nothing could be worse.
4692. Referring to what the President just said with reference to alcohol as a food, I notice on the table here an article on *The Physiology of Digestion*. It says, "Digestion may be defined as an assemblage of processes mechanical and chemical whereby the constituents of food are rendered soluble and converted into the substances which are capable of being absorbed and afterwards assimilated." Do you think that is a correct definition of the process of digestion? No, that is not an exact definition; because water would be excluded from that, and I suppose everybody will admit that water is a food. You see that presumes that all articles of food are first of all insoluble or not in a state of solution. Well water would not come under that definition. There would be no digestion of water; water would be indigestible if that definition were accurate. It is exceedingly difficult to give a definition; in fact it is hardly possible.
4693. The definition I have read can be elaborated. It seemed to me to give in a condensed form a very fair idea of the process of digestion? It is very fair so far as it goes, but it is not a definition, because a definition ought to be absolutely exact—ought to leave out nothing which is required and include nothing which is not required.
4694. We understand food to be something that is absorbed and afterwards assimilated; alcohol does not contain elements that have that effect? I do not admit your premise. It is not necessarily something which should be assimilated. Food may be something which is absorbed, but which, although not assimilated—that is to say, if you mean by assimilation converted into tissue which lasts for some time—although not assimilated it may be decomposed and assist in the furtherance of the functions of the body. For instance, tea and coffee, I suppose, are articles of food, although I am not aware that anyone has ever imagined that the active principle of tea or coffee goes to build up the structure of the body. They act in a different way; they assist the functions of the body without necessarily being precipitated, so as to increase or support the weight of the body.
4695. Did I understand you to say that you considered that a man could do with less food—less muscle and fibre building material—with the use of alcohol than he could without its use? No, I did not say that. I said that supposing a man carried on the functions of his body with the consumption, among other things, of a certain proportion of carbonaceous food but without any alcohol at all, then if he took a small quantity of alcohol within very strict limits of moderation, part of that carbonaceous food would not be required for the heat-producing functions of the body, and therefore could either be stored up in the shape of fat under the skin, or the man might do without it. This is not an absolutely exclusive statement with respect to a particular human being; it is merely a general opinion with respect to the average man.
4696. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Then I understand you to say that alcohol really gives heat? That is what is generally believed.
4697. I could name a large number of eminent men who declare that alcohol lowers the temperature of the body? That is a very well known fact. If a person takes in a certain quantity of alcohol the temperature of the body may be found to be slightly lowered for a short time afterwards. But that is a very different thing from part of the alcohol being afterwards decomposed in the body, and of course in the process of decomposition giving off heat. These are two distinct effects which are not inconsistent with each other.
4698. Could you give us an explanation of how alcohol warms the body—I have had an explanation offered to me of how it cools the body. What is its action on the body whereby heat is created? I do not pretend to be a chemist, and it would be very unwise for me to offer anything as an authoritative explanation of a chemical process. If alcohol is decomposed within the body that decomposition and the oxidation of the carbon that is in the alcohol would, I imagine, as in every other case, be attended with the development of heat. But I cannot speak authoritatively because I am not a chemist. I merely state the two effects, so far as I understand them, which are not inconsistent with each other, namely, that frequently it is observed that the taking in of a small quantity of alcohol produces a temporary lowering of the temperature of the body. This does not last long, and is not inconsistent with the possibility or probability that a part of the alcohol may afterwards be decomposed within the system, and in the process of decomposition and the oxidation of carbon develop a certain amount of heat.
4699. You say "may"—you do not assert it? I say it is not inconsistent. I am showing now that the two things are not inconsistent with each other.

Dr.  
Maclaurin.

16 July, 1886.

4700. Would there be any inconsistency in this description of the process—I am only giving it as I read it; the blood taking possession of the alcohol, disliking it as an enemy, proceeds at a rapid rate to get rid of it, throwing it out of the pores of the skin, and in every way trying to banish it. A certain amount of surplus heat is thus created by the agitation of the heart caused by this extra labour given to the blood, but that heat is false, and has really been a stirring up of heat from the centre to the circumference, and therefore a cooling process. Is there anything inconsistent in that? I do not think there can be any proof of a statement of that kind. I do not believe it is quite true.

4701. Dr. Richardson describes it in that fashion? It is a theory I should have great hesitation in accepting, for after all one very important way in which alcohol if taken in excess is got rid of from the body, is by means of the kidneys and the lungs. Well, both of these are internal organs, and any extra development of heat in those organs would of course increase the heat of the whole body. I do not say that the temperature of the body is increased by taking alcohol. I maintain that part of the alcohol which is taken is decomposed in the body if it is not an excessive quantity, and that it thereby assists in producing heat. The temperature of a healthy body is very uniform. If alcohol increased the heat of the body it would produce a certain amount of fever.

4702. Is there any given quantity of alcohol that is sufficient for a healthy man? Those who have investigated the matter say that about 2 oz. in twenty-four hours is the amount.

4703. Does alcohol increase the action of the heart? In some cases no doubt stimulants render the action of the heart stronger.

4704. Then too much would overstimulate the action of the heart? On the other hand too much might act as a depressing poison. So much depends upon the way in which you take it. If a man drank off a tumblerful of raw whiskey, a most dangerous thing, it might kill him. Many a one has been killed in that way. That would not stimulate the action of the heart; it would depress it. It would cause a great shock to the system.

4705. I have been given to understand that a true stimulant is something that the body has taken and used up, and that it must have been used up before stimulation can ensue;—is that the case? I do not think so. I think that is a mistaken view of the action of stimulants. That would not explain one of the most powerful of stimulants, carbonate of ammonia.

4706. You said before that strong liquor was a useful stimulant to a jaded man? I used the word in a popular way. If you give a jaded man a stimulant it may sustain him. Many a jaded man is unable to sleep unless he takes a little stimulant. I am speaking of a man with a large amount of harassing work and who is in a nervous and exhausted condition.

4707. Would it be well for a jaded man to take stimulants and then go and work on it? It depends entirely on his position. If he has work that he is obliged to do I think he does much better to take a little stimulant than to continue working in that jaded condition without anything to sustain him.

4708. Would it not be better for him to have a real rest? Of course, but I am speaking of the case of a man who cannot take rest on account of some urgent temporary pressure.

4709. Is it wise for men when they are jaded to stimulate themselves to fresh efforts by the use of stimulants? Certainly not.

4710. Seeing the enormous evils arising from drink, is it not incumbent on every one to be very careful as to how they speak about and use such things? I think we cannot be too careful in the use of anything containing alcohol. But I think that if we could ensure that none but the purest forms of alcohol should be used there would be very much less harm done.

4711. It seems that it creates an appetite for itself? The impure forms of alcohol do much more harm than the pure forms, and they are much more likely to produce that horrible craving.

4712. How do you think it is created? It is not very easy to explain. The best thing is to take it as an ultimate fact. We cannot explain why a man feels hungry or thirsty. We know that when we are hungry we want food, and we know that when we are thirsty we want water.

4713. Do you think that the appetite for drink is in any way hereditary? I am sure it is. That is to say, an appetite for drink is one phase of an hereditary nervous constitution, which may show itself in some members of a family by crime, in some by insanity, in some by a desire for drink.

4714. But you believe that a man can acquire an appetite for drink? Yes.

4715. And you think that is the more common? I think it is. The appetite for strong liquors is wonderfully widespread. You will find scarcely a savage nation where it does not exist. If you deprive men of it for a while they will return to it on the first opportunity.

4716. Do you think that a man may injure himself permanently by what is called moderate drinking? There is no doubt that a man may permanently injure his health without getting into that state in which he would be said to be drunk.

4717. *Mr. Roseby*] Do you know that the ordinary moderate use of strong drink is a cause of disease? I do not think that is proved, so long as the use is moderate.

4718. I ask whether the use of the liquors ordinarily sold in our public-houses is not a prolific source of disease? I do not know that the moderate use of good liquor can be a prolific source of disease. In the cases in which I have been able to trace drink as being the cause of disease an examination of the previous conduct of the persons has shown that they had not been moderate in their drinking. They were persons who drank what most people would allow to be a great deal too much.

MONDAY, 12 JULY, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,	A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,	J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

The Hon. C. K. Mackellar, M.B.C.M., M.L.C., called in, sworn, and examined:—

- The Hon. C. K. Mackellar, M.B.C.M., M.L.C., called in, sworn, and examined:—
4719. *President.*] What is your name? Charles Kinnaird Mackellar.
4720. You were for some time President of the Board of Health and Medical Adviser to the Government? I was.
4721. And you have been in practice in Sydney for a number of years? For fourteen years, as a general practitioner.
4722. Is it your opinion that alcohol is a food? To a certain extent it is—when administered in disease.
4723. But I mean in a healthy system. Does it partake of the nature of a food when taken by a healthy adult. Do you class it as a food? No; I question very much whether it could be rightly denominated a food in that sense.
4724. Alcohol, we are told, provides constituents that are very readily taken up in the system, repairs the waste, permits the combustion to go on, in fact gives fuel to it as hydrocarbon; do you consider that in that light it is not a food? I question very much whether when taken by an ordinary healthy man it can be regarded in any measure, appreciably at any rate, as a food.
4725. You consider, I presume, that a food is something which builds up the system, and puts on fibre and tissue? Precisely.
4726. And that inasmuch as it does not do that it is not a food? No; I think that in cases of febrile disease it is not simply a stimulant but that it has another action; it supplies material for the rapid combustion that goes on in the wasting of febrile diseases, and therefore it cannot be regarded simply as a stimulant when administered in those diseases.
4727. But as a medicine you think the case is otherwise, perhaps? I think it is an admirable medicine in febrile diseases, because it partakes, as I said before, somewhat of the nature of a food as well.
4728. Do you consider that it aids or impairs digestion? I would answer that question in this way:—I think it is useful in those cases of disease in which digestion is impaired, or, perhaps, for any food less easily assimilated than alcohol, totally destroyed. I think in those cases it is easily digested, and may be said to aid digestion to a certain extent. In the case of an ordinary healthy man, also, if taken in very small quantities, it may at times slightly aid digestion, but taken in larger quantities it certainly has no such effect.
4729. Have you noticed any increase in intemperance during the time you have been in practice; I do not mean as between now and the time when you began practice, but any continuous increase of intemperance, in any classes of the community? I cannot say that I have.
4730. Have you noticed any increase of intemperance amongst the females, or amongst young people of the other sex? No; I do not believe that there is any increase of intemperance amongst females, although intemperance among females is quite common.
4731. Do you mean among the artizan and working classes, or among all classes? I mean among all classes.
4732. Then it is your opinion that the habit of intemperance is common among all classes of females? I wish it to be understood that when I say intemperance is quite common among females I do not mean that intemperance is general among females by any means; but it is a thing that is frequently observed.
4733. Do you mean by intemperance, drunkenness? Not absolute drunkenness, but a too liberal use of alcoholic stimulants.
4734. Which may or may not be accompanied with drunkenness? Yes.
4735. Has your attention ever been drawn to the effect of our present method of punishing drunkenness; that is by fine or imprisonment? Yes.
4736. It is found that persons so fined or imprisoned come back again in a very short time, and the proceedings are repeated. Some individuals are punished as many as fifty or sixty times in the year. What is your opinion of punishment of that nature? I think that the punishment meted out to drunkards is not calculated to produce any beneficial effect whatever. It is not in the slightest degree deterrent.
4737. Would you treat the drunkard for punishment, or would you treat him for reclamation? I would treat him for reclamation.
4738. Then in that case do you think the State should take him in charge? I think so. I think the State should take him in charge, and that there should be an institution into which he should be compelled to go, on proof being given that his incarceration is necessary—that is to say, proof of habitual drunkenness.
4739. I presume then that you would not have him brought up before a Magistrate as having committed a crime? No.
4740. That you would have him introduced into an asylum in the same way as a lunatic is? Precisely.
4741. Would you have hopes of reclaiming a man provided he was not past the prime of life. Would you have hopes of reclaiming men under 50? Yes, a large number.
4742. Do you think that apart from the benefit to the individual it would be in the end cheaper for the State? I am perfectly convinced it would.
4743. There are as you know thousands of apprehensions for drunkenness every year. Most of these persons go sometimes to prison, sometimes to the reception-house, and sometimes to the lunatic asylum, and they keep up this circuit all the year round, going more or less frequently to these places. This necessitates the maintenance of a large number of policemen, the appointment of additional Magistrates, and provision for these drunkards in the gaols and asylums, and with no other result than putting the man into a sort of treadmill and bringing him back again to the same place over and over again without any beneficial alteration in him whatever? I am familiar with that fact.
4744. Have you been in any inebriate asylums? No.

4745.

4745. Would you also have a voluntary system in connection with these asylums so that persons could go in when they felt the craving for drink coming upon them? Yes, I think that would be desirable. My experience leads me to know that many persons would avail themselves of such an institution if they could do so in a voluntary way.

4746. Do you think that drunkenness leads to much lunacy? I do not think so.

4747. I do not mean *delirium tremens*, but permanent dementia? I do not think it leads to lunacy to anything like an appreciable extent.

4748. It does in many cases I apprehend affect the tissue of the brain; that is to say, it has a tendency to thicken the covering sac of the brain? That is not very clearly established. I do not regard drunkenness as by any means a potent cause of lunacy. But I think that large numbers of people become drunkards at the onset of insanity; that is to say, drunkenness is one of the very early symptoms of insanity, precisely as other excesses are frequently early symptoms observed before the question of insanity arises.

4749. In that case it would be simply symptomatic? Yes, and indicative of an excited state of the nervous system. I am perfectly convinced that the commonly accepted idea that drunkenness is a cause of insanity is quite fallacious, that is the idea that it is a potent cause of insanity.

4750. Do you think that the liquors sold in this country are remarkable for their impurity and noxious qualities, in consequence of their containing fusel oils? I think they are remarkable for the fact that they contain the various fusel oils in large quantities.

4751. Do you think that the drinking of liquor containing fusel oil has any deleterious results? I have no doubt that the impure alcohols, that is to say, the fusel oils contained in the pure alcohol, are very deleterious, and the chief causes of the disease.

4752. Of course pure alcohol itself will promote intoxication? Yes, but it is not so deleterious.

4753. Do you think that the fusel oil tends to intensify the craving for drink? It may; but I cannot say from my own observation that such is the case.

4754. However, you are of opinion that the impure spirit sold here is very pernicious? Very pernicious. It is manufactured in a coarse way, the basis of most of the spirit used here being some sort of grain which is acted upon by dilute sulphuric acid.

4755. Do you think that spirit is injurious though it may not contain fusel oil, but is crude and young? I have no doubt that it is.

4756. It may or may not be a grain spirit;—do you think that brandy when it is young is pernicious? I cannot say of my own knowledge that it is; I think that pure brandy is very much less likely to be injurious than any kind of grain spirit, that is if it were possible to get pure brandy. I have no doubt that most of the brandy sold here is a grain spirit.

4757. Do you think that Colonial beer is injurious? I think it is.

4758. Owing to what ingredients? That I could not say, but the drinking of Colonial beer is associated with a great deal that is vile and worthless in the community.

4759. In the course of your practice have you found people suffering from drunkenness attributable to Colonial beer? Yes, frequently.

4760. Is there as great a craving for Colonial beer as there is for alcoholic spirits? I think there is quite as great a craving.

4761. Perhaps amongst a different class in the community? Yes, an entirely different class.

4762. The artizan class? Yes.

4763. *Mr. Withers.*] Have the Medical Faculty ever considered whether an antidote could be found to the craving for drink? I have no idea on what lines you could go to find an antidote.

4764. Is there no drug or compound which could be put into a drunkard's liquor so as to create in him an aversion to it? I think the moral treatment is more likely to be followed by good results. I think the idea of finding an antidote is absurd, and it emanates from those who have certain nostrums to sell which they call antidotes. A person who is an habitual drunkard may be restrained by proper influences and treatment, but not by the administration of any drug.

4765. We have heard of persons conceiving an unconquerable aversion to certain kinds of food because of something unpleasant associated with it at one time, as for instance, eating a bad egg or tainted fish,—might not some preparation be made which, if given with intoxicating liquor, would produce a similar aversion? I think that to search for anything of the kind would be like the search for the philosopher's stone, or the attempt to discover perpetual motion. Such a potent influence for good has been exerted in those institutions established in other countries, and which might also be established here; that I think is the proper line to go upon. It should be possible to place an habitual drunkard in an institution where he would be placed under strict discipline and under the control of those who understood what was best for him. It might be necessary that he should have treatment in the shape of medicine, but that would not be by any means essential in all cases.

4766. You are in favour of establishing some kind of reformatory in which drunkards could be treated and made to work for the benefit of their wives and families? I would not call such an institution a reformatory, but I would call it an hospital. I should object even to its being called an asylum, as I object to the term "lunatic asylum." If we are right in regarding lunacy as a form of disease we have no right to call the institution in which lunatics are confined an asylum. We do not wish them to be stowed away in an asylum, but that they should be placed in an institution where they can receive treatment that will contribute towards their recovery; and I would have drunkards treated in precisely the same way.

4767. Do you not think that the present practice of punishing drunkards by fining them or sending them to prison is only a further infliction upon their unfortunate wives and families? I have no doubt that the custom of sending those who are apprehended for drunkenness to associate with persons who are actually criminal is very harmful to the unfortunate drunkards themselves, while it cannot do any good to those with whom they are associated.

4768. I have heard it stated by persons able to form an opinion from their own observation, that excessive drinking is becoming rather common among young ladies in the upper and middle classes, owing to the facilities for obtaining choice wine and other kinds of intoxicants at balls and other entertainments;—do you think, from your own professional experience, that such is the case? I do not think so. Habits of immoderate drinking are not uncommon among the classes of society to which you allude, and I think that they may be attributable to the practice adopted by mothers, not only among those classes but among all classes, of giving young girls some kind of alcoholic stimulant to relieve the pain incident to the menstrual

The Hon. C.  
K. Mackellar,  
M.B.C.M.,  
M.L.C.

12 July, 1886.



The Hon. C.  
K. Mackellar,  
M.B.C.M.,  
M.L.C.

22 July, 1886.

menstrual periods. That is a very common practice. It no doubt does a great deal of good at times, but as the periods of distress recur at regular intervals, so does the taking of alcoholic stimulants, and thus a habit may be created, because a stimulant which may be absolutely abhorrent when taken in the first instance becomes by no means unpleasant after a time. Furthermore, I have no doubt that habits of intemperance have been generated by the taking of stimulants ordered by physicians. I have heard of the case of a lady who was in a very low state in which the administration of alcoholic stimulant was necessary, and her doctor ordered her to take a certain quantity at night, before going to bed. She got well, and the doctor ceased his attendance, but meeting her three or four years afterwards, she told him that she still continued to take his medicine.

4769. Was there any evidence of its having affected her? Oh, no.

4770. *Mr. Roseby.*] Do you think that the drunkenness here is greater than in other countries you may have visited? I do not think it is.

4771. You know that there is a large amount of intemperance in the community? Yes.

4772. Do you think that it is induced by the numerous facilities afforded for obtaining drink? I have no doubt that it is—among the poorer classes especially.

4773. Of course you believe that we have too many public-houses? I am sure of that.

4774. I understood you to say that you did not regard alcohol as food to a person in health, although you said that it was beneficial in certain cases of disease? It may seem difficult to reconcile the two statements that alcohol is a food in sickness and not in health, but nevertheless such is my opinion. My observation has not led me to know that alcohol is food to a person in health, though it may be so; but in febrile diseases, such as typhoid, I have no doubt whatever that it acts as food as well as a stimulant.

4775. *President.*] Will you define what you mean by "food"? Something which goes to build up the tissues of the body. In the course of acute febrile diseases there is a great waste of tissue going on in consequence of the extraordinary combustion generated by the fever, and alcohol acts as a food in this way, that it supplies the material for this active combustion; that is to say, the waste of tissue does not go on to anything like the same extent when alcohol is administered as it does when alcohol is not administered. In the present state of our knowledge of medicine I think that ninety-nine out of 100 medical men would recommend the use of alcohol—of course under their own directions—in most acute febrile diseases of the typhoid type.

4776. Is it not necessary, when alcohol is ordered medicinally, that it should be pure? It is very desirable.

4777. Are you aware that there is very little genuine brandy obtainable? I am aware of that.

4778. And that a large quantity of the port wine sold, and which is frequently ordered for invalids, is not what it purports to be? Yes, I am quite aware of that.

4779. Do you not think that a great amount of harm is done to people in a delicate state of health through their not being able to obtain alcoholic stimulants in a form in which they might be comparatively harmless? There cannot be a doubt that it is extremely desirable, if it is possible, to obtain alcohol with little or no fusel oil which is the deleterious quality existent in alcohol.

4780. Are you aware that in some countries there are medical institutions which are conducted on absolutely temperance principles? Yes.

4781. Are they fairly successful in the treatment of disease? It is very difficult to compare various modes of treatment. I know that I have had numberless cases in which alcohol has been administered, and which, so far as my judgment goes, would certainly have terminated fatally if alcohol had not been administered. If the patients in those cases had been treated in the hospitals to which you refer they would so far as my lights enable me to judge, have died, no matter what the treatment might have been if no alcoholic stimulant had been administered.

4782. Is there any other agent amongst us which is so fruitful a cause of disease as alcohol? None with which I am familiar.

4783. It is the root of a large number of diseases? Of an enormous number.

4784. Do you not think that some stringent measures should be taken to prevent the importation of vile spirit into the country. For instance, we have had produced before us a number of essences, 1 lb. of which it was said could be made into 100 gallons of brandy, rum, and so on. Do you not think that the importation of such essences, composed as they are of all kinds of deleterious compounds, should be prevented? I am not aware that they are composed of deleterious compounds.

4785. *President.*] This is the list of them according to the analysis:—Ethylic alcohol, amylic alcohol, amylic acetate, butylic acetate, and iso-butylic ether? All those are very deleterious. Ethylic alcohol is the pure alcohol; propylic, butylic, and amylic alcohols are deleterious; they are contained to a greater or less extent in the spirits manufactured in the way to which I have referred, namely, with sulphuric acid and potatoes, and the glucose made from the potatoes which is said to be the most deleterious of all; that is to say, it contains more of these bad spirits than any other similar article.

4786. *Mr. Roseby.*] Do you not think that a law ought to be passed to compel the vendors of drink to supply the ordinary citizen who does not know the elements of what he drinks with the article for which he asks and pays? There can be no doubt that if he sells an adulterated article, as he certainly does, he should be amenable to the law.

4787. *President.*] But these deleterious elements are not added to something which is pure, as in adulteration? I think the law ought to be so framed as to reach these deleterious liquors.

4788. *Mr. Roseby.*] You do not think that a large amount of lunacy is caused by intemperance? I think very little.

4789. I presume you refer to permanent lunacy? Yes.

4790. I suppose you know that those who are temporarily treated in the Reception-house are demented almost solely by drink? They are suffering from *delirium tremens*.

4791. Not only that but also other forms of dementia. Are you aware that a large proportion of those who are admitted there owe their demented condition to intemperance? I have no doubt that a large number of the persons treated there are suffering from the effects of alcoholism.

4792. Would you be surprised to hear that the Superintendent of the Reception-house says that 90 per cent. of those admitted suffer from *delirium tremens*, and that every death which takes place there can be traced to intemperance? I do not doubt that for a moment. In the first place *delirium tremens* is a very potent cause of death, and in the second place a person who was not suffering from *delirium tremens*, and who was likely to die within a fortnight or three weeks would not be sent to the Reception-house, but would be sent to an hospital. I do not think therefore that you can draw any conclusion from the fact that all the deaths are attributable to intemperance.

4793.

4793. *Mr. Hutchison.*] If I understood you aright you rather think that incipient drunkenness is incipient insanity? Not at all; I did not wish you to gather any such idea. I said that many persons who were becoming insane exhibited a tendency to drunkenness as one of the early symptoms of insanity—of mental disturbance.

The Hon. C.  
K. Mackellar,  
M.B.C.M.,  
M.L.C.

4794. Do you think that drink is a factor in hereditary insanity? I may answer that in this way:—In the first place I do not believe that drunkenness is hereditary. If a child of the vilest drunken parents be taken from his immoral surroundings and placed in a respectable and sober family he will probably grow up as virtuous and as free from drunkenness as any member of that family, and on the other hand take a child of the most sober and virtuous parents and place him in a haunt of drunkenness and he will probably grow up as drunken and worthless as any of his associates.

22 July, 1886.

4795. *President.*] You think then that drunkenness depends on one's environments? Almost entirely.

4796. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Do you not think that the children of drunkards are so infirm in constitution that they have a natural tendency to drink? No; a large number of persons who become drunkards are of what may be called the neurotic type. A woman subject to hysteria is exceedingly apt to become a drunkard if her surroundings are such as to conduce to that end, and being a drunkard she may have children who may be as neurotic as herself, and therefore as liable to become drunkards; not however because she was a drunkard, but because she was of this neurotic type.

4797. But there would be no desire for alcohol itself in such children? I do not think it is more likely that there should be a desire for alcohol in the child of a drunkard than that there should be a desire for opium in the child of an opium eater, or than that the child of a person who is fond of castor-oil should also be fond of castor-oil.

4798. Several suggestions have been made as to the possibility of curing drunkenness by some nostrum. Are you aware of a practice, said to prevail in Russia, according to which a drunkard is put into prison and everything eaten by him is saturated with alcohol so that he acquires a horrible distaste for it? I have not heard of such a practice, and I question its existence. The Russians are essentially a drunken people and if such a practice as you speak of existed I do not think it can have been followed by any beneficial results.

4799. You spoke of alcohol being beneficial in cases of fever. I suppose the action is like that of the meeting of two poisons in the system? No; the alcohol goes to supply the waste of tissue caused by the fever, forming a sort of fuel for the combustion.

4800. *President.*] What I understand you to mean is that the fever works upon the alcohol in the manner in which it would otherwise work upon the tissues? Exactly; that the waste would be a great deal more. It is stated in medical works of the highest authority, though I cannot give it as my own experience, that the effect of alcohol is to lower a high temperature in fevers.

MONDAY, 19 JULY, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,

J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,  
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,  
F. ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., M.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

The Right Reverend Alfred Barry, D.D., Anglican Bishop of Sydney, called in, sworn, and examined:—

4801. *President.*] During the time that you have been in the colony you must have seen a great deal of the habits of the community. Do you think from your observation that the first allegation contained in our Commission, viz., that there is excessive use of drink, is sustained? I should think that on that point there can be little doubt, either from our own observation, or from the study of the statistics which are presented to us from time to time.

The Right  
Rev. A. Barry,  
D.D.

19 July, 1886.

4802. That is your opinion when considering the consumption of drink in other countries—for example, in England, which you must know very well? So far as I understand, the consumption per head here is considerably in excess, in point of money value, of the consumption in England. I have not yet so studied the relative standard of prices, as to be able to say whether that means relative excess of consumption in point of quantity. But I do not think that a comparison of the relative propensity for intoxicating liquor in the two countries is essential; for I feel sure that absolutely we drink here much more than we can afford to drink; much more than is good for us either morally or physically. Perhaps I may be allowed, before entering on any other question, to express my regret that from shortness of notice, and want of thorough acquaintance with previous legislation, I am less prepared to answer than I should have desired to be. Still I am at the service of the Commission, and if at any later period they should think fit to summon me again I shall be only too glad to attend to give any further information.

4803. It seems almost superfluous to ask you whether you consider that the excessive use of intoxicating drink has deteriorated our public morality—which is the second point mentioned in our Commission? That follows as a matter of course; and it is confirmed by the fact, which, I have no doubt, is familiar to all the members of the Commission, that by the testimony of police officers and Magistrates drink is at the root—some say of three-fourths and others of nine-tenths of our crimes of violence. The distress which the unthriftiness of intemperance produces is also likely to increase even crimes of fraud.

4804. But there is a deterioration of public morality which is not evidenced by criminal statistics; it is rather in that respect that we should like to have your opinion; you may not have noticed yourself much of the worst forms in which the *morale* of the community is deteriorated, but through your clergy you must have had abundant opportunity to become aware of the effects of drink, apart from crime? I take the statistics of crime simply as an extreme evidence of the general condition of public morality, and it was in that view that I mentioned them. Of course it must stand to reason that, if there is an excessive use of intoxicating drinks, it tends to strengthen appetite by, in the first place, self-indulgence, and, in the next place, to enfeeble the proper supremacy of the moral element in men's nature—it makes them, to use a common phrase, no longer masters of themselves. Therefore, it seems almost unnecessary to inquire whether it injures public morality.

The Right  
Rev. A. Barry,  
D.D.

19 July, 1886.

4805. That may be taken for granted, you think? Certainly. I may perhaps be allowed to state one thing which has come under my observation. I think that intemperance in drink shows itself here in classes of somewhat superior social standing as compared with the old country. I have been told—I speak at second-hand—that intemperance among the working classes is certainly not greater here, possibly it is less, than in England. But the intemperance in classes supposed to be socially above the working classes has certainly struck me very forcibly. I have noticed, for instance, on board of steamers excessive drinking in bars by men, whose education and standing are such that they ought to know better. I have walked down George-street in the afternoon, and I have seen men dressed in the garb of gentlemen reeling along the pavement—a sight which I never saw in Regent-street or Oxford-street at home. Therefore I am inclined to think, as far as my observation goes (and this is confirmed by the evidence of those who know more of the matter than I do), that there is more intemperance in the class above the working class here than there is in the old country.

4806. I presume you mean the middle class? Not exclusively; I must include the upper class also.

4807. Do you notice it in what are called social gatherings, such as dinner-parties and balls? My observation in those respects is limited, and my acquaintance lies mainly with sober people. If ever I go to a ball it is not to the supper-room.

4808. I ask the question, because we have been told that we compare favourably with the old country in respect of our habits at these social gatherings? I can only say that I have been a good deal in society in London, and I never by any chance, in the society which I frequented, saw a single case of intemperance. I have attended banquets here; and I have not noticed any signs of excessive indulgence in liquor. But here again my experience is somewhat limited. I do not go to many of these gatherings.

4809. If it is a habit that we have unfortunately got into in this colony of exceeding the due limit in taking alcoholic drinks at these social gatherings, I should imagine that it must have come within your lordship's knowledge, either directly or second-hand? I have never seen any example of it, that I can call to mind.

4810. Can you say that you are not aware of it? One hears scandalous rumours—I think that they find their way into the public press, now and then—but I know no more about these things than you do, or perhaps less. In a matter of this kind I prefer to speak from my own observation rather than of what I gather from hearsay. But one thing has struck me, that is, that we ought to be more temperate here than the people are in England, owing to the difference of climate. Of course I need not say to you that, speaking generally, the colder the climate the larger the consumption of alcoholic liquor.

4811. Ought to be or is? Is, as a rule. If you take Sweden, Norway, Scotland, England, and the like and then pass down to France, Germany, and Italy, you will find, speaking broadly, that there is a diminished amount of drunkenness, if not a diminution in the consumption of alcoholic liquor. Therefore, considering that Sydney has a climate comparable with the south of France or Italy, it seems to me that there is less excuse for intemperance here than there is in the old country. So far as climatic influences have to do with the matter, we ought to be more sober than they are at home.

4812. But if you look at another continent America, you will find that in the more northern portion the people are the most temperate. Canada is an exceedingly temperate country; its climate is rather colder than Scotland, and the Southern States are exceedingly given to the use of intoxicating liquor? That shows, that influences, other than those of climate, are at work. But still climate has much influence. Thus in this respect I have often been very much struck with the comparison of Scotland and England. The general education, and in some senses the *morale* of Scotland are certainly not lower, perhaps higher than in England, yet the Scotch people drink a great deal more than the English people.

4813. Per head, I presume? Yes.

4814. Of what kind of drink? Mainly whiskey. Physically I believe that people can take more alcohol in colder climates; they can indulge in it with less danger to health than in hot climates. Hence I repeat that here the consumption ought to be less than in England.

4815. Have you any knowledge of the licensing system of this colony? I have endeavoured, as far as I can, to make myself acquainted with it, from the documents which you were so good as to supply.

4816. You are aware that we have made an attempt, such as it is, to introduce the principle of local option;—have you considered, or do you know anything of the efficacy of our system? I approve of the principle, and believe that it can work efficiently. So far as I can judge, it has tended to check the growth of the number of public-houses, which I consider highly desirable. How far that may have resulted from the combination of two interests—the temperance advocates on the one side, and the existing licensed victuallers, who wish to protect their present monopoly, on the other—I am not prepared to say; but I should say that the former was the predominant influence.

4817. The foundation of any kind of local option—that is to say, the embodiment of the popular vote in the legislation of the colony;—must not that be the interest of every mature human being in the question of the liquor traffic—that is to say, every intelligent person capable of giving a vote. At present, with regard to local option only the ratepayers or property owners are entitled to vote. Do you think that the vote might be extended to Parliamentary electors who need not own property? If people are fit to exercise the Parliamentary franchise, I should certainly think that they are fit to vote on such a question as this.

4818. That brings me to consider the question of women;—is not the wife or the daughter interested in giving a vote as well as the man? Interested—no question.

4819. Then I understand you to say that you would extend the vote on the licensing question to women, married or unmarried, as well as to men? That is a subject which I have not carefully considered. But I should be inclined to think that the question of female voting ought to be treated as a whole. If women are ratepayers, and as such are allowed to vote, they might do so; if not, I think that it is better to take the electoral rolls, and, until women are placed on them, to leave them out of the local option vote.

4820. Would not the criterion of voting for a Parliamentary candidate be rather, whether the voter had a proper appreciation of the requirements for a Parliamentary candidate. When a person is asked to vote for a candidate for Parliament it is assumed that he or she knows something about what is required for a representative in Parliament, and can judge of the merits of rival candidates. On the other hand is not the only criterion in local-option voting whether for the family of that particular person the presence of a public-house in the immediate neighbourhood is pernicious or not? I am not at all prepared to say that in either case women are not under certain circumstances as well qualified to vote as men.

men. But I still think that it would be better to treat the question of female voting as a whole. I should hesitate to bring women in on this matter when it was not the policy of the country to bring them in on general matters.

The Right  
Rev. A. Barry,  
D.D.

19 July, 1886.

4821. With regard to the subject matters of the local option vote at present it has no effect on the renewal of licenses, the number of houses now in existence might go on for ever according to our present system. Would you extend the subject matter of the vote. In other words are you in favour of the principle of what is commonly called full local option which would enable the voters at any time to say that there should be no public-houses at all in the district? I am in a position, as probably you know, of some peculiar difficulty on this matter; because I am on principle in favour of full local option, but on the condition that there shall be an equitable amount of compensation. I cannot myself consent to what appears to me to be confiscation, even for the purpose of carrying out what I deem to be a desirable measure of public policy. Hence I am obliged to qualify my answer, as I have done publicly already, by this condition. I observe, I may say in passing, that the Victorian Act, which does not involve full local option, but which enables the ratepayers to protest against the renewal of licenses, and to diminish the number of them, contains a provision for compensation which is left to be worked out by the Licensing Court.

4822. But do you observe that in the Victorian Act local option is limited to an arbitrary standard? A statutory standard.

4823. However that does not affect the principle? Not at all; I am most strongly of opinion, where property has been taken, whether held by a landlord or occupied by a tenant, upon an understanding that under certain conditions of good behaviour the license is practically to be renewed from year to year, and where in consequence the value of that property depends upon this condition of things, that, if that condition of things be altered, then, as in all cases where the right of the individual is sacrificed for the benefit of the community, there should be in some way—I am not concerned to say how—proper compensation.

4824. If the local option principle were to be introduced to its full extent in the statute book do you think that it would be right to limit its effect simply to the retail sale of liquor; in other words, do you think it matters whether the person carrying on the trade sells the liquor in small quantities or in quantities of 2 gallons and upwards; the latter class represents the spirit merchants; if it is right to limit the retail sale is it not right to limit the wholesale sale? The two things do not stand on the same footing; it may be right to do both; but you cannot properly argue from one to the other. I hold it to be simply a matter of public policy how far you should extend what is called the local option principle. The one immediate cause of drunkenness is no doubt the excessive multiplication of public-houses, and it is with that that local option now proposes to deal. Whether you ought to introduce a Maine liquor law is a matter for further consideration. We have an immediate evil to meet, and we propose to meet it; there may be another evil behind, and that may be dealt with afterwards.

4825. That is to say that you prefer to deal with the evil which is so obvious in our streets, in the first instance without going to the full logical extent of applying the rule to every form of sale of liquor? As you know, all political measures have to be guided by other considerations than those of abstract logic "Generalities are always the delight of shallow minds, but those who have to deal with human nature distrust nothing so much." I would therefore deal at present solely with the question which local option proposes to deal with, as I understand it—the question of publicans' licenses.

4826. Has it concerned you to consider the question whence the fund for compensation should be obtained? I have not considered that. In the Victorian Act, so I understand, it is provided that the license fees and the fines shall form a fund, out of which the claims for compensation shall be met. This at the first blush seems to me to be a reasonable thing to do; but I must confess that I have not considered the question with care. I think that there is also a provision, that, if this fund is inadequate it is to be supplemented from some other quarter.

4827. Do you think that there are more persons than one interested in the subject of compensation? It is obvious that there must be.

4828. There is the holder of the license and there is probably someone else, is there not? Yes; the owner of the property.

4829. Do you think that there ought to be compensation all round? Certainly.

4830. Do you think that the brewer ought to be compensated. We will take a case which constantly arises: A man is in a house for which he pays £300 a year; he owes £2,000 to the brewer; he pays £30 a year to the State; he gets his living from the house; the brewer has an interest in him, and in the house; the landlord has an interest in the continuance of the business. Thus may there not be three people to claim compensation? Let me ask, what security has the brewer?

4831. He ordinarily holds a bill of sale over everything in the man's house? He must avail himself of his security; I do not see why he should be compensated.

4832. You think that the landlord might require compensation? I think so. I suppose that, if you pass a law which provides that a certain house shall not continue to be a public-house, the value of the property must be deteriorated; very often it would be considerably deteriorated; hence, by taking away the license you injure not only the occupier but also the owner. But a creditor, whether a brewer or otherwise, holding a lien over the licensee's property can avail himself of his security. He ought not to have separate compensation.

4833. Suppose the State, by some amended legislation, were to give all, and everybody to understand that on a given date—say, five years or three years hence—the system of local option would be put into operation, with the possibility that it would destroy a number of licenses, and that in the meantime the trade could be exercised without any other restraint, would such an interval as that be equivalent to compensation? It would mitigate the hardship to the licensee, without removing it; but, as far as the owner of the property is concerned, I do not see how it would affect him at all.

4834. Having been recently in England, have you any knowledge respecting the asylums for drunkenness there? I have not; but I know that such institutions exist. There is an Act, called Dalrymple's Act, which enables people to be incarcerated in an asylum by their own consent, which consent once given cannot be withdrawn. I think that I am right in saying that the original draft of the Bill did not contain the condition of consent; but it was inserted in the passage of the Bill through Parliament. Of the working of the Act I know nothing.

4835. Have you any knowledge of the working of similar institutions in other countries? No. Before

The Right  
Rev. A. Barry,  
D.D.  
19 July, 1886.

we leave the licensing question, I should like to point out that there are other modes than that of local option of dealing with the question. In Victoria, for example, they have a statutory limitation of the number of public-houses. This is a provision which might be worthy of the consideration of the Commission. Then there is what is known as the Gothenburg system. Members of the Commission are probably aware generally what that system is. Gothenburg was one of the most drunken towns in the universe, I believe, and the system which was introduced there has had the effect of checking the amount of drunkenness to a very remarkable degree, bringing the town, I am told, into a comparatively high position as regards sobriety. The system is this: At Gothenberg, under the sanction of the Government, a private Company bought up all the public-houses, and reduced their number to what was considered adequate for the population. They next made all such houses what licensed victualling establishments ought to be—places for the supply of other requisites than liquor. Then they put at the head of them managers who had no interest whatever in the amount of liquor sold; and if I remember rightly, by a refinement of ingenuity, the manager had an interest in the sale of all other commodities, but not of liquor. Then, directly and indirectly, they very carefully supervised the nature of the liquor sold, so as to prevent that adulteration, which is a very great cause of drunkenness. The effect of this regulation of liquor traffic was, as I have said, to change what had been a very drunken town into a comparatively sober one. It may be interesting to the Commission to be informed—if they are not already aware of the fact—that the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain introduced, some years ago, into the British House of Commons, a Bill to give power to apply the system to Birmingham, with this difference—that the purchasing body was to be the municipality, and not a private company, authorised by the State. That Bill, which would have initiated one of the grandest experiments in social legislation, which we have seen for a long time, was unfortunately rejected. Mr. Chamberlain informed me that he had such a high opinion of the system that, had the Bill been passed, he would have been prepared to retire from Parliament for five years, and to devote the unequalled influence which he exercises in Birmingham to working the system, and that alone. The advantages of the system are: 1st. That the number of public-houses can be limited in proportion to the population. 2nd. That there can be a proper supervision over the quality of the article sold. And—3rd. That those who have the management of the public-houses have no interest in stimulating excessive drinking.

4836. Are you aware what becomes of the profits in Gothenburg? I am not quite sure; but I think that they go the State or to the municipality.

4837. I am told that they go towards the reduction of the taxes; hence, to a large extent, the popularity of the system? Mr. Chamberlain did not expect that any money would be made out of the system in Birmingham. He thought that, in the first instance, the municipality would have to make an enormous sacrifice; but they might recoup themselves afterwards.

4838. Do you think that the system would work in a community like ours? I am afraid that my knowledge is not sufficient to enable me to give an answer to that question.

4839. I presume that Mr. Chamberlain's idea was that the system could only be applied to large areas or districts? It could only be in large areas. I am not much acquainted with municipalities here, but I imagine that if the system were to be applied here it would have to be worked through them. The system requires great wisdom, firmness, and disinterestedness in its working; and I have not such knowledge of municipal institutions here as would justify me in saying whether it could, or could not, be worked efficiently through them.

4840. Should I be right in supposing that if this system were introduced in the City of Sydney, the practical working of it would be that the State would sell to the City Council the monopoly of the liquor traffic within the boundaries of the city; that there would be a certain statutory number of licensed houses, beyond which the number could not go; and that there would be ample provision made for the inspection of the liquor, so that only the best should be sold, and that the profits would be appropriated in some proportionate way between the Consolidated Revenue and the Civic fund? Why should the State sell the monopoly? Might it not give the monopoly?

4841. Of course if there were only one bidder it would be difficult to sell it. It would be possible, even in that case, to require a certain payment for it.

4842. Any company might exercise the right? I doubt whether here the power could be placed in the hands of a voluntary company. If the system is established at all, it must be worked through the municipalities. Perhaps it would be impossible to work it through small municipalities. If so, where the municipalities are small I imagine that several would have to be grouped for the purpose. I do not see why the State should require from the municipality any payment for the privilege; although it might insist on having a certain portion of the profit.

4843. Have you any knowledge of any other licensing system? I have not, except of the ordinary English system. It struck me that the new idea sketched out in the Victorian system, has in it something worthy of consideration. As far as I understand the Victorian system from a rapid survey of the Act, it is that a certain statutory limit is fixed; there is to be one house for every 250 persons, up to a population of 1,000, and beyond that one for every 500 persons. For instance a district containing 1,000 persons would have four public-houses, a district of 1,500 people, five; and a district of 2,000, six; and so on. Then the ratepayers of a district are called upon by local option to decide, whether, if in any district the number of public-houses is in excess of that limit, the number shall be reduced to that limit or towards it, but not below it, and if the number of public-houses is below that limit, they have the power to say whether it shall be raised to the limit. I observe that the Act says that, in case they vote in favor of the number being raised, the number may be raised, apparently leaving some discretion to the Licensing Court. On the other hand, if the people vote for the diminution of the houses then the phrase is "shall" be reduced. Thus there is a greater power for the diminution than for the increase of the number of public-houses. Local option pure and simple is a rough and ready way of dealing with this question; for, of course, under local option an electorate might have ten times the present number of public-houses if people chose so to vote. According to this plan the State says, "We will not let you have more than a certain number of public-houses; but we will leave it with you to say whether you will reduce the number to the statutory limit, or whether you will increase the number up to that limit." Therefore it takes it out of the power of any locality to have an excessive number of those temptations to drink. I do not know how the Act works; or whether it has had time to work yet. I believe it was so far modified in passing through Parliament that some of its original advocates think very little of it; but surely anything that tends to reduce the excessive number of public-houses is worthy of consideration.

Whether

Whether you take local option, the Gothenburg system, or the system that has been initiated in Victoria, they all aim at one object though in very different ways.

4844. In many parts of America there is a system called the high licensing system, the idea being that by imposing a high license fee the number of public-houses is reduced;—have you any knowledge of that system? I have none whatever.

The Right  
Rev. A. Barry,  
D.D.

19 July, 1886.

4845. We are anxious to know your Lordship's views on another subject, and that is whether for habitual drunkenness there should be punishment or an attempt at reclamation. At present the drunkard is fined, or, in default of payment, sent to prison, and he goes through that process pretty regularly so long as he lives? I think the system must be necessarily bad. When I was in Darlington Gaol a little while ago, I saw men there who had been undergoing these temporary imprisonments for drunkenness, I am afraid to say how many times; evidently it produced no deterrent nor disciplinary effect upon them. The punishment for habitual drunkenness ought to be something heavier, more deterrent than it is now, and undoubtedly it should aim at the reformation of the offender. That would point, I presume, to the establishment of some of those inebriate asylums at which you have already glanced.

4846. Do you know any reason why an habitual drunkard should be treated differently from a person temporarily insane? I see no reason for it; his condition is temporary insanity. Beyond a certain point the physical craving overbears all moral and prudential considerations, and the person is practically insane. The one thing necessary is to put him under restraint, with proper moral care and wholesome environment, and so give a chance for his recovery of mental and moral self-control. That is just analogous to the condition and treatment of the insane.

4847. Have you known of the reclamation of any habitual drunkard? I have.

4848. Therefore you would not think that a State system of reclamation ought to be considered hopeless? Certainly not. I have the strongest conviction, that there are hundreds and thousands of cases, in which if men were put under restraint for a year, they would in all human probability recover. I think it might also be the case with women; but experience shows that habitual drunkenness in women is harder of reclamation than in men.

4849. *Mr. Rosaby.*] If houses are to be licensed for the sale of drink, do you think they ought to be put under very stringent regulations? Of that there can be no question; I believe that the Licensing Act does put them under certain regulations, as to structural arrangement, sanitary conditions, and supervision.

4850. You know that those in the trade chafe under the regulations, and are asking for them to be mitigated? Yes.

4851. The law requires the publicans to have a certain number of rooms, but it turns out that they afford very little accommodation to the public; the houses are in fact mere drinking shops; ought the houses to be mere drinking shops? If the houses are regulated by law, it is quite clear that the regulations ought to be enforced. Whether the regulations are likely to produce the results originally intended, I cannot tell. But I cannot see why a house with twenty rooms should be exempt from all these licensing regulations.

4852. You think the local option vote should apply to all houses? All regulations, whatever they may be, should apply to every house. I do not see why a large house should be exempt.

4853. The law says that the houses shall be closed on the Sabbath, yet we find a number of people brought up on Monday mornings for getting drunk on the Sunday;—would you not make the law so strong that it could not be outraged as it is at present? This is demanded by public morality independently of all other things. A law on the Statute Book which is systematically broken is an injury to public morals. Of course two arguments can be deduced from this condition of things. Those who object to the principle of Sunday closing will argue that the Act ought to be abolished. Those who approve of it will conclude with me that the law ought to be enforced.

4854. You of course believe in the principle of Sunday closing? I do.

4855. You do not think that the interests of society require that the houses should be open at any time on Sundays? I do not think so. No doubt Sunday closing imposes a certain amount of hardship, but we have to consider what is the balance of advantage, and the hardship is very small in proportion to the general good done. One thing, however, is certain, viz., that the law ought not to be systematically evaded.

4856. There are various opinions as to how the law ought to be made operative. Persons must be seen in the act of drinking before they can be convicted;—would you not make the fact of their being found on the premises sufficient evidence of their being there for an unlawful purpose? I am afraid that my opinion on that subject would be of very little value. I should be inclined to leave this matter very much to the recommendations of those who have to administer the law.

4857. Do you think the law should permit young women to sell drink behind bars? No; I think it should not allow the employment of barmaids.

4858. It is said that there is an increase of intemperance among the young people in this Colony;—would not you prohibit persons from being supplied with drink until they were advanced in years? To what age? Sixteen years.

4859. The present law says sixteen years; but that does not seem to check the evil? But is the law enforced?

4860. I can hardly answer that; I am only aware of the fact? No doubt selling drink to the young ought to be absolutely prohibited; where the limit should be I am not prepared to say. But before altering the law we ought to make it certain that as it stands it is enforced. I am told that it is not.

4861. I presume that you would be in favour of preventing as far as possible anything like secret drinking. Many of the public-houses have bars up-stairs presided over by young women, would you be in favour of abolishing them? Certainly. The word public-house implies publicity.

4862. I suppose that in your travels on the coast you have observed a considerable amount of drinking on board the steamers? Yes.

4863. Do you not think people are supplied sufficiently on land without being permitted to drink on steamers? Certainly, for short voyages; but my observation applied also to ocean-going steamers. I think the bar on those steamers requires very stringent regulations. You are aware that in the immigrant ships no spirits are allowed to be sold. They are only supplied under a doctor's order. I am told, however, that on the large ships coming out from England there is no regulation, and that, as regards the third-class passengers, at any rate, great demoralisation is the result.

- The Right Rev. A. Barry, D.D.  
19 July, 1886.
4864. You would favour their abolition on the coasting steamers? I think so; but if the bars are not abolished they ought to be very strictly regulated.
4865. With regard to compensation have you not observed that in many instances where the public well-being requires it, individuals have to suffer loss for the general good. We have condemned houses in the city as unfit to live in, and the owners have had to pull them down? My answer to that is that the owner ought not to have let the houses get into that condition. He brought the penalty on himself.
4866. Years ago we compelled the owners of several tanneries to remove out of the city without giving them any compensation? Then, speaking broadly, I should say that injustice was done.
4867. The public good has been dominant? My impression is that the public good always must be dominant; but, if individual interests are over-riden, there must be compensation. I parallel the matter with the taking of private property for a railway. You force a man to give up his land; but you compensate him with a little above the market value of the property. The case is as with Mr. Gladstone's scheme of Home Rule for Ireland; even at the risk of damage to his proposed measure, he made an honest endeavour to compensate the landlords.
4868. You are emphatically of opinion that we have far too many public-houses? I have not the slightest doubt about it.
4869. *Mr. Abigail.*] The English law is that if persons are found in public-houses during prohibited hours the presumption is that they are there for an unlawful purpose the onus being thrown upon them to prove the contrary;—would you favour such a proviso being enacted here? It seems reasonable, that, when there has been an apparent infraction of the law, those who have apparently been the breakers of the law should have to prove that they have not done so. I never like, however, to give an opinion about matters, respecting which I have not had any practical experience.

MONDAY, 26 JULY, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,	J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,

J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

The Right Rev. Bishop Barry, D.D., called in and further examined:—

- The Right Rev. A. Barry, D.D.  
26 July, 1886.
4870. *President.*] My Lord, you said the other day that legislation is one of several factors in what one might call drink reformation;—to what other factors did you allude? I think there are two chief classes of influence over and above legislation. The first is the improvement of what I might call the conditions and outward surroundings of life; and the other is the power of what may be in the largest sense called spiritual influence; that is to say, argument producing conviction, addressed to the understanding, appeal to the moral sense, and to the religious principle. All these bear upon the spirit rather than upon the outward conditions of life.
4871. As a matter of fact, legislation, in your opinion, will not be effective in itself? Not completely effective. I imagine all these influences must, in all cases, go hand-in-hand. There is always a function for law, a function for what we may call motive, and a function for principle; law, motive, and principle must actually work together to produce all the highest human action, and certainly, all human progress.
4872. Still I gather from your evidence that you consider there is a large field for legislation? Of this there can be no question whatever.
4873. Have you read the Queensland Licensing Act? I have glanced at part VI, which refers to local option, and which I presumed was the one that was particularly before the Commission. I have not looked at the rest with any care; but it is the most stringent Act I have ever seen.
4874. I have no doubt you have compared the principle of legislation in dealing with the question of the possible destruction of licensed victuallers business, as displayed in the Queensland Act and the Victorian Act? In the former Act there is no provision for compensation whatever; and moreover, as far as I can see, local option extends to the prohibition not merely of public-houses but also of the sale of intoxicating liquors; which is a much larger thing; and what is commonly called the Maine liquor law.
4875. What do you think of the provisions of this local option principle and the Queensland Act compared with those in the Victorian Act and our own, having regard to the practical character of legislation? That is a question on which I hesitate to give an opinion. I should hold, as you know, if prohibition was adopted, that compensation of vested interests ought to be given; and I do not see why this Act insists that there shall be no vote against public-house licenses, unless it extends to the prohibition of the sale of liquor in all forms. I should have thought myself that the better plan would have been to have allowed for—first, the prohibition of liquor altogether; secondly, the refusal of licenses; thirdly, the diminution of licenses; and fourthly, the stopping of new licenses. I should imagine—I cannot tell how it may be—that the first section was a little too stringent for practical utility.
4876. Did you notice in the Victorian Act, section 25, that where a vote is taken reducing the number below the existing limit to the statutory limit and thereby destroying some licenses, the principle of compensation applies not only to the occupier of the premises—who, I presume, will be the licensee as a rule—but also to the owner? I did.
4877. As between the two systems, am I right in supposing that you would prefer the Victorian to the Queensland system in respect to the way in which it deals with compensation? Certainly.
4878. I think you stated at the last meeting that with regard to the fund that was to produce the compensation money, you had not thoroughly considered that question? I have not studied the subject; but it appeared to me, on thinking it over, that the fund ought to be supplied partly from the local rates and partly, in all probability, from the general fund of the Colony. I think partly by local rates, because after all it is local influence which is originally brought to bear; on the other hand it may be considered by the State to be a matter of general policy, and therefore to have claims on the General or Consolidated Revenue.

Revenue. But it would seem unfair, in the case of local option, to throw all the burden of what is done by one locality on the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

4879. If the license fees went to the various licensing districts or areas, which we may say might be co-extensive with the local option districts, don't you think on the principle *qui sentit commodum, sentire debet et onus* that they would have a fund from which to provide the compensation money? If that fund was likely to be at all sufficient, this would be an admirable principle; but an opinion was expressed by a gentleman on the Commission, who seemed to speak with authority, that such a fund would be found absolutely insufficient.

4880. *Mr. Roseby.*] Has it struck your Lordship that compensation might be given to those who now hold licenses in the shape of a monopoly for a certain time—that is to say, if a vote was taken that no further licenses shall be granted for the space of three years, or even for a longer time, persons now in business would practically have a monopoly, and would reap a substantial advantage therefrom. Would not compensation in that form be a large factor in giving an equivalent for the abolition of their business? I fancy that this monopoly, so called, seeing how very largely most of our districts are supplied with public-houses, would not be of any great substantial value. If, as I believe, each district now has pretty well as many public-houses as it can support, the refusal to add public-houses would not be such a valuable privilege of monopoly as would amount to compensation. But I am bound to tell you here again that I have so very little knowledge of the practical conduct of the liquor trade that I can only look at it in the abstract rather than through the light of experience.

4881. You suggest that a local rate should be made one of the sources from which compensation might be obtained, but why should I and my family, who are all total abstainers, who have personally no interest whether or not the houses exist, and who are ratepayers, contribute towards compensating men for the loss of their business when it is only affecting those to whom these places prove a temptation and a snare? I imagine that you would have public spirit enough to care for what you consider the good of your locality; and, if you persuaded the locality to adopt a certain course, you would put your hand in your pocket and help to pay for it.

4882. In your high position, my lord—which you have filled worthily—you consider the moral well-being of the community is above every consideration? Yes; but the moral welfare of the community implies honesty as well as sobriety, and to my mind a community that confiscates without compensation is demoralized thereby.

4883. Are you aware that in our community if my business is considered a nuisance by my neighbours the law compels me to remove that nuisance without in any way recognising the spirit of compensation? To make the parallel complete it ought to have been licensed, in face of the fact that it might be considered a nuisance.

4884. Surely the removal of the greatest public nuisance which causes a large proportion of the crime, lunacy, squalid wretchedness and degradation of the community ought to be in the hands of the people, without making compensation a very important factor in the matter? I cannot hold in this with you. We have gone over this ground before. Let me say once more that I am with you absolutely both as to the evil which is produced by intemperance, and as to putting into the hands of any locality the power to cut up the traffic root and branch. But I cannot see why that should be done, when this traffic has been licensed, recognised, and as far as may be sanctioned in all kinds of ways, without paying for the privilege of carrying out so great an improvement. In the prosecution of a great public work we sweep away private property, but we never dream of sweeping it away without compensating the owners.

4885. But private property has done no injury to the neighbours? I fear that we are as far as the poles asunder on that particular point. The reason why I venture to urge this point so strongly is because I am in favour of local option, and because I am thoroughly in earnest in the desire to remove the causes of intemperance.

4886. You are aware, my lord, that moral suasion—much good as it has accomplished—has utterly failed to substantially arrest the ravages of drink? It has failed to do it completely; but, if the records of the total abstinence societies tell any truth at all, it is quite clear that it has rescued an immense number from degradation.

4887. But notwithstanding that this evil is growing? Certainly; this proves that moral suasion is insufficient—not that it has not had a substantial result.

4888. You approve of the general principles of the Queensland Act as far as you have read it, but you take strong exception to the question of compensation? I have so little evidence as to the working of an absolutely prohibitory Act, as distinguished from one for taking away licenses that I hesitate to say whether I could express approval of that absolutely prohibitory clause or not. My doubt is whether it will practically work; but this I know is a matter of experience and study which I have not had leisure to give.

4889. Have you any knowledge of the prohibition laws in Canada? No.

4890. Have you not heard of an Act called the Scott Act, which is brought now largely into operation in many of the provinces? No; as you will remember, in the first instance, I stated that what evidence I should have to give would have to be considered as based not on any large amount of practical experience but on general ideas of policy.

4891. Is the provision of our law an injurious or a beneficial one which compels a publican to provide a large number of rooms as well as a bar for the accommodation of people? This again is a matter of experience and of the knowledge which comes from experience. I should think the thing would cut both ways. If his great object was to sell liquor he would subordinate the hotel part of his establishment to the furtherance of the sale of that liquor; in other words, he would get inmates for the very purpose of making those inmates drink. On the other hand, the design was to give him other interests than the sale of liquor—the ordinary interest of an hotelkeeper.

4892. In your opinion the abolition to a large extent of these liquor bars would be a great advantage to the moral social well-being of the community? I have said that already.

4893. *Mr. Withers.*] I gather from your remarks, my lord, that you regard the liquor traffic properly conducted as a thoroughly legitimate and lawful business, and the respectable hotelkeepers as reputable citizens? The business, I presume, has always been treated as holding an exceptional position by the very fact of requiring licenses, and those licenses carrying regulations. Accordingly I look on it as a business, which by the very issue of licenses has been recognised as a legitimate business, but as a business which requires unusual vigilance over it on the part of the State.

4894.

The Right  
Rev. A. Barry,  
D.D.  
26 July, 1886.



The Right  
Rev. A. Barry,  
D.D.

26 July, 1886.

4894. *President.*] You are aware that an auctioneer requires to be licensed before he can carry on his business? I was not aware of that; but the cases are hardly parallel.

4895. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you think that the keeping of a properly conducted hotel, including the sale of liquor, is a legitimate business? Yes, I do.

4896. Do you think that a citizen conducting such a business is entitled to as much respect as any other tradesman or merchant? In the eye of the law, undoubtedly. But if I were asked whether I would get my own living in that way, I should answer that it is about the last occupation I should adopt.

4897. Do you think that the time from 6 in the morning until 11 at night is sufficiently long for hotels to remain open? Certainly; I should say more than sufficient. I should be in favour of closing the houses at 10 o'clock at night.

4898. In some parts of America hotels are closed from 7 o'clock on Saturday evening until 7 o'clock on Monday morning? As far as my knowledge goes.

4899. You think there should be no extension of the time beyond 11 o'clock? Certainly not.

4900. Do you think that the temptations to which young women are understood to be subjected to in well conducted hotels are more demoralizing and dangerous than the condition of things in factories and workshops where the sexes are mixed? I do not know whether one is more demoralizing than the other, but from such observation as I have made, I think the position of the young women serving liquor, even in what are called respectable establishments, is a very undesirable one.

4901. According to our law at present, liquor is not allowed to be supplied to persons under sixteen years of age;—do you think that age should be extended or reduced? I should be inclined to extend it.

4902. And would you fix a higher age in the case of females? I should like to see the limit as to age increased for both young men and young women; possibly young women need a little more protection.

4903. Do you think, from your observation of the rising generation in this Colony—that is to say, persons from twenty years of age upwards—that there is greater evidence of habits of intemperance among them than among persons of the same age in other parts of the world where you have been? I do not know that I have seen any great difference. The point that has struck me is (as I have said) that the drinking habits here appear to touch injuriously a much higher social level than in the mother country.

4904. *Mr. Colls.*] It is well known that some licensed houses are occupied by persons who are agents for merchants—would you compensate those parties as the owners of the property? I suppose that if a man is simply an agent he cannot claim compensation. You must go to the owner at once.

4905. *Mr. Davies.*] I gathered from the answer you gave to Mr. Roseby that you had not given the subject of compensation any great consideration? I have thought a good deal about compensation; and have a strong opinion upon it.

4906. But I think you said that you had not come to any decided conclusion as to the form which compensation should take in connection with the local option principle? I mentioned, when I was here before, that, in my opinion where a local option vote abolished a public-house, then, as under the Victorian Act, the Licensing Court should decide, if any, and if so, what compensation should be given; that such compensation should come partly out of local funds, supplemented if necessary by contributions from the Consolidated Fund, and that it should extend to those who are beneficially interested either as occupiers or owners.

4907. Are you aware that the license is only issued for one year? I am; but I am also aware, that there is a tacit understanding, that, if the house is properly conducted, the renewal of the license will not be opposed.

4908. I understood you to say that you are of opinion that the business of a publican is a legitimate business? Yes.

4909. But a very exceptional one? Certainly.

4910. In what manner would you think that compensation should be applied to the widows and orphans, who are made widows and orphans by drink? It would be impossible to do this. The widow and orphans suffer from the voluntary intemperance of the husband or father; and you can no more compensate the widow and orphans in the case of an injury inflicted upon them by the intemperance of the head of the family, than in cases where similar injury results from idleness, neglect, or disobedience, or any of the causes which throw a man out of employment.

4911. But if the injury can be traced to the public-house, and a question of compensation arises, surely those who are left without their bread-winner are entitled to compensation? It does not seem to me that this can be done where the law *Volenti non fit injuria* applies. Nobody is compelled to go to a public-house; and, if a man will go, the responsibility lies upon him.

4912. On the same principle nobody is compelled to go to a chemist's shop and purchase poison with which to commit suicide, but still people go? Certainly; but would you compensate the widow and orphans of a man who poisoned himself, at the expense of the chemist who sold the poison?

4913. Not in that case, because it does not take such a wide range. Those who commit suicide are very small in number? But, if there were only half-a-dozen victims, surely they would have just as much claim to be considered as six thousand.

4914. The principle of compensation is not applied in the case of noxious trades, which, when they become a nuisance to the surrounding inhabitants, have to be removed, and those establishments, so far as their moral effect is concerned, are much less injurious than public-houses? The difference is this: A noxious trade affects everybody who is within range of its influence, whether he consents or not, but the public-house injures only those who choose to resort to it. If the liquor traffic were so far like a noxious trade, that everybody who came within a certain range of the public-house was made drunk, your argument would be applicable but not otherwise.

4915. But although people may not go to the public-house its existence has a demoralizing influence upon the neighbourhood, and the bad language and the objectionable scenes to be witnessed come under the cognizance of a man's family? They can be kept out of the way.

4916. It is impossible to pass one of these grog-shops without hearing bad language, and surely in a moral point of view that must be injurious? Could not people walk on the other side of the road? If I were to meet a man dressed in dirty clothes, I should give him a wide berth; and I would do the same with a man who had a contagious disease. If there is moral contamination it is equally my business to keep out of the way of it. You may meet the case further by a local option vote; only you must pay for your privilege.

4917. You are strongly in favour of the principle of local option? I have always said so.

4918. *Mr. Withers.*] You consider that the principle of local option is consistent with the fact of the business being a public nuisance? Yes.

4919. A nuisance is created, and the people have a right to say whether it should be continued or not? Yes.

4920. You are in favour of local option as being the voice of the public? Certainly.

4921. *Mr. Davies.*] Of course you had no experience of the working of the old Licensing Act? I have had very little experience either in this or in the old country of the working of licensing laws.

4922. I presume that the clergy in your diocese report to you the terrible ravages caused by drink? I hear of them from time to time. One can hardly take up a newspaper without reading of the evil effects of drink, and I hear of them at our temperance meetings. I do not receive formal reports on the subject from the clergy.

4923. *President.*] If you have not been misrepresented you have stated that you are a moderate drinker? I am not a total abstainer.

4924. I ask you the question for this reason: The object of local option is to prevent the retail sale of liquor. Do you not think that so far as the Legislature is concerned the adoption of such a law should be founded on the general principle that the consumption of liquor is pernicious. If the consumption of liquor is pernicious and wrong, should it not follow that it is wrong to be a temperate drinker? I dispute your premiss. It is not the consumption of liquor, but the immoderate consumption of liquor, that is pernicious.

4925. But the consumption of liquor within a given area might be prohibited altogether under the local option system? Certainly.

4926. Then the Legislature would not be able to go upon a general principle, but upon a partial one, namely, that it may be good for A, B, and C to drink temperately, but that C, D, and E shall not drink at all? You mean that they would be sacrificing the minority to the majority. I do not quite catch the drift of your question.

4927. I am anxious to know whether you see no inconsistency in the State passing a local option law for the purpose of preventing a certain class from drinking in a certain way, and not passing a law to prevent another class from drinking at their own houses? I can understand that local option may prevent public retail sale where it leads to the immoderate consumption of liquor, while at the same time liquor is allowed to be sold under other circumstances, and that this system may result in excessive drinking being largely checked. I can also understand total prohibition. I do not say which is the better course.

4928. I am only propounding the question because it has been a stumbling block to many people—the apparent inconsistency of preventing one class from having that which another class is allowed to have? I presume you mean that, while the poor will not be allowed liquor, the rich will obtain it.

4929. Yes; I mean that if the vote is favorable to local option, the poor people will be prevented from getting what the rich are allowed to obtain? Why should the poor be prevented from getting it? They can buy it as well as the rich.

4930. But they look to the public-house for it? Why do they do that?

4931. I suppose because it has been their habit, and the habit of their fathers and forefathers? I would put all classes on the same level in that respect. If the sale of liquor is not prohibited, and the poor man wishes to buy his liquor, as he would buy his meat, he should be able to do so as well as the rich man.

4932. Where? At the spirit merchant's, or the beer merchant's.

4933. The spirit merchants are not allowed to sell less than 2 gallons, and there are no grocers' licenses in this colony? This is, I suppose, matter of regulation. But if I were in a local option district, where the sale of liquor was prohibited, I should not complain even if I did not need this protection. If it were decided, for the sake of the whole locality, that it was better to close the public-houses, I should simply acquiesce.

4934. That has been the logical conclusion in such places as the State of Maine? As I said the other day, logic is sometimes a very bad guide. Human nature being as it is, you very often have to deal with a pressing necessity, without drawing it out to its full logical conclusion; and I think you will find that most practical Statesmen hold that view. I hold it, as far as I am at present advised, with regard to the sale of liquor. I should deal with what is the important step before us, and leave all further considerations to be dealt with hereafter.

4935. Those who object to local option seem to me to have this fair argument: Why not purify the public-houses, or rather, why not raise the character of the public-houses themselves; why not do away with all grog-shops; why not, at all events, strive to do that rather than resort to total abolition. Can you not reform these places, so that they shall no longer be grog-shops, and provide for our moderate wants without abolishing them? That is a question of experience and policy. Those who have studied the question of local option say that the great cause of drunkenness is the facility afforded by the retail trade for obtaining liquor. They think that the only method of dealing with this is the rough and ready method of clearing away these facilities altogether. We do now attempt to diminish them, and diminution may possibly lead to an improvement in their character. They say, however, "We find that this reform has proved impossible, and therefore we go in for abolition." That is their view.

4936. There is a very good reason—if you look one stage further—why it should have been ineffective; because of the vested interests that were concerned in the matter—that is to say, the Legislature has never had a fair field? On this matter I cannot pronounce. But local option has the power in any case of doing either one thing or the other. It has the power of limiting the number of public-houses, or it has the power of abolishing them.

4937. That is true; but we know that in practice the local option principle if carried out would always result in a negative vote? That is a matter as to which I do not prophesy because I do not know.

4938. We know it to be a fact that where there is a vote, in 90 per cent. of the cases it is a negative vote? That is against the increase of public-houses; as yet you have had no experience in regard to abolition.

4939. Before your Lordship leaves we should be glad if you would favour the Commission with your views on the question generally? I can only amplify what I have already said. I believe there is an important function for legislation, but that with it there ought to be joined the application of those other two classes of influence of which I have spoken. First, in some cases the desire for drink is largely due to the unwholesome physical conditions under which many classes in this community live; and, accordingly, I believe that the carrying out of proper sanitary regulations, and especially the supply of pure water, would be one very important aid to the cause of temperance, by removing that morbid physical condition

The Right  
Rev. A. Barry,  
D.D.  
28 July, 1886.

condition which results in a craving for drink. Then, again, I think this craving for drink is very largely a craving for excitement in what seems a dull and uninteresting kind of life; and I am therefore of opinion that the supply of legitimate excitement would do a great deal towards removing the craving for this unhealthy excitement. Everything that tends towards providing the people with wholesome and right amusement, and the interest that comes from amusement, would aid in removing another unhealthy condition which results in drink. I think also that the spread of education—the enlarging of a man's sphere of interests, and the raising him above mere animal desires and appetites—is another influence that ought to be brought to bear. And, again, everything that creates for the people the opportunity and the taste for higher objects—everything that provides them with opportunities of entering the enjoyment of works of art and good popular music—everything in fact that enlarges the sphere of wholesome amusement and interest—all these things will tend to supply the place of the unhealthy excitement created by liquor. I have often felt that there is some excuse for those whose life is within a very dull narrow round and who have not those opportunities of larger interests which are given to persons of education and competence—that there is at least a greater excuse for indulging in the unfading excitement of drink. I should define these influences of which I have spoken as improving the conditions and the surroundings and the interests of life. Then beyond that, and in the highest class of all, I should rely upon what I have called in the largest sense of the word, spiritual influences. There is first of all the power of dealing with the mind and the understanding, the bringing home to people the unthrifty waste of all kinds of resources upon drink and the showing them that this is the parent—as has been truly said—not merely of pauperism but of nine-tenths of the poverty, that does not become pauperism, and the parent also of crime. I think the reason of the people must be appealed to by arguments of this kind. But I am not so ignorant of human nature as to suppose that Man is pre-eminently reasonable, or that an appeal to reason is likely to be the most powerful appeal that can be made; and accordingly I should rely still more upon moral influences. It is obvious to any one who considers human nature that the higher and spiritual nature in man ought to rule, and that the appetite and passions ought to be kept under control—that, as Scripture says, “The flesh should be subdued to the spirit.” Even of our own sakes, the moral nature of man should be educated to that true harmony of its various parts. Then there is the moral influence which comes from the inculcation of duty, bringing home to men a consciousness not only of the ruin caused to himself by indulgence in drink, but of the way in which it ruins the power of a man to fulfil his moral obligations. Every moral influence of duty—duty to his family, his class and neighbourhood, and to the whole community—must be brought to bear. But, to my mind, practical experience has shown that all other influences put together of a moral and intellectual kind, are as nothing compared with religious influence. Almost all great temperance movements, so far as I know, have had some religious character. They have not dealt with the evil of drunkenness as a vice, which is, I take it, a sin against one's self, or as a crime, which is a sin against our fellow men, but as a sin properly so called, which is a sin against God; and I believe that the union of these spiritual influences, under this religious conviction, is probably the most powerful factor in the struggle against intemperance. I should wish it therefore to be distinctly understood that my idea is to fight against this evil any way and every way—by law in its proper sphere—by improving the physical conditions and surroundings and interests of life—and above all by appealing to that which is above law and above physical surroundings, and which in the largest sense of the word I have called spiritual influence. That has always been my guiding principle in this matter. I have endeavoured to carry it out as best I could, and I should like to be allowed to put this on record before the Commission, although I suppose its chief duty is with the legislative side of the question.

FRIDAY, 23 JULY, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,  
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,

G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,  
S. H. HYAM, Esq., J.P., M.P.,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Dr. George Alfred Tucker called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Dr. G. A. Tucker. 4940. *President.*] You are Superintendent of Asylums? I have been.  
4941. Both private and public? Yes, patients.  
4942. How long have you held the position? 26 years.  
4943. In this Colony? In the Colonies.  
4944. Then your experience of insanity covers a period of 26 years? Yes.  
4945. The Commission is anxious to know how far habitual drunkenness may be considered the cause of permanent insanity. Can you throw any light on the subject? Nothing more than statistics will show so far as my superintendence of asylums is concerned; of course I had many cases of *delirium tremens*, and I had many cases of insanity supposed to have been caused by drink, but we know perfectly well that very often insanity causes a strong desire for intoxicants as well as that intoxicants cause insanity; it is an effect and a cause.  
4946. With regard to insanity as an effect of a cause has your experience allowed you to come to any particular opinion with respect to the proportion of cases at any given time under your charge caused by drunkenness? No; I have not made such a classification as you suggest; I may inform you that during my tour I visited between 500 and 600 asylums, and I have been supplied by the superintendents with returns showing the causes or the supposed causes of insanity and they vary exceedingly all over the world; in fact most ridiculously so in some instances; one would scarcely credit the number of suggested causes of insanity until they were grouped together. I should say from memory that from at least 80 per cent. of the asylums which I visited they return the largest number of cases of insanity as produced by

by drink. I supplied each asylum throughout the world with a printed form in various languages in which I put thirty-six questions, the causes of insanity being one of them, and speaking from memory I think that in 80 per cent. of the answers intemperance is stated to be a large cause of insanity.

Dr.  
G. A. Tucker,  
23 July, 1886.

4947. I presume that in the cases referred to the insanity was not *delirium tremens*? Oh no, not generally.

4948. They would not consider that insanity in any place? They do in most places because a person may be committed to an insane asylum on a certificate of insanity purely from *delirium tremens* and to all intents and purposes he would be insane at the time.

4949. What we want to ascertain is the proportion of permanent cases of insanity which are the result of intemperance? It would be very difficult to get that information.

4950. Then *delirium tremens* cases come in in the proportion which you have stated? I should not like to assert that that is so; it may be so, or the patients may have been introduced into the asylums in a chronic state. I may also state that the last annual report of the English Commissioners of Lunacy give the largest number of persons as being insane from drink.

4951. I suppose that you could not eliminate the temporary cases from the permanent cases included in the returns? No; what I have stated are bald facts.

4952. *Mr. Hutchison.*] But are they not supposed to be confirmed cases before they are confined in lunatic asylums? Not in all cases.

4953. *President.*] You do not think that you could separate the permanent cases from the temporary cases? I do not think that is possible. I could supply you with a statement of the number of asylums which give the largest percentage of insanity from drink.

4954. It is probable that in some of the countries which you visited they have no receiving-house similar to ours? In no other country, that I am aware of, have they a receiving-house. That is a distinct feature of New South Wales to its advantage. I have advocated the adoption of our system in many parts of the world.

4955. Then, as in other countries, all cases go direct to the asylums—temporary, as well as permanent cases—the value of their statistics must be nil, as far as the point on which we wish to get information is concerned? Yes.

4956. *Mr. Hutchison.*] But would not the percentage of cures be a guide? Where would be the difference if insanity was caused by *delirium tremens*, and was relieved by after treatment, or whether it showed a permanent state of insanity; intoxicants would be the cause all the same.

4957. *Mr. Roseby.*] Would it not be dementia? Dementia is one of the last stages of insanity.

4958. *President.*] It is permanent insanity? There is acute and sub-acute dementia—one is more curable than the other.

4959. The superintendent of the reception-house has a large number of persons sent to his institution suffering from *delirium tremens*; in the larger number of cases the patients are discharged, as the superintendent considers cured. In a small minority of cases the patients are sent to an asylum; we can hardly call those cases cases of dementia? Dementia is simply a form of insanity. If the object of the Commission is to ascertain the influence of intoxicants on the mind, I may say that *delirium tremens* is the first step, and that after a person has once had *delirium tremens* he is exceedingly liable to a return of it at any time, and if that condition be continued he may eventually become a chronic insane person.

4960. Do I understand you to say that if an habitual drunkard has an attack of *delirium tremens* he will always be subject to attacks of *delirium tremens* from the same cause? Yes.

4961. And do I understand you to say that a repetition of attacks of *delirium tremens* will or may end in permanent insanity? Yes, or epileptiform attacks.

4962. Is that your experience gathered in this country? Yes.

4963. I presume that in your capacity of superintendent of public asylums and private asylums you have had a good many people coming to you insane from habitual drunkenness? Yes; I should explain that there are two conditions—one *delirium tremens* and the other dysomania. The two are very different. A man suffering from *delirium tremens* may be sufficiently well in a week to be discharged, but where there is dysomania, in my opinion not less than 12 months' treatment can possibly do any good. I have seen many men recover, but I never saw a woman do so.

4964. You have never seen a woman recover? Never from dysomania.

4965. That is what you call permanent alcoholism? Yes.

4966. And a person who suffers from *delirium tremens* may be a dysomaniac or not? Yes; you very seldom find a person suffering from *delirium tremens* where there is a sufficiency of food taken as well as drink.

4967. Have you known many dysomaniacs to recover in your experience? No.

4968. Then practically you look upon them as incurables? Yes.

4969. Though they may not be insane within the meaning of the Lunacy Act? They have weakened intellects, and are very liable to epileptiform attacks, and generally die in this condition.

4970. Do you consider that drunkenness is in any way hereditary? I think so.

4971. Take an habitual drunkard; do you think it is likely that his offspring or her offspring may become habitual drunkards too? It may skip one generation the same as insanity or phthisis.

4972. Do you think it is hereditary in the same way as insanity is said to be? No; that would depend, I imagine, on the extent of the intemperance and of the evil created.

4973. I suppose you consider insanity to be exceedingly hereditary? Yes; that is one of the primary causes; in fact the primary cause.

4974. Of insanity? Yes.

4975. Transmitted insanity, then, you think the commonest of all forms—It goes through generations? I think so. In many countries we find the largest proportion of insanity to arise from insufficient and improper food and overwork. But if you take the statistics of any given asylum you will probably find hereditary put down as the second and in many cases the primary cause, and then the next cause is intemperance.

4976. Intemperance comes next, does it? Yes.

4977. And is that the impression of experts throughout the world? I may say that that is generally the impression throughout the world.

4978. And what you are telling us now is the most recent knowledge on the subject? That is the most recent. I told you just now that I issued circulars to every institution. Those circulars are filled in, and

Dr.  
G. A. Tucker.  
23 July, 1886.

go to my secretary, and are copied and a duplicate sent back to the institution for verification, and those so verified I retain, so that I may not be charged hereafter with having made statements that are not shown on the verified form containing the returned answers.

4979. Have you found any difference in the insanity in countries where the community consume light wines and beer as compared with the insanity exhibited in countries where the liquor consumed is mainly ardent spirits? I may say that I have found no difference in insanity itself, *per se*, in any country.

4980. Given a thousand Germans, a thousand Americans, and a thousand Englishmen—and you know they all drink different liquors; in what nation would you expect to find the greatest insanity: I mean, of course, insanity from drunkenness? You have to consider the different climatic influences. The German, for instance, drinks in a cold country, while the American, if he lives in the south, would drink in a hot climate. This would make a great difference from a statistical point of view. But insanity itself is not different, so far as I can see, in any part of the world in its forms and features.

4981. Does the average percentage to population differ much in different countries? Great Britain and Ireland are the only countries in the world, perhaps, where every insane person comes under legal and public jurisdiction.

4982. Other countries do not know their proportion? They do not. Next, perhaps, would be the United States, and the percentage could be ascertained there very fairly. But in the case of Russia, Spain, Portugal, and many other countries, the records would be doubtful, because they only give a record of those persons in asylums and under cognizance. They cannot give anything at all as to the masses.

4983. Are the private asylums there under Government inspection and control? The private asylums throughout the world are more or less under Government control. Of course they differ as to the mode of regulation; but take the private asylums as a whole, I think their percentage of cures is more than equal to that in the case of public asylums; but that may arise from the fact of a smaller number being under treatment. I should also say that my returns show that no asylum for the insane should contain more than 300 patients for individual care and treatment, as showing the largest percentages of recoveries. One gentleman just now referred to the recoveries; that, again, is a difficult matter, which I think the Irish Commissioners are now grappling with. In most countries the percentages of cures are given on the annual admissions. In some other countries the percentages of cures are given on the average number under treatment during the year, which is the proper mode. And, again, in other countries—in Ireland, for instance, they are given on both. You will observe that in this country the annual returns show an average of 42 per cent. of recoveries. But that 42 per cent. is on the number admitted during the year, and the general public may not be aware that the facts point to this: that none of those discharged during the year may form a portion of those admitted during the year, and that on the other hand, that 42 per cent. on the number admitted during the year may in fact only be 8 per cent.—and I think that is about correct—on the average number treated during the year. The average number treated during the year is the proper and most honest way of placing before the public the returns of cures.

4984. Is that the system here? Our system follows that of Great Britain, where the annual returns of cured are based on the number admitted, which is misleading. The Irish Commissioners now insist on both being shown.

4985. Do you consider that a patient in an asylum whose insanity has been caused by habitual drunkenness suffers an alteration of the brain? We must first of all decide the question of whether the brain in all cases is the cause of insanity—whether the insanity arises from changes of the brain.

4986. Do you think that is a matter of doubt? That opens up a wide argument. For instance, a man may suffer from delusions and melancholia, which indicate insanity, and may arise from congestion of the liver, which after a time may impair the brain power.

4987. I was under the impression that there was a structural change in the brain of every permanently insane person? Yes. I can only say this for your information:—There are at the present time two special pathologists in American institutions and only one in Great Britain. I had a long conversation with the pathologist of one of the leading New York State hospitals—Dr. Grey's Institution—the whole of whose time is devoted to pathological and microscopical investigations of the brain, and he is of opinion that there is no permanent insanity without inflammatory thickening of the membranes, thus creating pressure. This may also arise from sunstroke or external injuries to the head; also from a change in the constituents of the blood.

4988. You think then that in the case of a drunkard a change in the constituents of the blood would be the cause? Yes. Then, again, this pathologist is of opinion that solar-plexus has a considerable effect on the mind which would be, perhaps, sympathetic, and in this form the disease would perhaps be curable. This gentleman is one of the highest authorities, and examination of the brain is his constant occupation; he is a special pathologist engaged by the institution for that purpose.

4989. Is your opinion the same as his? I would scarcely like to express it as my opinion after such a great authority.

4990. Then he satisfies you? He satisfies me, of course so far, that he has gone into the pathological part of the argument more thoroughly perhaps than any other man. Very little is being done in asylums with regard to pathology and the future treatment of insanity, even in great Britain; the continental and American asylums are far before Great Britain in research.

4991. Are not all patients who die in lunatic asylums subject to dissection? No; in many countries, and here for instance, the friends object.

4992. I mean if there is no claim? If there is no claim it is sometimes done, but not always; in Catholic countries it is objected to; and it is not done so often as might be expected on account of the small number of medical officers.

4993. You have travelled a great deal, and probably had your eyes open to the habits of the people of the various countries you have visited;—do you think this Colony is remarkable, as compared with others, for the amount of drunkenness among its people? I think that English-speaking people are the most given to the abuse of intoxicating liquors.

4994. Are they worse than the French? Yes. In travelling as I have done out of the ordinary routes of travellers, I have rarely, in those countries, met with an intoxicated person.

4995. Do you think you would find the largest amount of drunkenness in Sydney or in the older cities at Home? In the older cities.

4996. Have you noticed any increase in intemperance since you have been here? No; I am not in the way to meet with it.

4997. When you were away did you visit any inebriate asylums? Yes, one in San Francisco, and a place in New York State which had been an asylum for inebriates.
4998. It was not an inebriate asylum then? No; it had been a perfect failure, and it was taken over by the Government for a lunatic asylum.
4999. What views did you form from your visit to the San Francisco asylum? As I said before, there can be no satisfactory cure of dipsomania shown under twelve months' abstinence from intoxicants.
5000. Did this institution not compel that abstinence? I should think not, judging from what I was told in the town, that the patients were allowed to indulge as much as they liked. I am speaking of the one in New York State.
5001. When they were there? They were in the institution nominally and were allowed out.
5002. Then there was no compulsion? I have not yet found any clause in any of the States Acts in reference to compulsion. They were voluntary institutions, I believe.
5003. We have been informed that there are asylums in America and other parts of the world to which drunkards could be sent instead of to gaol? I have not met with them.
5004. We have been told that there were institutions to which a drunkard might be sent by his friends for a period of six or eighteen months? It may be so, but they have not come under my observation.
5005. Have you been in those States in which the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited? Yes. In those States you can get as much liquor as you like.
5006. Is that your experience? Yes.
5007. Have you been in Augusta in the State of Maine? Yes.
5008. And is it a fact that you can get as much liquor as you like? If you found the money I would undertake to get as much as you liked.
5009. In public-houses? There are hotels but not for the sale of intoxicants. That is where the difficulty arises. If you ask for a drink in your hotel it cannot be obtained, but if you know your way about you can get it. You may have to go a few doors up the street and perhaps to pass through a hairdresser's shop. You walk through and get what you want. In other instances you buy a cigar or some other trifling thing and you get your liquor.
5010. How long is it since you were in the State of Maine? Less than three years. I spent about twelve months in the States, and I travelled in every State.
5011. *Mr. Hutchison.*] There is only one State in which the Maine Liquor Law is in force? There are several States in which the sale of strong liquor is prohibited.
5012. You say that in those States you can get whatever liquor you want? Yes; you may always obtain the best of brandies at the chemist's shop.
5013. He is not allowed to sell it except under a doctor's prescription, I suppose? That is easily obtained.
5014. I presume that you never saw a drunken man in those States? In going right across the States from San Francisco to Chicago I only met with one intoxicated person, and that was in Salt Lake City.
5015. Yet, although drink can be got, the traffic has to hide its head? Yes; there is no open drunkenness.
5016. *Mr. Hyam.*] It is a mere evasion of the law? Yes.
5017. The law cannot cope with it? I should think not; I should presume that a prohibitory law would be conducive to secret drinking.
5018. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Although the drink can be got there is not the same amount of drunkenness in those countries that there is where drink is openly sold? Not the open drunkenness. In the United States, both in hotels and private houses, you scarcely ever see intoxicants on the dinner-table.
5019. We know that any law is violated; but which is likely to be most dangerous to young people—the open, flaunting sale of liquor, or the clandestine sale that is said to occur under a prohibitory law? I am inclined to think the prohibitory conditions.
5020. Yet it does not appear so? I am giving my opinion; where there are restrictions people seem to strive to defeat the restrictions.
5021. Are you aware that they are punished for this clandestine selling? I am aware of it, and I am also aware that the vendors have a fund to protect themselves, and that they engage the best available counsel.
5022. But they are punished? If they are convicted.
5023. *Mr. Roschy.*] You have visited a large number of asylums? Between 500 and 600.
5024. And you have endeavoured to ascertain the causes of insanity? That has been one of my objects.
5025. And I think I understood you to say that about 80 per cent. of the inmates of those asylums were there in consequence of intemperate habits? That is so.
5026. Your experience of the insane extends over many years? Yes; twenty-six years.
5027. Is it not a fact that a large proportion of the insanity that exists here is the result of intemperance? I think so. My opinion on this matter coincides with that of Dr. Wilkins, of San Francisco, who, fourteen or fifteen years ago, was employed by his Government to visit lunatic asylums; in his work he says that one-half of the insanity, and probably more, is caused by intemperance.
5028. A very large proportion of the cases treated in the receiving-house are due to intemperance? I suppose so. I may state that a large proportion of the cases of the London District asylums are through drink.
5029. In the countries you visited did you see any receiving-houses for the treatment of the temporary insane similar to ours? No.
5030. Have you observed that persons demented through drink recover after months, or perhaps years, of treatment more readily than persons insane from any other cause? I do not think you can distinguish anything between the two. If you take after some years two given persons, one's insanity being caused by intemperance and the other's by some other cause, I do not think any one could describe one from the other—certainly not from their conduct and general manners.
5031. I presume that in some cases a disease which arises from intemperate habits would very seriously affect the brain? Undoubtedly.
5032. The brain of a person is very largely impregnated with alcohol after a fit of intemperance? Of course there is inflammation. I think possibly the liver is the first organ which becomes deranged and that interferes of course with the other functions in time.
5033. In a case of hereditary insanity is it not dangerous for that person to take any drink at all;—  
would

Dr.  
G. A. Tucker.  
23 July, 1886.

Dr.  
G. A. Tucker.  
23 July, 1886.

would it not tend to develop a natural weakness which might otherwise be overcome? I should like to answer the question in a broader sense than you have put it. A person so afflicted, I think, would be much more liable to break down under any exciting causes.

5034. In the treatment of the insane I presume that you use very little alcohol? Not necessarily any; in fact many modern asylums are finding it beneficial to do without even beer for their patients.

5035. That is the mildest form of alcohol? Yes.

5036. Wine is done away with now? Unless it is ordered medicinally. I do not think it is necessary in any sense.

5037. *President.*] Are you speaking of insanity from alcohol or generally? Generally. In some asylums I have seen hot wine served round to ordinary patients. It is a common thing in many asylums to serve round beer, but that has been thought injurious and has been given up largely. If the question is asked in regard only to cases of alcohol, then I deny that it is necessary to continue the alcohol.

5038. *Mr. Roseby.*] In regard to the treatment of imbeciles in the asylum at Newcastle, the cases are hopeless when they are sent there? I might say, so far as I know of that institution, that the educational treatment is not carried out there which I have found in many institutions of a similar character. There is a difference between the weak-minded child and the idiot. The idiot is congenital and the weak-minded child suffers from an abnormal condition, perhaps, from the brain-power being suspended for the time, but most of them are capable of advanced education to enable them to obtain their own living, which, I am sorry to say, is not the case here. I have gone largely into this question in my report.

5039. I gather from your answers that tea drinking and smoking do not produce insanity to the enormous extent that drink does? In no institution in any part of the world have I seen a case that was caused by either tea-drinking or smoking only.

5040. Dr. Campbell, the former Superintendent of ————, states in his book that a large amount of insanity is caused by smoking? Not smoking simply, but in excess with other excesses it may produce insanity. I have smoked for forty-five years, and I do not know that I am a bit the worse, and I manage something like fourteen or fifteen cigars a day, perhaps, but that is without the other excesses.

5041. Now, I suppose you know that in America and Canada the law to prohibit the public sale of drink has been brought about by the voice of the people? I should judge so; they are the best individuals to judge of what they want.

5042. We are told that in a large number of the States and provinces in which this law is enforced drink can only be obtained surreptitiously? I have visited every portion of Canada, but I have not ascertained anything with reference to this matter. In two or three of the States in the United States I have found the prohibition law in force, but as I said just now, on no occasion have I ever failed to obtain what I wanted.

5043. In any of these States where this law has been in force for any considerable time did you notice that there was a proportionate diminution in the insanity of the place? My experience was, of course, a very limited one in passing through the various towns and cities—I was flying as it were—but if you would give me a list of the States to which you refer, I can answer the question by reference to the answers I received from the superintendents of the asylums in those States. I think, speaking from memory, that the replies with reference to the causes, even in prohibition States, show that the largest cause is drink.

5044. Is much insanity caused by indulgence in bad drink—will ordinary alcohol produce these results? That is beyond any opinion I could assert at all. I do not think it matters much with dipsomaniacs what drink they have. I have known them to drink anything—even kerosene and medical tinctures.

5045. Has each State in America an asylum of its own? There are several in each State, particularly in the New England States, where the asylums are very many and very large.

5046. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you regard the reception-house for the treatment of the temporarily insane as a step in the right direction? I think it is a very great advantage to this country, always allowing that it is properly conducted, which I have every reason to suppose is the case in Sydney.

5047. In other parts of the world a person who is insane temporarily or permanently is not arrested and taken to a reception-house just as a prisoner would be taken to the lock-up? Generally speaking that is not done.

5048. It is a great outrage on public sentiment to do so? A very great outrage.

5049. They are put in like vagrants—locked up until they are dealt with? Yes.

5050. *Mr. Hyam.*] They are treated in the same way in this country are they not? They are taken from the police office to the receiving-house. I have no doubt that in some of the up-country places they are kept in gaol simply because there is no receiving-house.

5051. But they are not treated as criminals? They are brought into open court, I believe, and that I hold to be wrong.

5052. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Not in cases of *delirium tremens*? I used to sit on the bench at Newtown, and I always set my face against the practice of bringing demented persons into the open court. I always went to them in the lock-up.

5053. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you think that young persons of sixteen are too young to have drink supplied to them? That is a difficult question to answer.

5054. Do you think that intoxicating liquor has a hurtful effect on the brains of such young persons? I think that intoxicating drinks are unnecessary altogether as a matter of fact. I take a very little—less of late years than formerly—perhaps never more than two glasses in the day of anything, at any time; but looking at the matter in a social point of view I think that if parents use intoxicants at table their children should partake of them too, and for this reason: that if the children are deprived of them they are more likely to become drinkers in after years than if liquor had been supplied to them simply as a beverage. As for supplying liquor to young persons in licensed houses I think the age might be made even higher than sixteen.

5055. You think it ought to be made eighteen at least? I think so.

5056. Have you observed that insanity is caused to a greater extent among young persons than among persons of mature age, through drink? I dare say that you will find more cases of insanity through intemperance among persons up to the age of 30 than among older persons.

5057. Do you think that intoxicants are more injurious to the brains of young persons than to the brains of persons of middle age? I should think that anything deleterious would have more effect upon the young than upon older persons.

5058. Do you think that moderate drinking is likely to have such an effect upon the brain as to bring on insanity? That depends upon what you consider to be moderate drinking.
5059. You say it is acknowledged by the faculty that insanity itself is hereditary? There is no question about that.
5060. Have you observed that a large number of people in ordinary every-day life have a tendency to insanity on some particular point? I should not like to say that, but I might put it in this way: Give me any individual in an asylum and I would make it appear that he was insane. I am now speaking against asylums generally on that score.
5061. Then, I understand that insanity would be one of the easiest offences that could be set up for any man? Undoubtedly.
5062. Do you think that there are many persons confined in our asylums who might well be at liberty? Speaking generally, and not of our own asylums particularly, I would say that there are large numbers of persons in asylums who have no right to be there; not that I think any superintendent of an asylum would keep a person there longer than was proper, but numbers have no friends to receive them in case they were discharged; but I am convinced from my experience in visiting asylums that there are large numbers of persons in them who would be better out of them, and that the asylum is entirely a last resource.
5063. *Mr. Hyam.*] I should like to ask you if you think that brandy contains any of the elements of food? Brandy, as I understand it, is simply a stimulant.
5064. Does it contain none of the elements of food? I should not give it with that understanding. Brandy or whisky given as a stimulant is necessary in very many cases, and beneficial too.
5065. Have you ever known persons to become insane through total abstinence? Total abstainers may undoubtedly become insane, because of a hereditary predisposition to insanity.
5066. *Mr. Hutchison.*] But is it possible that total abstinence itself may be a factor in producing insanity? I do not think so.
5067. *President.*] Would it have a predisposition to cause insanity? Certainly not.
5068. Do you see any reason why an habitual drunkard should not be treated as a lunatic? Quite the contrary; I think he should be.
5069. *Mr. Colls.*] Have you had many patients from the wine-growing districts? Not any that I am aware of.
5070. Are many young persons brought to your care in consequence of intemperance? Oh no; there are other causes to produce insanity in young people without drink.
5071. Have you ever formed any idea as to what is the worst description of drink to take? I have heard many people say cold water, but I am not of that opinion. I have been in some places where I was obliged to take coffee and brandy. That is not at all palatable, but still it is preferable to many other drinks.

Dr.  
G. A. Tucker.  
23 July, 1886.

FRIDAY, 30 JULY, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,

J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.

#### THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Rev. F. B. Boyce called in, sworn, and examined:—

5072. *President.*] I believe you are the honorary secretary of the Local Option League? I was honorary Secretary up to about October, 1884.
5073. In what way are you connected now with the League? I am one of the Central Committee.
5074. You are then still connected with the League officially? Yes, and have been ever since the League was established.
5075. Can you tell us anything about the origin of the League? It arose in the first instance through my calling a meeting of the friends of sobriety just after the general election, which took place in December, 1882. I took that action in consequence of the supposed defeat at the polls of a great many of the friends of sobriety and order.
5076. Do you mean in the Parliamentary contest? Yes. A great number of leading citizens have from time to time associated themselves with the League, and we believe we unite the various Temperance Societies on one common platform, while we also have with us the churches, and many other of the best social forces in the country.
5077. Are you affiliated with any other League or Society of similar purport? We are not affiliated with any other League in the Colonies, but several Temperance Societies send representatives to our Committee, and by the term Temperance Society I do not mean simply lodges connected with Temperance Societies, but I mean the Central Committees of those Societies send representatives to the Central Committee of the Local Option League in this Colony.
5078. Have you any connection with anything extra-colonial as a body? We communicate with the United Kingdom Alliance, the National Temperance Society of New York, and with the Alliance in Victoria.
5079. That is, you keep up a corresponding communication only? Yes.
5080. What are the objects of the League? To bring about by Act of Parliament a law which will extend the present limited local option to the whole Colony, by which I mean a law to give the people in every locality the right to prohibit the sale of drink if they choose.
5081. Then, as I understand you, the Local Option League in this Colony confines itself entirely to extending

Rev.  
F. B. Boyce.  
30 July, 1886.



Rev.  
F. B. Boyce.  
30 July, 1886.

extending in this Colony the principles of local option, as they are at present imperfectly embodied in the licensing law. The one sole object you have in view in that is the revision of the law dealing with the liquor traffic? The main object of the League is certainly to defend the clauses in the existing Act which favor the principles of local option, and to promote to the utmost of its power the adoption of other clauses which may be hereafter proposed in furtherance of the same object.

5082. But radically the basis of your constitution is to provide a substitute by means of some form of *plébiscite* for what would otherwise be legislation in the ordinary sense by the representatives of the people? Yes.

5083. Your idea, in short, is to delegate to a certain section of the community the legislative function which is performed by the representatives of the people? Our idea is to give people the same power which they have in England under the Boroughs Funds Act, by which all matters of taxation are directly placed before the people.

5084. I suppose generally your object is to promote a Permissive Bill, as it is in England? Yes.

5085. In what way does the legislation advocated by Sir Wilfred Lawson differ from the legislation advocated by the League? We simply advocate local option on the lines advocated by Sir Wilfred Lawson, and I might mention that an essential part of the constitution of the League is almost word for word the same as the resolution passed by the House of Commons on three occasions, and moved in each instance by Sir Wilfred Lawson. We were very careful to go on the broad lines determined on by the House of Commons.

5086. I understand that you propose to work local option on the basis of municipal communities? That is a matter of detail.

5087. But you must work upon some unit of the community, some locality? Yes, we propose that a vote should be taken from the roll of the Parliamentary electors rather than from that of the ratepayers, but a great number of members of the League think that the vote should be extended to women.

5088. Will you only take the vote in places that are incorporated? No.

5089. How would you take the vote in unincorporated places. You would take, I presume, so many of the inhabitants who happened to be on the Parliamentary roll? Yes.

5090. Your local option scheme is co-extensive with the whole of the Colony is it not? Yes.

5091. Not only the cities and townships, but every part of the Colony? Yes.

5092. In any given area of the Colony would you work upon the Parliamentary roll so far as it went? Yes, but these are rather matters of detail; in applying local option to the Colony outside municipalities it would be necessary for the Government to mark off the electors into certain wards.

5093. You mean in order to deal with the drunkenness of the whole Colony, not any particular part of it? Yes, but the electors must be marked off into smaller wards than at present, because we want to get at the ideas of the locality.

5094. Smaller than the wards in Sydney I presume? No, they would be large enough for the purpose.

5095. It is sometimes said that local option is advocated as a sort of *pis aller* for legislation. If Parliament does not seem to take a proper grip of the subject you propose to redelegate the function of Parliament to the people? No, Parliament would be permitting the people to exercise a sort of local voice. It would be a method of local self-government. You may call it redelegation on the same ground, as we call municipal Government a redelegation of the function of Parliament; but this would be simply a matter of local self-government.

5096. In a permissive way, that is to say, you may or may not have drink retailed in a given area? Yes, you would leave it to the people to say whether they would forbid or permit the retail sale of liquor in their particular locality? I would leave out the word retail.

5097. Does the League propose by local option to give the people the right to prevent the sale of liquor over 2 gallons? That is a matter that we have not really considered yet.

5098. Then why leave out the word retail? I do not commit myself to retail only.

5099. As a matter of fact there are two forms of local option, are there not; there are those who would extend the principle to the spirit merchants and brewers, and those who would be contented to close the public-houses;—is that not so? No.

5100. Is it limited to public-houses then? That is a matter of detail upon which I am not prepared to speak. I usually understand when people say that no liquor shall be sold within their locality that they mean no liquor of any sort.

5101. In any form, retail or wholesale? Yes, I mean that as a rule.

5102. Do you represent now the opinions of the Local Option League? I am not here officially. I am present on my own behalf. I have not been delegated by the League to come here. There are two ways, however, in which I can express the views of the League. One is by saying that we should be perfectly satisfied if the Government gave us local option as they have it in Canada.

5103. Do you refer to the Scott Act? Yes, and as further improved by the Canadian Act of 1883.

5104. Is not that a form of the Scott Act? It helps to apply the Scott Act; but it involves several other points which were not included in the original Act.

5105. Then with regard to the extension of the principle of local option to the wholesale sale of liquor, your own opinion, I understand—you may not now be speaking on behalf of the League—is that the spirit merchants and brewers within the local option areas would be liable to the vote just as much as the retail sellers of liquor? My answer, broadly speaking, is yes; but I can quite see that there may have to be one or two clauses inserted in the Act which would not affect the vote of the people, but which would not quite put the spirit merchants and brewers in the same category as the publicans; but as to what these details would be I am not now prepared to say.

5106. I suppose you would be willing to meet the difficulty in this way: To put the question of retail sale before the people, together with the question of wholesale sale, by the local option paper, which, I presume, would be the formal mode of voting? I do not think we would do that, because it would involve too many points to be placed on the local option paper at once, and so complicate the matter with the electors? It is a great thing to have the ballot-paper as simple as possible.

5107. You perceive that the principle of local option, if it is meant to be of general application to the whole community, and not to any class of it, would be rather mutilated if it were only applied to the people who purchase in the public-houses? Yes, certainly. I may mention that the Canadian Act is a wholesale Act, and doubtless contains clauses dealing with the question from a wholesale point of view.

5108. Your principles are contained, you say, in the existing Canadian law? Yes; we would be perfectly satisfied with the adoption of a similar law.

Rev.  
F. B. Boyce.  
30 July, 1886.

5109. How would you take the local option vote in the various wards of a city like Sydney? Ninety per cent. of the people who are interested in these wards live outside the city, and the people who happen to live on the premises are, as a rule, mere caretakers, and really not in any sense the owners. How would you get over that difficulty? If the roll of Parliamentary electors is taken, instead of the municipal roll, that gets over the difficulty at once, because every holder of property has a vote and the caretakers have votes as well.

5110. The resident would have a vote? Yes.

5111. As well as the owner of the property? Yes.

5112. A city like Sydney belongs to the whole country as well as to its inhabitants, and there is an immense traffic in the city of people who are neither residents nor owners of property, yet it may be urged that these people have a right to what one might call the institution of licensed victuallers—there are plenty of people who come in and out every day on business; they use the city in all its thoroughfares;—have you considered their interests in the matter? I do not think that they have any special rights at all. If they come into any locality they must understand that when they are in Rome they must do as Rome does.

5113. Then you have considered all these matters? Yes.

5114. In determining that local option should be applied to a given area you have considered the whole matter, with all its difficulties? Yes.

5115. You have fully recognized the difficulty, I presume, which travellers and wayfarers would introduce in any settlement of the question? Yes; but my experience is that the accommodation of travellers would be very much better if it were disassociated with the sale of intoxicating drinks. I find that in the Melbourne Coffee Palace everything is done in the most happy way without the sale of intoxicating drinks. In a large number of cases the tea-rooms in Sydney—I mean the most frequented ones—are conducted without any intoxicating drinks being sold.

5116. But suppose a man who has come 15 or 20 miles with a load of wood and feels disposed to have a glass of beer, and is traversing a street in which no beer is sold, he begins to think that the liberty of the subject is rather disregarded, and although he may be exceedingly temperate, yet perhaps he has to go out of his road into another ward to get the beer;—does not this seem rather hard? Medical men would say that the best thing for a man would be not to take anything intoxicating, but rather to take something which would give food to the stomach, something to help to support the system.

5117. You do not think that the fact that his business taking him into a street which heretofore had public-houses gives him a certain right? No, I do not think so. If my drink were coffee, and if I went to Newtown and could not find a coffee-stall between Redfern and that suburb I do not think I would say that my rights were interfered with in any way. I do not acknowledge the right. A great many things are involved in this question of right. I would put it in this way. First of all I would say that a man has no such right. What right can he have to force upon a community the sale of an intoxicant which is conducive to lunacy, pauperism, immorality, and crime?

5118. You mean, what right has that individual who has travelled a long way to expect to obtain a refreshment in any part of the city. He says, let us have the *status quo*, or at all events some condition of things in which I may get what I wish, without going a long way out of my road for it? The *status quo* means his supposed right to force the sale of a very dangerous intoxicant upon the community.

5119. I am speaking of the moderate man—not one of us will champion the drunkard? Although he is a moderate man—there are thousands and thousands here who are thoroughly moderate, and generally very temperate in their use of intoxicants—yet at the same time I hold that he has no right to force on any community the sale of that which is conducive to so much harm. In considering this question of right you cannot separate the abuses of the traffic from the general question.

5120. As a matter of fact, do these people force anything whatever—are they not simply acquiescing in the existing state of things, and would they not think that to prohibit them from obtaining the refreshment they have been accustomed to would be a violent interference with their rights? I look upon them as forcing drink on the community so long as the community has no right to prevent the sale of drink in their midst if they wish to. The Government have forced the public-houses on the community.

5121. But an individual member of the community has nothing to do with the matter? No, except by his vote. The Parliament has.

5122. But he is also a man for whom you must have a considerable regard. It is by his vote and not by that of the extremist that you will succeed. It is always the voice of the moderate people which turns the scale one way or the other? We expect to succeed by the aid of those among the community who are patriotic, and who sincerely desire the social and moral welfare of the people, and there are a great number of moderate drinkers among that class.

5123. Can you tell us of any other place besides Canada where there is local option legislation distinct from prohibitive legislation? Yes, Georgia, Maryland, South Carolina, Kentucky, and Texas, have all adopted it, and there are other places which have local option apart from State prohibition, although I cannot remember their names just now.

5124. Do you know of any other community outside America which has local option legislation? No, except Queensland; but we can hardly cite the Queensland Act as it has only been in force a few months.

5125. I presume that the other places which you have cited have had permissive Acts in force for some years, three or four or five, and not like Queensland only a few months? Yes.

5126. I presume that the character of the local option laws in the States you have cited is something akin to that of the Canadian Act? Some of these Acts were passed before, and others since the Canadian Act was passed; but I think the general lines of all these Acts are much the same as those of the Canadian measure.

5127. You think generally that the local option laws should permit a section of the people to declare whether or not they will have drink retailed within their boundaries? Yes. I believe that in Maryland the vote is taken by counties, the areas there being very large.

5128. Corresponding to our big parishes, I suppose? Yes.

5129. Do you know how they deal in countries where they have established local option legislation with the question of compensation for interests that may be destroyed? Compensation has never been allowed so far as I am aware in any place where local option prevails.

5130. Does the League propose to follow in this path, and dispense with compensation? The League does not propose any compensation because it does not think it necessary at all.

- Rev.  
F. B. Boyce.  
30 July, 1886.
5131. By compensation what do you mean. Money paid down to the licensed victuallers whose license shall be refused by the popular vote? Yes.
5132. You do not mean time or anything like that? No, I maintain that the publicans have already received notice to quit because no publican can read the signs of the times in Canada, the United States, England, Queensland, and Victoria without seeing that he holds his license on a precarious tenure.
5133. You think that the present agitation is sufficient notice to quit? Yes, so much is this the case that the publicans in this Colony have organized themselves into an association for the protection of their interests, and especially to oppose local option; therefore they are cognisant of the fact that local option is proposed.
5134. I presume you are the mouthpiece of the League in this matter? I think I am expressing their views on the question.
5135. Is there any difference of opinion among its members in regard to this question of compensation? There is a very small minority favourable to some form of compensation, but what form they have never specified.
5136. Has the League expressed any opinion as to the statutory number of public-houses for a given area? No, the League has not expressed its views on that point as yet.
5137. Is the League entirely adverse to the retailing of liquor in any form? The whole idea of the Local Option League is to obtain for the people the right to say whether they will or will not have liquor sold in their neighbourhood.
5138. Independent of any statutory or proportionate number? Yes.
5139. In the legislation you have cited is there always that uniform principle of absolute prohibition on the one hand, or permission on the other, independent of any statutory number? There is a statutory number in Canada. The law of 1878 limited the number of public-houses in that country to one for every 250 persons up to 1,000, and then one house for every 400 or 500 persons after that number. When the houses were closed no compensation was given. In the province of Ontario alone 1,947 public-houses were closed when that statutory number was fixed, that is, they were closed after the term of their licenses had expired; but no compensation was allowed.
5140. The governing idea in local option is to abolish the use of intoxicants absolutely in a given area, is it not? The governing idea of local option is that the people should have their wishes respected, and be allowed to please themselves in the matter.
5141. Speaking for the League now, would local optionists be pleased or disappointed if the people in a given area voted for the continuance of the liquor traffic in their midst? A great deal would depend on the state of public opinion. There are some localities now where it would not do to have prohibition, because public opinion would not be sufficiently ripe for it; local optionists feel this, that if a majority of the people—if three-fifths or a simple majority of the community, as in Canada—vote for the discontinuance of the traffic that is quite sufficient evidence of the state of public opinion to justify the closing of the houses.
5142. Then, if I understand you rightly, local option is rather a political principle to let the residents settle the question than an agitation for the reform of the drinking habits of the people;—do you take it for granted that if local option were given to the people they would always or generally vote for the doing away with the traffic? I do not think they would always vote for its discontinuance.
5143. Then you are content to allow the people in any case to express their opinions? Yes, I am quite willing to trust the people with the settlement of the question.
5144. If, by some misadventure, the whole of the inhabitants of a large city like Sydney voted in favour of the continuance of the public-houses, would it not be an enormous disappointment to the local optionists? Not to all, because there are a great number of persons who are local optionists and yet do not want to close up all the public-houses. A large number of people believe that no public-houses should be forced on the people, and we are content to trust the people with the settlement of the question, although occasionally they themselves might vote "yes" instead of "no."
5145. But as a matter of fact local optionists do not apprehend that there is a chance of any general acquiescence of the voters in the existing state of things;—is that not so? I think your idea of local option is that it is always against public-houses.
5146. I must confess it is, but how do you local optionists propose to bring a Local Option Act into force? The way I would personally wish to see it brought into force is as in Canada, by a certain number of petitioners.
5147. Are we to suppose that the petitioners would not attempt to bring the Act into force prematurely, that is before they knew how the votes were going? I think as a rule they would not bring it into force prematurely. They would try to gauge public opinion as far as possible, then get up their petition, and, provided that there was a fair chance of success, go to the poll.
5148. Then, clearly local option depends on a greater or less amount of preliminary persuasion and education? Yes.
5149. You are not going to allow the people to express an opinion until you are sure of the result? We could not be sure of the result.
5150. Well, until you have ascertained what are your chances of success? We should not like to ask a community to go to the poll unless there was a probability of success, and I think we would be wise not to do so.
5151. Then, if an Act based on the lines of the Scott Act were passed here it might be years before you began to bring it into force? Yes, in some localities.
5152. And in the meantime do you propose that the present licensing system should remain? While on the subject of the Canadian Act I should like to say that there is one clause in the Queensland Act which will be very useful. I refer to the clause in the ballot-paper, by which a vote can be given in favour of the reduction in the number of public-houses without going all the way to prohibition. A poll may be demanded upon certain resolutions, and sub-clause 2 of clause 115 provides in the ballot paper that "the number of licenses shall be reduced to a certain number specified in the notice, not being less than two-thirds of the existing number." The Canadian Government have met that question by reducing the number to about one for every 250 persons, and 6 for about 2,000 persons. In Queensland, however, they have not reduced the number at all, they have allowed the people to do that. If the Government were not prepared to reduce the number of public-houses in this Colony a clause of that character would be very useful, for it would enable the people to do for themselves that which the Government of Canada did for its citizens.

5153. It is one of your axioms, is it not, that compensation is unnecessary? Yes, we think that people have no equitable right to it. I do not think that a publican has any right at the end of the year for which his license has been granted.

5154. In that respect you do not tread on the same ground as the Bishop of Sydney? I know that, and I should like to give my reasons for saying that no compensation should be paid if the people by a local option vote closed public-house bars. They are as follows:—

Compensation to publicans is without precedent. Thousands of bars have been shut in different parts of the world but not a penny paid in compensation. Temperance legislation in the Dominion of Canada has already given to inhabitants of districts power of withholding licenses, and compensation has not even been asked, nor, if asked, would it be conceded. In the province of Ontario alone 1,947 licenses expired and were unrenewed without compensation. If compensation for withholding a license be right, it must be right to award compensation for any restriction of the license as it was when granted. If so there should have been compensation when the hours of sale were shortened and when the Sunday sale of liquors was suppressed. But no compensation has ever been granted in such cases. The whole of past and existing legislation in the Empire has proceeded on the principle that the license is granted for the public good, and is liable to be withdrawn for the same reason, the interest of the holder being strictly subordinate to the interests of the community. I am aware that compensation has been conceded in Victoria, but the law is so framed that publicans will almost wholly have to compensate themselves.

A notable example is in this colony. Two or three hundred bars were closed by the new Licensing Act because the houses had insufficient accommodation. The Act required extra rooms which had to be built or the licenses were lost. Not a penny compensation was paid, nor was any demanded. The Act shut the bars just as effectually as a Local Option vote. If the cry for compensation were genuine it surely would have been raised in this case. The fact is that the claim was so hollow that it was never entertained or even mentioned by the deprived publicans.

Other occupations have been interfered with and even abolished by the State without compensation. Witness the inconvenience to those who plied noxious trades. They have had to move to some specially selected part, and at much loss. Denominational school buildings by the withdrawal of State aid were lessened in value to the holders. Most now stand idle six days out of the seven. Cobb and Co. have run their coaches from Bathurst to Bourke. To do this they needed a large plant, stables had to be specially erected at several points of the road, and great expense had to be incurred. The State made a railway and ran Cobb and Co. off the line. Their business for over 400 miles was virtually as much destroyed by the State as though a special Act had been passed to suppress it. Further, on most of the lines of road on which railways have been made there have been numbers of public-houses. The Government through these railways have destroyed their business, and they have nearly all had to close. In these and many other cases which could be named, no compensation has been given. Why then compensate the existing publicans, especially when they have enjoyed a monopoly for so long at a very moderate fee? Why single them out for compensation?

The license to carry on traffic in intoxicating liquors is a privilege granted to the holder, and not a right to which he can lay legal claim. If it can be regarded as property at all, it is the property of the State, and not that of any private individual. It is a privilege also distinctly limited in the document itself, which says that it is for one year and no longer. It is never intended to interfere with a license during its currency. The claim for compensation where the continuance of a license is refused is not a whit more reasonable than the claim of a tenant under a yearly lease to be compensated when the lease expires and the owner declines to renew it.

If free trade in liquor were enacted, or a large number of additional licenses granted, the sales of the existing publicans would be seriously affected. Their position would be undermined. A large portion of their business would go elsewhere, and many would have to close. Who then would argue that the people should compensate them for their loss? If there would be no moral claim in such a case how can there be one when the State takes another method to restrict their business or close their bars?

A local option vote could only affect the sale of intoxicants. The business in accommodating travellers, providing meals, stabling, and the sale of the numerous non-alcoholic beverages would remain. The more true and legitimate business of public victuallers would still be open. How successfully and profitably this may be carried on can be amply proved.

If the power of refusing renewals of licenses be given to the localities affected it will clearly be a restraint on public liberty to render the action of the locality dependent on compensation to former holders. This would be tantamount to saying, "You shall have liberty to say 'No,' but you shall not say it unless you pay a heavy fine for saying it." A condition of this kind is a shackle inconsistent with public liberty in any proper sense.

The cost to the people arising through the sale of intoxicants has already been enormous. It is acknowledged that about three fourths of the crime is traceable to intemperance. Thirteen principal gaols have to be maintained and in every town a small gaol or lock-up. An army of magistrates and police has been necessary. The small fee of £30 a year from each publican has but met a fraction of the cost.

No "Civil Damage Law" has been enforced here against the publicans as elsewhere. Husbands have died when, had publicans refused liquor, they might have lived. Did the poor widows receive any compensation from the publican? Again, have publicans been asked to pay to maintain the gaols? There is already a big balance to the debit of the publican. Have they been required to compensate for the thousand and one ills, the bruised bodies, the silent tears, following on the sale of intoxicants? Even those who have conducted their houses well, and have been thoroughly law-abiding, will know with pain of scars on a fair humanity caused by their traffic. The claim for compensation is certainly not on the side of the publican.

The whole local option movement is a notice to the publicans to quit.

5155. I understand that you have given a great deal of pains in constructing what is called a drink bill? Yes.

5156. What do you estimate the drink bill of this Colony was for 1885? £4,586,167.

5157. Will you give us the sources from which you have made that calculation? I have deducted from the Collector's returns of imports the amount of the exports.

5158. That is to say, for the purpose of getting at the consumption of liquor you have taken the Customs returns in spirits, wines, and beers—you have deducted the exports, and then what have you done? I have also taken the return laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly showing the wines, spirits, and beers manufactured in the Colony. I am including all these, because they are subject to excise law, if not to duty.

5159. And then what do you do? I try to average the retail value. I put down spirits, including Colonial spirits at 35s. per gallon; wines, imported, including champagne, at 25s. per gallon; wines, Colonial, at 10s. per gallon; beers, English, in wood, at 4s. per gallon, and in bottle, 7s. per gallon; beers, Colonial, at 2s. per gallon; and here I think I am at least 6d. under the mark.

5160. Have you any idea how much Colonial beer is consumed here? Last year, 14,542,319 gallons, and it is increasing out of proportion to the population.

5161. Where do you get those figures? From a return laid on the Table of the Legislative Assembly and which was moved for by Mr. W. A. Hutchison, about eighteen months or two years ago, or at the same time as the return of convictions for drunkenness was prepared.

5162. In point of fact it is the estimate which was prepared by Mr. Barney, Chief Inspector of Distilleries, is it not? Yes. Consequently the amount spent on spirits would be £2,000,157; wines imported, £303,127; wines, Colonial, £192,003; beers imported in wood, £130,929; beers imported in bottle, £505,719, and beers (Colonial), £1,454,232, making a grand total of £4,586,167.

5163. Is your calculation of the drink bill of 1885 above that for 1884? Yes, by 1s. 8d. per head of the population.

5164. Have you the figures for 1884? The drink bill for that year was £4,229,587. I might mention that in the year 1884, or between 1884 and 1883, there was a decrease of 6s. 2d. per head.

- Rev. F. B. Boyce.  
30 July, 1886.
5165. May I gather from your figures in round numbers that there was an increase in the drink bill in 1885, as against that for the preceding year, of £300,000? Yes; we have to take into consideration, of course, the increase of population, which is considerable.
5166. The last figures of the Collector of Customs rather puzzled me in connection with your figures. In the matter of imported spirits, which is a very large item, we have a diminution between 1884 and 1885 of no less than 35,000 gallons; in Colonial distilled spirits we have a difference of 6,000 gallons as between those years; in sparkling wines the quantities remained, within a fraction, exactly the same; in ales and beers we have an increase of only 110,000 gallons; in bottled beer we have an increase of 170,000 gallons; and now returning to the drink bill, a considerable reduction is shown in the principal factor—spirits—for which the increase in the other factors does not make up, and yet the drink bill for 1885 is £300,000 over that for 1884. I do not think that the estimated increase—yours is only an estimate—is justified by the figures of the Collector of Customs, and you have not told me that the price of things had risen between 1884 and 1885? I have taken the same price for both years.
5167. The Collector of Customs has told us generally that the consumption of liquors all round, except in bottled beer, has advanced? It has scarcely advanced in comparison with the increase in the population.
5168. If I were to consider the question of population I could make the case still more favourable than it appears, because the population has increased very rapidly; but putting that matter aside, what I wish to direct your attention to is that the drink bill for 1885 shows an increase of £300,000, as against that for 1884, and in the face of a very large decline in the importation in almost every line, except bottled beer, which hardly makes up for the rest? I do not think that the Colonial spirits are altogether included in the estimate of the Collector of Customs. I had to deduct them from the exports.
5169. I do not apprehend that there has been such a difference in the export trade as to account for this difficulty, unless you can show that there has been a very large falling off in the quantity of exports? I think that the exports have rather increased.
5170. That would be all the better for us; the drink bill ought to show less than it is? I cannot answer the question until I look at the return which was furnished by Mr. Barney, because I have not understood that the whole of the distilled spirits consumed came before the Collector of Customs.
5171. But you cannot have any other figures than we have on that head? The figures of Colonial spirits, supplied by Mr. Barney, are very much greater than those you have just quoted—14,749, as the number of gallons of the Colonial manufactured spirits distilled in 1885, on which duty had been paid; for the same year what appeared to be the whole quantity of spirits manufactured was 197,981 gallons. And now comes the question, did the balance go into Colonial wine, or has it been bonded? It is fair to assume that what has been bonded does not go into consumption until the duty has been paid, and if you have taken the figures of bonded spirits into your calculation it is a mistake? For purposes of comparison we did it on precisely the same principle for the previous year. The 197,981 gallons of spirits must be accounted for.
5172. To get at the true amount of liquor consumed you have to take that on which excise and import duty have been paid, have you not? Yes.
5173. For the purpose of comparison it does not make a difference of about 30,000 gallons? I do not suppose it does.

MONDAY, 9 AUGUST, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,

A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,  
F. ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., M.P.,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. F. B. Boyce, being recalled, was further examined:—

- Rev. F. B. Boyce.  
9 Aug., 1886.
5174. *President.*] Do you give us to-day any authority from the League showing that you are their representative? I have no written authority, but last Friday afternoon a meeting of the Central Committee was held, at which I was appointed to represent the League before the Commission this afternoon.
5175. Then you give us verbally the statement with which of course we shall be content that you represent the League, and that representation, I presume, is to stand good not only for what you are going to say but for what you have said? I think so. I would not be quite sure on that point. I do not exactly remember what I said, but I think I expressed the views of the League generally.
5176. Reverting to your examination on the last occasion, you may remember that you gave the figures for the drink bill for the current year, as I think, £300,000 higher than for last year, that is to say, that the drink bill for 1885 would be higher by that amount than the drink bill for 1884. You remember, perhaps, that I pointed out to you that the consumption almost through the line of intoxicating liquors had diminished? Yes.
5177. Yet the drink bill had increased. Taking spirits alone there had been a decrease, but there had been an increase in the consumption of beer. You said you would look further into the matter? I have done so to some extent, but I have not been able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. I added on the total quantity of spirits manufactured in the Colony to that which had been passing through the Customs; then I deducted the exports. The exports are more by 100,000 gallons than the quantity of spirits manufactured in the Colony, and therefore that does not make on the whole any material difference as regards the

the amount per head, but I am unable to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion upon this point specially, that is as to where all the Colonial spirits go to. We made them out to be 197,000 gallons last year.

5178. These were bonded figures were they not? They were the figures of the Inspector of Distilleries.

5179. Do you not think you took your figures from the wrong column? If I am wrong at all it must be in taking in the Colonial spirits, and having nothing to do with the export of spirits. There are 50,000 or 60,000 gallons missing after allowing for exports.

5180. Do you think that if you conferred with the Inspector of Distilleries, you could account for that? I have conferred with him on the items.

5181. If it is a fact that the drink bill has not increased I think the community is entitled to all credit for that fact, and not to the discredit of a presumable increase in the drink bill? I quite agree with you; we love to be fair. It is a complicated matter. In my computation I only made the drink bill increase 1s. 8d. per head on the whole. Of course the increase of population has to be allowed for. In the previous year I made it 6s. 2d. per head less, and what I understand generally is that the consumption of spirits is decreasing, and that the consumption of beer is increasing.

5182. When you made out your list for 1884, could you ascertain from what figures of the Collector of Customs with regard to Colonial spirits you made it? I took the figures from the Parliamentary return.

5183. *Mr. Hutchison.*] At the last meeting I gave it as my opinion that the Local Option League would accept the three points contained in the Queensland Act; what are those points? The Local Option League have authorized me to say that they would like to see those three points contained in any ballot-paper. The first is, that the sale of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited; the second, that the number of licenses should be reduced to a certain number, to be specified on the paper, and not to be less than two-thirds of the existing number; and the third, that no new licenses shall be granted; of course we have the last at the present time.

5184. *President.*] We shall be much obliged if Mr. Boyce will clear up these statistics for us? There is a calculation made by Mr. Abigail which I should like to bring before the Commission. In 1882, the first year of the new Act, the consumption of liquor was less per head of the population than in 1881, the last year of the old Act: spirits, 8 gallons; wine, 1½ gallon; and beer, 9 gallons. This shows the effect of the new Licensing Act.

5185. Do the local optionists, as a body, propose to embody in any Bill which comes before Parliament the alternatives in the Queensland Act? Yes.

5186. Exactly the same? As nearly as possible; they are those which I have just mentioned.

5187. You are prepared to accept the three which you have stated? Yes.

5188. With the results mentioned in the Queensland Act respectively? Yes, on the ballot-paper.

5189. I suppose that intoxicating liquors include beer as regards prohibition? Yes.

5190. Without any question as to alcoholic strength? None, as far as I know.

5191. No compensation is provided for in the Queensland Act? No.

5192. It is said that in Queensland there are more spirits consumed than in any other British Colony? I cannot tell; the Act only came into force at the beginning of this year.

5193. Nothing has been done under that Act? A vote has been taken at Rockhampton in favour of the liquor traffic; that is, to allow the public-houses to remain without any increase.

5194. With regard to the remedies for the liquor traffic, do you recognize any other remedy than legislation? I recognize moral suasion as well as legislation, but I look upon legislation as the most important factor. There is one great historical case to which I would refer, and that is the cause of Irish temperance reformation. Between the years 1838 and 1845 Father Matthew was the means of inducing 4,000,000 of people to take the pledge in Ireland, and the number of public-houses was considerably reduced; but for two reasons that wonderful reformation, which also reduced the crime of the country most materially, had not any permanent effect. One reason of this was the Irish famine; the most important reason was that the Irish people had not the right to shut up the public-houses; therefore the temptation was ever present with them; the consequence was that the people in very large numbers relapsed into their drinking habits. If the people had had local option in those days it is quite possible that Ireland to-day would be one of the most prosperous countries in the world, if not the most prosperous, because there is very little doubt, from the feeling prevalent at that time, that had local option been in force every public-house would have been closed. Father Matthew, towards the end of his life, became very strongly in favour of absolute prohibition.

5195. You do not attribute the Irish question in its present development to drink? No, very partially.

5196. You say that Ireland would have been prosperous? Ireland spends about £10,000,000 a year in strong drink; she would be prosperous if so large an amount of money was not wasted.

5197. What is the drink bill of the United Kingdom according to your revised statistics? Last year it was about £3 7s. 6d. per head. In the United States, 1884, about £1 13s. 3d.

5198. How much in round numbers? About 123,000,000 in the United Kingdom.

5199. I think Sir Wilfred Lawson fixed it at 120,000,000? Yes. The Rev. Dr. Dawson Burns makes it 123,000,000.

5200. How does that drink bill compare with the drink bill of this Colony? The amount per head for this Colony is £4 13s. 6d. against £3 7s. 6d. for the United Kingdom.

5201. Would you not consider that that would be accounted for to a considerable extent by the difference in price? The difference in price has something to do with it.

5202. Then these figures give us no idea as to the quantities for the respective countries; it only means that so much more went out of the pockets of the consumers? Yes.

5203. In spite of these figures we may be a more temperate nation? Yes, but we always have to remember that there are a very large number of people in New South Wales who live a considerable distance away from public-houses, the population being so much scattered. Most of the farmers live too far away from a public-house to be able to go for their dinner beer. They drink in town once a week or once a fortnight, but not at home at their work. The drink bill of New South Wales is made up chiefly from the consumption of the people in the metropolis and the other towns.

5204. You are willing to admit that there may be a less quantity of strong liquor consumed in this Colony than in the United Kingdom? It is a matter I have not gone into, but I think it quite possible.

5205. Don't you think it worth going into so as to be perfectly fair, inasmuch as a comparison by figures is not a good criterion; it may only show comparative wealth? I think it is a matter of some interest,

but

Rev.  
F. B. Boyce.  
9 Aug., 1886.

Rev.  
F. B. Boyce.  
9 Aug., 1886.

but you can never overlook the fact that our population is so widely scattered, and in many instances is so far away from any place where intoxicating liquors can be got. I believe that a great number of our population in the interior are amongst the most sober in the world in their own homes.

5206. You do not think they would be if they were near a public-house? If they were near the temptation I am sure they would drink far more than they do now. Many would fall away. I have noticed the difference between the people where there is a public-house and where there is no public-house in farming localities.

5207. You know there are a large number of parishes in England where no drink is sold at all? Yes.

5208. In those parishes the temptation is removed is it not? Yes, but the distance which people have to travel in England to obtain drink is so very small. Take a farming district in this country like Orange; I dare say that the majority of the farmers in that district live on an average 3 or 4 miles from a public-house.

5209. Did you find the shearers a temperate class? They are a travelling class; they do not belong to the ordinary population. Shepherds are dying out, the squatters go in for fencing.

5210. Do you think the people in the towns and townships in this Colony are ready for local option. Do you think they would vote upon it? I think they would in many parts; not in all. Opinion is much more advanced in some parts than in others. It is the beauty of local option that it goes with public opinion; it cannot go beyond it. There are a great number of towns where they would be very glad to have in force the second proposal in the Queensland Act, viz., to reduce the number of houses to one-third, and I think there are many country towns where the people would like to have prohibition. I am quite certain there are many farming districts where the people would like to have prohibition.

5211. Local option or prohibition through local option? I mean prohibition through local option.

5212. The League repudiates the idea of compensation: Do you think the people of this country are at one with the League in that respect? I think the people of this country are divided on that point.

5213. You must have conversed with many people who hold the same views on the subject as our Bishop? Yes.

5214. Of course you respect a man who says, "I must say that compensation ought to be the law; it seems unjust to destroy any trade without it." What is your experience? My experience is this: I have met many persons who have believed in what is termed compensation, but directly they have been asked to discuss the matter they have had to content themselves with a bare assertion, and they have never really thought the matter out. I think the majority of persons who are in favour of compensation are persons so thoughtless as regards the matter at issue that they have never considered it. I must say that I think the majority of those I have consulted are against compensation.

5215. Is it not likely that the difficulty of obtaining a compensation fund strikes some people? It is quite possible. That is a serious difficulty.

5216. Is it not the difficulty which perhaps induces the League to abandon the idea of compensation? No.

5217. Is it not this difficulty as much as any other consideration? No. The League do not look upon compensation as necessary from a moral point of view. You do not compensate a man for going out of a house when his lease for one year has expired. His right is gone.

5218. Do you not think that in that matter you are taking a very strict view of the law. Do you not think that although the hotel-keeper has only an annual license, the intention of the Legislature practically is that the man is to be licensed as long as he behaves himself? Whatever the license may be on the face of it yet practically it is an understood thing that he gets his renewal at the end of the year as a matter of course, unless there is some objection to the conduct of his house; the magistrates both in England and here have acted upon that principle continuously, so that some people have been half a century in the same house, and some of course for a very much less period, but every man when he gets his license considers it to be one that is as continuous as his good conduct. I do not mean to say it is a vested right in the sense in which some people say it is, but I say to my apprehension it is much more than a mere annual privilege. As regards his supposed legal right, I take it that there are two points in the present Act in which his license might be refused every year. One is, if it interferes with the good order of the neighbourhood, and the other is the erection of a public school or a church near to the house. For instance at Pymont a large public school has been built by the State at a cost of £20,000 on a site near to two public-houses; the magistrates have full power to close up those houses, on the ground that they are close to that school, and the landlords would have no compensation at all. It only requires an agitation on the part of the residents to cause the Magistrates to enforce the law. Then as regards the compensation of the man who thinks he has a continuous right to a license because it has always been granted. I maintain that the publicans now are fully aware of the agitation for the reduction of the number of public-houses, and as public servants they should take the agitation into account, and recognize the precarious nature of their tenure. They cannot shut their eyes to what is taking place in Victoria, Queensland, Canada, and other portions of the British Empire; if they do they are certainly most unwise, for they have practically notice to quit.

5219. You think that the agitation is a sort of constructive notice to quit? I think so; they have recognized it so much as a notice to quit as to form an organisation of which Mr. Wcale is secretary, known as the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers' Association, which, as far as I can understand, is kept up for no other purpose than to resist the local option movement.

5220. I suppose it is similar to the Trade Defence League in England? Yes.

5221. Which is also a kind of retaliation against the agitation there for a similar purpose? I think so. With regard to the legal right of a man who might be owner of a public-house, it is a matter of fact that the magistrates in Sydney refused, a short time ago, the license of a house belonging to Judge Josephson. His Honor applied through power-of-attorney, intending to transfer, of course, directly the license was granted; the magistrates refused, and he received no compensation.

5222. I suppose there was no fund from which he could receive compensation? He did not ask for it.

5223. It would have been futile to do so in the present state of the law? I only refer to the matter as to the legal right of owners of property.

5224. *Mr. Hutchison.* Had the house been licensed long? Yes, for years; it was situated at the corner of Cleveland-street and George-street, Redfern. When I gave evidence on the first occasion before the Commission I did not on behalf of the League as I told you; but I am now prepared to speak on their behalf. I was requested to put in the paper read by Mr. Taylor, and I should be very glad if the Commission could receive it.

5225. It was and is published under their authority? Yes. It deals with the whole question of compensation.

5226. *President.*] Will you please to epitomize your nine reasons against compensation? First, compensation is without precedent in any part of the world, including the United States of America, Canada, Queensland, and Great Britain

Rev.  
F. B. Boyce.  
9 Aug., 1886.

5227. How about Victoria? The only exception is that of Victoria, and there the publicans almost pay compensation themselves out of funds raised for fines and increase of license fees.

5228. Buttressed by the Consolidated Revenue if they prove insufficient? Yes. My second reason is, that in this Colony many public-houses have been closed without any compensation. The new Act required larger accommodation, and if landlords had not these extra rooms, and did not care to build up to the requirements of the law, they had simply to go, and they went without compensation. And again, there was no compensation paid when the hours of sale were restricted at night during week days, and for two hours on Sunday. Then many occupations have been interfered with, but there has been no compensation. Witness one notable instance: Cobb & Co. had been running their coaches from Bathurst to Bourke for a great many years; the Government made a railway and ran the firm off the line; their business for over 400 miles was destroyed; they had erected stables at several points at considerable expense, yet they received no compensation. Again, there was a large number of public-houses along that road; the Government built a railway, destroyed their business, and gave no compensation to the publicans. Of course they knew that the Government were going to build the line. I might take another line; some four years ago no one expected that a railway would be built so soon between Blayney and Murrumburrah, but it will be an accomplished fact in a short time, and consequently many more public-houses will be closed, and without compensation their business will be taken from them. My fourth reason is, the license to carry on traffic in intoxicating liquors is a privilege granted to the holder, and not a right to which he can any legal claim.

5229. What do you mean? If it be regarded as property at all it is the property of the State and not that of any private individual.

5230. But that is not consistent with fact; he can transfer it, and the State allows him? He transfers his own property.

5231. Quite so, it is not the property of the State, for if it were so he could not assign it? I could admit that it is his property within the year, but I cannot admit it is his property directly the year is up. Then if free trade in liquor were enacted, and a large number of additional licenses granted, the sales of the existing publicans would be seriously affected. Now suppose the licensing laws were done away with to-morrow and free trade in liquor were enacted, I presume that nearly every grocer would at once sell liquor. Many other trades would take it up, and the business of the publican would practically be destroyed, but what compensation would existing publicans expect then?

5232. That, again, is the question of the destruction of a business by competition? As we are dealing simply with the moral right of the publican to compensation, I maintain that the competition which the State might subject him to might be taken into account. Then suppose a local option vote was against the publicans, it would only affect the bars; it would not affect the accommodation of travellers, the stabling, the providing of dinners, breakfasts, and teas and various things, which are the proper and legitimate work of a public-house.

5233. Would not the effect be to prohibit the consumption in public-houses of liquor, even by the inmates—is it only aimed at the bars? It is aimed at the suppression of the sale of liquor, but I maintain the house could still be largely used for the accommodation of travellers.

5234. It only destroys a portion of his trade? Yes.

5235. But I think his place is—I am sorry to say so—merely a drinking shop; of course he has no other trade but drink? If he has perverted the true business of a licensed victualler that is his own look out.

5236. It is questionable whether he has perverted it; he is not compelled to keep beef-steaks and onions always ready; he must have by law so many certain sized rooms, and no more? He is expected to keep provisions. One of the reasons, I believe, why accommodation for travellers is so poor in Sydney is because the business of intoxicants is overdone, and men will carry it on and neglect the main portion; if the bars were closed I believe that the accommodation for travellers would be very much superior to what it is at the present time.

5237. You know by the strict letter of the law he is not compelled to keep refreshments? I forget whether he is compelled to supply beef-steaks, and so on, but I merely want to show that the business of the true licensed victualler will not be destroyed.

5238. The business of the licensed victualler who keeps the hotel properly so-called? Yes.

5239. What are your other reasons against compensation? That it would be something contrary to public liberty if the vote were dependent upon paying a certain sum, that is, if the persons who voted against the publicans were fined for so doing by having to pay compensation. Then again, the cost to the people arising through the sale of intoxicants has already been enormous. It is acknowledged that about three-fourths of the crime is traceable to intemperance. Thirteen principal gaols have to be maintained, and in every town a small gaol or lock-up. An army of magistrates and police has been necessary. The small fee of £30 a year from each publican has but met a fraction of the cost.

5240. You mean to say that publicans have not supported the police and other legal administrations they have made necessary? Yes; my last reason is that no "Civil Damage Law" has been enforced here against the publicans—that is, that they have often sold drink where, if they had refused it, the lives of individuals might have been saved.

5241. Where is there such a law? In various parts of the United States.

5242. That is, if some person's representative can prove that he came to a bad end—broke his leg or was drowned whilst being drunk—having received the liquor in A's house, he would have an action against A? Yes.

5243. What State has that law? I think there are several States. Iowa, I think, was one State, but it is now under prohibition.

5244. It is a sort of Publicans' Liability Act? Yes.

5245. *Mr. Roseby.*] Can you name any places in the United Kingdom where there are no public-houses, and what the reports are as to the moral and physical condition of the people? I cannot at present name any single case, but there are over 1,300 such places. A full list of them is to be found in the Convocation Report of the province of Canterbury for 1869.

5246. The reports respecting these places show that they contrast very favourably indeed in a moral and social point of view with places where public-houses exist? Yes; I will give you the exact words of the Report.



Rev.  
F. B. Boyce.  
9 Aug., 1836.

Report. The Convocation of Canterbury recommended local option, and I may mention that the claim was afterwards backed up by the signatures of 13,000 clergymen of the Established Church who advocated local option as to the issue and renewal of licenses. The report says:—

Your Committee, in conclusion, are of opinion that as the ancient and avowed object of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors is to supply a supposed public want without detriment to the public welfare, a legal power of restraining the issue or renewal of licenses should be placed in the hands of the persons most deeply interested and affected, namely, the inhabitants themselves, who are entitled to protection from the injurious consequences of the present system. Such a power would, in effect, secure to the districts willing to exercise it, the advantages now enjoyed by the numerous parishes in the Province of Canterbury, where, according to reports furnished to your Committee, owing to the influence of the landowner, no sale of intoxicating liquors is licensed. . . . In consequence of the absence of these inducements to crime and pauperism, according to evidence before the Committee, the intelligence, morality, and comfort of the people are such as the friends of temperance would have anticipated.

5247. You have some knowledge also of places in the United States and Canada where prohibition obtains? Yes; in the States there is prohibition, chiefly through local option, in Vineland, New Jersey; Dorchester County, Kent County, Maryland; Rockwell County, Texas; Owenton, Trumble County, Kentucky; Milville, New Jersey; Carolton, Georgia; Olathe, Kansas; Pullman, near Chicago; Potter County, Pennsylvania. The results are excellent. Also through the land-owner in Bessbrook, Ireland. A correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph* speaks in glowing terms of the effects. The only places in Canada which I remember especially are Georgetown, and the City of Fredericton, and Guelph. There is a large number of places in Canada where they are under prohibition through local option; in fact it is estimated that there are more than a million persons residing in those places.

5248. Under the provisions of the Scott Act? Yes; in many cases second polls have been taken, and in most cases they have affirmed what was previously agreed to by the people.

5249. Are you aware, from your reading, that the feeling in favour of local option is growing very much in the United Kingdom? I am certain it is.

5250. The champion of the principle in England is Sir Wilfred Lawson? Yes.

5251. What success has his efforts met with in the House of Commons? In 1880 the principle was affirmed by a majority of twenty-two; in 1882 by a larger majority; and in 1883 the principle, including the right of local prohibition, was carried by a majority of eighty-seven, the voting being, ayes, 264, noes, 177, including pairs.

5252. Was Sir Wilfred Lawson not defeated at the general election before the last? He was defeated by a gentleman who wore the blue ribbon—I believe a thorough prohibitionist—but he was only defeated by ten votes.

5253. His defeat was not at all attributable to his advocacy of local option? Not at all. Indeed a high compliment was paid to his principles in a gentleman holding similar views being brought out against him. He was absent during the whole of the election. Last month, when he was present during the election, he was returned by a good majority.

5254. The abolition of drink bars at hotels would not by any means do away with the comfortable hotel accommodation in other respects? Not in the least. I think it would rather improve it, because the publican would be enabled to give more attention to his legitimate business, which I understand to be the accommodation of travellers.

5255. You state, with reference to the comparative cost of liquor in this Colony and other colonies there appears to be slight discrepancy, yet the consumption is enormous? Yes.

5256. We know that large quantities of cider are made by farmers in England. Is any return made showing the quantity? I think it most likely that it would be.

5257. Is there an excise duty on beer in England? I think so.

5258. At any rate the State gets a return of the quantity of beer and porter brewed? Yes.

5259. Do you think that the sentiment in favour of local option is a growing one in this Colony? I think so, most decidedly.

5260. You have had extensive experience in the Colony as a clergyman? Yes.

5261. How long? Seventeen years.

5262. During that time you have had charge of some country parishes? I had charge of the parishes of George's Plains, Orange, Molong, and Wellington, including the Bogan River, and for a time I was on the River Darling. For four years I have been in Sydney.

5263. Do you regard the rural population among whom you have lived as generally a sober class? Yes.

5264. Do you think that many of the farming districts, such as Orange, would gladly avail themselves, if they had the opportunity, of the principle of local option? Most decidedly.

5265. The drinking power holds a firmer grasp in the large centres of population than in the scattered population of the country? I am quite sure of that. There is one very important point which I think the Commission ought to take notice of, and that is that two-thirds of the arrests for drunkenness occur in the Metropolitan districts, although in that district there is only one-third of the population of the Colony.

5266. You know, as a clergyman, that drink is the cause of nearly all the pauperism and misery with which you come in contact in some form or other? Nearly all; two-thirds at least.

5267. And that is the experience of all who follow the same important avocation as yourself? As a rule, I think it is.

5268. Are you aware that temperance organizations here are growing in numerical strength and power? I think they are.

5269. And yet, side by side with that fact there is an increased consumption of drink? We want to settle the point about the consumption. There is no doubt, to my mind, that since the new Act has been in force the consumption of drink per head of the population has lessened.

5270. You think that if public-houses are allowed to exist they ought to be brought under very stringent regulations? The law ought to be thoroughly enforced, and wherever power was required to enforce it, Parliament ought to step in and give that power.

5271-2. You are aware that the Sunday closing law is very generally and flagrantly violated? I know that that is the case. I know that it is very much violated. The Local Option League requested me to ask the Commission to consider the desirableness of recommending the insertion in our Licensing Act of a clause similar to that in the English Act. While on the question of the breaking of the law there is

one important fact which I wish to bring under the notice of the Commission, that is, that the old law was broken more than the new one is; at all events that is my opinion. It is often argued that if we were to reopen the public-houses on Sundays the law would be broken less. I remember many years since going into the town of Canonbar on a Sunday evening about 6 o'clock, and I found that the three public-houses were doing a roaring trade. Of course they were supposed to be closed at that time. I remember that when I lived at Orange there were lights in almost all the bars all through the Sunday evening. It was a well known fact that the law was broken in the majority of houses. I want to point out to the Commission also that the convictions of publicans for Sunday selling during prohibited hours on Sunday in 1881, under the old Act were 527, or 43 per month, and in 1882, under the new Act, 238, or only 19 per month. This fact is very significant in my opinion.

Rev.  
F. B. Boyce.  
9 Aug., 1896.

5273. You are in favor of that clause of the Act being similar to that of the English Act? The Local Option League is in favor of that.

5274. You are strongly in favor of keeping the public-houses closed on Sundays? Yes.

5275. Do you believe that there is any general desire on the part of the community to open the places at all? The general opinion on the part of the community, I believe, is to see the law properly enforced.

5276. You believe that the clamour for the opening of the houses is principally on the part of a small minority of law-breakers. I would not say altogether law-breakers. I think that there are some men who do not keep public-houses who are in favor of their being opened on Sundays, but I think that they are a small minority out of the whole community.

5277. Do you believe that there are respectable people in the trade who desire to have the advantage of rest on Sunday the same as other tradesmen? Yes.

5278. And they are often forced to keep their houses open because others do so? Yes, I think it a great shame that the law-abiding publican should suffer from the competition of the law-breaking publican.

5279. Are you in favor of barmaids being employed? No. The Local Option League asked me to bring that matter, among lesser points, before the Commission, and ask that the employment of barmaids might be prohibited. The League was the means of having a Bill introduced in Parliament 2½ years ago for the abolition of barmaids, and it was defeated in the Upper House by a majority of one only.

5280. You think that the avocation is a degrading and an injurious one for women? Yes, and many thousands of women have petitioned Parliament against the employment of barmaids.

5281. Has it come under your notice of late years that a number of young men have given way to drink? Yes, a large number.

5282. Do you know that in some hotels there are several bars what are called upper bars? I have heard that there are.

5283. And that these places are presided over by females? Yes. They are very bad places indeed.

5284. You believe that if a house is licensed it should have only one bar? Yes.

5285. And that the business should be conducted as publicly as possible? Yes.

5286. Would you raise the age at which a publican may supply a youth with drink? The League desired me to recommend that the age should be raised to 18, and further, that part of the Canadian law should be adopted, which would prevent children under the age of 18 going to public-houses as messengers for others.

5287. That is that publicans should not be permitted to supply children with liquor for adults? Yes. It is believed that a large number of children receive harm when perhaps they are 10, 12, or 13 years of age through going to public-house bars, and standing there while they are being attended to, when probably they have to listen to improper language, and see a great deal that they ought not to see. It is thought that the State ought to prevent children being served.

5288. You state that the efforts in the way of moral suasion have to a large extent been neutralized by the numerous temptations for people to get drink? That is the history connected with temperance work during the last fifty years.

5289. You are strongly in favour of allowing the people to say whether public-houses should exist or not? I look on that as the people's right; they ought not to have public-houses forced on them, as at present. In nearly every case the communities have not asked for the public-houses which exist; they have simply been forced on them, and they are compelled to allow them to remain.

5290. Are you aware that the present local option law has to some extent been neutralized by magistrates licensing larger houses? Yes; the Local Option League are very particular in desiring the Commission to understand that they are against all houses in the matter of voting; that no class of houses should be excluded from the vote of the people.

5291. *Mr. Hutchison.*] In other words, they would take discretionary power from the magistrates after a vote was taken? Yes.

5292. *Mr. Roseby.*] I suppose you see that there is ultimate danger in having a number of people in these large houses, with the attraction of drink always present with them? Very great danger. We all know what human nature is, and how liable it is to fall into temptation; and the ever present drink is a most formidable danger, especially to the weak.

5293. You remarked that the noble efforts of the late Father Mathew in Ireland were to a large extent nullified through the extensive facilities given to the people to obtain drink? Yes.

5294. Do you consider that a large amount of the violence which we read of in that land is incited by the use of intoxicants? Yes.

5295. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Can you name any instance where liquor-making and the sale of liquor have been prohibited in Ireland with good results, and without compensation; are you aware that during the famine brewing was prohibited? I do not remember that.

5296. It has twice been prohibited in Ireland, and in no case was compensation given; it was done with a most beneficial result; it kept the people from starving, and they were better off even during famine time by virtue of prohibition than they had been before;—are you not aware of that? I am not.

5297. The President asked you whether as a League you had ever recognized compensation? The League never has recognized compensation.

5298. Does the League work on the same lines as the United Kingdom Alliance on this question? Yes.

5299. The United Kingdom Alliance has never recognized compensation? Never.

5300. The League never will recognize it on principle? As far as I know and believe, it will not.

5301. Can you quote any barristers' opinions recently given in England on the question whether compensation is admissible or not? I cannot give any barristers' opinions, but I know that in England many houses have been closed when the license has expired without compensation being given. I am not conversant with any special case, but I am sure there are a number of cases.

5302.

- Rev. F. B. Boyce.  
9 Aug., 1886.
5302. You believe that in many places here the people are prepared for local option, although not everywhere? Yes.
5303. You would not make local option an Imperial Act, compelling people to vote immediately it was passed, and then every three years as at present? That is a point which the League desired me to mention; they would like to have a vote taken in any district whenever one-sixth of the electors demanded it.
5304. And not until then? Not until then.
5305. They are not to be forced to vote until a vote is demanded? Precisely.
5306. Therefore you would have an option law just waiting until the people are ready to put it into operation? Yes; that is the Canadian system.
5307. You said that you were prepared on behalf of the League to accept the Queensland Act;—is there no difference between the Queensland Act and your claims? I only said that we were ready to accept the Queensland Act as regards particular points; for instance, the three questions on the ballot-paper.
5308. Is there anything material in the Act that you object to? I cannot say just at present.
5309. Does the Local Option League desire the voting to take place by Parliamentary or Municipal voters? That is another point which I was requested to mention to the Commission. The League has always asked for Parliamentary electors; but it is believed, although no vote has ever been taken in the League on the point, that a majority is in favour of extending the franchise, not only to Parliamentary electors but also to women.
5310. Is there any appreciable number on your Central Committee who are in favour of giving compensation to publicans? No, I know only one person on the committee who would favour the principle of compensation.
5311. Has he said that he would allow compensation? I am not prepared to state exactly what his views are. Like most other persons who favor compensation he never seems to have any sound arguments to support his view.
5312. You know that sometimes the Magistrates will grant a license to a new house which the law gives them a right to do, even where the vote has been against it, and do you know that the marketable value of that license is computed to be from £1,000 to £1,500 immediately it is granted? I have heard that that is the case.
5313. This is an enormous gift direct from the Government, and perhaps two years afterwards the owner of the place comes forward with a claim for compensation because the gift is not to be continued;—what would you think of such a claim? Looked at in that light I should think that the claim was one of the most unjust ever put forward.
5314. Inasmuch as these people have enjoyed the privilege for a long while, they have no claim to compensation when the people, who grant them the privilege, refuse to continue it? None whatever.
5315. Are you familiar with M'Laggin's Act for Scotland? I just know the general features of it.
5316. Is the Queensland Act very much like it? Yes, except with regard to voting.
5317. Have you any suggestion to give as to the division of the Colony beyond municipalities for the purpose of taking votes? The League believes that where there happens to be no municipality, as far as possible, the Parliamentary electorates should be followed; of course taking the Parliamentary roll as the basis of the voters.
5318. You do not purpose going into details yourselves, but when you are asked a question you are prepared to show a forcible way of carrying out the principle? Yes.
5319. The League do not purpose introducing a Bill or preparing one; they rather would urge the Government to bring in a Bill embodying the three points in the ballot-paper? Yes. The League has done what it could to bring the whole matter before the people with a view, of course, of influencing the Government and preparing the way for such a law as they propose. I would point out that the last Parliament had petitions presented to it containing the signatures, I dare say, of 50,000 people asking for this principle of full local option, and on the second day of the present Session Parliament had presented to it a petition containing 24,000 signatures, asking for the same right. I know that the secretary of the League has in his possession a supplementary petition containing many thousand signatures. There has been no other question on which Parliament has been so persistently petitioned during the last four or five years as this question of granting local option.
5320. I think that I have heard some local optionists say that they do not believe that the cry for compensation on the part of the publicans is an honest one, but rather one raised to shelve the whole question;—have you views in that direction? I think that many have raised the cry honestly, but I think that others have raised it in the hope that it would make local option impracticable.
5321. You think that the question of compensation to the trade is raised with the object of creating a sympathetic cry which will stand in the way of a local option measure being passed? In a large measure.
5322. They do not want compensation; they want to be allowed to continue their public-houses? I think that a great majority of them want to continue their businesses.
5323. *Mr. Withers.*] It has been stated here that the lower dens are really less objectionable and dangerous than the better class of hotels;—is that your opinion? I think that there is danger all round. The lower houses are a danger to the working classes, and the better houses are dangerous to the upper classes. I think, as a whole, the lower houses are the most dangerous, because the working man has not as good or attractive a home as his richer neighbour, and therefore he necessarily goes off to the public-house.
5324. A straightforward man, who is a retired publican, told me that the publicans had some idea of having a strict agreement among themselves to close rigidly on Sundays, and they hoped to raise such an outcry on the part of the public that the Government would be forced to accede to their demands;—do you think that there would be any general outcry on the part of the public? I disagree with him entirely.
5325. What class would it be do you think who would raise an outcry? I think that they would be persons who would have a pecuniary interest in the trade. It is a matter of fact that the opposition to local option and restriction generally comes from those who have a pecuniary interest in the trade. It is a very notable fact that when the last local option vote was taken in the Colony there was not a single public meeting in favour of more public-houses being established; all the meetings were against the increase of public-houses. I should like to make some reference to the arrests for drunkenness. I know that some persons are under the impression that in consequence of reconvictions the arrests for drunkenness are scarcely worthy of much notice, but as the arrests for drunkenness have steadily increased with the
- increase

increase of population it appears to me that they deserve considerable notice. The increase or decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness is usually looked upon as a test of the success or otherwise of the Licensing system. The convictions for drunkenness in Sydney in—

Rev.  
F. B. Boyce.  
9 Aug., 1886.

1881, under the old Act, were	...	...	...	...	13,949
1882, under the new Act, were	...	...	...	...	11,842
1883, do	...	...	...	...	13,312
1884, do	...	...	...	...	13,925
1885, do	...	...	...	...	14,946

The population in the Metropolis increased in the five years by about 60,000—

	Whole Colony.			Between 8 a.m. Saturday and 3 a.m. Sunday.	Between 8 a.m. Sunday and 8 a.m. Monday.
	Year.	Population.	Total convictions.		
Old Act .....	1881	781,265	26,079	5,072	2,462
New Act .....	1882	817,468	24,255	4,213	1,268
Do .....	1883	869,310	26,976	5,030	1,167
Do .....	1884	921,268	28,539	5,459	1,573

Sunday convictions are only about one-fourth of those on Saturdays. Probably much of the Sunday arrests are due to drink purchased on Saturdays; the difference is of great importance. About two-thirds of the arrests for drunkenness are made in and around Sydney, leaving one-third for the rest of the colony. I also desire to say on behalf of the League that it is their desire that public-houses should be closed on Parliamentary election days; the League regards this as an important thing, because a very large number of men appear to be bribed or predisposed towards a certain class of candidates by reason of the distribution of beer.

5326. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Do you know whether that is the law anywhere else? It is in Canada, and in Victoria I believe under the new Act. I might mention that in Canada the public-houses are closed at 7 o'clock on Saturday nights.

5327. *Mr. Roseby.*] Would you be in favour of closing the hotels here at 7 o'clock on Saturday nights? I am in favour of doing so, but as to the advisableness of doing so immediately in the city I am not prepared to express an opinion. The League is very anxious that whatever poll may be taken it should always be on a simple distinct issue, unmixed with any other question beyond that as to the existence or otherwise of public-houses, and as regards majority they are prepared to accept an eleven-twentieth majority which is the majority allowed by the present Licensing Act.

5328. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Would you require that majority for each of the votes? Yes.

5329. And if one vote failed to get that majority it would not pass? If the vote in favour of prohibition were carried by a majority of course it would govern the other votes.

5330. In other words if prohibition is carried the other two votes are nullified? Yes.

5331. *Mr. Roseby.*] In case a vote is taken how long would you have elapse before another vote was taken? Three years.

5332. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Would you have a fresh vote taken whether it was demanded or not? No, the vote would remain in force for three years. If at the end of that time one-sixth of the electors petitioned for a poll it would be taken.

5333. Suppose no poll were taken would the law which was in force during the previous three years remain in force? Decidedly.

WEDNESDAY, 4 AUGUST, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,	J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.	

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Richard Theodore Booth called in, sworn, and examined:—

5334. *President.*] What is your vocation? A temperance lecturer.

5335. In connection with what particular organization, if any? None; I have always gone on the broad basis simply of a reformer.

5336. But representing no other organization? No particular one.

5337. Are you not affiliated to any organization? I am a member of several temperance organizations.

5338. In what respect does your advocacy of the temperance movement differ from that of others. What particular principles do you advocate? I think that I cover the whole ground; I am considered an all-round reformer.

5339. Reform by legislation? Yes.

5340. By what is called moral suasion or any other factor—do you combine all forms of reformation? Yes, social, educational, prohibitional, legislative, and moral suasion. I think that I advocate every phase of the question.

5341. I presume you consider that the drink question can be best dealt with by a combination of influences or agencies? Well, I feel that we require every agency. I don't think there is a single one of the phases that I advocate which can be laid aside until our end is reached.

5342. You have been travelling all over the world as a temperance lecturer? Pretty much in my own country.

5343. What is your own country? America.

5344. You can speak, as a native of America, of all forms of American legislation? Yes, I think I can. Some new laws have come into vogue since I left, six years ago, but I am familiar with their workings.

5345.

Mr.  
R. T. Booth.  
4 Aug., 1886.

- Mr. R. T. Booth. 5345. You have not been in America for six years? No, except for a flying visit of three months.
- 4 Aug., 1886. 5346. But you are acquainted with recent legislation? I take the papers, and so am familiar with the working of new laws.
5347. In the United States? Yes.
5348. And Canada? Not so much in Canada, which we almost consider a foreign country. I am a New Yorker, but Liverpool is more familiar to us than any part of Canada.
5349. Are you well acquainted with this country? I have been in all the colonies except Western Australia.
5350. This is not your first visit to New South Wales? I have lived here for two years; I have built my home in Bowral.
5351. After a visit of two years to the Colony you must be pretty well acquainted with the habits of the people? Yes.
5352. Comparing their habits with those of people of other countries you have visited, and may know from long residence, do you consider that we as a community are very largely given to the abuse of intoxicants? Yes, I should think so.
5353. You don't think that we are as bad as the New Yorkers I hope? There are some phases of drinking here which are worse than you see in New York.
5354. What are they? There is far more drinking among women here than you would find in New York.
5355. But we have nothing in the city or the Colony comparable to the liquor saloons of New York in infamy? I don't know; they are about all the same you know.
5356. You never see, I imagine, in the Colony, barmaids half dressed? We have no barmaids at all there.
5357. Not in New York? If they have it is only recently.
5358. Have you been in San Francisco? Never.
5359. In Cincinnati? Yes.
5360. Does not the town of Cincinnati show you a much greater demoralization than you see here? Everything is far more open there than it is here; the Sabbath is made use of for beer gardens and so on, but I should not like to say that there is more crime attributable to drink there than here. I cannot give any figures; I am giving you simply the impressions of a passing stranger.
5361. You have only passed through it? I have been there as I have been in Sydney, for weeks at a time.
5362. And you have made it your study to see the worst which can be shown to you? Yes.
5363. Did you go as the temperance lecturer Mr. Booth? Yes, on each occasion I was there I was engaged in this work.
5364. I mean did you ever attempt to go *incognito* so to speak? Not in that city, but I have in Sydney.
5365. What is the worst you have seen here? I visited what is known as the slums of Sydney on a Saturday night. I have to confess that I found a very pleasing state of things on that particular occasion.
5366. You were agreeably surprised? I was, but if you want to compare Sydney with towns of the same size in Great Britain, then I say there is no comparison whatever. The slums of a town of this size in Great Britain is far darker and blacker than your imagination can picture it.
5367. I have been told and I have read that the worst dens in New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, and San Francisco, eclipse anything in Britain, and I am speaking entirely of dens in connection with the consumption of liquor? I think that the saloons in America are made use of by elements that have nothing to do with them either here or in Great Britain. For instance, it is a notorious fact that in the saloons of America jobs of all kinds are concocted in political rings.
5368. What was the worst you saw of our own iniquities in the way of liquor saloons? I have seen nothing but extensive drinking, and the squalor and evils that accompany it.
5369. You have not seen women made auxiliaries to the drinking vice here? Oh yes—barmaids.
5370. I do not mean barmaids—I mean in other ways, as decoys, by getting them to dance and exhibit themselves half naked? I have not seen anything of that sort. I ought to have said, in speaking of barmaids in America, that I speak with some little authority, because for ten years I was a drinking man myself, and during that time I was travelling constantly east of Mississippi.
5371. I suppose you mean that you were not a total abstainer. Were you a heavy drinker? I was all degrees—from the very beginning up to excess; it culminated in excess.
5372. And then I suppose the revelation came? Yes, ten years ago.
5373. Since then you have been a total abstainer? All the time; but before that period I never saw a woman behind a bar selling, nor did I ever see one before a bar drinking where men were drinking. I have seen low characters slip into a low saloon and get a drink when nobody else was present.
5374. What occupation did you follow during this drinking period? I was a manufacturer part of the time, and travelled about the States a good deal.
5375. You have been acquainted, I suppose, with the New England States as well as the Southern and Western States? I am not familiar with the Southern States; I was there for three years with the army during the war. I have lived three years in the State of Massachusetts.
5376. You have been then in States where the full prohibition law prevails, as well as in States where optional permissive law prevails? Yes.
5377. And what judgment have you formed as to the relative efficacy of the two systems of legislation—for instance, in the State of Maine? I have never lived there; I have spent several weeks there at a time.
5378. What impression did you form of the prohibition law of Maine? I was very much in favour of it, seeing the results with my own eyes.
5379. And being then a drinking man? No.
5380. But still, I suppose, as a man with the ordinary curiosity of seeing how far legislation was effective;—how was it effective? Very extensively.
5381. It prevails still? Yes.
5382. In how many States has the prohibition law been adopted? I believe that seven of the States now have a prohibitory enactment, but only in three States has it been made constitutional. There is a difference between a law on the statute book and a constitutional enactment; in three of the States we have now a constitutional enactment.

5383. What do you call a constitutional enactment;—is it constitutional law? It is a law which has been put there by a two-thirds majority of the people. It is a question which has been submitted to the people who had voted directly upon it; and it cannot be annulled without a two-thirds majority of all the voters of the State.

Mr.  
R. T. Booth.  
4 Aug., 1886.

5384. That is to say, this prohibitory law is made by a two-thirds majority and cannot be abrogated, except by a similar majority? Yes.

5385. It is still subsisting? Yes, and has never been interfered with.

5386. Over what States? Kansas, Iowa, and Maine.

5387. Not Massachusetts? No; that is a local option State.

5388. Not in Illinois or Pennsylvania? No; it is only within three States that they have local option law.

5389. Give us the names of the States that have prohibitory law? Maine, Iowa, Kansas, New Hampshire, and Vermont. I would not be positive that there are seven States, but these are all that I can remember at present.

5390. Are you sure that the prohibitory system does prevail in these States? Yes, and never has there been a backward step taken in any of them.

5391. Will you state briefly what the prohibitory system is? A statutory law simply prohibiting the sale of drink.

5392. So you can exchange a new hat for a gallon of liquor? I do not know whether that would work or not.

5393. Does it restrict the sale, the use, and the manufacture of drink in those States? Under the Constitution they prohibit the sale, the manufacture, and the importation.

5394. But is it not true that in spite of this prohibition liquor is sold by chemists, druggists, and shops of that kind? I know that in some prohibitory enactments there is a provision for the sale of drink by chemists for medicinal and mechanical purposes. I am not certain it is not the same in the Constitutional enactment—I think it must be the same.

5395. A person going to an hotel in the State of Maine is restricted to temperance drinks? Yes, unless he violate the law; the hotelkeeper would not do it unless he was bribed.

5396. The hotelkeeper would not make any overtures? No; there are hotels where you can get liquor if you ask, without very much difficulty, but there are also hotels in certain districts where you cannot get it.

5397. I presume that the hotels where you can get it are in the seaport towns? Yes, and also in the large towns.

5398. The State of Maine has a small population? I think it has 3,000,000 inhabitants.

5399. I suppose the law works easily in country places—but with more friction in the big towns? Yes; one great disadvantage of the law in all these places is that it is in the hands of local authorities; if it were in the hands of a State constabulary, my impression is that it would be more easily enforced, but it is given to local authorities—magistrates and judges and officers. You have lived long enough in the world to know how difficult it is to enforce a law of that nature. We have a law which says you shall not steal, but men will steal.

5400. Cannot an ordinary constable who sees the liquor purchased in violation of the law prosecute? Oh, yes, but he is not a State officer at all, as he is here.

5401. The policeman then is a municipal officer? Yes.

5402. But is it not his duty to prosecute in such case? Certainly it is.

5403. Have you any police there that belong to cities in the States;—are there two kinds of police? At one time there was a constabulary to enforce the prohibitory law in the State of Massachusetts, but I do not know whether it has ever been employed in any other State.

5404. Are policemen in the State of Maine employes of local authorities? Yes, entirely.

5405. Does your impression of the character of the people in this country lead you to think that they are ready for prohibition? I do not think there is a sufficient sentiment yet to invite the Legislature to pass such a measure.

5406. Are your own views generally in favour of local option or of prohibition? It all depends upon the state of things which are existing; I think myself that a local option law is and should be the first step taken.

5407. Are you a local optionist and not a prohibitionist, or are you *vice versa*? I am both.

5408. They do not seem to me to be consistent? I think so.

5409. In the one case I apprehend there is absolute prohibition emanating from legislation? Yes, but then I am sufficiently democratic not to want to go in advance of the sentiments of the people. I do not believe that we should, and I know that great injury has resulted from putting laws upon the Statute Book before the people were ready to be subject to them.

5410. Then in some places you think that prohibition and in others local option would suit the people? Yes.

5411. You have lectured here for two years and have had miscellaneous audiences, largely composed of sympathisers and non-sympathisers;—do you think that the community is ready for local option? I certainly do.

5412. That is to say, you think there is a sufficient sentiment pervading the masses to induce them to vote when they are empowered by the Legislature for the prohibition in their areas of public-houses? I certainly do.

5413. In both town and country? Yes, in the part of the country which I have visited; I have not visited the interior.

5414. Have you been to Newcastle or Goulburn or Bathurst? No.

5415. The city then is your hunting ground? Yes, I have done most of my work in the city. I had 5,000 or 6,000 people every night for three weeks at the Exhibition Building in the Prince Alfred Park, and I think I have a right to judge something of public sentiment on these matters from such audiences. I judge largely, too, from what I have seen in other Colonies. For instance, I have visited all the principal cities outside of Melbourne.

5416. You are not a subject of Her Majesty? Oh, no.

5417. You are a denizen at present of this Colony, with a desire to remain here for some little time? Yes.

5418. And that being so you say that you are a local optionist? Yes.

5419. Will you explain your view of local option? My view is that in every community there should be a law upon the Statute Book giving the people when they see fit the power to totally prohibit the liquor traffic. Suppose a majority of the people in Bathurst are worked up to that point, then I say they should have

Mr.  
R. T. Booth.  
4 Aug., 1886.

have the right of saying, "We do not want any more public-houses; we want them closed; we will get on without them." That is my view of local option for this Colony. It is justice itself; it is a law which is on the Statute Book, but is a dead letter until a majority of the community are ready for it.

5420. Do you think then that the law ought to be there? I say that the Legislature ought to provide the law leaving the persons concerned to bring it into active operation.

5421. And what proportion of people in any given area do you think ought to have that privilege of bringing it into force? A majority simply.

5422. A majority of the people who have got some kind of interest in the question as being ratepayers or as voters for Parliament? Voters.

5423. Which class do you prefer? I do not know the difference between them.

5424. What sort of individual ought to have the right to vote to bring in a certain law? Anybody who has a right to vote on any question.

5425. By virtue of his manhood? Yes.

5426. And women too? Yes.

5427. In point of fact it would be a *plébiscite* in your view—the whole mass would vote? If they have come to a proper age and understanding; I would not want idiots to vote.

5428. Practically, persons who now have Parliamentary votes would be your voters? I presume so.

5429. And a majority of them should bring the law into force? Yes.

5430. And that law should be restricted to the area for which they voted? Yes.

5431. For how long would you make the vote effective? For all eternity if I could have my way.

5432. I am afraid that we do not legislate for eternity and perhaps you had better be contented with a certain period? Well, I should say three years.

5433. That is you would have a fresh vote every three years? Yes.

5434. I suppose you think it a possible contingency that a local option vote may be in affirmation of the trade, that is, that the majority might vote "Yes" to the question "should there be any public-houses in this district?" Oh, yes.

5435. You are prepared for that contingency? Certainly.

5436. Suppose they voted in that way and thus fastened the liquor traffic on the district for three years, would that be a disappointment to you? A most bitter disappointment.

5437. Then at the bottom of your local option there is a desire to reform the traffic; it is not merely a political reform? No.

5438. Your local option is not to give some kind of political method to the people but to try to eradicate the evil? Yes.

5439. You would be disappointed and discouraged if the people voted in the affirmative? I should not be discouraged.

5440. You would try to get the vote reversed at the end of the three years? Certainly I should; I should find out where we had failed and try to make a correction.

5441. From what you say I presume that you would not think it wise to put the Act into operation by force of a majority until the majority should be ready for it; until you were sure of the majority? You could not put into operation until there was a majority.

5442. Suppose the law were in force but to put it into operation required a majority you would be sure of your majority first? Oh, no.

5443. You would take your chance? Yes; I should take advantage of the first opportunity which the law would give me.

5444. Do you think that things are ripe for such a law to be put in our Statute Book? I certainly do.

5445. What do you think of the chances of carrying such a law into operation by a majority;—do you think that you could command majorities in various areas here? I think that in the first year there would be many towns and cities in the Colony which could be carried judging from what I know of the sentiment of the people.

5446. Have you advocated local option from your platform? Always.

5447. When you speak of local option you refer to it in a prohibitory sense? Yes.

5448. Prohibitory of public-houses? Yes. I commend the local option which you now have in force as a step in the right direction, but of course I have advocated the immediate use of the local veto direct; as soon as possible I should prohibit entirely.

5449. You mean veto on the public-houses and the sale of liquor by spirit merchants? Oh, yes.

5450. You would prohibit to the whole extent; when you had a majority you would prohibit the manufacture of spirits? Certainly, in the particular area where the vote applied.

5451. You would prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale? Yes, and the people might use as much as they pleased then if they could get it. They generally accuse us prohibitionists of wanting to prohibit people from drinking, but we do not; we have nothing to do with that.

5452. You want them to drink as fast as they can when there is no liquor? Yes.

5453. When you have advocated local option has it been with compensation to the interests concerned? Never.

5454. You do not think that they deserve compensation? No; I should like to say that it is not a matter of deserving.

5455. How do you prefer to put it? I should say that as a matter of principle they are not entitled to it.

5456. You think that if compensation were given to them it would be wrong? Decidedly wrong.

5457. You are a local optionist in the fullest sense? I think so; I have no sympathy with a law which would close only part of the hotels except as a portion of the loaf. For instance, I have no sympathy with the law which they have in Victoria, except as an instalment, but a very poor one, because from my point of view they go to work at the wrong end. They are going to close up a few of the worst dens. I feel that if any class of hotels has any excuse or any right to exist it is that class because they do really supply a want in supplying the drunkards appetites, whereas first-class houses create it.

5458. You told us that you were once a moderate drinker? I said that I have gone through all degrees; I am sorry to say so.

5459. Do you not think that your views may be a little tintured by the harshness of a person who has been reformed? No.

5460. A reformed man always takes rather strong, in fact we may say violent, views; it is an old aphorism. Suppose you had always been a total abstainer do you think that your views would be so harsh with regard to this matter of compensation? Yes, I think so; I claim that the fact of my being

a temperance reformer has not altered my conscience in regard to such matters; my views are just as broad now as they were before I became an abstainer. I may say that for several years before I signed the pledge, in fact whenever I had an opportunity to vote on this question, I always voted with the temperance party.

Mr.  
R. T. Booth.  
4 Aug., 1886.

5461. On that showing we might expect a good many drinking men to vote for local option? Yes. I can give you an instance which came within my knowledge where the success of the measure depended entirely upon that class. It was this influence which carried the measure in the city of Lockport, New York, a city which had a greater number of saloons in proportion to population than any other city in the United States. In New York we had a local option law which was put into force by three men who were elected one each year. This year we might elect a temperance man and next year the liquor interest might elect a man and so on, so that there would be two representing one class, and one the other. Of course it would be possible for the liquor interest or the temperance interest to elect all three. If the liquor party had two men elected that would give them their licenses. For the first time in the history of this city, two years in succession, the temperance men gained the day, and in each instance these men were elected by the votes of the drinking men, who paraded the streets and marched to the polls. What I mean is, that without their votes the temperance men would not have been elected. I know this for a fact.

5462. Let us suppose this case: I am the owner of the "Metropolitan Hotel"; I have let it to a tenant for seven or eight years; he has a good stand; he is a man of good character, and he conducts the house properly. Your local option principle would involve the tenant in the loss of his license and me in the loss of a tenant. I should probably have to turn the house into chambers for lawyers or something of that kind. I might lose hundreds a year. Do not you think that would be rather hard on me? It might on you as an individual; but what is your loss as one individual compared with the loss of many who suffer by drink.

5463. We can quite understand that, and we can also understand that the loss of the license can be compassed in a way which many people would think equitable, that is to say, without inflicting injury on anybody. What do you think about that? I do not think that there is any way out of it except that which I explained to the Bishop of Melbourne and several Members of the Victorian Parliament, including Sir Graham Berry and some of the Ministers, whom I had the pleasure of meeting some short time ago. We were talking with respect to the Bill which was then under consideration in Victoria, and they asked me what I would do in regard to the warning. I said that rabid as I was I was perfectly willing to give them a warning of a couple of years, or for that matter three years. I would say, "Here is a law on the Statute Book, at the end of three years we will put it into operation if we can. Now you have a fair field; there will be no favour as far as we are concerned. If you can convince the public that it is better for them to have these public-houses open well and good; I do not. If we reformers can convince the public that it would be better for them that the public-houses should be closed, so much in our favour." If you were to ask me the same question I should still say that.

5464. In fact you would give them a little time to put their affairs in order, to get ready for possible contingencies? Yes; in fact I should advocate it if I were called upon to give my opinion. I do not know how far my views on this point coincide with those of others; that has nothing to do with me. I stand alone on this question in many particulars, and "paddle my own canoe." The Victorian Ministry seemed to think that my idea should be adopted and they said that they would propose it, but they did not do so. They made an awful mess of the whole thing. Their Act is a most unsatisfactory one.

5465. You did not look upon it as a solution? I did not regard it as an honest attempt at a solution. I believe they made an honest attempt in Queensland.

5466. You know that Queensland consumes more liquor than any other colony, that is in proportion to population? It will be quite a revelation to see them act on the local option principle in November. I am going there to help them at any rate.

5467. *Mr. Hutchison.*] This question of compensation is one which has never come to the fore in America, has it? It has never once been mooted. The liquor traffic never made a demand of that kind.

5468. *President.*] You mean to say that when the legislation has been before the Parliament they have not petitioned for compensation? I never heard of it. There is only one case in which I have ever heard it mentioned, and that was recently in the State of Kansas where a brewer made a claim of the kind.

5469. Do they have licenses there as here? Certainly.

5470. You know that here a man pays £30 for a license which exists for twelve months. He gets that renewed almost as a matter of form from year to year, and he considers that this gives him a vested interest in his trade, and he thinks that if it is suddenly brought to a termination by legislation some one ought to provide compensation for him. He does not say whom; he does not care? We claim that he should not be compensated.

5471. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Speaking of compensation and the question of loss of rent do not you understand that they got fancy rents for hotels at the expense of surrounding tenants whose property is depreciated? That is quite true.

5472. You think that destroys their claim to any compensation? That is one thing which does.

5473. It is an artificial rent? Entirely; all the other tenants will tell you that.

5474. It has been your experience, and it is still your expectation, that when the Local Option Act is passed we will not carry it by teetotalism; that in fact teetotalism is out of the question? It is not a question of teetotalism.

5475. You believe that the drinking men will protect themselves by shutting up the public-houses? Many of them. Every man believes in having his rights, and it seems to me that this is a question of right.

5476. What you mean by the Permissive Bill, or the Local Option Bill, is one which does not come into force imperially, but is called into force by the people when they think it proper to bring it into force; you do not expect a Bill to be proposed by a simultaneous vote all over the entire Colony? No; they can vote on it in any community, at any time when they are ready for it; and after they have once voted on it every three years there will be a repetition of the vote.

5477. If called for—not necessarily? Oh, yes, necessarily.

5478. Suppose in Bathurst they voted the liquor trade out of that city, that vote would stand for three years, and would then remain in force until it was called into question by some one who wished to reverse the vote? No; at the end of three years another vote would be taken.

5479. In your lectures here, which were very largely attended, did you refer to local option? Yes, to prohibition.



- Mr. R. T. Booth.  
4 Aug., 1886.
5480. How was it received compared with other phases of the question that you spoke on? It was always received more heartily, I think, than any other phase of the question.
5481. Did you devote one night specially to local option? Yes.
5482. How did that meeting compare as regards enthusiasm with your other meetings? In enthusiasm it was superior, and it was the largest, I think, in numbers.
5483. It is in this way that you gather that the people of this Colony are prepared for local option? Yes.
5484. You say, speaking of the State of Maine, that in the provinces the law is well enforced? Yes.
5485. Could you give us any statistics to show the prosperity of the people? I have everything of the sort at home in my scrap-book.
5486. You inquired when you were there into that phase of the question? Yes, I believe I have every information on the subject that is extant.
5487. Did you meet General Neil Dowd? Yes.
5488. You say there is a constitutional law and a prohibitory law in the State of Maine? A statutory law.
5489. They had prohibition in the State of Maine, and I understand you to say that last year or the year before they put it on the statute? They put it in the Constitution.
5490. Will you tell us what they have now that they did not have before? Before it was in this position, that it was simply the policy of party; it was at the mercy of either party; they could by a party vote rescind the whole thing, and put in place of it a Licensing Act.
5491. Does that mean that it was not on the Statute Book? It was on the Statute Book, but the Legislature could take it off the Statute book—the local Legislature.
5492. Could the local Legislature do that now? No. For about thirty years they have had a prohibitory law in the State of Maine. Two years ago they said, "Here we are, at the mercy of either party." As democrats or republicans they have every year put a plank in their platform recognising prohibition, and both parties have vied with each other in advancing and giving what the prohibitory party claims; but at the same time we are at the mercy of either party; they can come in and give a whiff and take it off the Statute Book. Now let us submit this to the people and put it in the Constitution, when it becomes no longer a political but a Constitutional question.
5493. *President.*] But there is a State legislature in Maine. Could not that Legislature now abolish the Maine liquor law root and branch? It would be utterly impossible for them to do so until the people, by a majority of two-thirds, gave them the power.
5494. But cannot they abolish the law which gives the people this power? No. We have a written Constitution, which emanates from the Central Government at Washington.
5495. It is a law of the Congress that governs the matter? Yes. The Act in Maine, Kansas, and Iowa is simply an amendment to the Constitution, the same as the freedom of the slaves is the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. To continue the history of the matter, they said, "Oh, no; if you open up this question the liquor interest will come in and prevent it." As a matter of fact, when the question was submitted to the people, a majority of more than 40,000 declared in favour of putting the law in the rock bed of the Constitution, and it is clinched.
5496. *Mr. Hutchison.*] The entire State voted, and the result was a majority of 40,000? Yes. I ought to tell you that at this vote there was a larger poll than took place at the Presidential election, which was a most remarkable fact, and showed that all the forces came up, and this was in the State where prohibition had been tried for thirty years.
5497. And the people themselves were fixing their own law, having tried it? Yes. They have never, either in Maine or any of these States, receded from the position they have taken up. Their motto has always been "forward" on this question of prohibition; every succeeding enactment has been a stronger one.
5498. And you think that after thirty years' trial the liquor interests did their best to get the law reversed? Yes; they had a fair chance, and they failed by a majority of 40,000.
5499. You stated that there was a third party being formed in America;—you do not expect that that party will become very strong? I certainly do.
5500. In conjunction with that you stated that the democratic party were given to the liquor interest? Yes.
5501. But the Republican party is not largely given to that interest, is it? Oh, yes. As a party, they have dallied with the thing.
5502. But you consider them more friendly than the Democratic party? All we have in the Northern and Western States—all we have in the third party—are from the Republican party. They must either adopt our principle or go to the wall.
5503. It is the object of the third party to force the Republican party to take the question up and make it one of the planks in their platform? Yes.
5504. St. John came out in the third party? Yes.
5505. Do you think that if Blaine had taken up the temperance party he would have been elected? By all means.
5506. And St. John would have retired? Certainly; he would have had to do so.
5507. He was defeated because he did not take up the temperance question? The Republican party was defeated by the prohibitory vote.
5508. *Mr. Roseby.*] Apart from the legislative aspect of the liquor question you understand the effect of the liquor traffic generally to be injurious? Yes.
5509. You believe that a man is better in every way mentally and physically without the use of drink? Yes.
5510. You believe that a man is better fitted to do any kind of mental or physical work without drink than with it? Yes.
5511. You believe that a man can enjoy all the social convivialities of life without the use of drink? I do. There may not be so much fun in it, but for real enjoyment I think total abstinence is the better principle.
5512. You have sojourned and mingled in social society in places where drink was barred altogether, and the people there I suppose enjoyed themselves as heartily and as well without drink as with it? Yes.
5513. There is an impression in this community that drink is necessary for social enjoyment. It is at the banquet-table, at our balls, parties, and social gatherings, and forms one of the main attractions and sources of joy and social conviviality. You have seen in your travels that people can go into all these things—sports and amusements of that kind without the use of drink? Yes. 5514.

Mr.  
R. T. Booth,  
4 Aug., 1836.

5514. If we are to have a licensing system you believe that it ought to be kept under very restrictive legislation? The stricter the better.
5515. Where licenses are in existence in the States they are under very stringent legislation, are they not? Very—more so than here.
5516. Do they close absolutely on the Sunday? Yes, in the great majority of the States.
5517. There are some who open for a portion of the day? Yes.
5518. In those places where the Sunday-closing Act exists have you observed whether that law is flagrantly violated as is the case here? I never knew it to be so flagrantly violated.
5519. Had you opportunities of ascertaining whether that was the case or not? I had.
5520. You know that we have Sunday closing here? Yes.
5521. I suppose you know that the law is practically a dead letter? I do.
5522. Then it is your opinion that if this is the law it should be strictly carried out? Certainly.
5523. Then I suppose you believe that the law should be altered so that the facilities for obtaining convictions against offenders would be much greater than at present? Yes.
5524. I suppose you would make the presence of persons in a licensed house on Sunday *prima facie* evidence that they were there for an unlawful purpose? I should make the opening of bars to the vaults evidence that they were there for the purpose of selling, and if men entered I should of course consider they were there for the purpose of buying.
5525. People are seen going in streams in and out of public-houses, and unless they are seen drinking by the police officers a conviction cannot be obtained; that you think is a very unsatisfactory state of the law? I do.
5526. Did I understand you to say that barmaids are not employed in licensed houses in the States? I never knew of any.
5527. And hence I suppose you are strongly in favour of any law that would prevent the employment of females in public bars? I am.
5528. Do you think that such employment has a demoralising effect on females? I know it has.
5529. With reference to supplying young people with drink, according to our law it is not lawful to supply drink to any one under sixteen years of age, and evidence has been given before the Commission that there is a large increase in the custom of drinking among the young people of this community;—in view of this fact would you be in favour of raising the age above sixteen? I certainly should; not in view of that fact alone but in view of every consideration.
5530. In the States are bars permitted in any other part of the premises than the front? I could not say as to that; it is different in different States; there is a law in one State that specifies that the bar must be in the front room, and that the front window should have nothing in it that will prevent a view being obtained from outside of what is going on at the bar.
5531. Do you think that a desirable arrangement if bars are to exist? It is a grand success where there is a sentiment against drinking; but I do not see how it would avail you here, because your young men have no scruples, but go right in in broad day-light and stand at the bar, and people walking by can see them drinking.
5532. But do not you think that if the bar were exposed to the light, as you describe, a number of people would be prevented from entering them? No doubt a certain number would be.
5533. Are you opposed to the existence of a number of bars in a licensed house? Yes.
5534. As a man who has taken liquor and who has also abstained, you regard liquor as an unmitigated curse? Yes—nothing else.
5535. And you are now devoting your life to an endeavour to destroy its terrible influence in the community? Yes.
5536. *Mr. Withers.*] You say that in the majority of the States Sunday closing is enforced? Yes.
5537. How do those States compare with States in which Sunday closing does not exist, in regard to the condition and habits of the people? The comparison is all in favour of the States in which there is Sunday closing—in regard to quietness, and I should judge also the morals of the people. I know that as to quietness the comparison is in favor of the community where a Sunday closing law exists.
5538. Although you cannot say what the police sheet shows on the Monday morning, yet you think the result would be a favourable contrast as against places where the licensed houses do not close absolutely on Sunday? Most decidedly.
5539. In the States where the houses are closed on Sunday are many people to be seen drunk about the streets on Sunday—is it anything like what is supposed to be the case here on Sunday? Of course you could only compare with Sydney towns that are similar. In America, east of the Mississippi, north of Dixies line, I do not know of a city of the same size as Sydney where there is not an altogether different sentiment, a sentiment so strong that you can hardly understand, and drunkards are not seen in places of ordinary resort. For instance, I lived for three years in one of the suburbs of Boston. I have day after day for weeks visited the city and walked up Washington-street and Tremount-street, and I have yet to see my first drunken man in either of those streets; but I could step off either to the right or the left of those streets and find plenty of them. So that with this sentiment existing so strongly, although there might be drink and drunkenness on Sunday, it would not be so apparent as is the case here. You might go into the slums of the city or town and find plenty of drinking in private houses, low houses, dives, and such places, but you would not see any in the principal thoroughfares and in the commons and parks, as I have seen it here and in Melbourne.
5540. I think you said that you regard the higher class of hotels as more destructive in their effects from a national point of view than the low drinking dens? I certainly do, because the persons who frequent the latter houses have already acquired drinking habits, while the better class of houses have the effect of initiating young people into the evil—yes, as certainly as fate.
5541. Is that the opinion of yourself and others who have given this matter consideration? Yes. I think there is not the shadow of a doubt on the point. I do not think I have heard anybody else say this but myself; but I have given the matter great thought, and have studied it as deeply as I could.
5542. Do you think that the employment of barmaids in the better class of hotels has a more degrading effect than the employment of young women in shops and factories where the sexes are mixed? I certainly do.
5543. *Mr. Colls.*] Speaking of these dens in the city of Melbourne, is not every licensed house supposed to provide accommodation for lodgers? Yes.
5544. I suppose you would not go to one of these places for accommodation? That depends upon whether there was any other place to go to.

- Mr. 5545. But you know that there are many superior hotels in Melbourne? I should go to the best.  
 R. T. Booth. 5546. You would never think of going to any of these dens? No.  
 4 Aug., 1886. 5547. Then why should licenses be granted to such houses? I do not believe they should.  
 5548. And you would wipe them away altogether? Yes, altogether; but if there was to be a choice between these dens and the better class of licensed houses I should say it would be a fatal mistake to do away with the dens in preference.  
 5549. Leaving drinking out of the question altogether, you know that every hotel must have a certain amount of accommodation? Yes.  
 5550. And therefore these places are for the accommodation of the public, including females? Yes.  
 5551. Would they be fit places for females to go to? They would perhaps if the drink was out of them.  
 5552. *Mr. Withers.*] If drink was dispensed from both I suppose if you wanted accommodation for yourself and your family you would prefer the higher class of house? Certainly.

FRIDAY, 16 AUGUST, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,	G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,	S. H. HYAM, Esq., J.P., M.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. J. D. Langley called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Rev. J. D. 5553. *President.*] You are incumbent of St. Philip's, Sydney? Yes.  
 Langley. 5554. Have you been long resident in the Colony? For over thirty years.  
 16 Aug., 1886. 5555. And in the same capacity as now? No, I have been in others; I have been a clergyman for the last thirteen years.  
 5556. And in charge? Yes.  
 5557. I believe you have formed some decided views on the subject of the drink traffic; are you a prohibitionist or a local optionist? I am a prohibitionist. There are difficulties in connection with this system, but I think it would be greatly to the interest of the country that we should get as near an approach to prohibition as can be obtained.  
 5558. You look then to prohibition as the result of legislation, or of some agencies with legislation? I look to prohibition as only to be effected by legislation. You cannot have prohibition without legislation.  
 5559. Do you think we are ready for prohibition? That is a matter upon which I am not prepared to speak; I believe it is the perfect thing, and if you get it I think you get everything in connection with this question which is to be obtained. I am speaking rather on theory than on anything else; and my ground for that is that the condition of things where prohibition exists is so exceedingly satisfactory in the moral and physical well-being of the community, in comparison with the condition of things where it does not exist. For instance, the State of Maine and other States in America, and the town of Bessbrook, in Ireland, prove that prohibition is the best thing, but I am not prepared to say that any attempt should be made towards prohibition in this country at present; I think it is necessary that the country should be ripe for the change, and I do not think that time is yet come.  
 5560. Do you think that intemperance is at the root of most of the criminal troubles we are suffering from? As an ex-gaol-chaplain I should say that 90 per cent. of criminality is directly or indirectly the result of intemperance. For two years I was chaplain of the gaol at Berrima, and had to deal with the most abandoned criminals in the country; I have seen a great deal of prisoners from my connection with prisons and that is certainly my very decided opinion.  
 5561. Was your experience as chaplain limited to Berrima? I had to do with prisoners who were drafted from Berrima to other gaols, and thus I came in contact with a very large proportion of the prison population of the Colony.  
 5562. But you were resident at Berrima for two years? Yes, in 1873 and 1874.  
 5563. Very shortly after you were ordained? I went there immediately after my ordination.  
 5564. I suppose there can be no doubt, from your Berrima experience, that the most of the crimes treated there were the result of intemperance? Directly or indirectly.  
 5565. Did you find that crimes of peculiar violence, such as highway robberies, were traceable to this cause? Indirectly, very frequently; but not always.  
 5566. A bushranger is not, as a rule, a man who conducts his business in a state of intoxication. I am told that he is a man who has frequent sprees—that he goes on the spree perhaps after each effort, but you would consider that his criminality is in that case directly traceable to drink? Yes, indirectly.  
 5567. Then you had burglars and murderers there? In nearly all instances the crime was so traceable either indirectly or directly. I had only "manslaughter" persons; we never had those who were convicted of murder, for they were not sent to Berrima.  
 5568. Not when their sentences were commuted? Yes, they were then sent.  
 5569. Then as to those who had committed rape and abominable crimes of that kind? I should say of some of them that the crime was either directly or indirectly traceable to drink. I have thought a good deal about this question. I should say that 90 per cent. would be the very least of the proportion of criminals with whom I have come in contact at Berrima and elsewhere whose criminality was associated with drink.  
 5570. Did these men confess so much to you, or are you speaking from independent testimony? I had independent testimony, but my view was formed as the result of observation and conversation with the prisoners.  
 5571. Ought not some allowance to be made for the disposition of prisoners to attribute their crime to drink as being a kind of mitigating circumstance in their guilt? They had no object in aiming at mitigation of their wickedness in my case, and if they had done so I should have seen through their subterfuge?  
 5572. We have been told that it is not an uncommon phase of his character to attribute his fall, not to innate wickedness or turpitude but to the influence of drink. Lunatics do the same in respect to their lunacy, and in order to see, if you think it will be worth while to modify your answer in any way, I ask you whether  
 you

you believed them when they said that? I have no doubt whatever in my mind that I formed a correct view of the case of their criminality, both from what they said to me and from independent sources. I studied the question there for two years, and gave much thought to it.

Rev.  
J. D. Langloy.  
16 Aug., 1886.

5573. With regard to the cause of demoralisation other than crime, do you attribute them to the same cause—intemperance? A very large amount of it unquestionably is so attributable, but I am not prepared to say what proportion.

5574. In your ministrations as a clergyman you are obliged to go from house to house, and see a great deal of the insides of houses. Does that experience incline you to attribute a good deal of immorality and crime to this cause? Very strongly; it has led me to take the view I have expressed in the matter of prohibition.

5575. Do you find that among all classes of the community? Among high and low—educated and uneducated—the artisan and the gentleman.

5576. Are you speaking now of your present parish or generally? I have had three parishes altogether,—one in the country at Berrima; the second at Surry Hills—a very large parish, containing I suppose 15,000 people; and my present one of the St. Philip's, which is of a rather peculiar character.

5577. I suppose in some parts of your parish you have as low a class as there is in Sydney? I think so.

5578. The old Rocks? Yes, and in that neighbourhood.

5579. Do you consider that intemperance has been visibly increasing during the last five years—since the passing of our Licensing Act? It is a difficult question to answer. I know that one comes in contact with a very great deal of intemperance. On the other hand I have no doubt there is a decided growth in the number of persons who are total abstainers in the community. As the result of my experience I should say that amongst the class of people with whom I have to deal there is a growth of persons who are total abstainers and in that way I would fear that amongst those who are not total abstainers a larger amount of stimulant is used.

5580. *Pari passu*, you see two influences in action, being an increase in the habit, in the one of temperance, and in the other of abstinence? There is a distinct increase in the habit of abstinence, but I am not prepared to say so much on the other subject, simply because the thing comes before one so constantly that without some statistics I could not give a positive answer as to the question of increase. I do not think there is any decrease in the amount of intemperance in the community. For the first few years after the passing of the Act there was a very remarkable decrease in the intemperance that one came in contact with in connection with Sunday and Monday drinking, but this sudden decrease appears to have been followed by a gradual growth of intemperance peculiarly akin to the old state of things.

5581. Are you going by police statistics? No, by my own observation.

5582. Do you ascribe the diminution to the Act? I do not give the reason; I simply give the fact.

5583. Are you not inclined to think that the growth of intemperance is associated in some way with the amending Act? One might be led so to think; I think there are elements in that Act that perhaps may bring about the state of things which I have described.

5584. For example: if under the Act of 1881 the publican who supplied drink was more certain to be convicted and punished than he is under the amending Act that followed, would you not think that might have something to do with Sunday drinking? I think the main cause of the growth in intemperance in that direction is the deliberate breach of the Act that is going on in my observation in every part of this city. I have stood beside a policeman and seen a crowd of people come out of a public-house, and the answer he gave me when I spoke to him was, "Well, sir, I have no power; I cannot do anything in the matter." It is going on continuously in the most barefaced open way, and I have attributed a good deal of intemperance to that cause. Working men have their Sunday; it is their holiday; they have no employment, and if they have an inclination in that direction, it is the one day of all others on which their temptation towards intemperance will be the greatest; and I think they have availed themselves of the opportunity to drink offered by the lower class of publican.

5585. When you spoke of an increase in intemperance in one line did you refer to drinking on Sunday and Monday, or to any particular days of the week? I think Sunday and Monday are very much associated with the habit, especially amongst the working classes, and it is in this direction that I have seen this decided growth in intemperance within the last three or four years. Amongst the more educated classes I do not know that there is any very great growth, although intemperance, even among them, is just as great and decided as it has ever been.

5586. If a moderately temperate man is seduced on a Sunday by some friend into one of these dens where the publican openly violates the law and gets drunk, don't you think the probabilities are highly in favour of his drinking more or less throughout that week? Certainly; there is a natural disposition on the following days to do the same; that is the case on any day a man gives way to drink.

5587. Is not that probably the reason why, amongst some classes, there may be an increase in the drinking habit, whereas amongst others none whatever? Yes; that may have a great deal to do with it.

5588. Have you noticed any considerable increase in the drinking habit among those under twenty-one of either sex? I am afraid there is amongst young men in my neighbourhood.

5589. Are they natives of the Colony? Yes, as a rule.

5590. Do they belong to the larrikin class? Yes. There is one point on which I should like to say a few words: If publicans are allowed to break the law as to Sunday observance it is grossly unfair to those who want to keep it. I had an instance in my own neighbourhood a little time ago. I had some conversation with a man on this subject. I am quite sure he was a very respectable person, and since then he has given up the business altogether, but when I spoke to him on this question of the Sunday observance he said, what I believe to be true, "I made an effort to keep the law, and because I did so I lost my week-day customers, who went to other places where they could get drink on Sunday."

5591. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Do you believe in Sunday closing? I do.

5592. Do you suggest anything to have the law effectually observed? I never could see any reason why the police should be prevented from using any means to obtain a conviction.

5593. Do you approve of the English law, which punishes the publican if he cannot prove that persons are in his premises for lawful purposes? I think that would be a solution of the difficulty. There is a strong feeling in the minds of some people against the police obtaining a verdict against a publican, who is breaking the law, by any means other than actually going and seeing it for himself; but I can see

Rev. J. D. Langley. no reason why, if a system of detection is allowable for other crimes, it should not be allowable for this crime, and without specifying any particular way I would say, in a general way, that every and any means for the detection of crime is justifiable if it is being committed.

16 Aug, 1886.

5594. You have no sympathy with the maudling sentiment, which objects to what is called informers or detectives? All I say is, without entering into that question, if a thing is allowable in one case it is allowable in another. If you allow it so as to save the Treasury being mulcted of its dues in smuggling it is equally justifiable in such circumstances as those to which I refer.

5595. How do you regard the early closing of public-houses at night? I have no doubt that it does help towards promoting temperance among the people.

5596. If Sunday closing could be carried out effectually it would be an immense boon to the community? I have no doubt; my view is based upon the facts to which I have just referred. When Sunday closing was effectually carried out the diminution in intemperance in the community and the comfort of the people under my own personal observation was very remarkable; it brought about a complete change in the condition of the people.

5597. Don't you think that drink has a great deal to do with a man becoming a bushranger or a garotter? My experience as a gaol-chaplain was that those men who were bushrangers or garotters were at certain periods guilty of intemperance, and that very intemperance I think it was which led into the position by means of which they became bushrangers or garotters. Not in every instance but in a considerable proportion of instances.

5598. You stated to the President that you are a prohibitionist? Yes.

5599. You are therefore a local optionist? Yes.

5600. Believing absolute prohibition to be impracticable, you are willing that it should obtain where the community by a majority vote in favor of it? That is exactly my view. The President asked me what view I held as to the most perfect system in connection with this question, and I was bound to answer prohibition. I do not think that the community in which we live is ripe for prohibition; I do not think that prohibition would be possible just now; therefore I think that the local option system is the very best system that can be adopted under the circumstances.

5601. That is the prohibitionist's compromise—prohibit where the people say they are ready by their voices? Exactly so.

5602. Provided this law was passed and put into force, and the public-houses were shut up, would you compensate the publicans? I do not consider that they would be entitled to compensation; but if it were necessary to compensate, rather than have the state of things as it is, I should rather do so than that the state of things should go on. But I cannot see any ground why they should be compensated. The trade is supposed to be for the convenience of the public, and if it is not proved to be for the convenience of the public and the public say so, why should a man be compensated for the taking away of his license; if so, then the publican ought to pay to the community something handsome for being allowed to carry on the trade, if the trade in itself is so profitable.

5603. He does pay something? Yes, £30 a year.

5604. And you think the Government meet him fairly when they simply say we will not take your money this year, and we will not give you the privilege? Certainly. I do not see any reason why you should compensate him. But I should be prepared to deal with the matter in this way: Regarding the trade as I do to be responsible for a great deal of mischief in the community—I do not say the publican himself—many publicans are most respectable and honorable men—but regarding the trade as responsible for a great deal of evil and mischief in the community, I should be disposed to give compensation to the publican provided that side by side with this there was an Act making the publican responsible for the consequences of the drink he sells.

5605. But being a strong local optionist, if a measure were introduced giving the traffic three years right as a compensation, and that publicans should have no claim to submit the matter to a vote, would you agree to that, not being able to get rid of compensation? I should be prepared to give them three years, or even longer, if it were regarded as necessary in order to get rid of the traffic. I should certainly consider that that would be a fair way of dealing with the matter.

5606. Even then it does not follow that they would lose their licenses? It does not.

5607. They might have another three years, because the people might not vote to do away with them; in fact, you as a local optionist believe that in large areas the Act would be inoperative for very many years? Quite so.

5608. *Mr. Roseley.* As a matter of principle I understand you to say that you thoroughly believe that the people themselves should have the right to say whether these houses should exist in their midst or not? Certainly.

5609. As a clergyman you meet with a large number of people who are total abstainers? I do.

5610. These men are pursuing all the various callings of our social life. Are they in your opinion able to perform their duties as satisfactorily and as happily as total abstainers as when moderately using stimulants? Very much better.

5611. If public-houses are licensed I presume you believe they ought to be under very restrictive legislation? Certainly.

5612. You believe that the business is unique and peculiar, and that you cannot put any other business on the same lines? Exactly.

5613. Would you make the license fee paid by publicans larger than it is? I do not know that I should. I do not think that is a point that is of so much importance. I think they ought to be rigidly compelled to keep the law.

5614. Would you permit these publicans to employ either the girls of their own family or any other girls to vend their liquors behind the bar? I do not think that women ought ever to be employed in the bar of a public-house.

5615. Have you observed that the traffic has a very injurious and demoralizing influence upon young women engaged in the business? I believe that some of the women engaged in this business have preserved not only their character but their respectability also—plenty of them; but as far as I can judge by observation I think the tendency is injurious in a marked degree.

5616. You do not think that a respectable female should be allowed to be brought into contact with the ordinary surroundings of a public-house bar? I do not think it is fair to the woman that she should.

5617.

5617. You remarked to the President that you believed there was a growth of intemperance or drinking habits on the part of the young—young men especially? I do; in my neighbourhood certainly.

5618. Have you noticed very young people occasionally the worse for drink? I have.

5619. Do you think the law ought to prohibit the sale of liquor to youths until they are of a considerable age; at present sixteen years is the age fixed;—would you raise the age above that; ought a youth in his teens to be supplied with drink at all? I think not.

5620. Have you noticed whether the present law, which compels licensed publicans to provide increased accommodation in their houses, has had a beneficial or an injurious effect. Do they gather numbers of people within them, and bring them under their influence, who otherwise might keep away? I do not think it has had that effect; I would not say so. The main effect of this part of the Act in the city has been decidedly to reduce the number of public-houses, and I think that that has been beneficial to the community. I think there were too many public-houses. I will give a case in point: Some years ago a public-house was proposed to be opened in my old parish of Surry Hills, and I went to the Police Court and put the matter in this way before the Magistrates: that I knew there were one or two men in the locality who were endeavouring to carry on a respectable business, and that by opening this public-house they were simply forcing all the others to go into competition and do an illegitimate business, or else the men could not make a living. I believe that in that respect the reduction in the number of public-houses has had a beneficial effect throughout the whole city.

5621. Are there many houses in your parish that could supply respectable accommodation as hotels for a man with his wife and family? I should say there are more in my parish than perhaps in any other part of the city. There are "Petty's Hotel," "Pfahler's Hotel," and many others.

5622. Are not the majority of the public-houses in your parish mere drinking shops? I believe that to be the case.

5623. Has it ever been remarked to you that there are comparatively very few respectable houses of accommodation? It has.

5624. Do you believe that the community would be supplied with all the comfortable hotel accommodation it needs if the bars were done away with? I can see no reason why it should not.

5625. You are aware from what you have read that where prohibition exists the people are provided with all the luxuries and comforts of hotels? Yes. I can see no reason whatever why it should not be so.

5626. *Mr. Withers.*] It has been stated by a witness before the Commission that the lower class of licensed houses are less injurious in their influence than the higher class hotels, such as "Petty's," the "Oxford," the "Metropolitan," and the "Royal." Has it ever occurred to you that it would be better to retain the low drinking shops than the first-class hotels. Have you ever viewed it in that light? No. I presume the only reason it could be so regarded would be because a different class, a more influential class in the community might get into drinking habits in the higher class hotels. But I should say that the higher class the hotel the less likelihood of its being injurious to the community. My experience does not lead me to believe that in these first-class establishments there is the same tendency to mischief that there is in the lower drinking places.

5627. You cannot conceive of anything more dangerous in the way of encouraging the drinking habits of the people than the existence of these lower class hotels? The better conducted hotels may open the way to a different class. They produce the same tendency in one class that the lower drinking houses do in another class. There are persons who drink in the superior hotels who would not go into these lower places, and they get into the way of it, and that is the only way in which I should think that the person who gave such evidence as you describe could have regarded the matter.

5628. He based his opinion on the ground that those who visited the low-drinking shops were men who had contracted the habit of intemperance and confirmed drunkards, while the higher class hotels initiated people into drinking habits;—do you think there is anything in that? There might be something in that point of view.

5629. With regard to the employment of barmaids, do you think this occupation is more demoralising to young women than their employment in shops and factories where the sexes are mixed together day after day? Yes, I do think so.

5630. Could you suggest any better mode of punishing drunkards—any more deterrent mode—than the present method which tends to further impoverish the family of the man? I think there ought to be some system by which confirmed drunkards could be placed for a time in some place where they could be made to work for the benefit of the community or for the benefit of their families; and that something should be done towards getting these people into a state in which they would recover their physical condition.

5631. A mode of punishment that would make them contribute something during their confinement? Yes; I think there should be some institution to which these men could be sent where they would be taught habits of self reliance, and where they could be made to work.

5632. An inebriate asylum? Yes, and I may say in justification of this opinion that in our Church Home for inebriate women we have had some instances of success in dealing with these inebriates that come to us. We have had a great many disappointments, but we have had some instances where these women who come in have so far apparently been reclaimed from intemperance.

5633. In conversation with a retired publican the other day he stated it as his opinion that if the publicans were alive to their interests and desired to have their houses open on Sunday, they would enter into a bond amongst themselves to close their houses absolutely for three or four months, his opinion being that there would be such an outcry from the public in consequence that the Government would be compelled to allow them to open on Sundays? I do not agree with him. I think there might be an outcry amongst the unhappy loafers you see about the public-houses on Sunday afternoon, but I do not think that would be at all likely to influence either the community or the Government.

5634. You believe that the right-thinking portion of the community, and even those who perhaps occasionally drink to excess, desire Sunday closing in the interests of their wives and children? That is my impression. I do not think that the Sunday drinking which takes place is indulged in to any large extent by respectable moderate drinking people. The only thing I think they do is perhaps to get in their glass of beer for the middle of the day, and in a great many instances that is done now by the respectable working people on the Saturday and kept until Sunday. As a rule the breach of the law in this matter is not by moderate drinking persons of a respectable kind, but principally by a crowd of men who are drunk at one time and sober at another.

5635. And who have no purpose whatever in life? No purpose whatever.

Rev.  
J. D. Langley.  
16 Aug., 1896.

- Rev.  
J. D. Langley.  
16 Aug., 1886.
5636. You think that the little knots of people who hang round hotels on Sunday do not represent the public? Not at all.
5637. You must have observed a great relaxation during the last two or three years in the Sunday-closing law? Yes, and especially in my present parish.
5638. Would you advocate giving the police greater powers, to enable them to obtain convictions? If men are breaking the law, and the powers which the police have are not sufficient to enable them to deal with the offenders, I think they ought to have any power the law can give to save the law from being broken.
5639. And even resort to the practice, which has been denounced by some people, of sending men in private clothes to obtain evidence? If that is justifiable in the case of smuggling it is justifiable to protect a law of so much importance to the welfare of the community as the Sunday-closing law.
5640. You think that the hours of closing during the week-days are satisfactory? I think so; I have never heard any serious objection to them amongst people with whom I have come in contact.
5641. *Mr. Colls.*] Your parish takes in a portion of the northern division of the city, does it not? Yes.
5642. We have been told by the Inspector for that division that it contains over 300 licensed houses;—do you not think that a great many of these houses should be closed, on the ground that they are not fit for the accommodation of the public? I have not the slightest doubt about it. Anyone who walks down Lower George-street can see that many of the houses are nothing but low drinking saloons; they are not hotels at all.
5643. They are not the kind of houses where you would seek accommodation for a family? Not at all.
5644. Have you ever heard of any Clubs being started in your parish with the view of evading the law and obtaining drink on Sunday? No. There was a club in my neighbourhood, but I do not know that it was started with that object in view. I do not know very much about it.
5645. The existence in your parish of those upstairs bars which are so much complained of has I suppose been brought under your notice? Yes.
5646. I presume you would be in favour of abolishing these bars? Certainly.
5647. And of having bars only on the basement floor? I think so.
5648. Whether presided over by a man or a woman you would have them on the lower floor so as to be open to the inspection of the Police? I think that what are called the private bars in these hotels are a very mischievous element. To them might be applied the remark which some gentleman made to the Commission, and to which Mr. Withers referred just now. A private bar is simply a place where young fellows go in and begin to learn to drink, and when they get habituated they go into the public-bars.
5649. I suppose if there were many houses of ill-fame in your parish the fact would come under your notice? There are, I am sorry to say, a great many.
5650. And a great deal of drinking takes place in them? I should imagine so.
5651. It has never been reported to you? It has never come directly under my notice, but there is no doubt that drink and the social evil are so mixed up that one is almost a complement to the other. Excessive drinking encourages the social evil, and *vice versa*, and the two things are intimately associated with each other.
5652. Would you be in favour of interfering with the large hotels that carry on the business legitimately? I should be in favour of closing every hotel in Sydney if I had the opportunity—not closing all hotels for their legitimate business, but closing bars for the sale of liquor across the counter.
5653. *Mr. Hyam.*] You are in favour of closing all hotels and public-houses? I am in favour of doing away with the sale of intoxicating drink in the community.
5654. Suppose that I was staying at the "Royal Hotel," and I wanted a bottle of wine; if you had your way you would not allow me to have that bottle of wine? My theory is that the interests of the community are so enormously in favour of doing away with drink that I believe that would be the best solution of the whole thing if it could be carried out.
5655. Then you think that wine and spirits and malt liquor have no value at all? Oh, a very great value.
5656. You think they have a value to the community? Yes, and so has arsenic, strychnine, and many other ingredients.
5657. You think that malt liquor and wines and spirits are not valuable for invalids or sickly people? Unquestionably they are when given in that way.
5658. You do not entirely disagree with the use of alcohol? There are cases where it may be useful. I am not a medical man, therefore I am not prepared to give an opinion on the medical effect of alcohol. I speak as one who takes an interest in the moral well-being of the community and from what I have read of places where alcohol is not used at all, and places where it is used, I find the whole moral and physical condition of the community so enormously improved without it that I certainly am, theoretically, a prohibitionist.
5659. Have you any scientific knowledge of the nutritive or stimulating properties of the liquors which I have mentioned? I have a little knowledge, but not such as I would venture to put before you in evidence.
5660. How would you propose that poor people who could not afford to keep liquor in the house should be able to get it in case they required it as a medicine? I am afraid that I cannot very well answer that question. I would venture to submit to the Commission that they can find an admirable answer in knowing what is done in the United States where the prohibitory law exists.
5661. In the prohibited States? Yes; my answer in a general way is this: The condition of things in the States in America, and in Bessbrook in Ireland, where the use of alcohol is absolutely prohibited, is so enormously in advance of ours morally and physically that I am, in theory, a prohibitionist, but I do not think that we are prepared for that here, therefore I do not attempt to advocate it further than that.
5662. You say that you would not allow women to be engaged in the sale of liquor? I would not.
5663. Suppose there is a well-conducted roadside inn kept by a man and his wife, would you not allow the woman to serve refreshments to travellers? I do not think that it would be well, for the sake of such an exception, to permit to be broken a rule which I would regard as of very great importance to the well-being of the community. I have travelled in country districts—before I was a clergyman—and I have occupied a room not far from the bar, where I have been kept awake all night by the uproar of people to whom the woman of the house was furnishing liquor. I do not believe that it was to the benefit of the woman, or anyone else, for her to be there. Most strongly do I feel that it is injurious; it is putting a woman in an utterly false position; it is degrading the womanhood of our Colony.
5664. Don't you think that there is a good deal of drinking in private houses? I am afraid there is.

5665. A great deal of it? I am afraid that there is a good deal of it, but I am not prepared to make the positive assertion that there is a great deal.

5666. Don't you think that the young people of the country drink a great deal more than they used to? I think so. Thirty years ago it was a most uncommon thing to see a native of the Colony under the influence of alcohol; now it is not at all uncommon.

5667. I presume that you are a total abstainer? Yes.

5668. Have you been so all your lifetime? I have been so for a great many years—about twenty-five. In the early years of my life I was not a total abstainer. I became a total abstainer because I found that I was absolutely helpless with intemperate people when I was not a total abstainer. I became a total abstainer because I wanted to help others.

5669. As an example? Yes; in the first instance. I am now a total abstainer for many other reasons. I should be a total abstainer now as a matter of choice. I do not think that the use of alcoholic stimulants does me any good. I think that I am a great deal healthier and better man without it. I get on very well without it. I think that it is a mistake from that point of view.

5670. *Mr. Roseby.*] You know that there are licensed bars in the coasting and other steamers which come to the wharves at Darling Harbour, part of which is in your parish. Do you think that there is any necessity for these bars? I do not think that they ought to be open except when the steamers are on voyages.

5671. Do you not know that they are a source of annoyance and inconvenience to respectable sober passengers? An intense annoyance.

5672. Whatever the comfort of them to some people may be do not you think that evil preponderates? If they could be done away with altogether it would be greatly to the interest of the travelling community. The same remark applies to the refreshment bars along our railway lines. I travel a great deal by rail and I have had painful experience of the baneful effect of these bars.

5673. In the interests of the railway employes as well as of the travelling public you would be in favour of the sale of liquor being prohibited at railway stations? Certainly. If a man wants liquor on the journey I see no difficulty in the way of his taking it with him.

5674. You think that if we had prohibition some provision ought to be made for the supply of alcoholic liquor to people for whom it is prescribed by medical men? Yes, but great care ought to be exercised.

5675. If people are to be supplied with alcoholic liquor they ought to be supplied with what they ask for? I presume you refer to the adulteration of liquor. I have come in contact with some shocking instances of the effect of adulterating liquor.

5676. *President.*] Were you able to verify the statements made to you that the liquor had been adulterated? I have not examined the liquor.

5677. Can you say whether the result was traceable to adulteration or to excessive use of alcohol? To the effect of adulteration unquestionably.

5678. You know that the effect of adulterants is not immediately distinguishable from the effect of a large dose of alcohol? It depends on the character of the adulterants. Some drugs have an immediate effect.

5679. You mean hoëussing? I am referring to drugging—to the adulteration of liquor generally.

5680. When you refer to adulteration you do not include immature liquor—that is to say, fusel oil, which is not an adulterant? There are some adulterants used which are very excellent; I wish that they would use more of them; for instance cold water. I have seen persons suffering from what seemed to be not only the result of alcohol but of some drug which was put in the alcohol.

5681. They were more poisoned than alcoholized? Yes.

5682. *Mr. Hyam.*] You talk about great care being exercised in the sale of liquor for medicinal purposes. Would you surround the sale of it with the same precautions as are adopted with regard to the sale of poison, as has been suggested in conversation by a member of the Commission? I have not thought about that. Of course there are other poisons which are more dangerous and more rapid in their effect, and I suppose the greater the danger the greater the care there must be. I think that the Commission might form an opinion on the question from what is done in places where prohibitory laws are in force.

5683. Suppose a doctor prescribed alcoholic liquor for a patient, ought it to be considered as a poison? It is a poison.

5684. We use many things which are poisonous—tobacco for example? There is such a great difference between the poison of tobacco and the poison of alcohol that the two do not stand in the same category. If my theory were possible I should have the same care used with regard to the sale of alcohol as of any other poison.

5685. *President.*] Do you include in the category of alcoholic liquors to which you refer those which have a small percentage of alcohol—table-beer and wines? I should include all.

5686. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Anything containing above 3 per cent of alcohol? Yes.

5687. *Mr. Roseby.*] You think that there is hope for the permanent reform of the drunkard? Yes.

5688. Have you known any cases in which people who have been slaves to the habit have been reformed? Numbers.

5689. Both men and women? Yes.

5690. There are some people who think that the case of a woman is hopeless. That has not been your experience? Certainly not. I have had experience to the contrary. Although it is rather premature to speak about the matter, we have had instances in our Church Home for inebriate women, of persons who have for years been inebriate, and who, at present at any rate, appear to be reformed. I believe that women are far more difficult to reform than men.

5691. You think that there ought to be an asylum for the special treatment of inebriates? I think that that is the only way of dealing with the matter.

5692. Both voluntary and compulsory? Yes.

5693. *President.*] You think that the present system is ineffectual? Yes.

5694. Would you allow a Magistrate to commit to the reformatory or asylum? Certainly. I believe that private homes under Government inspection would be much more likely to do good than State institutions.

5695. Have you visited any asylums of the kind? No. I think that the moral training in private homes would be much more effectual than the treatment in State institutions. When I speak of private homes, I mean institutions supported by the general public, and founded on what I may term religious lines. The

moral

Rev.  
J. D. Langley.  
16 Aug, 1886.



Rev. J. D. Langley. moral element is the strongest with which you have to deal in the reclamation of the drunkard; if you cannot bring that element to bear on him the work of reformation is very much greater. I know some who now occupy very high positions in our community who for several years grovelled in the gutters as drunkards; I have seen them with my own eyes.

16 Aug., 1886.

5696. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You say that there is a desire for drink in the rising generation;—do you consider that the temptation to drink is the original cause of that, or do you think that it is inherent? I think that the growing inclination to drink among the young people is the result of the amount of temptation to which they are subjected; I do not believe that there is any inherent inclination. In the olden days the young people did not seem to care to go so much into the way of temptation as they now do.

5697. *President.*] Has not the temptation come to them? I think that it has.

5698. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Do you think that it is wholly confined to centres of population? I do.

5699. The young Australian in the bush is neither drunken nor disposed to drink? I believe that the young men of the Colony are peculiarly inclined towards temperance, except in instances where they are brought in the way of temptation, and the temptations in the centres of population are the whole secret of the growth of the habit. In country places you will not find that, as a rule the young men have any inclination for intemperance.

FRIDAY, 13 AUGUST, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,

T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,

A. HUTCHISON, Esq.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

George Daniel Clark called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. G. D. Clark.

13 Aug., 1886.

5700. *President.*] I believe you have been for some time connected with temperance organisations? Yes; I am a member of three different organisations, the Independent Order of Good Templars, the Independent Order of Rechabites, and the Local Option League.

5701. I believe you are editor of or in some way connected with a temperance journal? I am editor of the New South Wales Good Templar.

5702. Have you been long resident in this Colony? For about 15 years.

5703. You have a general knowledge I presume of the country as well as of the city and suburbs? Yes.

5704. Is your acquaintance with the city and suburbs greater than your acquaintance with the country? Yes.

5705. I suppose you are resident in Sydney and do not travel much? I take a trip occasionally into the country but never for any length of time.

5706. You have devoted your attention for some time to our liquor laws? Yes, for a number of years I have been interested in temperance work.

5707. That implies that you have studied the liquor laws? Yes.

5708. Have you any knowledge of the liquor laws of other countries? Yes, from reading.

5709. Not from personal observation? No.

5710. But you are acquainted with the licensing laws of the Australian group generally? Yes.

5711. Have you any knowledge of the licensing laws of America? Yes.

5712. Also from reading? Yes, all from reading.

5713. Do you consider that the Licensing Act of 1881 was a step in advance or not? Undoubtedly it was an improvement on the then existing state of things.

5714. Your own experience I suppose is your guide in giving this opinion? Yes.

5715. You are guided mainly I presume by the relief it gave to the police and the appearance of the streets? Yes.

5716. Do you think the Act had any direct effect upon the consumption of intoxicating liquors? Judging from the reports it had not a very material effect.

5717. You know that that Act was amended? Yes.

5718. Was that amendment also progressive? I think not.

5719. Why? In the first place it affected the question of applications for licenses. One of the evils of the present law is that though an application for a license may be successfully opposed by the residents to day, in a week or two the people living in the locality may be surprised to find that another application has been made.

5720. Do you mean by the same applicant, or for the same house? For the same house. I know of one case that occurred recently in the suburbs. Five applications were made for the same house. Frequently people who are opposing these applications are worn out and the license is ultimately granted.

5721. In the case you refer to the license was refused in the first instance? Yes.

5722. And granted afterwards on a different application? Yes; a different application, but for the same house.

5723. The reason for the first refusal I presume was personal to the applicant? No. I will give you a case that happened quite recently within a quarter of a mile of where I live at Leichhardt: An application was made for a license for a house on the Parramatta Road—a house not at all suitable; but directly it was known the residents got up a petition which was signed I believe by almost every person living within a considerable distance of the place, and the application was refused.

5724. On what ground? That the house was not required. The police of course opposed as well as the residents. Three weeks ago a person came into my office and said, "Do you know that they are making an application

application for that house on the Parramatta Road again?" I said, "I have not heard about it," and he said, "I saw so and so," mentioning a Member of Parliament who was in the Court. I went across, and I found that the case was then going on, and the application was again successfully opposed. But it may happen that in another week or so there will be another application.

Mr.  
G. D. Clark.  
13 Aug., 1886.

5725. Have you any reason for misgivings as to the result of the next application? Not if the people know of it; but you see that in this case although living close to the place I had come to the conclusion that the idea of getting a license had been abandoned, and I was not on the look out for the application. It was a mere accident that myself and one or two others found out that the case was on and went into the court and opposed it.

5726. It seems then that the mischief you complain of is that after an application for a house has been refused by the Licensing Bench the same house may be licensed behind your back in a few months afterwards and you will know nothing of it? Yes.

5727. What remedy do you suggest for this? I should suggest that no second application for the same house should be made within twelve months.

5728. Suppose the application is refused on account of the applicant and not the house, do you suggest that a second application by a man of unexceptionable character should be refused because that of his predecessor was refused? My experience in the police courts leads me to believe that very few applications are refused on the ground of the man's character. Generally the objection taken is that the requirements of the neighbourhood are not sufficient to justify the granting of a license. In the case to which I have referred the second application was made in the name of another person and not in the name of the first applicant. But it was stated by the owner of the house that the gentleman making the second application had agreed to take the house for five years at £100 a year conditionally on his obtaining the license.

5729. Is it not customary for the magistrates to give a reason for rejecting an application—whether it is on the ground of the man's character or because the house is not required? They very rarely do so.

5730. Do they simply say, "We refuse the license?" Yes.

5731. But I suppose that as a matter of fact the fatal ground is known? Generally.

5732. Have you frequently attended the Licensing Courts? Yes.

5733. Is it your experience that when applications are refused the reason is generally because the house is not required? I should think that in nine out of every ten cases the objection made to the granting of the license is on that ground.

5734. The objection made by the police? By the police and the residents—very frequently by the police alone.

5735. I suppose it depends largely on the locality whether the police are the objectors or private individuals; but sometimes they combine do they not? I think the police mostly oppose applications in the thickly populated portions of the city.

5736. Then if they oppose in the sparsely populated parts it is generally supposed to be on the ground of the applicant's character? Yes; the character of the man is raised sometimes. I was present in the Court not long since when two objections were raised, the police objected to the man's character and the residents objected on the ground that the house was not required. The license was refused, but which objection weighed most with the magistrates was not stated.

5737. Taking the law as it stands, and apart from any question of local option or prohibition or any other form of legislation, what amendments do you consider most deserve the attention of the Legislature—what subjects are most urgent for amendment? I ask you this question because you say you are a frequent visitor to the police courts, and in your capacity as editor of a temperance journal you must know exactly whether the licensing machinery breaks down. I want to know your opinion as to where the defects are and what remedies should be applied? Well, taking Sunday closing first, I would adopt the provision in the English Act which makes it a breach of the law to be found on the premises.

5738. For the licensed victualler or the customer? For the licensed victualler.

5739. You will have to put your answer in a different way. The publican will always be found on the premises? I would make it a breach of the Act so far as the publican is concerned if any man not being a *bonâ fide* lodger is found on the premises during prohibited hours, the onus of proof should rest with the publican.

5740. Take a case: The police having the right of entry find John Smith in a public-house on Sunday. They prosecute the publican. The law being that he should disprove the breach of the law the publican is required to rebut the *prima facie* guilt. Is that what you mean? Yes.

5741. What about the customer—would you let him go scot free? I would in this case.

5742. I suppose you agree that there has been a breach of the law by two persons? There is a difficulty in the matter which has been forced upon my attention by my observations in the police courts. So long as a man is liable to be charged he will give evidence in favour of the publican and the police will fail to convict.

5743. He perjures himself? Yes, in his own protection as well as in the protection of the publican.

5744. Then you are afraid that if you made the customer liable he would escape by perjury? Yes.

5745. You said you would suggest the adoption of the provision in the English Act;—is it not a fact that the English Act throws the burden of proof upon the customer found drinking in prohibited hours? I am not certain about that. I am more anxious to get at the publican, because I believe he is the chief offender.

5746. You think that if you exempt the customer, who drinks unlawfully, from punishment, he will be sure to be called as witness against the publican? Yes, he might be.

5747. And having no criminality resting upon himself you think his evidence would be better on that account? He would be more likely to give truthful evidence. But I am not prepared to say that the customer should get off scot free.

5748. Do you think that the inmates of a public-house should be allowed to use the bar on Sunday? I see no reason why they should be, although they are in most Licensing Acts.

5749. Do you not think that some of the mischief rests upon the uncertainty in deciding as to who is an inmate, a traveller or a *bonâ fide* lodger;—don't you think there is some defect in the Act there? There is a good deal in that, and a good deal to be said in favour of the Victorian Act which requires the bars to be locked.

Mr. G. D. Clark. 5750. That would not wholly get rid of the trouble, because the drink could be taken into a private room? Yes; but I would make an addition to the clause by providing that any publican convicted of a second offence should have his license cancelled. I believe that the fear of a cancellation of his license would act as a greater deterrent than any fine.

13 Aug., 1886.

5751. The law now gives large privileges to houses containing a certain number of rooms over the prescribed number; would you be in favour of those houses being exempt from the local option provision? No.

5752. Are you aware to what purposes these extra rooms have been turned? I have been given to understand; I cannot speak of my own knowledge.

5753. You know nothing then of the boarding system? No.

5754. With regard to bars would you allow one or more in each public-house? I would not allow more than one bar.

5755. Where would you put that bar? As close as possible to the door from the street; I would not have upstairs bars.

5756. You are aware of the trouble we have with upstairs bars? I have heard about them, but of course I have not been in them.

5757. Do you consider that the present license fee, £30, is sufficient? Being opposed to licensing of public-houses generally, I have not given much attention to that subject, but I think that a higher fee might be paid; I think that it might be at least £50, and large houses should pay £100.

5758. Do you think that the number of public-houses in the city and suburbs is in excess of requirements? Undoubtedly; there are far too many now.

5759. Your way of reducing the number would be by local option? Yes.

5760. You would not have any auxiliary system? I am a prohibitionist. The order to which I belong, which numbers close on 18,000 adult members in the Colony, and which to some extent I may be said to represent just now, are in favour of prohibition.

5761. Are we to take what you have said hitherto as the views of the organization which you represent? No; on the questions of prohibition, local option, and compensation, I may speak on behalf of the order. Of course on matters of detail there is a diversity of opinion.

5762. You say you are a prohibitionist who accepts local option as a form of carrying out prohibition? As a method by which prohibition will be secured.

5763. Presumably because you think that the community is not ripe for a Maine liquor law? Our position is simply this: Recognising the evils which result from the liquor traffic we hold that it is an unwise policy to legalise it. Our order has two cardinal principles: Total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the State. Although we do not bind ourselves as to the methods which we will use to bring about prohibition, we say that the traffic being morally wrong ought not to be legally right. At this point, however, we are met by our opponents, who argue that the country is not ripe for prohibition, and that for legislation to be effective it must carry with it the assent of at least a majority of the people. We meet our opponents on these grounds, and make a concession. We say, let the Colony be divided into districts or areas, and let the people vote, not upon each application for a license, but on the broad question as to whether licensing should or should not be maintained in their localities. Of course if the people vote in favour of licenses we will submit to it, but continue working with a view, and in the hope of educating a better public feeling. On the other hand we contend that if the people say no by a decisive majority, no licenses should be issued in that locality. Local option is a concession on the part of Good Templars.

5764. One would think that if the people are ripe for prohibition their representatives—the Legislature—would carry a prohibition law as easily as a local option law. Where is your difficulty then? At general elections a variety of questions is put before the electors, and it is difficult to get them to concentrate their attention on one issue. Seeing that this is a social question affecting so closely the interests of the people we prefer to let them deal with it distinct from everything else.

5765. You have never had the question of the drink traffic raised at any general election? It has never been the sole issue.

5766. But have you not selected candidates for their opinions on the subject? Frequently; Good Templars always make it a question. A majority of the Members returned to the present House have pledged themselves to the local option principle.

5767. What is the leading feature in your idea of local option? The absolute prohibition of the sale of drink, either retail or wholesale.

5768. Would you go further and prohibit the use of it? Oh no; the sale only.

5769. Would you prohibit the manufacture? No; the question which concerns us is the sale of liquor.

5770. What persons would you allow to vote? Parliamentary voters, and I should be in favour of women voting on this question.

5771. How long would you allow the vote to subsist after it is taken? Three years.

5772. Would you have a specific vote every three years? No; if the vote failed the people should have the right to demand another vote in less than three years.

5773. Every year? There is no reason why there should not be a vote every year.

5774. Then you would have the question always in a state of suspense if the local optionists failed? Practically; this is our view of the question. If a local option law were passed, it may be that no district would attempt to put it into operation for some time. It would be only after the law is passed by petition to the authorities to take a poll on the question that it would be granted; unless one-sixth of the people signed the petition there could be no poll.

5775. That means that you would not have a poll until you were pretty well sure of the result? Yes.

5776. You would not court an ignominious failure? Certainly not.

5777. To take a vote every year would involve some expense. Who do you think ought to bear it? It would not be very expensive. While the trade is licensed I do not see why the public should not bear the expense.

5778. The municipalities would not have to bear the expense? No; in some instances votes might have to be taken where there are no municipalities.

5779. Suppose the vote is against the liquor traffic how long would you allow it to remain in force? Three years.

5780. Would you allow a fresh vote to be taken on petition? Yes.

5781. On petition of one-sixth of the voters as in the other case? No; I would make it a majority of the voters.

5782.

Mr.  
G. D. Clark.  
13 Aug., 1886.

5782. Do you think that it would be fair to allow local optionists to claim a vote on a petition signed by one-sixth of the voters, and to compel the other side to produce a petition signed by an absolute majority of the voters? My ground is this: The people are now suffering from the privileged monopoly of public-houses in their midst, but once we get that out of the way everybody would stand on an equal footing, and it should require a majority of the people to bring back the monopoly.

5783. I believe that the good templars have decided against compensation? Yes.

5784. But a man may be a local optionist and not be a total abstainer? Yes; but all good templars are total abstainers.

5785. Then your reasons for not being in favour of granting compensation are the same I suppose as those given by Mr. Boyce? I daresay they are very much the same.

5786. Is there anything you would like to impress upon the Commission as sustaining the arguments against compensation? Although I have read almost everything that has appeared in the press on the subject I have never read a really good argument in favour of compensation. In most cases there are at least three persons who would have to be considered in any proposal to give compensation. There is the licensee, the owner of the premises, who obtains an enhanced income from the fact of his house being licensed, and there is the brewer, who has a ready market for his goods. The question arises which should we compensate, or should we compensate them all?

5787. Is that a reason of yours against compensation? Yes. The main reason is, that the publican gets all the contracts for. Local optionists do not want to interfere with him during the currency of his lease.

5788. You take the ground that his lease is limited to a year? Yes. The Court of Queen's Bench has decided that there could be no such thing as a legal claim to compensation.

5789. What the Court of Queen's Bench decided under the English Act is not the question. The question whether in the introduction of some measure to establish local option the Legislature will not require that some compensation shall be provided for? If compensation is allowed it should be distributed evenly, and should be based on the principle that those who have sustained a loss should have something to make up for that loss, and I have pointed out that at least three different persons may sustain a loss by the closing of a public-house.

5790. You have pointed out the difficulty, but it does not follow that the amount to be awarded should not be apportioned in the ratio of their respective claims, and that the Legislature might not deal with it in that way. You have pointed out that there are three persons involved? Yes, and there are a good many others; I myself might be thrown out of a billet if the drink traffic was done away with, but I should like to see it go nevertheless.

5791. The fact remains that your organisation is opposed to the granting of any compensation whatever? Yes, we know that it has been recognised by successive Parliaments that private interests must give way to the general welfare. I saw an instance of this in the country the other day. The Government are making a railway, and on the route of the line the traffic is now carried by teams and coaches, but when the line is opened their business will be stopped, but the teamsters will not be compensated.

5792. One obvious difference which prevents the analogy from being fair is this, that the teamsters can go on using the road, but you stop the publican? There is a public-house which will be closed when that railway opens. I may mention a case which came under my notice long before any local option vote was taken: There were two houses in a street almost exactly alike and worth about the same amount. The owner of one of those houses succeeded in getting a license which immediately raised the value of his property, whilst it depreciated the property close by. If after the man who had got the license had been making money for some years the public stepped in and said, "We will allow no more of this," and closed his house, I do not see that he would be entitled to compensation.

5793. I suppose you are of opinion that the votes taken have been unsatisfactory? Yes, for the reason that the voting has been confined to the ratepayers.

5794. Is that the reason? Not the whole reason, it is part of it.

5795. But even so the ratepayers have not voted? No, but that can be explained to some extent. What we have is not local option.

5796. I suppose you would call it an instalment? I may point out with regard to Gipps Ward, for instance, that it contains a very large number of working people who have no vote, whilst many who have a number of votes for properties in Sussex-street, Miller's Point, and other localities live out at Ashfield and Burwood.

5797. But if you take the case of Burwood itself, the ratepayers have not gone up to vote there? That is so. I never anticipated a very enthusiastic vote on the question, neither did many other temperance reformers.

5798. Why? Because it does not touch existing houses.

5799. Did you not also find that the publican was almost compelled to vote with the local optionists? Yes, he either does that or abstains from voting.

5800. You did not particularly want him on your side did you? We did not mind.

5801. However this is not the local option which you want? No.

5802. You want a local option which will destroy the trade? We want a local option which will place it in the power of the people to do away with the trade. Our order does not bind us to say that the vote shall be confined to the direct veto. We are prepared to agree to a bill which whilst it contains a direct veto will also give power to limit the trade.

5803. Do you expect ever to succeed in that portion of the city where the sailors are if they get the right to vote? It may be some time first, but I expect to see the traffic voted out of existence in time.

5804. Do you think there is any urgent demand for local option before the people are educated up to it? Yes, I believe that in some localities they are already educated up to it and that they ought to have the machinery.

5805. You would be content then with stopping it here and there so far as the people are prepared or willing to put their powers in force, although you might not get the traffic stopped in large towns? That is the essence of local option.

5806. You would not be surprised to find if the local option vote were in force to-morrow that it affected only the skirts of the population and did not make any difference in the town? I should not expect to see it carried in Sydney for some time.

5807. Whatever the result of local option may be, do you not think there will be still be intemperance? There may be some drinking, but not to the extent that there is at present. It is very clear that in  
Canada

Mr.  
G. D. Clark.  
13 Aug., 1886.

Canada and in some parts of the United States, in the counties of Ireland and some of the parishes of England where they have succeeded in putting down the traffic, there is little or no drinking.

5808. I am rather speaking of large cities at the present moment? Undoubtedly there would be some consumption of drink. People would smuggle drink just as they steal and embezzle.

5809. Whatever laws we make the propensity for taking drink will not be eradicated? No more than the propensity for taking other people's goods.

5810. Therefore there must be some permanent mode of treating intemperance? What do you think of our system of punishing men for drunkenness? I think it is not a good system. I think that the establishment of an inebriate asylum would be a good thing.

5811. And do you think that if local option laws were in force such an asylum would still be required? I think it would for some time after.

5812. Do you not think it is the duty of the State to establish or to help to establish such an asylum? Yes.

5813. Where people would be sent for medical treatment? Yes; they have worked fairly successfully, according to all accounts, in the Old Country.

5814. You would empower a Magistrate, I presume, to commit persons to these places? Yes.

5815. And you would also allow the friends of the inebriate to take him there? I would.

5816. In fact you would treat him as a lunatic until he is cured? Yes.

5817. *Mr. Hutchison.*] How many Members of the House of Commons were returned at the last election pledged to local option? According to the returns of the various temperance organizations 358 members were so returned; that is an absolute majority of the House.

5818. Was it made a burning question at those elections? It was recognized by both parties as a test question.

5819. Have the temperance bodies here made it a test question too? Yes.

5820. Your organizations will not take up a man unless he declares that he will vote for local option? My Grand Lodge has declared at two sessions that its machinery will not be brought into operation to secure the return of any man unless he has promised to vote for the direct *veto*.

5821. Of what are these Grand Lodge sessions composed? Representatives from lodges right through the Colony. For instance, we have now between 300 and 400 working lodges, and each at its annual session elects one delegate for each fifty members, to represent them at the Grand Lodge session.

5822. How many representatives do you have, on an average, at these sessions? The last sessions were attended by 300 representatives. Each lodge exercises its full voting power; but as it would cost the distant lodges, such as those at Cobar and Bourke, too much to send down three or four men; the full voting power of these lodges is given to one representative, so that, although we have nearly 400 working lodges, the sessions were attended by only about 300 men.

5823. How many adult members does that represent? Our last annual returns were 16,488; I suppose we have now about 17,500.

5824. Is there any way to prove that these are not paper but financial members? Yes; each lodge with its quarterly returns sends in a tax of so much per head for all its members.

5825. Do they spend any money for mission purposes? Yes; our order has three lecturers constantly employed in different parts of the Colony; we are now conducting a six weeks' mission in the city and suburbs; we hold two meetings a night, and sometimes three.

5826. Are they supposed to advocate local option as well as total abstinence? Yes; the two principles of our order are abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the State; we advocate local option as a means to secure prohibition, and the lecturers do advocate it to some extent.

5827. You do not want a vote you are compelled to take—you want your vote to be voluntary? Local option is always supposed to be voluntary.

5828. You object to a period being fixed to take the vote? Yes.

5829. That is compulsory voting, and not local option, as far as the time is concerned? Local option means that the people of a locality shall be allowed to vote when they desire to do so, and it shall be people living in the locality, not persons at a distance, who shall so vote.

5830. *President.*] Do you mean that a person who holds property, but lives at a distance, shall not have a vote? No; I would give a vote to both landlord and tenant.

5831. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Local optionists decline to be enthusiastic over the present Act because the roll is not sufficient, because they have to work shoulder to shoulder with the publican, because it does not embrace the *veto*, and because they are compelled to vote at a given period whether they like it or not? Yes; mainly because it does not embrace the *veto* power.

5832. Your order objects to licenses entirely? Yes.

5833. Therefore you ask for power for the people, not to regulate but to *veto* the traffic? As an order, to quote the words of Sir Wilfred Lawson, we are license destroyers; we do not believe in regulation at all; we ask for the right for the people to *veto* or to limit if they feel so disposed; but the power to *veto* must be given to have our sanction and approval.

5834. *Mr. Roseby.*] Your order embraces all sections of the community, the labouring as well as the well-to-do class? Yes; we have a considerable number of wharf lumpers and sailors.

5835. Have the drinking habits of sailors been much reformed? Yes; there are lodges on board of each man-of-war; nearly 200 of the "Nelson's" crew are total abstainers; but I am afraid that 200 out of every 500 of our shore population are not total abstainers.

5836. The scenes of riot and disorder that were formerly created in our streets by sailors do not take place now? Certainly not. I was a sailor for nine years in my younger days, and I know of no organization, not even the Church itself, that has done so much for sailors as the Good Templar Order in various parts of the world.

5837. Is the uniform testimony of the people who belong to your order strongly in favour of total abstinence, as contrasted with their experience as drunkards? Yes; they are all real prohibitionists; they pledge themselves to work not only for abstinence but also for the complete suppression of the traffic.

5838. With regard to the frequent applications for a license for a house, do you know that one was made several times for a house at Randwick? Yes, and it was ultimately obtained.

5839. Each application was resisted by the inhabitants? Yes.

5840. And a license has been granted? Yes; because a Member of Parliament, I believe, signed the application.

5841.

5841. Since the prohibition law has been in operation in Canada has any retrograde movement been taken by communities in favour of establishing drinking shops again? In no place has the law been repealed after it has once been brought into operation.
5842. Is ample accommodation provided there without bars for the people? Travellers tell us that it is better than what is provided in places where drink is sold.
5843. At the last English elections a majority of Members were returned pledged to local option? Yes; Glasgow returned eight Members, of whom seven were direct *veto* men; Birmingham did the same; and every one of the twelve labour representatives was in favour of local option.
5844. A large number of Members of the Legislative Assembly of this Colony are in favour of local option? More than one-half are pledged to it.
- 5844½. Did the League send questions on the subject to candidates and obtain answers? Answers were received from about fifty-seven Members of the present House to say that they were in favour of the principle of local option.

Mr.  
G. D. Clark.  
13 Aug., 1886.

MONDAY, 16 AUGUST, 1886.

Present:—

J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,	T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,	J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.

A. HUTCHISON, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. R. Sellors called in, sworn, and examined:—

5845. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You are President of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and you have been in the Colony for many years? Yes, and I have been twenty-two years in this Colony, with the exception of three years which I spent in Queensland.
5846. Has the new Licensing Act led to any noticeable improvement in the habits of the people? So far as I have observed I think there is an improvement. The Act has conferred great benefit on the Colony in the closing of public-houses on the Sabbath-day.
5847. What suggestions do you offer to secure convictions for violations of the law? I should suggest that there be a larger number of officers appointed to inspect these public-houses on the Sunday, especially in districts in which you believe the law is evaded. The number of such officers at present is too small.
5848. With regard to the difficulty that is now experienced to secure a conviction would you approve of the incorporation into our law of the English system under which the publican has to prove that the persons are in his house for a lawful purpose? I think that would be a good clause to have in any Act.
5849. You think that early closing during the week is a benefit? Yes.
5850. Would it be fair to say that much of the poverty and squalor you meet with in your ministerial experience is the result of drink? I have had good opportunities to observe the country as well as the town. I think a large amount of the poverty is preventable and is to be attributed very largely to the immoderate use of intoxicating drink.
5851. Is the drinking habit greater among youths now than it used to be? Yes; I think they take to it at an earlier age now than they did some years ago. I was particularly struck in returning recently from a week-night appointment along Harris-street to notice a large number of young men, some in the bar and some just in front of the bar of the public-house. Some of them seemed to be under twenty years of age.
5852. Do you think there is much private drinking by virtue of Sunday closing? I have had no opportunity to judge of that. It has not come under my notice, but so far as I can give an opinion I do not think there is much force in the statement that the drink is bought on the Saturday night and consumed on the Sunday. I think that men who are addicted to the use of intoxicating drink have not the forethought to procure on the Saturday night a supply for the morrow. They would be too drunk on the Saturday night. So I attach no importance to the objection that Sunday closing has led to the purchase of the bottle on Saturday for use on Sunday.
5853. Do you know anything of the multiplicity of bars in connection with public-houses? No, I have not heard it referred to.
5854. Is one bar sufficient for each hotel? Yes.
5855. Would you object to bars upstairs attended to by ladies? Yes.
5856. Do you think that a bar should be open to the observation of the people instead of being obscured as it is now? Yes.
5857. Do you approve of the provisions which prohibit a publican from supplying drink to any one under the age of sixteen years? Yes. I think the age should be increased to eighteen or twenty years.
5858. Would you increase the license fee? In some cases I think I should.
5859. Do you suggest any general remedy to reform the drinking habits of the people? I would suggest a decrease in the number of public-houses. I think the facilities for intemperance are much too numerous at the present time. A multiplication of the number of public-houses has a tendency to increase drunkenness.
5860. Do you believe in local option? Yes. The Church which I represent has given a deliverance in favour of the principle. Not only the Methodist Church here but throughout the Colonies. The Australasian Methodist Church has expressed its approval of the principle of local option, and urged upon its people to exercise their right to vote on the question in municipal elections.
5861. You speak now of local option as we have it here? Yes.
5862. Would you give the people if they asked for it the power to veto the traffic? Personally I should. The Wesleyan Church has given no deliverance on that question, but has expressed itself in favour of local option more as it now exists than in the direction you have suggested. I am in favour of local option in relation to the renewal of licenses as well as to new licenses.
5863. Would you grant compensation to an interest that may be affected by the local option vote? I have thought over the question, and am not fully of opinion that the landlord of a house from which a license might be withdrawn would not be entitled under some circumstances to an amount of compensation. I believe the benefit which local option would confer on the community is so great that I should prefer to have it with compensation than not to have it at all.

Rev.  
R. Sellors.  
16 Aug., 1886.

Rev.  
R. Sellors.  
16 Aug., 1886.

5864. Your compensation is an expedient? Yes rather than as a right. I take it that we have given compensation in other great questions where great interests have been at stake. Where we have thought the continuance of the existing state of things an evil we have granted compensation; as, for instance, in the abolition of slavery. However I do not think that the cases entitled to compensation would be very numerous.

5865. Why do you think so? I think that the property might be devoted to some other purpose.

5866. Suppose an Act was passed to enable the people of a district to prohibit the granting of new licenses during a period of four years, and at the end of that time to vote, if they saw fit, on the question of extinguishing the traffic, would that not be a fair warning and a fair compensation to the publicans? I think that under such an arrangement persons engaged in the trade would not be entitled to compensation.

5867. It would be equivalent to compensation to give a sufficient notice to appropriate their property to some other purpose? Yes.

5868. Are you familiar with local option or prohibition as it exists in other countries? No; but I have read on the subject. Some people say it is a great boon to the people, but I find that the reports are contradictory, that the friends of local option in those places where it exists, say one thing and the opponents of the principle give us another view of the question.

5869. It is possible that is more seeming than real? It may be.

5870. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you represent the Local Option League in any way? I am a member of the League.

5871. With regard to the election of persons to public bodies, or to important positions, it is the duty of the League to secure the return of a gentleman to carry out their views? Yes.

5872. It is stated that so long as a candidate is sound on the question of local option all other considerations sink almost into insignificance. It is regarded as a paramount question affecting the future welfare of the Colony? Only when that is the one question before the country. We elect representatives, not to carry out our views of the local option question alone, but to legislate for the country. I should not feel myself bound to a man who would just state himself to be in favour of local option if I thought that in all other respects he was unsuited to be a Member of Parliament.

5873. The Temperance Hall is regarded as the head quarters of the temperance movement? It is one of the oldest temperance institutions in the Colony. A large number of societies are not directly identified with the Temperance Hall. Its proprietors are our allies in the cause of temperance, we do not receive our authority from the Temperance Hall in any way. Certain temperance bodies meet there, but they are not under the control of the trustees of the hall.

5874. I presume that the trustees and other officers are understood to hold temperance views? I presume so.

5875. Which do you regard as the greatest danger to the community—the high-class hotel, such as the "Oxford" or the "Royal Hotel," or the low drinking house which is to be found in the back slums? I think that the houses that are carried on simply for the sale of drink and do not afford respectable accommodation are those which do the greater amount of mischief, and produce the largest amount of intemperance in the community.

5876. I think you said that you considered the employment of females in public-house bars objectionable? Yes, I think it very undesirable that females should be employed in the bar of any public-house.

5877. Do you think it is more objectionable than the system of females being employed in factories along with the other sex? I have not been in many factories in which large numbers are employed, so that I have not had an opportunity of judging; but I think it is very undesirable for a female to be employed for many hours during the day in the bar of a public-house. I think that the language frequently used by those under the influence of liquor is language which ought not to be used at any time, and certainly not within the hearing of a female. Of course I do not speak from having been in the bar of a public-house but from the language which at times I am compelled to hear as I pass along the street.

5878. I suppose you know that although during the first year of the operation of the present Act the Sunday-closing provision was strictly enforced during the last two years it has become almost a dead letter? I think I was in Queensland during the first year after the Act was passed. When I left Queensland I went to Goulburn, and my impression is that though the law is evaded by some persons who are licensed to sell intoxicating drink, yet after all the Sunday-closing law is a great benefit to the community. I should be very sorry indeed to see any alteration in the direction of opening the public-houses on the Sunday. I refer not merely to Sydney but also to some of the towns in the interior. A few years ago I visited Hay and spent a Sunday there, and I was very much pleased to observe the quietness and order which prevailed there owing to the closing of the public-houses on Sunday. I also spent a Sunday at Deniliquin, which some time ago was not regarded as one of the most sober townships in the Colony. I was there on the day after a general election, and I was pleased to observe that even on the Saturday there was very little drunkenness. That was the day on which the elections took place. I was in the principal streets several times during the day, and so far as I remember I did not notice more than one man who was under the influence of drink to any considerable extent. On the Sunday I was delighted with the quiet and order of the place, which was the result, I believe, of the closing of the public-houses; and there was also observable, I thought, a decrease in drunkenness on other days—a better tone.

5879. Then you think that, notwithstanding the known violation of the law with regard to Sunday closing, the present state of things is a great improvement on the old system when the houses were open all over the city? Yes, a very great improvement.

5880. There is not the same danger of persons who have not contracted the habit of drinking wandering into hotels whose doors are open? No.

5881. Do you think it would be a wise provision to close all hotels on the polling-day of a general election? I think it would. There could be provision for persons obtaining refreshment without the drink, which is after all an unnecessary luxury; and I do not see that there would be any interference with the voting. I should like to see the public-houses throughout the country closed on the polling-day of an election.

5882. I do not know whether you are as well able as a layman to judge of the convenience and comforts of an hotel, as provision is generally made for clergymen when they are travelling; but from your observation do you consider that a properly conducted hotel is an evil to the State? A properly conducted hotel, in which there is no drunkenness, I could not call a necessary evil in any community. As you say, I have not had to stay very frequently at hotels. When I was a minister in the interior of the colony, and especially in the Riverina district, I was sometimes obliged to stay at hotels. I have even preached in hotels—

in

Rev.  
R. Sellors.

16 Aug., 1886.

in the entrance hall of the "Royal Hotel" at Narrandera, where, as a total abstainer, I have been hospitably entertained as a guest by the publican; and not only there but in other parts of the Riverina. At that time the proprietors of public-houses used to entertain ministers of all churches when travelling through the district.

5883. And you see no reason why a man who conducts a respectable hotel should not with his family be regarded as reputable and entitled to as much respect as any other tradesman? I think that any person who conducts his house properly is entitled to respect. He is engaged in a trade which is sanctioned by the law, and to reflect upon the man who conducts his trade properly is to reflect upon the law which permits him to carry on that trade; and I should be ashamed to look with disrespect upon the family of a publican because the father happened to be in the liquor trade. I should be ashamed of myself if I treated the children of any person engaged in the traffic who came to my church or school in any other way than I would treat the children of other families.

5884. I suppose that, in the exercise of your duties in the interim, you have often had to visit gaols and lunatic asylums to administer spiritual consolation to the inmates? Yes; I have visited the gaols in Armidale, Goulburn, Wagga Wagga, and also in Queensland.

5885. Have you ever formed any estimate of the proportion of cases of imprisonment brought about directly or indirectly by excessive drinking? I do not know that I have had a good opportunity of judging of the amount of crime attributable to intemperance.

5886. It has been stated in certain quarters that the custom of drinking intoxicating liquors at public and private festivities, and especially on the part of females, has of late years been increasing;—do you think there is a danger in that respect? I can scarcely form an opinion. So far as my own attendance at festivities is concerned, in visiting among the people of my own Church, I find that the use of intoxicants is quite the exception, even on festive occasions.

5887. *Mr. Roseby.* I understand that you have had twenty-three years' Colonial experience as a Minister of the Gospel? Yes.

5888. Did you ever contrast the drinking habits of the people of these Colonies with those of the people of the Old Country at the time when you left England? I did not spend very much time in the larger towns at Home. I was for a short time in Manchester and in London; but I was at Richmond for three years, and 5 or 6 miles from Manchester for some years. I think there is a greater amount of drinking at Home in the large towns and cities than in the country in proportion to population; and having had a larger experience of country towns at Home it struck me when I came out here that there was more intemperance here than I saw at Home.

5889. Have you contrasted Sydney with an English city of a similar size;—do you not think that we have here greater attractions to drink than is the case in the Old Country? I think so.

5890. Your avocation has brought you a good deal into contact with the social life of the community, and, as a Minister, you have travelled in different parts of the country; have you not concluded that intoxicating drink is a terrible curse to the community? That has been my opinion for years past—an opinion that I have given expression to on many occasions, in sermons, and also at public meetings.

5891. Have you not felt astonished that a more decided effort has not been made to suppress such a gigantic evil as this? Yes.

5892. Have you thought that the efforts used by the authorities to suppress this curse have been adequate to the enormity of the evil? I think they have been far from adequate.

5893. Although you cannot say the exact proportion of persons who are incarcerated in our gaols owing to drink, you conclude that a very large proportion of crime is attributable to intemperance? Yes, I have come to that conclusion, because I have been bound to accept the statements of those who are more familiar with the subject, and who give this as their opinion; I refer, for instance, to the opinion of Sir Alfred Stephen expressed some time ago. I think that here, as well as in the Old Country, and in fact throughout the world, a large proportion of crime must be attributed to intemperance.

5894. Have you not found in your experience that drink lies at the root of a great deal of the wretchedness and misery and the domestic unhappiness which exist? Yes; where poverty and home unhappiness exist I have generally found that intemperance has been the cause.

5895. I think you stated that, judging from your own personal observation, you were of opinion that there was a larger amount of drinking among young people at the present time than when you first arrived in the Colony? I think so.

5896. And I think you stated, in reply to the Chairman, that you were in favour of giving the people the power to say whether they would have these public-houses in their midst or not—you believe in that principle? Yes.

5897. And the church you represent has also spoken very decidedly in favour of the principle? Yes. For several years a resolution, which I myself have had the honor to move, has been passed almost every year in favour of local option as a principle.

5898. You have also expressed yourself as strongly in favour of closing public-houses absolutely on Sunday? Yes, closing them so far as the sale of intoxicating drink is concerned, but allowing them to furnish accommodation for travellers. I should say, let there be no intoxicating drink sold on the Sabbath day.

5899. Do you not think that people would find sufficient hotel accommodation if these bars were closed? I think so.

5900. You think there would still be respectable hotels without bars? I think some of them might be continued, and if not I think quite sufficient accommodation for persons who might wish to stay a few days could be obtained. I do not think that, so far as accommodation is concerned, the public would suffer from the closing of the public-houses; some of the latter might be converted into houses of accommodation.

5901. Have you read that in countries where prohibition exists there is ample hotel accommodation for all the requirements of the community? I have reason to believe so.

5902. Do you believe that people can enjoy all the social enjoyments of life just as well without drink as with it? Certainly I do.

5903. In our community drink is considered by some people as a necessary adjunct to social intercourse;—do you believe that is a mistake? Yes; I do not think it is a necessity.

5904. So far as your experience is concerned, all the joy of social life can be experienced without the use of intoxicants? Yes.

5905.



- Rev.  
R. Sellors.  
16 Aug., 1886.
5905. Are you aware that there is a growing feeling in favour of local option in the United Kingdom? I believe so.
5906. Do you know whether Sir Wilfred Lawson's resolutions were successful in the House of Commons? I think they were on the last occasion.
5907. Three times he has succeeded in passing them? I believe so.
5908. And do you know that a Sunday-closing law has been in Scotland for many years? Yes.
5909. Do you know that a similar law has recently been brought into operation in Ireland? Yes.
5910. Do you think there is any general desire on the part of the community here to have the public-houses open on Sunday? I do not think there is a general desire in that direction. The resolution of the Wesleyan Conference urges that steps be taken to secure the closing of public-houses entirely on the Sunday; and the resolution of the British Wesleyan Conference, which is in harmony with ours, refers to the benefit conferred upon the people of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales by the closing of public-houses on Sunday; and it also expresses the hope that the day is not far distant when a similar boon will be conferred on the people of England.
5911. Do you believe that the later opening and the earlier closing of the public-houses in our community has had a beneficial tendency? Yes.
5912. Have you heard that licensed houses in some of the States of America are compelled to close at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening? I was not aware of that.
5913. Do you believe that the closing of these bars earlier on Saturday would have a beneficial effect? I do.
5914. Do you think that owing to the late hour at which public-houses are open on Saturday night many of the working people are induced to spend a greater part of their wages in them than they ought to do? Yes.
5915. I think you said you thought it would be beneficial if public-houses were closed during the excitement of a general election day? Yes.
5916. Do you think the law ought to be very stringent in preventing candidates from supplying voters with drink? Yes.
5917. Do you believe that the practice I have referred to is a great source of political corruption at the present time? There is a great danger in that direction I think.
5918. Have you heard that many candidates have spent very large sums of money in intoxicating liquors; in fact that a whole electorate has sometimes been literally swamped with liquor? I have heard rumours to that effect; I am not able to prove that they are true.
5919. Your opinion is that the good order and well being of the community would be promoted if public-houses were closed altogether on days of election? Yes.
5920. In fact I conclude from your answers that you regard drink in itself as such an evil that all efforts to suppress, if not to annihilate it, will receive your hearty sympathy and support? Yes; all well directed efforts in that direction. I should be ashamed of myself if I did not identify myself fully with such a movement.
5921. There is no sin that you know of comparable with the evil of drink? In my judgment it is one of the greatest, if not the greatest evil of the present age, and especially amongst English-speaking people, although it is bad enough among some of the nations of Europe. In my judgment it is the very greatest evil, diverting from its proper channel a very large proportion of the income of the working classes with no adequate return.
5922. Do you know that the majority of the houses now licensed are not respectable hotels, but simply pot-houses? I think that a very large number of the houses in and around Sydney are of that character. They live for the bar trade only. I notice that some of them seem to take boarders and to have working men boarding with them, and perhaps—I won't say it confidently, but I have a fear that some of them are prepared to take boarders at a lower scale than the ordinary boarding-houses owing to the profit they may make from the drink. I have felt that there is a danger in that direction, although I do not give it as my opinion that this is done.
5923. Do you know that there are comparatively few houses to which a respectable man and his family sojourning in the city for a few days could be taken for accommodation? In proportion to the number of public-houses comparatively few.
5924. *Mr. Davies.*] You are an old resident in the Colony? Yes, this is my twenty-third year in the Colony; I was absent in Queensland for three years.
5925. You have been living in various parts of the Colony? Yes.
5926. Have you had opportunities of observing the operation of the old Act and comparing its results with those of the present law? Yes.
5927. What is your opinion with reference to the present law? My opinion is that the present law is a very great improvement on the law which preceded it in the directions I have indicated—the shortening of the hours and the closing of the public-houses on the Sundays.
5928. Have you observed any marked improvement in the general character of localities and the behaviour of those who were in the habit of frequenting public-houses on Sunday? I have observed that the country towns have been much quieter, and that the Sundays have been better observed since the closing of the houses entirely on the Sunday, and in that respect the present law is an improvement on the old one.
5929. And I presume the same remark would apply to the shortening of the hours on the week days? Yes.
5930. The city would be quieter and the towns also? Yes. I was away from Sydney when the new Act came into operation, and on spending a Sunday in Sydney on my return to the Colony I was particularly struck with the quietness of the streets.
5931. You have told the Commission that you are a total abstainer? Yes.
5932. And have no sympathy with drink itself? No.
5933. Do you favour the principle of local option or that of entire prohibition? I favour the principle of local option as a step in the direction of prohibition.
5934. Then I infer that you are in favour of delegating to the people the power of saying whether they will have public-houses or not? Yes.
5935. Have you paid much attention to the present system of granting licenses as compared with the old plan by which ordinary Justices granted licenses? No, I have not paid much attention to that. I have been

Rev.  
R. Sellors.  
16 Aug., 1886.

been in the Police Court on one or two occasions to try and prevent the granting of a license, but I do not think I ever attended the Licensing Court under the old Act. I believe that the present is an improvement on the old system; but I should prefer that the matter should be left to the people.

5936. You have already given the Commission your opinion with regard to compensation, which you think should be given as a matter of expediency? Yes, if there has been no notice extending over four years; if there has been such notice I should let that stand instead of compensation.

5937. But in cases where a local option vote is taken and a house is closed, I understand you to say that you would be in favour of compensating the holder of the license or the house where notice has not been given? I said I should compensate if the house could not be used for some other purpose so as to bring in a sufficient return for the outlay.

5938. As a matter of expediency? Yes. I should not think there would be many cases in which compensation would be required. I think the premises might be devoted to other purposes, which would bring in to the owner a fair income upon the outlay; perhaps not anything like the return obtained while the house was licensed for the sale of intoxicating drink, but, looking at the ordinary rate of interest on money invested in property, the house might be appropriated to some purpose which would bring in a fair rental.

5939. Would you make the compensation a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue or upon the persons who would benefit by the closing of the houses? I have not taken that into consideration. I do not think you would get the persons in the locality to pay the compensation—those in the immediate neighbourhood who might be supposed to benefit from the closing of the public-house.

5940. Then you think the compensation should be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue? I think so, rather than on the locality. I take this view: That the continuance of the trade is after all a charge upon the State in that the effects of intemperance are so frequently seen in the commission of crime, and the support of criminals while serving their sentences, and that as the lessening of intemperance by the closing of public-houses reduces this charge upon the State the process by which this is brought about should be paid for out of the Consolidated Revenue.

5941. You believe one should counterbalance the other? Yes; that is the view I have taken.

5942. You look upon the trade as exceptional in regard to its consequences, and consider that it should be exceptionally treated? Yes.

5943. In answer to Mr. Withers you said that you regard a publican who conducts his house fairly within the law as a respectable and reputable citizen? Yes; still I should recommend him to take another trade as soon as convenient.

5944. Are you aware that publicans in England, and particularly in London, are under greater disabilities by reason of their calling than is the case in New South Wales? I have been away from England for more than twenty-two years, and I cannot say that I am aware of this.

5945. Would you extend the local option franchise to females? I should have no objection.

5946. Taking the electoral roll and adding females to it on the same basis? Yes. I think the females suffer more than the males from the drink traffic. The evil effects are felt more by those dependent upon the drunkard than by the drunkard himself.

5947. Would you be satisfied with a bare majority or a majority of two-thirds in deciding as to the closing of a public-house? Following the principle that obtains in deliberative assemblies, I think I ought to be satisfied with the vote of the majority, without requiring two-thirds.

5948. I gather from an answer you gave to Mr. Roseby that you are in favour of closing public-houses on election days? Yes.

5949. You believe it would conduce to good order? Yes; and I am also in favour of the removal of all benefit and friendly societies from public-houses if they hold their meetings there, and I should also prohibit the payment of wages in public-houses.

5950. You are absolutely in favour of Sunday closing? Yes.

5951. You would not permit public-houses to be open for the sale of liquor on the Sabbath-day under any circumstances? No; not the bar.

5952. *Mr. Roseby.*] Do you regard the present mode of treating drunkards as satisfactory. You are aware, of course, that habitual drunkards are continually going to and from Darlinghurst Gaol? No; I do not think that is a satisfactory mode of treatment. I think there ought to be an establishment to which persons addicted to drink, who have rendered themselves in any way amenable to the law, should be sent, and where they would receive different treatment from that to which they are subjected in Darlinghurst, where they are mixed up with criminals. I think it is a very great evil that the law should allow a man to sell drink to another until he becomes intoxicated, and that the only man punished should be the one to whom the drink was sold.

5953. You would make it a serious offence on the part of a publican to make a man drunk? Yes.

5954. You have heard of an institution called an Inebriate Asylum? Yes.

5955. Do you think that such establishments would be beneficial in this community? I think so; I signed a petition in favour of the establishment of an institution of the kind not long ago.

5956. Do you think they should be conducted on both the voluntary and the compulsory systems? Yes; I think there should be compulsion in some cases.

5957. You have known cases, I suppose, where confinement in such an institution would be a great boon, both to the victim and his family? Yes.

5958. You are aware that some people are so terribly under the over-mastering power of drink that they have no moral force to resist the temptation that assails them? It would seem so.

5959. In many cases have you not seen it assume the form of disease? Yes; I think it does.

5960. And notwithstanding the prospect of the wreck and ruin of himself and all belonging to him the drunkard is not able to resist its over-mastering power? No.

5961. *Mr. Withers.*] I think you said that the members of the Wesleyan Church are particularly temperate;—do you mean to imply that they are more so than the members of other religious denominations? I did not say that temperance was more marked among the Wesleyan body than among other denominations, but that on festive occasions, and during my visits to their houses, I have observed that the use of intoxicants is very exceptional among the Wesleyans. I may say that in my experience a comparison in this respect is in favour of Australian families, where I have observed a greater absence of intoxicating drink from the dinner-table, and from the room altogether.

5962. The Wesleyans form a large proportion of the population of the Colony, do they not? I think that according to the last census they numbered nearer 60,000 than 50,000.

Rev.  
E. Sellors.  
16 Aug., 1886.

5963. Has not this improvement, in regard to the drinking habits of the people, extended to other denominations besides Wesleyans? It may; but I have not had so good an opportunity of judging as a Minister in city work, who is brought into contact principally with his own people. When employed in the interior I frequently visited stations owned by members of other denominations, but I am now referring to what I have observed in the families of the city congregations with which I have been connected.

5964. *Mr. Davies.*] Is there anything you could suggest in the shape of reform in the direction of legislating for restricting the drink traffic other than that you have already indicated in regard to local option? I do not know that I could suggest anything. I should like to see the present Act better carried out in relation to Sunday closing, and a more thorough inspection of public-houses and of the liquor sold in them.

5965. *Mr. Hutchison (Chairman).*] Are you familiar with the new Licensing Act of Queensland? No, I can't say that I am familiar with it. I have read descriptions of it in the newspapers.

5966. It makes provision for three distinct votes being taken, and one of them would cover part of the ground Mr. Davis has now suggested. It makes provision for voting that there shall be no further increase; or, if the people wish to go a little further, to decrease the licensed houses to a given number, or if they wish to go further still, to veto them altogether in the district. Do you think that would be a fair way of getting at it? I think the people ought to have a voice in all those matters.

5967. With regard to compensation, do I understand that you would rather compensate the owners of the property rather than the holder of the license? Yes, I would compensate the owner of the property and not the occupant of the house for the time being.

5968. The holder of a license having been allowed to finish the year for which he was licensed, would you give him any compensation if the people stepped in and said you cannot have your license renewed? No, I would not give the publican himself compensation. But if the withholding of a license causes the property to be depreciated very much in value, and we cannot have the license withheld without some amount of compensation being given to the owner of the property, I should give him some compensation; but I would not give any to the publican. In speaking of compensation I have all along referred to the property.

5969. Suppose that a property is paying 15 per cent., by reason of its being a public-house, and that on the license being refused not more than 10 per cent. can be realized, would you think there was good ground for compensation? No.

5970. You would not compensate a fancy profit? No.

MONDAY, 16 AUGUST, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,

G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,  
J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. District Court Judge Wilkinson called in, sworn, and examined:—

Judge  
Wilkinson.  
16 Aug., 1886.

5971. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Have you been a long time on the Bench? About twelve or thirteen years in Sydney, but before that I was in the country. It is nearly twenty-two years since I first acted as a Judge.  
5972. Have you formed any opinion as to the proportion of crime which is due directly or indirectly to drink? I have not formed an opinion as to the exact arithmetical proportion, but I know that a very large proportion of crime is caused directly or indirectly by drink; that is to say, it either causes the crime or affords the opportunity for crime.

5973. But you have not formed an opinion as to the actual proportion? I should say that it was about three-quarters. I was reading lately that the Chief Justice of a more temperate Colony—South Australia—estimated the proportion there at three-quarters or 75 per cent.; and possibly that may have influenced my own opinion as to the proportion; otherwise I should have thought that the proportion here was larger.

5974. You would not think of reducing it? No, I think not.

5975. You have been familiar with Sydney both before and since the passing of the present Licensing Act;—do you think that Act has effected any improvement? I think it has caused very considerable improvement in some respects. I do not know how far it has affected drunkenness directly, but I think there can be no question as to the improvement in the character of the public-houses.

5976. Do you think it is a wise provision to cause public-houses to be closed on Sundays? Yes, if the law were made sufficiently stringent to be enforced. I do not know it from my own judicial experience, but I have gathered that the law is largely evaded, and of course when a law is continually evaded more injury is done to the community than if the law did not exist at all. The community is demoralized by the existence of a law which is continually evaded.

5977. We have evidence from the police that not only have they great difficulty in obtaining convictions, but that even when convictions have been obtained the case is reheard on appeal at the Quarter Sessions, new evidence is taken, and the conviction upset. Can you suggest any amendment in the law in that direction? Every rehearing of the same case is attended with a certain inconvenience, because each side knows to a certain extent what the other side's case is, and as they are not very scrupulous sometimes in obtaining evidence, they meet the difficulties that have presented themselves at the former trial in that way.

5978. That is what the police complain of. For instance, a policeman in whom his inspector has perfect faith, has seen drink supplied and consumed in a public-house during prohibited hours, but the publican brings a large number of witnesses who swear to the contrary? Of course I cannot profess to form an opinion upon any case unless it has come before me, but it would require an immense amount of additional evidence to make me upset a conviction which rested upon a mere matter of evidence, and I should think that most of the Judges, so far as they could, would support the decision of the magistrates. I remember only one case of a breach of the Sunday-closing law which came before me on appeal and I upheld the conviction, but I was astonished at the amount of hard swearing on one side.

5979. *President.*] While an appeal is in the nature of a rehearing, it is impossible (unless we alter the law in respect to licensing cases) to avoid the danger of perjury in letting in new evidence. In the

Criminal

Judge  
Wilkinson.  
16 Aug., 1886.

Criminal Law Amendment Act, section 413, there is this provision:—"Where any conviction is quashed on appeal the Clerk of the Peace or other proper officer shall forthwith indorse on the conviction a memorandum to that effect and whenever any certificate of such conviction is given a copy of such memorandum shall be added and in every case where such certificate would be evidence of the conviction it shall be sufficient evidence that such conviction has been quashed. Provided always that no conviction shall be quashed in any case where evidence not before the convicting Justices is given on behalf of the appellant unless it appears to the Court and is so stated in the judgment that such evidence was not at the time of the hearing accessible to or procurable by the appellant." That section has never been submitted to the criticism of the Supreme Court or to any other criticism. It is a most remarkable section and the effect of it appears to be this: that although the appeal court may be the most profound conviction from the evidence given before it that the conviction before the magistrates was wrong, still, if any of the evidence given on behalf of the appellant was procurable by him at the time of the hearing before the convicting magistrates the appellate Court which hears this evidence, and is thereby most thoroughly convinced that the conviction appealed against is altogether unjust and wrong, is unable to give effect to that opinion, but must uphold the conviction. That is a burden which has never yet been placed on any appellate Court so far as my knowledge of law goes, and I am waiting anxiously to hear what the Supreme Court has to say about it. The better way would be to say that no additional evidence should be given before the Court of Appeal.

5980. I should not be one to say that after evidence ought to be absolutely excluded. I do not think it would be fair. Take a case like this which is constantly happening. A man is convicted because an important witness in his favour has left the Colony, and if all evidence were excluded on appeal which was not given before the Court in the first instance a great injustice would often be done? I cannot say that in any cases which have come before me new evidence has been adduced; generally speaking it is the same evidence but of course it is sometimes elicited with a little more skill.

5981. The testimony of the police is that they are discouraged in bringing prosecutions because of the numerous cases in which convictions are quashed on appeal, and they say that the amount of perjury committed upon second trials is extraordinary? The Commission should remember this, that any Judge sitting on appeal in Quarter Sessions takes care to have before him the depositions taken before the magistrates, and if there is any variance between the depositions and the subsequent evidence which indicates false swearing he has the means of knowing it. I always insist, so far as I can, on having the depositions before me and I watch them most carefully as each witness goes into the box.

5982. This is a sample of the cases as they are put before us: A is convicted of selling drink to B. On appeal fifteen witnesses are called who swear that they were present and that no liquor was supplied at all; there is no doubt as to what that is? I am afraid that they must be referring to other Judges than me; I have not done that; I remember one case in which I had not the slightest doubt about the impropriety of the conviction, and the case made such an impression on my mind that I can narrate the circumstances. A body of men on St. Patrick's Day had been walking about in procession wearing some insignia in their button-holes—I forget what it was, whether green, yellow, or blue—and one of them went into a public-house near the Haymarket, where he became extremely offensive, and at last the publican turned him out neck and crop; the publican was convicted, though it was proved that he was of very good character, that his wife was confined only two days before, and that the complainant was half drunk and was having a row in the house with another man. I never could understand how on earth the magistrate could have convicted that man unless it was under a feeling that publicans were to have scant justice. I set aside the conviction and I did so without any misgiving. The publican was perfectly justified in turning the man out. I do not remember any other case in which I upset a conviction. I know that there was a case before me with reference to Sunday selling in which I upheld the conviction although there was some hard swearing on behalf of the defendant.

5983. Now that you know what the complaint is, can you suggest any remedy? I cannot see any remedy very well. The leaning in my own mind is always to support the conviction inasmuch as the magistrates are probably more experienced in trying such cases than I am, and their opinion on that account is entitled to more weight than my own, and where it is only a question of fact I give that almost as a sufficient reason for supporting the conviction.

5984. It may be that what we find difficult to obtain by an amendment of the law with respect to appeals might be obtained by an amendment of the law in another direction. By the English law—Lord Aberdare's Act—if a man is found during prohibited hours or days in a public-house the burden of proof is cast upon him of rebutting the *prima facie* conclusion that he is there for an unlawful purpose; that is not in our law; do you think it would help the case? It must help the case. The burden of proof being thus shifted, it must influence the result. I do not think it would affect the result very much; but necessarily when there is a *prima facie* presumption, especially under an Act, it must help the side in whose favour the presumption is thus created.

5985. You do not think it would give rise to more perjury, because we do not want to increase the tendency in that direction by tightening the law in another? That I cannot tell. I think the greatest inducement to perjury is when you have any provision of an Act which can be evaded. It is a great point when you have provisions to make them stringent, and if perjury is committed, to introduce some summary method of dealing with such perjury. I do not know what the penalty for Sunday selling is, but I understand that the evasions of the provision are very frequent.

5986. The penalty for the consumer is up to 40s.; that for the publican is up to £20? The penalty is high enough for the publican, but it is very low for the consumer, and the temptation is probably greater to the consumer than to the publican on account of what I may call his diseased appetite. I do not know whether there are any provisions in the Act to enable the police to enter public-houses on Sunday, but as far as I can understand, if they did enter they would discover that most of them were full of people. In the case of Sunday selling which came before me there were a number of people in the house, and they told some rignarole story or other; I forget what it was.

5987. The power of entry is large enough; the police have a general power of entry at any time, but it is of no use because they are well known? I understand that the police are most carefully watched.

5988. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Cases like this have happened: Men, to the number of 150, have been counted going into a public-house on one Sunday, and yet no conviction has been obtained. The police tell us that they cannot obtain convictions on evidence of that character; they must have proof of the supply and consumption of liquor? There is a well-known story of an English Judge, distinguished not only for his knowledge

Judge  
Wilkinson.  
16 Aug., 1886.

knowledge of law but for sound common sense, who said that if he saw a man go into a room perfectly sober, and come out 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour afterwards reeling drunk, he would consider that ample evidence to convict him of having taken intoxicating liquor on the premises. The points that are sometimes given effect to with regard to proof are simply absurd.

5989. *President.*] Some of our most experienced witnesses have said that 90 per cent. of the crime committed in this Colony is due to intemperance;—is that your experience? I should not like to say that it was not 90 per cent., I put it at three-fourths, but I daresay it is very much more.

5990. Do you think that simple drunkenness, without any aggravation either of place or circumstances, is a fit subject for punishment? I should like to know what you mean by punishment?

5991. Well, a man is fined or sent to gaol, or if delirious enough he is sent to the Receiving House; this is punishment, but it has no reformatory effect upon the habitual drunkard because he is brought up over and over again? If there is to be any amendment of the law it appears to me that it would be very desirable to introduce a provision under which any member of the community could bind himself not to take legal proceedings against those who would put him into an asylum for six or twelve months, or for such period as might be necessary to cure him of what I believe to be a disease, so that he could not afterwards bring an action against them. I believe such a law exists in some of the States of America.

5992. What we, as a Commission, or the majority of us, are inclined to believe is that the habitual drunkard is not a subject for punishment at all as such, but that he is a subject for reformatory treatment. We think that the Magistrates ought to be able to commit him when they know he is an habitual drunkard—say after the third or fourth offence—to a reformatory for treatment and for such a period as the nature of the case required; it might be six months or it might be two years? I should be inclined to agree with that if sufficient safeguards were provided against a person who was not a drunkard being treated as one in order to get him out of the way. All those processes by which a person's liberty is taken away, as in the case of lunatics, require the strictest and most careful safeguards. Of course there is not the same inducement to get a person out of the way for six months as there is to get him out of the way altogether. A case came to light recently in France in which the brother of a very celebrated writer was confined in a lunatic asylum for forty-seven years because he made a marriage of which his family did not approve. That case occurred simply through the law allowing a man's liberty to be taken from him without providing sufficient safeguards.

5993-4. Could not that difficulty be met by providing that the period of detention should only be for six months at a time with the power of remanding the person back? It could be done if you required certificates from properly qualified medical men; I think that would be the best safeguard. Judge Wilkinson here said: I should like the Commission to understand one thing with reference to the matter of appeals to Quarter Sessions which they may not know. There are two remedies provided by law against the decisions of magistrates. They are both in the nature of appeals. One is to a Judge of the Supreme Court; the other is to a Court of Quarter Sessions. The process of appeal to a Judge of the Supreme Court is really and truly upon the same materials as those which were before the Justices so far as those materials have been put in writing. In my opinion it is a very inefficient and absurd proceeding, because there are no sufficient provisions for securing that all the evidence given before the magistrates is properly recorded on the depositions, and the Supreme Court will not allow the evidence on the depositions to be supplemented, but for whatever it is worth it exists. An appeal to a Judge of the Supreme Court is simply on the evidence as it appears in the depositions, so that assuming that the evidence has been properly taken before the magistrates the Commission will see that an appeal on those materials is by this procedure to a Judge of the Supreme Court. At the same time the Licensing Act gives an appeal to the Quarter Sessions, and by a very well-known rule of law this appeal to the Quarter Sessions is in the nature of a rehearing *de novo*, and it is assumed that all the evidence is taken again, and the witnesses re-examined. It would almost seem to be implied, therefore, that the procedure before the Court of Quarter Sessions is something quite different from the procedure before a Judge of the Supreme Court; and if the procedure on prohibition before a Judge of the Supreme Court is sufficient there ought not to be any appeal to the Quarter Sessions at all. The fact that the Act does give an appeal to the Quarter Sessions would seem to show that the procedure by prohibition on the same materials as were before the magistrates is not considered sufficient, and one can understand that the Court of Quarter Sessions may possibly think that if additional evidence is given they ought to give effect to it. I simply say that it is a very curious circumstance with regard to the matter about which the Commission seems exercised, that there are two procedures on appeal co-existing at the same time, one of which assumes that the appeal is based on precisely the same materials, and if the Commission think that the appeal ought only to be on the same materials as were before the magistrates they may think that an appeal ought not to be to the Court of Quarter Sessions at all. What I should like the Commission to realize also is this: that while the procedure by prohibition is based on the depositions, yet curiously there has never been any distinct provision that all the evidence given before the Justices shall appear on the depositions, so that if the deposition clerk takes the depositions badly, and does not record all the evidence given, it is plain that the procedure before the Judge of the Supreme Court is unsatisfactory, because the magistrates may have convicted on evidence which does not appear on the depositions, and a prohibition may issue, on the assumption that evidence has not been given when it really has been given but has been omitted from the depositions. Of course a careful magistrate would see that the evidence on which he intended to act appeared on the depositions, but it is possible that he would not; an appeal to Quarter Sessions does not exist in all cases that come before magistrates, but only in those in which the right of appeal is given by statute. The Licensing Act gives an appeal to the Quarter Sessions, and it appears to me that it would be difficult to introduce provisions which would prevent appeals from magistrates in licensing cases being dealt with in any other way than appeals from magistrates in other cases where there is an appeal given by statute.

5995. *Mr. Hutchison.*] It really becomes a new trial? It is; if you read any of the text-books you will find that an appeal to Quarter Sessions is a rehearing *de novo*. I have looked into the matter for my own guidance, but I have never been able to find an authority which justifies me in saying, as a matter of law, that the decision of the Justices ought to be taken into consideration by the appellate Court as an element in coming to a conclusion, though I have always done it myself. I have said, "Here is a magistrate who has more experience in dealing with those matters than I have, and I ought to take into consideration that he has decided the case in a certain way." All the authorities, however, seem to say that a Court of Quarter Sessions, hearing a case on appeal, ought to deal with it as if it were entirely a rehearing

rehearing *de novo*, and not allow their opinion to be influenced by the fact that the magistrates had already decided the case. That, no doubt, is based on the assumption that other evidence, not before the magistrates, may be before the Court of Quarter Sessions.

5996. *Mr. Withers.*] But as a matter of fact in some cases there is no fresh evidence? In the case to which I referred, as making a great impression on my mind, there was no fresh evidence, but I thought the magistrate committed a distinct and clear blunder.

5997. *Mr. Roseby.*] The police state that they are surprised at the number of witnesses who are called, and who swear falsely? I have not observed that in licensing cases more than others which have come before me, but I have heard of it; as a matter of fact I have not heard very many appeals since the new Act came into force.

Judge  
Wilkinson.

16 Aug., 1886.

FRIDAY, 20 AUGUST, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,

A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.

G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. James Jefferis, LL.D., called in, sworn, and examined:—

5998. *President.*] You are pastor of the Pitt-street Congregational Church? Yes.

5999. And you have occupied the position of chairman of the Congregational Union? Yes, several times, both here and in another Colony.

6000. Underlying the Commission by which we are appointed there is the idea that there has been a constantly increasing consumption of intoxicants in this county, in other words that drunkenness has been increasing. Do you assent to that? I do not think it has in proportion to the population. I judge by very general premises. I could not in any degree prove to you by statistics which I myself have thoroughly mastered that my opinion is a correct one. I judge from my work as a minister and from frequent contact which I have with people as well as from that wide general reading that one has necessarily to pass through in filling a public position. I do not think that there is any sensible decrease but I do not think that there has been an increase beyond the increase of the population.

6001. Are you speaking now from any particular period? Yes, especially for the last ten years, during which I have been in the colony.

6002. Speaking for the last ten years and having regard to the increase of the population you are unable to detect anything but a proportional increase of intemperance? I do not detect anything more than that.

6003. You are speaking generally for all classes? Yes.

6004. I suppose you agree that there is a great deal too much intoxicating liquor used? Most emphatically I do.

6005. We have not a right to increase the vice in proportion to the increase of population? Indeed not—the grave question is grappling with the evil which already exists.

6006. You think that the vice is a monster at the present time? I do.

6007. Do you think it is exaggerated? I think that by very many people it is exaggerated.

6008. Is it not a fact that those who belong to the Congregational Church are an exceedingly temperate body of men? I should be very sorry to express an opinion which might appear to make an invidious distinction. I think that in all things we are fairly temperate and I suppose that that would go among the rest.

6009. You have had experience in other Colonies as a pastor? Yes.

6010. Do you think that the habit of intemperance in the other Colonies is pretty much the same as it is here? The only other Colony with which I am specially acquainted from residence in it is South Australia, and I am inclined to think that less intoxicants are used in South Australia than there are in New South Wales.

6011. Were you in South Australia during any time of depression? I was there for eighteen years and there were many fluctuations during that time.

6012. Do you think that the consumption of intoxicants increases in direct proportion with the increase of wealth? I do, although I think that when depression first sets in on a community there is a liability to an excessive use of liquor more than has been customary, on account of the feelings of disappointment newly generated, but that speedily passes away because the means very soon get exhausted.

6013. Do you think the artisan class very prone to spend their money in drink? I do; most sadly I think so.

6014. Is that in obedience to an instinct that the troubles in the world require compensation in the form of drink, or as Bishop Barry has suggested, to get rid in some way of the joylessness of life? I think myself that the human constitution requires stimulant; I am not now separating alcoholic stimulants from others. I mean some sort of stimulant. It was a lesson taught me by my natural history science professor when I was a student, and it is one which has clung to me ever since. I have always held the opinion, I held it during a period of fifteen years when I was a total abstainer that wine is a good creature of God; that in olden times he gave it as one of the blessings of life to the children of Israel. Corn, wine, and oil, and that wine I believe to have been an intoxicant wine, an alcoholic wine. These views I propounded when a total abstainer before a large gathering at Regent's Park College in London of all total abstinence societies connected with the various colleges of London.

6015. In fact it was the wine that Noah used; the same kind of wine? I cannot say, but I believe that it was fermented juice of the grape.

6016. You have travelled a great deal I presume? Yes, the chief Country of importance which I have not visited is America.

6017. You have observed the different ways in which the habitual drunkard is treated? Yes.

6018. Have they Inebriate Asylums in South Australia? One.

6019. Are you aware whether the Magistrates have power to commit persons to that Asylum? I do not think so; I believe that it is on a voluntary basis.

6020. Do you know of any place where Magistrates have such power? No.

6021. What is your idea about the treatment of drunkenness; do you think that it is an offence for which the individual

Rev.  
J. Jefferis,  
LL.D.

20 Aug., 1886.

Rev.  
J. Jefferis,  
LL.D.  
20 Aug., 1886.

individual ought to be punished, or do you think that he is rather a subject for a reformatory. We have evidence before us that this State drunkard is a perpetually recurring trouble; he goes in and out of gaol perhaps forty or fifty times a year? I think that the present system is inefficacious. I think that a man who has been convicted a certain number of times should be treated as an habitual drunkard, and as such be sentenced to a long term of imprisonment if it were possible, not in the State prison but in an asylum specially established for the purpose.

6022. Do you think that such a person is rather a subject for curative than punitive treatment? He has outraged both human and Divine law, and I think that he ought to be subjected to both punitive and remedial treatment.

6023. You would allow a Magistrate to commit an habitual drunkard to a reformatory? Yes.

6024. From what you know of these people don't you think that there is a moderate or reasonable hope of reclaiming them if they are not too old? Up to a certain period I think there is.

6025. Up to fifty? I think that is rather a late date; I should say up to a man's prime. No doubt the question would be complicated a little by temperament. Many men would have indulged so terribly before that period, that their physical, mental, and spiritual powers would be so debased that there would be very little chance of their recovery.

6026. Can you tell us anything about the system in South Australia? We have not heard much about local option in that Colony.

6027. Do you consider that a sober Colony? I should say that the amount of drinking is something less than in New South Wales, but I would not call it a sober Colony.

6028. Although there are a great number of Germans in that Colony? They drink more than the English. They drink a light wine; much lighter than is sold in public-houses.

6029. Is that the favourite drink in South Australia? I can hardly say it is, the production of beer being so largely in excess of that of wine.

6030. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Has there been any agitation in favour of local option in South Australia? Yes, I think there has; it has been debated; I have spoken in favour of it myself at one of our Church meetings.

6031. Is there not a strong feeling in favour of it among the people? I think there would be, but I am not prepared to gauge public feeling there now.

6032. Are you familiar with Moonta? I have been there.

6033. That is a district in which no licenses are granted? I believe it is.

6034. Do the people there seem to be living in comfort? I should be inclined to say that the Moonta people are more under direct religious influences than the people of any other part of South Australia.

6035. Do you think that is attributable to the fact that they are not subject to the temptation to drink? I think that religion having taken a very great hold on them it has caused a very large amount of abstinence from intoxicating drink.

6036. You do not think that their abstinence is the cause of their being so religious? The two interact upon each other.

6037. Drink is prohibited at Moonta is it not? If it is it must have been since I left.

6038. I have been told that the sale of drink has always been prohibited among the miners? My visit to Moonta was only for a day.

6039. Generally speaking there is less drinking among church-going people than among those who do not go to church, is there not? Undoubtedly there is.

6040. The drinking is among the masses who are low down, and who pay no attention to religion, is it not? I would not use the word low down. Of course I think a large section of the people greatly degraded, but I would not say that those who are not under the influence of religion are low down, although from my standpoint I believe they are.

6041. Are you in favour of local option? I am.

6042. You would give the people the right to veto the traffic in their own localities if they desired? I would.

6043. In the event of the people exercising that right would you compensate the licensee or the property owner? That is a very difficult and complex question. I think there are certain phases of it which would seem to require compensation, but not to the extent usually demanded—not half or a fourth of it.

6044. If an Act was passed to the effect that after the expiry of two or three years the matter should be submitted to a vote of the people, and if they voted for the closing of the houses that they should then be closed without compensation, would that meet the difficulty? I have not looked into it to estimate whether it would or not. Upon the whole I think it would be as much compensation as I should be inclined to grant.

6045. Do you think that the word wine, as it occurs in Scripture, refers every time it occurs to an intoxicating beverage? Undoubtedly not.

6046. Is there any way in which we can distinguish between the fermented and unfermented? Yes, I think so. There are three chief words which are used for wine, and when they are employed the signification attached to them by me is that they refer to wine which was alcoholic. I judge this from the roots of the Hebrew words, which signify to ferment, to bubble, or to boil.

6047. Take the following passage in Scripture:—"When it giveth his colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." Does that mean fermented? That is not the interpretation I should put on it. I should rather ascribe it to effervescence, the immediate movement. I do not think that those words refer to a state of fermentation or ebullition. When I had been a total abstainer for fifteen years I delivered an address before a gathering of societies in London, in which I declared to them then what I believe now, that God granted to the children of Israel in the olden days wine as one of the three chief material blessings with which he endowed their life, and that wine was alcoholic.

6048. Have you had no reason to change that view? None.

6049. Chemists tell us that there is nothing in alcohol that will give strength? They do.

6050. And physiologists, that it cannot be taken into the system without an expenditure of force? Juice of the grape can be got in such a state that it will not stimulate or irritate the system. I think that what is largely sold as wine is so alcoholic as to be almost dangerous. The wine produced in vineyards on the Rhine is so light and so free from alcohol that it is a pleasant and refreshing, and, I think, a strengthening beverage.

Rev.  
J. Joffers,  
LL.D.

20 Aug., 1886.

6051. And the freer from alcohol the more so? I would not say that. I cannot say at what point the benefit ceases and the danger begins.
6052. Is it not a fact that attempts have always been made to prevent fermentation? No; I think not.
6053. Women were not allowed to drink wine in ancient times? No; it was forbidden, but I think they did drink it whilst that law prevailed.
6054. *Mr. Roseby.*] Would you place wine in the same category with corn and oil? That would be pushing my ideas rather to an excess.
6055. Are you aware that people impressed with your idea have made special laws for the encouragement of wine-shops? Yes.
6056. Do you know they have proved an unmitigated curse? I think they are.
6057. Do you know that the wine sold in these wine-shops is usually Australian wine made from juice of the grape? It is with an inordinate quantity of spirit added.
6058. I asked whether you put wine in the same category with those other two articles? Not the kind usually sold in the Colonies.
6059. Would you encourage the use of the wine that is sold here? I do not think it would be wise to encourage the use of it, the temptation is already sufficiently strong.
6060. Are you in favour of licensing houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors? I think some restrictions are needed.
6061. Are you in favour of the law which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays? I am.
6062. Are you aware that that law is very generally and flagrantly violated? I am told that it is.
6063. Do you think there is any general desire among the order-loving portions of the community to have the public-houses open on Sundays? I think not.
6064. Then you would strongly support their entire closing on Sunday? I would.
6065. Are you aware that the earlier closing of the houses has had a beneficial effect? I think it has had some beneficial tendency.
6066. Do you think 11 o'clock at night early enough to close the houses? I should prefer 10 o'clock, but I do not think it would be carried.
6067. In some parts of Canada they close at 7 o'clock on Saturdays to prevent the working-men from spending their earnings;—are you in favour of that? No; I am not inclined to think that it would be advisable to close them before 10 o'clock.
6068. Do you think that young females ought to be employed as barmaids in public-houses? I do not.
6069. You think it an improper avocation for respectable girls? I do.
6070. I suppose that in your experience you have seen something of the disastrous effects morally upon those engaged in connection with that traffic? I have met with cases of that sort.
6071. Have you observed any increase of intemperance among young people since you have been in the Colony? No; I have not.
6072. Has it come under your observation that young people here are very much given to drink? No; it has not.
6073. At what age do you think the prohibition to supply young people with drink should be fixed? I do not think that drink should be supplied to any person under seventeen years of age.
6074. Would you favour a law that would prohibit a publican from selling liquor to a child who came to purchase it for others? I would.
6075. I understand you to say that you are in favour of the principle of local option? Yes.
6076. Giving the people the right to say what number of houses they will have or whether they will dispense with them altogether: you think that is a proper power to give into the hands of the people themselves? I think so.
6077. I presume that is part and parcel of the policy of the church to which you belong—giving the people the right to control their own affairs? It is somewhat in that direction.
6078. I understand that you were for fifteen years a total abstainer. Do you regard total abstinence from drink as compatible with health and the satisfactory performance of all the duties of life? I do.
6079. You do not consider intoxicants a necessity? Not an absolute necessity.
6080. *President.*] Would you expect a complete cure for drunkenness from legislation? No; I would not. I think that only moral and religious influences will conquer that mighty passion when it is in excess.
6081. Do you think the community is ripe for a measure of local option? That is a very difficult question to answer.
6082. People who believe in local option do not necessarily require that, because the Legislature passes a local option law in any given year, the system must be brought into existence within that year or the next. All they want is the machinery and then they say, "Leave the rest to us. Prepare the machinery, and leave the rest to us. That is to say: Let there be a skeleton law upon which we can put flesh and blood by getting the people within the various areas to bring it into force." They say, "Give us the engine and let us put the steam into the boiler"? Yes; but wise legislation depends so much upon the prevailing temper of the people that until there is a strong demand for legislation it would be unwise that legislation should be passed. A prohibitory process such as you have sketched out would, I think, be inadmissible. Unless the feeling of the people generally was strong upon the question of local option, it would be unwise for the Legislature to pass a prohibitory law.
6083. But what is your opinion about a permissive law, a law that would not come into force except upon the petition of a certain proportion of the residents of a given area; you see it would be an open law—that is the form which the most advanced and thoughtful local optionists advocate. They say, "Pass a law and permit a vote to be taken on it when the promoters of local option think it expedient." In point of fact it is a measure in expectation of the education of public opinion;—do you regard that as objectionable? No; I think it would be a very wise piece of legislation.
6084. From what you know of the temper of the people do you think legislation of that kind would be premature at the present time? I think there is a very large, an increasingly large, section of the population in favour of that, but whether there is a sufficient number to justify the Parliament in passing a law I am not quite sure; I think it must come, and will come.
6085. You state that you are a local optionist? Yes.
6086. Would you despair of local option if you found that after the machinery had been provided the voters, instead of voting prohibition within their area, voted liquor? No.



Rev.  
J. Jefferis,  
LL.D.  
20 Aug., 1886.

6087. You would say, "Well, we have given them the chance; they may be better educated at another voting time;" but you would accept it? Yes.
6088. Then, as a matter of fact, there is a good deal of politics, so to speak, in your view of local option. You are not a protectionist pure and simple; you say, "Let the people say what they like"? That is my view.
6089. And if they wish to be intemperate, and have all the machinery of intemperance in the shape of public-houses, let them; is that your view? Yes.
6090. So far as legislation goes? Yes.
6091. In the meantime you would continue all your efforts for the spiritual and proper education of the people? Yes.
6092. Do you think the community would endure the prohibitory system—the Maine liquor law? No, I do not think they would.
6093. Then your favourite system is local option? Yes, permissive local option.
6094. It has often been said that local option is the *pis aller*, or the despair, of the Legislature; that is to say, that the legislative power delegated to them is redelegated to the people. What is your view about that? I do not think it really interferes with the just principles of Government.
6095. You do not think that local option means this:—We are tired of attempting to legislate for this system, either for licensing or for regulating or prohibiting the drink traffic; do it yourselves? I can easily conceive of some legislators adopting that view, but I do not think it is the just view. It seems to me that local option endorses a substantial and defensible principle in political philosophy.
6096. Has local option the same justification as the present system of municipal incorporation; is there any justification in the municipal system for the local option system? I think the cases are analogous.
6097. *Mr. Withers.*] Suppose a local option Bill was passed, and the people were not anxious to bring it into operation, would it be likely to have a deterrent effect as regards publicans? I think it would have that effect on their minds.
6098. Have you any reason to believe that in your circle the drinking habit is on the increase among young ladies who attend public balls and demonstrations of this nature? I do not very often attend public balls or demonstrations of that particular order; it is possible that it may exist in connection with such gatherings, but I have seen nothing whatever to justify a suspicion of that kind in respect of the young females that come in contact with the religious circles with which I am conversant.
6099. Do you know of any cases where drink is introduced into a family with the groceries? I have heard of but not come in contact with such cases; I fear they do exist.
6100. Have you heard of cases where a gentleman has taken every possible precaution to prevent his wife from obtaining drink and yet has found her drunk? I have heard of such cases.
6101. There are quite sufficient public-houses in Sydney? Yes, I think there are rather too many.
6102. Which is the greater danger to the State—an hotel like the "Oxford" or the "Metropolitan," or one of the class you find in Sussex-street? The low class public-house.
6103. It is said that youths are initiated into the habits of drinking in such hotels as the "Royal," the "Metropolitan," or the "Oxford," and eventually gravitate towards the low public-house? I have not looked at the matter in that light, I think wherever there are facilities for drinking there is the danger of drunkenness, and you are likely to get the sin of drunkenness exhibited in connection with all these places.
6104. Which of these classes of public-houses is the more dangerous to the State? I think there is one greatest source of danger with the lower class which would not exist to so great a degree in the upper; nearly all the liquors sold in these low class houses are strongly alcoholic and some of them poisonously so, and hence the effects on health and morality is far more deteriorating than is the case from liquors consumed at respectable hotels.
6105. You have no great dread of a limited number of well-conducted hotels? I think that while the habits of the people remain as they are now a certain number are a necessity; I mean the habit of taking alcoholic drinks; and I am not referring whatever to any excess or abuse.
6106. You think that a moderate amount of good wine is beneficial? I do.
6107. It is stated that the Local Option League, in selecting a candidate for Parliament, ignore to a very great extent all other considerations and principles so long as he is sound on the question of local option;—is that wise in the interest of the community? I think it would be a very shameful—a very disgraceful thing for any body of men to act in that way.
6108. Have you reason to believe that a number of bars in an hotel presided over by young women has a bad effect? A very bad effect I think.
6109. Is it likely to bring about the destruction of young men? Yes, one has opportunities when waiting at street corners and railway stations—I am thinking just now of England rather than of here—of seeing its terrible effects apparently upon the minds of young men who are lounging about. I was in England about five years ago.
6110. Is there any great difference between the drinking customs of this country and of other countries you have visited? In travelling, as I have done very frequently, long years since, and during the two years visit I paid to Europe since my residence in Australia, it is clear enough that in those parts of the continent where the simple wines of the country are used the amount of drunkenness is almost imperceptible; for example, I remember on a Sunday morning on the Rhine, at Drachenfels, seeing a guild of one of the trades from the city of Cologne, in two or three large steamers, coming up for their Sunday's holiday; I saw them embark again at night, after spending a day in the immediate neighbourhood of vineyards where any amount of wine, at very low prices, could be obtained, and I saw only one case in the whole of that number of holiday folk in which there was an evident excess, and this was only exhibited to the extent of kissing very ardently in the street an acquaintance—a male acquaintance—he was parting with; in England or Australia under similar conditions you would not have that amount of sobriety.
6111. What proportion of inmates does drink contribute to our gaols, and asylums, and benevolent institutions? A very large percentage.
6112. It has been stated at 99 and 93 per cent.? Oh, no; that is excessive; I could not give my opinion in so definite a form as that.
6113. Would 75 per cent. be an unreasonable estimate? I don't think it would.
6114. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Comparing Australia with England which is the more drunken? I think they drink more out here because they are more prosperous; they have more money to spend.

MONDAY, 23 AUGUST, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,	J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.	

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

James Matthew Toohey, Esq., M.P., called in, sworn, and examined:—

6115. *President.*] You are a Member of the Legislature, and were recently a member of this Commission? Yes. J. M. Toohey,  
Esq., M.P.
6116. You have been connected with the brewing interest for some considerable time? Yes; I am a partner in the firm of "J. T. & J. Toohey," of the Standard Brewery, with which there is connected a large wine and spirit business. 23 Aug., 1886.
6117. I am right in saying that it is at your own wish that you appear here to-day? Yes; I requested you to call me as a witness.
6118. Your acquaintance with the liquor traffic in this Colony is extensive? Very extensive.
6119. How long have you been connected with the business? About eighteen years.
6120. During which time, I presume, you have been a resident of the Colony? Yes; for seven years I represented the firm as traveller in the city and suburbs, and thus I have had ample opportunity for procuring what I conceive to be some insight into the cause of intemperance.
6121. Although you have found it necessary to relinquish your place on this Commission, I may still suppose that your sympathies are with the object of the Commission? Undoubtedly. The fact of being engaged in a traffic of this kind does not remove any moral responsibility in the individual character of any man.
6122. Having sat for some time as you did on the Commission, I may also presume that you agreed with the general purport of the Commission—its scope and object? Yes.
6123. Do you think that there is an increasing tendency in this community to the abuse of intoxicants? Yes; I think that tendency exists not only here, but also in every part of the British dominions.
6124. Do you think that there is a larger consumption of liquor here than there ought to be? Yes.
6125. Do you think that that consumption is of ardent spirits, wine, or beer? Of ardent spirits principally. The injurious and intemperate tendency is brought about by the consumption of ardent spirits.
6126. This drunkenness, which is such a trouble to all of us, is mainly the result, you think, of the consumption of whiskeys, brandies, rums, and gins? Mainly, but not altogether. Of course rum or any other liquor which contains alcohol must have a tendency to be associated with what we are discussing.
6127. But if we are to discriminate as to drunkenness you think that most of it is due to the consumption of ardent spirits rather than of beer? Yes, for this reason: That if a man takes too much beer over night, from what I have heard and know, he has not that desire to return to it next morning that he would have if he had taken too much spirits. The latter tend to heaten the blood a great deal more than beer does, and keeps a man in a crapulous state, so that next morning he has a strong desire to return to the drinking of spirits, but beer not having so much alcohol—I speak of all beers—does not create that tendency. That is my conviction.
6128. You think that beer is the more innocent drink? The fact of that is apparent. A man may drink a glass of beer and it has little effect on him, but if he drinks a couple of nobblers of whiskey or other spirit it affects him at once, the difference in quantity at once making it apparent that the excessive alcohol in the spirit has a tendency not only to warp his mind, but also to injure his body. In German States, where lager beer is largely consumed, there is very rarely any necessity to consider the increase of intemperance; and in American States where lager beer is largely consumed the people are looked upon as being very temperate.
6129. It follows, from what you say, that if we could bring people round to drinking beer rather than spirits, it would be to their benefit? It is a question of degree. People who drink lemonade are better than people who drink beer, and people who drink beer are better in health and general capacity than those who drink ardent spirits. I am of opinion that temperance is a benefit to any human being.
6130. Absolute temperance? I don't mean teetotalism.
6131. You mean the temperate use of stimulants? I think that the moderate use of stimulants, to a mind which is able to control itself properly, is not seriously injurious; it is not a benefit I admit; in some cases it may be beneficial, because we know that many persons are advised by their doctors to partake even of strong spirits for the preservation of their health; but as a general rule it does not follow that the general use of it is at all beneficial to mankind. With regard to beer and spirits it is simply a matter of degree.
6132. When you say "of degree" you mean the quality which is taken? No; the character of the liquor.
6133. You mean the degree of alcohol in the fluids? Yes, and the degree of effect on the human system.
6134. A man may be an habitual drunkard from the consumption of beer as well as from rum? He would require a great deal more beer than rum.
6135. But the result would be much the same? Well just about the same.
6136. Do you think that many habitual drunkards partake of Colonial beer? There are various classes of habitual drunkards. There is the man who is pretty well off —
6137. But I am speaking of the man who is sent to Darlinghurst because he is unable to pay a fine. Do you think that in the case of the habitual drunkard the result is more pernicious from beer than from alcohol in its more ardent forms? I do not think so.
6138. But the man who drinks gallons of beer may be as hopeless a subject as the man who drinks one-twentieth of the quantity of rum and water? Quite right; I think that the effect is about the same, only of course a larger quantity of beer must be consumed.
6139. With regard to beer—respecting which you must speak with the knowledge of an expert—we have had before us a few witnesses, not experts, who have condemned Colonial beer as one of the worst intoxicants because of its manufacture. Some have said that it causes more lunacy than any other drink, and others—not connecting it with lunacy—have said that in their opinion drunkenness from Colonial beer is quite as bad in its effects as drunkenness from ardent spirits. That points probably to an opinion in

J. M. Toohy,  
Esq., M.P.  
23 Aug., 1886.

in their minds that the manufacture of this beer is not what it ought to be. As an expert, I should like you to tell us whether that opinion on their part is reasonably founded? It is not; they can have no possible data to judge by. In the first place it would be impossible for them to discover whether the drunkenness and lunacy were caused by the use of beer or ardent spirits, and in the second place the materials used in the manufacture of beer—I do not speak of our firm alone but for every firm that I know of—are simply malt, hops, and sugar—sugar of the best quality, because otherwise the yeast fermentation which is necessary for producing a brilliant beer would be destroyed; yeast bacteria would be created and the yeast would be useless for a further brew to produce an article of good quality—that is, bright, clear, and wholesome beer; it is necessary for the brewer to use the best kind of materials, and those materials are simply those which I have mentioned. I am perfectly confident that no other articles are used in any brewery in the city. Of course I would not undertake to swear it, but I am quite confident that the only articles used are malt, hops, and sugar. The competition has been and is so keen that the best materials must be used. I am quite satisfied that the witnesses could have had no data on which to found the statements to which you have referred.

6140. I suppose it is the tendency of human nature. If a man has a strong dislike to Colonial beer he may attribute all the mischief to it? Yes. I have a great dislike of rum, and I may attribute the vice to it; but it would not follow that I was right.

6141. There is another thing which has entered into people's minds here, that is, that glucose enters largely into the composition of Colonial beer. I need not tell you that it is grape sugar, and that if it is good grape sugar it is open to no condemnation. Do you use glucose? No; but we have used it largely, so has every other brewer for the reason that it is the best kind of sugar. I may explain that the word "glucose" is a mere term. One of the best experts in the Colony (Mr Morris) tells me that glucose is exactly the same as sugar in this respect, that when the milk supplied to infants from the bottle comes in contact with the *mucous membrane* of the throat it becomes glucose. This glucose which was sent to the Colony in solid form had a tendency to create a brighter beer. Ordinary sugar in the course of suspension is transmitted into glucose; but the article which was imported was more highly manufactured, and a great deal more expensive. The reason why the use of it was discontinued was not because the public said anything about it, but because we found that it destroyed our yeast fermentation; it was too quick in its action and destroyed a good deal of the starch which came down with the sugar from the malt; thus it had a tendency to destroy the yeast fermentation, and for that reason the brewers here discontinued its use. It is used very largely in Melbourne, the reason being that there the climate is different and the water contains less vegetable properties.

6142. Do I understand that the use of glucose has been discontinued to a large extent here? Almost entirely. I may tell you that I have no hesitation in eating glucose just as you would eat cheese, yet there are people who do not know what it is who will tell you what a vile destructive article it is.

6143. People must have their theories, and I suppose that a common one was to attribute much of the habitual drunkenness and much of the lunacy to the glucose which was used in the manufacture of the beer. You must have seen representations of this kind in the newspapers over and over again? There can be no foundation for attributing such things to glucose; it was not in use here for more than three or four years, and it was because we found that it was injurious to the yeast that we discontinued using it. The first glucose we used we purchased from another firm who did not understand its use. We thought that we were more scientific than they were and we took to using it.

6144. Was there not a plan of making glucose by a sulphuric acid process. The mention of sulphuric acid in that sense would give some people the idea at once that it was in the glucose, and that it caused drunkenness and lunacy. Have you ever noticed that some glucose which you have imported was better than other kinds? Yes; American glucose is nothing like as good as the German article. The latter was far the better of the two, and we attributed the fact to the more scientific development of the process in Germany than in America.

6145. Do you know what it is made of in the two countries? I think that both in Germany and America it is made principally from maize. At first it was made from grapes.

6146. Now it is made from various cereals? Yes. I do not think that the glucose which we used here caused an outcry on the part of the public.

6147. You gave up using it because it did not suit the trade? It was more expensive than sugar. Although the actual price per ton was not as high as that of sugar, yet the larger quantity of it which was required made it a more expensive article, and as I tell you we found that it had a tendency to destroy the yeast.

6148. It was not so much a matter of economy as of the character of the beer? Exactly.

6149. You say that your experience in this respect is the same as that of other brewers? Yes.

6150. Do you use the Company's sugars? They are used largely here; the sugars manufactured for brewing are known as brewers' crystals.

6151. Are those imported? They are generally imported from Mauritius.

6152. And the Company does not supply them? They have been doing so since the fall in the price of sugar; previously they did not, because their price was higher.

6153. You say that Colonial beer is made from malt, hops, and sugar, and nothing else? Nothing else; in fact when I speak of malt, hops, and sugar, it is nearly all sugar, as malt is composed of sugar and starch.

6154. You use the article which comes here in the form of malt to give that result which you cannot do without? The quantity of starch in the malt gives the beer its tone, and the flavour comes from the hops.

6155. What is the alcoholic strength of your beer—is it 7? Nothing like it.

6156. Is it 4? No.

6157. Is it as low as lager beer? Sometimes lower; 2 degrees is about the highest which we can cleanse at; the process of manufacture is an elaborate one. Beer is made in this way: First the malt is crushed and is allowed to run into what is known as a malt-hopper; it is then brought into contact with water of a certain temperature and is allowed to run into the mash-tub, at the bottom of which there is a false bottom; that is an iron bottom placed on a small pedestal and perforated with holes not much bigger than a pin's point to allow the wort or the extract from the malt to pass away into the boiler. In that boiler the hops required are boiled; the heat is then reduced to various temperatures according to the theory of the brewer. This liquid is then placed in fermenting vats with a certain quantity of yeast, and it is allowed to ferment until the brewer thinks that it is reduced to the degree at which he requires it. It is then sent

away

away to be cleansed of yeast. In our brewery it cleanses itself by what is known as Pontifex's process. After it is cleansed it is put into casks freshly hopped and sent away to the customers. I do not think that you can get any beer to cleanse at 7 degrees here.

J. M. Toohy,  
Esq., M.P.

23 Aug., 1886.

6158. What do you mean by cleansing? The beer is not bright as it leaves the fermenting-vats; there are certain impurities in it, and to remove these we use isinglass mixed with tartaric acid until it becomes a liquid; then it is poured into the cask and stirred with a slick and the impure material is raised to the top.

6159. Then the beer is a perfectly pure article? There is nothing more harmless for use in this Colony except lager beer.

6160. Do you think that the beer is subjected to any treatment after it leaves the brewery? I do not; the only treatment to which it can be subjected is to put water in it, and that certainly is not injurious.

6161. Do you think that any trouble arises from the pipes through which the beer is drawn? If the beer is affected by the pipes it is due to carelessness on the part of the publican. If the pipe is kept connected with the cask no harm can result, but sometimes pipes are taken off and left in the cellar without any plugs in them, and the result is that fungi form in them. Before using a pipe which has been disconnected the publican ought to cleanse it by pouring soapy warm water through it. The public now are so fastidious, so sensible that they will not drink beer which is at all affected.

6162. I always understood that the acid in the beer acts on the leaden pipe, and that as the pipe remains charged with beer during the night the early drinker gets a draught which may be tainted? None of the pipes will hold more than a quart, and it is the invariable practice of all respectable publicans to draw off the contents of the pipe in the morning.

6163. You think that in case the pipe is stowed away carelessly and fungi form in it there may be mischief? Oh, yes.

6164. During your experience of eighteen years as a brewer, have you ever traced any case of sudden illness to the drinking of beer? I never heard of such a case, but of course it does not follow that such cases have not existed.

6165. The beer which you supply is as perfect as you can make it for your own reputation? Yes.

6166. You don't believe that it is tampered with by the average publican? I do not believe that it is tampered with at all.

6167. Therefore in your belief the only person who would make Colonial beer noxious is somebody who wants to hoccus? Yes; but he would not adulterate the cask; the adulteration would be done in the glass.

6168. Have you never heard of any instance of lead poisoning which was traceable to Colonial beer which had been drawn through leaden pipes? No.

6169. In your opinion Colonial beer is wholesome? Undoubtedly.

6170. According to the knowledge you have of it? I do not mean to say that bad beer is wholesome.

6171. Is your knowledge confined to the Metropolitan breweries? Yes; I know nothing of the breweries outside the city, except that at Parramatta. Of course it happens sometimes that bad beer is sent out from a brewery, but it is the fault of the publican if he supplies bad beer to his customers, because one of the conditions on which a cask of beer is supplied to him is that it is pure and wholesome. The customers will not take bad beer now-a-days. Twenty years ago the brewers did not care what kind of beer they sent out. This is why Colonial beer has such a bad reputation here.

6172. It certainly had a bad reputation, as far as I can remember; it had all kinds of names attached to it? Until the establishment of the Castlemaine Brewery and our own brewery a large firm here did not care what kind of beer they brewed. Competition made a complete alteration. The brewers imported first-class men, and there was a keen race between us for public taste. This necessarily led to the production of a better article.

6173. Are you of opinion that any outcry against Colonial beer is absolutely unfounded? Undoubtedly I am.

6174. Suppose a person is offering some excuse for the drunkard, is it fair of him to put the blame on Colonial beer? Unless he takes the trouble to go to the hotels and get samples of the beer, and have them properly analysed, he has no right to attribute anything to the use of the article. I can speak for four breweries in the city—ours, Tooth's, the Castlemaine, the Adelaide. If anyone wants a sample he can go to the breweries and take it himself if he says that he is authorized to do so. We don't want notice, let him come at any time he pleases. Analysis will show whether the article is deleterious or not.

6175. It is the custom with brewers as with other heads of industries, to have a large control over the retail trade. I suppose that in the course of your business it has happened that you have had control over some houses. I want to ask you whether in these—to use a short term—brewers' houses the publicans are required to sell what you choose to purvey to them? No. They are called "tied" houses.

6176. You said just now that it is the publican's fault if he supplies bad beer. Can the men who keep brewers' houses refuse anything sent to them? It is a common practice with publicans who pay due attention to their business to put a cask of beer on draught, and to draw off a couple of quarts or so, and if they find that it is not right to put in the cork, and return the cask to the brewer. We are obliged by the conditions under which we sell to take it back.

6177. Are you compelled to accept the beer which is returned? Often enough we are compelled to accept beer with which there is nothing the matter; if there is anything wrong with it it is because the publican has been careless in tapping it.

6178. Can you speak for the other brewers in that respect? Yes.

6179. If the beer is taken exception to the publican is not compelled to keep it by reason of the connection which exists between him and the brewer? No; it is only a careless publican who would keep the beer. A publican who wants to push his trade must keep as good an article as his neighbour does. If he gets a cask of beer which is not perfectly brilliant he exercises his own judgment, and to avoid losing his trade he returns the beer to the brewer, and has it taken off his account.

6180. We have heard a great deal about the relations which are supposed to subsist between the brewers and the licences of brewers' houses. Do you feel at liberty to tell us in general terms what that relation is? Certainly; the system of advancing money commenced, I think, when the Adelaide Brewery people came here, about ten years ago. The system exists in England and I think in all British communities. It is this: The brewer advances money to assist the publican to take an hotel conditionally on his giving the whole of the trade of the hotel to that brewer, and paying a fair rate of interest for the money, usually bank interest, in fact always bank interest. The publican wants to take a house worth £800; he has £400,  
and

J. M. Toohy,  
Esq., M.P.  
23 Aug., 1886.

and the brewer advances him the remainder. Some brewers only advance a third, conditionally on his giving the brewer the trade while he has the use of his money. The system is supposed to be very extensive for this reason: People look at the Register of Bills of Sale, and every week they see brewers' names in it. They imagine that these are new bills of sale, but practically they are not so because one man transfers his interest to another, and a fresh bill of sale is made out. The system appears to me to be advantageous all round. It is beneficial to the publican, because where a man has a large sum of money invested he is desirous that his business should progress. The brewer on the other hand desires to get his money back, and to see a good trade done in the house; consequently he is not likely to do anything to militate against that trade, such as the supplying of a deleterious article. The publican is under no special obligation to the brewer because he can transfer his obligation from one brewer to another. I am given to understand that this system obtains very largely in London; in fact that there are very few houses there which do not belong absolutely to brewers. Before entering an hotel the people look to see what brewer's name is over the door.

6181. How many of the 800 hotels in the metropolitan district are owned by brewers, do you think? I could not say.

6182. Do you think two-thirds? No; the Register of Bills of Sale is misleading because the same house may change hands five or six times in a year.

6183. Do you think one-half? I do not.

6184. I suppose the brewer is anxious to have his brewing connection, and his spirit merchant connection, if he combines these two things, with the most respectable licensed victuallers he can get? Yes.

6185. He would hardly be likely to look to low drinking shops to extend his business? I should have to answer that question generally, otherwise it might place me in a false position with regard to one or two firms.

6186. You may speak with regard to your own firm? Undoubtedly; the more respectable the man the better the chance we have of making a profit out of, and extending our business. The lower the class of house a man keeps the less are we inclined to deal with him. There is no advantage in dealing with a bad man, as invariably a man who is careless loses his money and yours too besides giving you a bad reputation.

6187. And he imperils the license of the house? Exactly.

6188. You must know that it is a common saying, "Oh; that is a bad public-house; it is a brewer's house," just as if a brewer had a greater interest in a low public-house than he had in a respectable one. I should like to know whether you think that suspicion is reasonable? No; the expression "tied house" first originated with the publicans themselves. Some time ago it was looked upon as rather a discredit to be attached to or tied to a brewer. Certain publicans did not care to have anything to do with a man who borrowed money from a brewer, and the expression passed from them to the general public. There is no sense whatever in the observation, as I have endeavoured to show. It is to the interest of the brewer to elevate the character of the houses in every way.

6189. You tell us that if a brewer behaves badly to his client by supplying him with bad liquor the latter soon gets tired and transfers his obligation to some other brewer;—is that customary? If he is a respectable publican he can transfer his obligation, but if he conducted his business badly there are four brewers at least who will have nothing to do with him.

6190. What are the breweries which do the largest business? Tooth & Co., Toohy & Co., Castlemaine Co., Waverley Brewery, Marshall & Co., and Cornwall's, a new brewery. All these do a large business.

6191. What are the others? The Pyrmont and Orient breweries, which are very small. Then there is a new one at Ultimo.

6192. Is the beer which is consumed in the city and suburbs mainly the manufacture of the breweries you have mentioned, or is much of it imported. I am speaking of Colonial beer. I want to know to what extent local brewers keep the trade in their own hands? There is scarcely any importation of Colonial beer, and what is imported is principally Marshall & Copeland's, of New Zealand. Our duty on bulk beer is 6d. per gallon, which is almost prohibitory.

6193. Is there no Tasmanian or Castlemaine beer imported? The Castlemaine Co. imported one or two brews to open their brewery here. There is very little Tasmanian beer imported. There is more noise than work about it.

6194. Practically, then, the Sydney brewers supply the city and suburbs? Yes.

6195. I suppose that there is a larger quantity of Colonial than English beer consumed here? I have been much struck with the Customs' returns with regard to the increase in the consumption of English bottled beer since the passing of the new Licensing Act, and also with the remarkable fact that immediately after the creation of that Act the consumption of Colonial beer increased on Monday morning. I requested our representatives to make inquiries as to the cause of this and they say that it became a common custom for people to take home a large quantity of Colonial beer on Saturday night, but they have discontinued that practice and now take home bottled beer instead.

6196. They do not take home demijohns of Colonial beer now? No; the cheaper brands of English beer are comeatable.

6197. Is it within your knowledge that a large quantity of these beers are Colonial beers with English labels? Yes. I do not mean the imports, but that a large quantity of Colonial beer is sold under English labels.

6198. Is it done by the publicans? By itinerant vendors. I speak with authority. We have had frequent applications for the use of our draught porter to manufacture bottled porter from under English labels. The public seem to prefer the same porter with an English label, but as that would come into competition with our own label we have not of late years sold any draught porter to these people. I know the same with regard to ale. Not only that, but absolute forgeries are going on; notably the pig brand of porter, which is largely forged.

6199. There is a compact been the brewer and the customer? Not with us, or with Tooth & Co., because we will not supply these people. Practically you cannot blame the brewers, because if a man orders five hogsheads of porter, you are not going to ask him what he is going to do with it.

6200. The returns of the Collector of Customs show that the increase in ale and beer in bottle for 1885 as against ale and beer in wood is extraordinary? That is within my knowledge.

6201. These figures refer to actual imports. The increase in 1885 over 1884 in bulk ale and beer was about 40,000 gallons, whereas the increase in bottled ale and beer was 825,640 gallons. I have not been able to find anyone who could give a reason for that very large increase? Sunday consumption.

6202.

6202. Do not the people who consume beer on Sundays get it from the tap? They cannot get it. They take home bottled beer on Saturday night, because it is more convenient to carry the beer in that way. J. M. Toohy,  
Esq., M.P.
6203. You look on this as the result of the Sunday closing? Yes. When people went out picnicing on Sunday before the Act was passed they did not take any beer with them, as they could send to an hotel and get it. Now it is a common practice for them to take two or three bottles of beer with them. You can see the evidence of this in Parramatta and other public parks. I can form no other reason for the result, and I am satisfied that I am correct. 23 Aug., 1886.
6204. *Mr. Colls.*] Don't you think that there are too many low-class houses in the City? I think that since the creation of the new inspectors many of these houses have been weeded out. There are two or three inspectors who are anxious to remove that class of house and to encourage the publicans to adopt a better system.
6205. Still there are too many of them at present? Yes, it is impossible to avoid it in a large community. There is a class of people who will be low in spite of what you may do; they are too cunning for the police.
6206. There are many houses which cannot be called hotels, because they do not provide accommodation for families and visitors from the country? There is a number of them, but I cannot speak about the city houses except as a casual observer. I know that there are houses which ought not to be licensed; my observation as a citizen shows me that.
6207. Are you in favour of opening the houses on Sunday? Yes.
6208. Would you be in favour of continuing the present system of closing the houses at 11 at night? I would not be in favour of extending the hour.
6209. We have had a great many complaints respecting upstairs bars;—do you know anything about them? I was on the Commission when that evidence was given, and I think that the matter is one which ought to receive the serious attention of the Commission, not the bars themselves, but the manner in which they are conducted.
6210. Are you aware that some of these bars are sub-let to females? I am not; I took the trouble to make inquiries but I could not get any information; the people would not give it to me.
6211. Are you in favour of such bars? The difficulty is this: These private bars, which are known as six-penny bars, are a great convenience to people who want a first-class glass of liquor and are willing to pay for it; if you prohibit two bars being established in one hotel you would deprive these people of this privilege. If it could be proved that upstairs bars are conducted badly it might be provided that the private bars should be downstairs.
6212. They ought to be on the basement floor, where they would be under proper supervision? No doubt, but I hardly think that that would be a radical cure for the system you are alluding to.
6213. Are you in favour of local option? I am not in favour of restricting the traffic at all; I am speaking now on moral grounds.
6214. You have travelled throughout the country? Yes.
6215. I suppose that you found that in the country hotels you could get accommodation? Yes.
6216. Do you deal in spirits? Yes; that is a serious matter for your consideration, not only with regard to analysis but also with regard to the manner in which the trade is conducted.
6217. Are you aware that there is a great deal of a bad description of spirits sold? I am aware that there are people in this city who sell spirits cheaper than we can import them. I think that you ought to make inquiry in this direction a special feature of your Commission, and ascertain why the provision of the Licensing Act, which gives the inspectors power to inspect wine and spirit stores, has not been carried out in its integrity. Since the passing of the Act our store has only been visited twice by an inspector. When Inspector-General Fosbery was being examined he asked me if I referred to the chemists' shops, referring of course to places where liquors are made up; he knew of the existence of these places and he ought to have taken extreme steps to put them down. Drinking is a habit which it is impossible to suppress altogether. I have heard men, who have had too much to drink, complain more severely at times than they did at other times, the reason being that they had been supplied with bad drink. It is the quality of the drink more than to anything else that I should like to devote myself in my examination.
6218. You do not blame the publican? Indeed I do not; it is adulterated before he gets it. He is tempted to purchase a cheap article in the hope that he will make a larger profit.
6219. I suppose that you have seen publicans drink out of the same bottle as they have supplied customers from? Yes.
6220. You think it is for the benefit of the publican, the brewer, and the consumer, the brewer should have an interest in the publican's business? I do.
6221. You say that in England the brewer's name is frequently looked for as a guarantee of the quality of the liquor? Yes, I have heard young men from England say they looked to see whose name was over the door before they entered a public-house.
6222. Suppose the state of things you refer to existed here? It will in time in spite of any legislation, unless of course you prohibit the traffic altogether. It must be for the public interest that a large and respectable firm shall have an interest in a trade with which their own progress and respectability are associated; as the publican progresses so does the firm progress. The publican's progress is based upon the character of the article which he sells.
6223. Do you think that all the brewers are turning out wholesome beer? I could not answer that question. I may tell you that we frequently have to waste a whole brew by turning it into the gutter; if a man is struggling he cannot afford to do that. I have not seen or heard of much bad beer in the market.
6224. You think there is no more objection to a brewer having a lien over a publican than to a merchant having a lien over a small tradesman? On the contrary, I think it is an advantage to the public, and that it is a system which should be encouraged.
- 6225-6. This matter has been spoken of to me by a gentleman in the City, who regards the system as a terrible curse. He says it operates in this way: A brewer puts a man into a house, the man, if he has the cash, paying (say) £300 and the brewer £500. The publican then has instructions to push the trade by selling at all hours and on all days, regardless of the law, but as soon as he has been fined twice he is got rid of and another man is put in his place. Is it a fact that this sort of thing is going on? I can only speak for myself. We never encourage any breaches of the law by persons connected with us. It would not be practicable to carry out the system you describe. Suppose I lend a man £500, and he gets

J. M. Toohy, Esq., M.P.  
23 Aug., 1886.

gets a six years' lease of a house, he will do what is invariably done—get back his own money and pay the interest on the £500; they never pay back the principal. If I instructed that man to sell under any circumstances, I should be acting against my own interest. I should ultimately have to take possession of the house myself; and if he refused to transfer, my money would be gone. It is contrary to reason that such a practice could be carried on. Of course there may be firms that will try to push their trade at any hazard, but that is no reason why a charge should be levelled against a respectable body.

6227. There would have to be a third person in it? Yes; and the landlord would be difficult to deal with. He might want a large bonus to transfer his license. Once his license was forfeited he would have nothing to sell, and there would be nothing to seize.

6228. You think such a practice inconsistent with the relations existing between the brewer and the landlord? Yes; unless in the case of a reckless firm having no regard for their own respectability or for the law. They must adopt a system commonly adopted now—that of “squaring” the police, which is commonly lost sight of. A publican stated publicly the other day that he sold on Sundays, but he has never been fined. A good firm are rather particular as to the parties to whom they lend their money. They want to get it back; and we want to elevate this trade about which so much is said. That cannot be done by employing bad and reckless men.

6229. I suppose you supervise the making of beer, and know how it ought to be made? I cannot say that; my brother was the brewer. I should not be so competent as a professional brewer. We have a brewer to whom we pay £800 a year, and another to whom we pay £100 a year. If you leave the business for a few years you have a difficulty in getting your hand in again. There is no business upon which so much scientific attention has been bestowed.

6230. And does that lead to any deleterious elements being introduced into the beer? No; I am speaking of the machinery used.

6231. And you cannot conceive of any deleterious ingredients being used? No; for the reason that the material used is so cheap. For a bitter there is nothing cheaper than hops; malt is not dear, and sugar is very cheap. Any chemical substitute would cost a great deal more. This is not my answer; it is an answer given by Mr. Bass years ago, when he was asked if he did not use gentian.

6232. We must admit that excessive drinking is the bane of the country? It is the bane of every country where it takes place.

6233. How do you think it is caused? By the system of shouting. That is the basis of all the excessive drinking that goes on in the Colony.

6234. A false idea of generosity? Yes; a man would not take more than one drink where he takes ten now if it were not for this practice. It is common amongst all classes.

6235. I suppose you know people who are not likely to become drunkards although they have the decanter on their sideboards all the year round? I think that the habit of intemperance is greater in such cases than anywhere else. I do not mean the drunkenness. A man who gets drunk in a public-house is generally too sick next day to drink again for some time; but a man who keeps drink on his own sideboard is always drinking. He generally drinks with every visitor who calls, and females learn to drink from this practice in their own homes; never outside.

6236. Do you think it is desirable to give licenses to grocers? It is one of the most dangerous practices imaginable. It leads to all kinds of immorality. Wives get liquor and it is charged for as tea or sugar. I attribute the drunkenness of a great many women to the existence of grocers' licenses. I look upon it as one of the greatest curses.

6237. You consider that if the upper bars are prohibited it will have the effect of driving persons who want to conduct a little private business down into the really drinking part of the establishment? That was not my view. What I want to point out is that there are private bars in the city which are properly conducted, where they charge 6d. for a glass of liquor on the basement floor. I refer to such bars as Mr. Roberts'. If you do away with the upstairs bars they will be removed downstairs. If you do away with the private bars you do away with the privilege of getting a good glass of liquor. I think that a strict supervision by the police would do all that is necessary. If fast girls behind bars were closely watched by the police they would give up their occupation.

6238. What—these snuggeries rigged up with a flighty girl behind the bar? The police could do away with them by harassing those who keep them.

6239. Of course it must be a source of annoyance to any one in your trade in a respectable way to see the sort of cribs that there are in the liquor trade? Yes.

6240. Which class of house do you consider the most preferable? I hardly understand your definition of cribs. Do you mean the small suburban houses created for the convenience of the poorer classes. Many of those are far more respectable than you seem to imagine. Even a large house may be conducted badly. There may be more drunkenness in a house like “Petty's” than in small suburban houses.

6241. There are many in the city which are not conducted as they should be, and they are frequented by the working classes. Do you think that the high-class hotels or the others are the worst? I could not say. Drunkenness affects the wealthy as well as the poor man. I am desirous of protecting the poor and I should say that evil which affects the poor should be removed the first. There is as much drunkenness in first-class hotels as there is in the poorer class, but the drinking is done by a different class of people.

6242. A man may begin in the higher class hotels and come down to the lower class of hotels? I do not think they do that. I do not think you are right in assuming that a man accustomed to a higher class will fall to the lower and associate with them. He generally dies before he can come to that.

6243. *Mr. Colls.*] Do you think that the Sunday closing has caused more discord through liquor being taken home? Yes. I also think that the system of three fines is a bad one. It creates opportunities for cunning men to evade the law. A man openly boasted that he sold liquor on Sundays, and this caused others to do the same, but not being so cunning as he they lost their licenses. It would be better to give the Magistrate the option to take away their licenses.

6244. Are you aware that whiskey and brandy can be bought at 3s. a gallon? Yes; our manager says it has been offered to our firm frequently.

6245. *President.*] You condemn the Sunday closing system? Yes.

6246. You condemn it absolutely? Absolutely.

6247. Would you revert to the old system? Not entirely.

6248. What would you think an improvement? I hardly think that any system would tend for some time to improve the intemperate habits of the people, because they have got into the habit of taking drink home, and they will continue to do so even if you open the houses from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m.
6249. To get liquor to be drunk off the premises? No, drunk on the premises. People, as a rule, do not like to stay in public-houses on Sundays when they are open, and they will take a drink and go; but under the present system they do not like to be seen coming out.
6250. Then do you think they will stay all the day? Very likely. A publican told me that he had put as many as eight men in a cellar.
6251. What would you substitute for the present system? I would let the houses be open on Sundays from 1 to 3 o'clock and from 8 until 9:30 or 10 p.m.
6252. And yet you think that such a system would not have a good effect? Not directly. It would eventually.
6253. Do you not think that those licensed victuallers who violate the law now would violate it then? I do, but they would not have so much advantage.
6254. Do you think that the competition in the trade is such as to make it incumbent on the publican to keep his house open on Sunday? No, except where a cunning man is systematically evading the law. Then the others have to do it to protect themselves. From my own experience, I should say that if a system were brought in by which it would be optional to open on Sundays many would not open.
6255. Do you think they would lose their trade during the week? Many of them would.
6256. You think that the artizan class, amongst whom there is a great deal of fellow-feeling, would refuse to go to a house if it was closed against them at any time? They might for a while; but in the long-run they would respect the publican all the more.
6257. You think it would not do much harm? It would for a while, until the public got accustomed to it.
6258. I am going to ask a question which you can answer or not as you please. Do you not think that, from the point of view of an order-loving citizen, we have derived advantages from the Sunday-closing Act—that the streets are quieter, that we do not see those sights which we used to see ten years ago. Do you not think it has improved the appearance of the streets? It has improved the appearance of the streets, but it has not improved the people. They drink silently and quietly now, which is very much worse.
6259. Have not the streets improved under the operation of the Act? I think so.
6260. The police have less to do, but you think the drinking is only out of sight? That is all.
6261. Then you disapprove of Sunday closing because you think the mischief breaks out in another place? That is my contention. It is in the suburbs that the houses open on Sundays. Very few of the large houses are open on Sundays.
6262. Have you a knowledge of the artisan class? I have a very large personal knowledge of them.
6263. Do you know people who have become more addicted to drink in consequence of the closing of public-houses on Sundays—people who have taken drink home for the Sunday, and who, after drinking that, have gone to a publican who was willing to commit a breach of the law for their sake, and who have thus drunk more heavily than before and begun the week in a boozing state? I should be loath to say that, from my personal experience; but we found that there was a great demand for liquor on Mondays, and I set to work to ascertain the reason, and I found that the publicans were offering demijohns and large jars. They take home liquor in these vessels for the Sunday. Your figures also show that the consumption of bottled beer has largely increased, and that the consumption of Colonial beer has decreased. I think the people have transferred their taste from our beer to the cheaper classes of bottled beer.
6264. Then they are taking Colonial beer in disguise? Yes.
6265. I suppose it lasts longer? Not when once opened.
6266. If they take several bottles? Yes.
6267. I think you said that the brewers' relations to the publican were an advantage? Yes.
6268. Is it the custom for most wholesale manufacturers to have the retailer under their thumb, so to speak? Yes; in every trade. It is no more noticeable in our trade except that attention has been drawn to it.
6269. It is not to the advantage of the publican, is it? I am sure it is not to his disadvantage.
6270. I believe the brewer supplies the whole of the liquors, and may he not supply very inferior wine and spirits whilst supplying very good beer? In our case a bill of sale is used under which the publican undertakes to get all his liquors from us, but we leave it optional with him to get his spirits elsewhere if he chooses. We get very little profit out of spirits, being brought into competition with men of a certain class. We are obliged to keep in the spirit trade for the sake of those who will have first-class liquor. I would insist on the absolute importance of the inspectors paying frequent visits to the wine and spirit stores.
6271. Do you think there is much adulteration going on? I do; I am satisfied of it. Some people can sell wine and spirits cheaper than we can import them. They can sell them as low as 2s. and 3s. a case cheaper. Yet those people are well off.
6272. Would you conclude that it is immature spirit or silent spirit that has been flavoured here? I should say it is principally silent spirit which has been flavoured here.
6273. Is this conjecture on your part, or something better? I received my information from travellers who have travelled for those firms, whose names I could mention.
6274. You cannot supply the same articles at the prices at which they are supplied by the merchants? We cannot buy them at it.
6275. You do not manufacture the spirits in any way? If the publican requires us to mix them for him, we do. The process of mixing is simply putting in a certain quantity of water. We prefer to sell the certificates with the liquor as it is taken out of bond; then we do not touch it at all. All spirits have to be reduced by water according to their strength, and a publican will come and ask us to show him how to mix it. The quantity of water depends upon the strength of the spirit.
6276. You think there are some other kinds of mixing? Yes.
6277. Do you know anything of essences? No.
6278. Have you seen them? Only here.
6279. Do you suppose that the importation of them points to their being used by spirit merchants? Yes.
6280. Brewers do not use them? I am sure they do not.
6281. You do not? I am sure the others do not.

J. M. Toohey,  
Esq., M.P.  
23 Aug., 1886.



- J. M. Toohey, Esq., M.P.  
23 Aug., 1886.
6281. Do you think the publicans do? No; I think the publicans are charged with many crimes which ought to be attributed to the merchants.
6282. Do you know whether the merchants employ a class of persons called "doctors?" I have heard it said that one or two particular firms do.
6283. Do you think there is any ground for that belief? Yes; I know they have been educating themselves to that extent that they can tell how far they can go without poisoning a man. Of course there are many respectable merchants who will be above it.
6284. The Collector of Customs says that the fact that these things are imported in however small quantities shows that some one finds it to his advantage to use them; you say the brewers do not? Yes.
6285. And you repudiate it on behalf of the publican? Yes.
6286. It remains then that only the merchants or some other class of middlemen use it? I remember some Hennessy's three-star brandy being offered at 3s. a case less than the actual price, and when I drew attention to the fact I was told that it did not matter to me, as the bottles were labelled and capsuled in the usual way. The man was evidently in collusion with someone who made the stuff. This may be going on all over the colony.
6287. They would be illicit distillers? Yes; where the still does not exist these things must be used instead.
6288. They would have to work upon a basis, silent spirit, and that would cost at least 12s. a gallon? Yes, but when the stuff is sold in bottles it is equal to 24s. a gallon.
6289. You have seen a good deal of the way in which we punish the drunkard;—what do you think of it? I think this Commission should recommend the establishment of inebriate asylums, a conviction I have held for years. If a man of any refinement goes to prison he will drink more when he comes out. A woman falls for ever if she once goes to prison.
6290. Would you allow a magistrate to commit a drunkard straight to an inebriate asylum, instead of sending him to a gaol? Yes.
6291. Do you not think these places would entail a very large expense? I think that any expense on behalf of the State to raise the morality of the people should not be considered.
6292. And would you get rid of the fine? Yes.
6293. When would you begin that kind of treatment? I would not send a man to the asylum for his first offence, or I would give him his choice.
6294. Then you would not treat drunkenness as a crime? No; I think it is a modified form of insanity—it is a disease.
6295. Have you any knowledge of any of the asylums? None; except from reading.
6296. You think a drunkard is not altogether a hopeless subject? No; I know a man who was a drunkard for 20 years, but he cured himself; by what means he did it I cannot imagine; I think it must have been by some accidental circumstance, because he had frequently tried and failed.
6297. Do you consider that the licensing fee is high enough in this country? Yes.
6298. You will see in the city a house worth (say) £100 a year, paying the same fee as a house worth £1,000 a year. That is not the practice in England? It is not, nor in Victoria.
6299. Do you not think it is hardly reasonable to charge the same fee to all? I hardly think it a fair thing, but I would not have the minimum less than £30.
6300. Are you in favour of ale and beer licenses, such as they have in England, or off licenses, licenses for the sale of ale and beer to be consumed off the premises? I have not studied that matter.
6301. An off license is to enable people to be supplied with jugs of beer for consumption at home? I think it would have a good tendency inasmuch as it might keep men at home, instead of their being at the hotel.
6302. The license fee might be raised in proportion to the value of the house? No, that would be a tax on capital and brains; it should be on the basis of a rental.
6303. Is the Licensing Act stringent enough in the matter of inspection? I think it is too stringent, and its most objectionable feature is the one which gives a policeman the right—whether he is in plain clothes or not—to enter a public-house if he reasonably suspects that there are improper characters within. That portion of the Act is evidently a mistake, for the reason that publicans are roused up at all hours of the night by men who with muffled voice pretend to be policemen. The publican goes down and finds not a policeman but a regular customer, and however much he may be offended he cannot afford to lose a good customer, and so it happens, perhaps, that the policeman finds him committing a breach of the law. And again, the interminable visits of the police lead to more bother and trouble.
6304. Is that a common occurrence? No, but it is done.
6305. You think there is some hardship in the present system of inspection? Yes. I think that the right to demand entrance should be given only to a sub-inspector or a sergeant; I do not think the ordinary policeman should have the privilege.
6306. The first case might be met by putting a heavy penalty on those who apply for these drinks? Yes, provided that a certain portion of the penalty went to the publican himself; he cannot afford to lose a good customer without some compensation.
6307. Do these cases happen frequently? No; but the possibility of such a thing happening must indicate that there is something wrong in the system.
6308. Have you any objection to the hours of opening during the day? Yes. I take objection to the hour at which the houses are opened in the morning. A large number of wharf labourers and ironworkers—all men with large families—have to go to work along the wharves about half-past 5 o'clock; they used to be able to get a cup of coffee and rum, or a glass of rum and milk, at the hotels, which they say was a stay until breakfast-time, but now they are deprived of that privilege. They complain bitterly. I think with them that the houses should be opened half an hour earlier. On temperance principles it may be regarded as a proper step to prevent them from getting this stay, but its effect is very hard on the man who has to carry coals.
6309. Would it not be wrong for any man, however strong, to begin his morning with rum and milk? Oh, no; men who work in these ways perhaps have two or three drinks a day. It was a common habit formerly, and perhaps it is now in some cases, to waken the publican to get a drink. Then, again, the gardeners who are travelling all night, instead of getting a cup of coffee and rum, or a glass of milk and rum as formerly, have to be content with a cup of coffee from the stall.

6310. But there are coffee-stalls? Yes, but it would not pay any one to keep a coffee-stall of any great character for what he could get from the gardeners. J. M. Toohy,  
Esq., M.P.
6311. You think that facilities should be given to these men to get this stay until breakfast-time? I do. I do not think it does them the slightest injury, and if they do not get it it throws more responsibility upon the wives' shoulders, which of course does not tend to promote the happiness of these people. 23 Aug., 1886.
6312. And what do you think of the closing at 11 o'clock? I think it is an excellent idea; it works admirably.
6313. Do you regard the local option system as one that shortly will be made a very urgent political question? I do not.
6314. Apart from any merits it may possess, has it now arrived at a stage when it is opportune to legislate? Not at all, and for this reason: the majority of those who pronounced themselves in favour of the system before their constituents, endeavour to shirk dealing with it now that the opportunity is offered to them. I do not think that these men are really earnest in their solicitude for the welfare of the people; they use it as a stalking-horse to get a seat in Parliament.
6315. It is said that more than a majority of the members of this Parliament are in favour of local option? Oh, no.
6316. Have they been relapsing from their hustings pledges? It is a well-known fact that many of those who pledged themselves in one part of a constituency to the local optionist pledged themselves at the other end to the publican.
6317. Am I to understand that you think this is merely a political movement? No; I am confident that there are many who preach local option with an honest purpose.
6318. Is it a political or moral movement? I think it is generally a political movement; it is made a stalking-horse for a seat in Parliament.
6319. How many efforts have there been during the present Parliament to bring forward the question of local option? Not one. The matter is placed on the business-paper, but it is a singular thing that gentlemen versed in the forms of the House can never get it higher up than No. 12.
6320. To what motion do you allude? Mr. Henson's motion in regard to local option; it should come on for discussion early on Tuesday.
6321. Has it been long on the paper? About five months. I should like to see the question discussed in the House.
6322. Is there any general consensus of opinion in the House that the time is opportune to consider the question? The House does not trouble itself about it at all. We have had a very excitable House, and excitable matters to discuss, and in face of the great things which have been discussed lately I can quite understand an apathy in a matter to which the people themselves give so little attention.
6323. The people can take no step in local option—they can only educate themselves or their brethren—until some measure is introduced? Exactly.
6324. Have you ever considered quietly and thoughtfully local option as a thing which may come to pass in the course of a few years? I did think so some eighteen months ago, but I have changed my opinion.
6325. Is it so surrounded with inherent difficulties? Yes.
6326. Is compensation one of them? That is one great difficulty, and the other is this: that the constant threats which are held out to publicans as a class have raised up in them a power which is much stronger than that which they have to contend against.
6327. Then is their organization the stronger? Very much stronger.
6328. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Do you mean numerically, or by wealth? I mean by association. You have very earnest workers in every town, but the public-house is open every day, and we know that every mind can be influenced one way or the other? Your preachments are only made to those who willingly come to you; you cannot get at those who pay no attention to the matter, and that is the difficulty you have to encounter.
6329. *President.*] It is said that the believers in local option are increasing in numbers? I don't know that.
6330. They say that they are educating the people, and it seems likely by the votes they get in the House of Commons? A section banded together for a purpose at any time always has great influence at elections, and a section such as this, which clamours for local option, is quite prepared to accept these half promises. I notice that the secretary of the Local Option League has over and over again pronounced men to be local optionists who really are not so, and whose speeches show that they are half-and-half men. In one part of an electorate a candidate announces himself as a local optionist; in another part he denounces the principle, and though the League may claim them as local optionists I say that practically they are not.
6331. Do you think that the local option which the local optionists themselves desire would be beneficial politically and morally? I don't see how politically it can have any advantage to the State, but I should like to know who would have the votes. Would it be manhood suffrage?
6332. The local optionists seem to think that the Parliamentary voters should be the local option voters, and some would even give the vote to women? Politically I think it would be injurious, because so many vested interests have been created—interests representing a vast amount of money.
6333. The system which they proclaim as their grand desideratum would transfer legislation on a very important subject from the Legislature to the people; do you think that this politically is an improvement? I do not indeed; I do not think that any power should be taken away from the Legislature. Clamour for that right and procure it, what further rights could you not take away from the same institution? Morally I do not think that local option or even the closing of all the hotels would in the slightest degree decrease intemperance. The only way you can, by prohibition, prevent drunkenness or intemperance, is to close the breweries and bar the ports against the importation of spirit or beer of any kind.
6334. That is the Maine Liquor Law? Yes.
6335. You would not expect that the State of Maine would be found to be in the matter of either politics or morality an advanced State? I think that the closing of hotels altogether has the effect of transferring drinking to all the private houses.
6336. You think the trade cannot be eradicated? I do; it is much better to have it under the supervision of the Government than to have no control whatever over it. Suppose you close the hotels you lose entirely the control you have now, and everybody has the right to do what they like in the matter.
6337. The trade would be exercised in all clandestine forms? Yes; it was a common practice in Maine some time ago—I am told so by gentlemen well versed in the matter—to call at a friend's house and on your departure

J. M. Toohy, Esq., M.P. departure to leave money for whatever whiskey you took out of the bottle which was always to be found on the table.

23 Aug., 1886. 6338. If that custom is the result of prohibition it would be most demoralising to the community and to the State? Yes, the more restrictions you put on the drink traffic the worse you make it.

6339. Have you any hope then of local option as a system? No, but I have hope in this way for temperance: the example of a high moral life and of a temperate character would do more for the people than any legislation you may endeavour to bring into operation.

FRIDAY, 27 AUGUST, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,	G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.	

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

James Matthew Toohy, Esq., M.P., was recalled and further examined:—

J. M. Toohy, Esq., M.P. 6340. *President.* Having regard to the size of the Metropolitan Police District, in which there are some 830 public-houses, do you think that this number is in excess of the reasonable requirements of the population? That is rather a difficult question to answer, because it involves the consideration of whether drink is a necessity; admitting that drink is a necessity, I think there are not too many public-houses, but I am of opinion that they are too much concentrated.

27 Aug., 1886.

6341. Taking the city and suburbs, do you think they are in excess there? They are in excess within the city boundaries.

6342. Not in the suburbs? No; since the initiation of local option the suburbs have grown very fast; while the numerous licenses in the city have remained, very few new licenses have been granted in the suburbs; had the licenses been distributed over a larger area there would not have been too many; it is the concentration of public-houses within a small area that in my opinion is the cause of drunkenness.

6343. What is your opinion with regard to Gipps, Bourke, and Fitzroy wards; do you think the public-houses are in excess of the demand in those wards? Yes.

6344. Not only of the resident population but of the travellers also? No; that is exactly the point; the supply of houses in the suburbs being insufficient for the reasonable requirements of the people, they come into town to get their liquor when they would otherwise remain at home; the increase of houses in the suburbs has not kept pace with the growth of the suburbs.

6345. Take Gipps ward, do you think the public-houses are too numerous there? Yes.

6346. Not only for the requirements of the population but of the wayfarers? I do.

6347. Do you think that in other wards of the city the same excess is notable? I can hardly say, because I am unacquainted with the boundaries of the different wards.

6348. Would you say that there is an excess of public-houses within the city boundaries? It is very difficult for me to give a decided answer to that; the drinking population, so to speak, being migratory, go into the city. If the houses were spread out, and the suburbs had more and the city fewer, the requirements of the people would be more properly provided for; but I can hardly arrive at an estimate of what these requirements are.

6349. According to the official records there were 350 applications for transfers within the metropolitan police district, of which number 290 were granted;—in your opinion do these figures indicate an excess of public-houses? No; for this reason: Since the initiation of local option the good-will of hotels and the leases and licenses have increased very much in value. The concentration of the drink traffic within the city has, of course, increased the publicans' takings in that district, and there has been a consequent increase in the value of the good-will of hotels; from various parts of the Colony people have been flowing into the city with capital, prepared to give high prices for hotels. A good-will purchased two years ago for £500 or £600 would now be worth £1,500 or £1,600, and the publican would gladly sell it for £1,000 for the purpose of making a profit, and he would try his hand elsewhere; thus transfers are constantly going on, and people leave one house to-day, and in a month's time take the license of another; this accounts for the large number of transfers.

6350. We have been told that one of the principal causes is because the publican cannot come up to the mark with his payments? I have no experience of that kind—very, very little.

6351. And your firm holds, next to Tooth & Co., the largest number of houses? We do the largest business next to Tooth & Co.

6352. I mean doing the largest business with what you call brewers' houses—houses connected with you in the way you have described? I can hardly say that, because we do what is known as a very large free trade; there is a firm in Sydney who hold more houses than we do, irrespective of Tooth & Co.

6353. What firm is that? Burrows & Gleeson; a few years ago they were said to hold more houses than all the other brewers put together; they initiated the system.

6354. Originally, I suppose, the idea of having this interest in the houses arose from a desire to do a large beer trade? Yes.

6355. Then how did it come to pass that the brewers also provided wines and spirits;—do you remember the time when the brewer only provided beer? No; from the first initiation of the system the plan adopted was, that the brewer associated himself with some wine and spirit house in town, who divided the liability and took its share of the profit out of the spirits. When we entered the wine and spirit trade it was with great hesitation; we did not like to have anything to do with it, but we found, or thought we found, that the wine and spirit merchants—to whom we guaranteed the payment of their accounts—imposed upon our constituents, and we were obliged, in order to protect our constituents, to undertake the wine and spirit business, but we did so with great compunction.

6356. Then you think that the brewers were compelled to take this step in their own defence? Yes. With regard to Tooth & Co. I may say that when they started business in Sydney they did not care much about the beer trade, they preferred to cultivate the wine and spirit trade, and that is one of the reasons why Colonial beer had such a bad name; they did not care what business they did so long as they got orders for wines and spirits; I received this information from one of their first travellers.

6357.

6357. Do you think there was any disposition on the part of the publicans themselves to do all their business with the one firm? Hardly; for this reason: A habit has grown up amongst the representatives of the various brewers and wine and spirit merchants of spending money in the houses when soliciting orders, and the publican would naturally like to have as many of these gentlemen calling as possible.

J. M. Toohy,  
Esq., M.P.  
27 Aug., 1886.

6358. When a brewer obtains this kind of interest in a public-house he does not merely provide the beer? The stipulation which our firm makes with our constituents is this: They must take the beer, but if they are not satisfied with the wines and spirits they can go where they like for them. They complain very bitterly at times that our prices are not in keeping with the prices at which they can purchase the same material elsewhere.

6359. Apparently then your wine and spirit trade is a kind of excrescence? A necessary auxiliary.

6360. You would prefer to have nothing to do with it? We should prefer to be manufacturers of beer only; we do not care about the wine and spirit trade, because the profits are not of a nature to justify the expenditure of our money and of our energy. We are brought into competition with people with whom we cannot fairly compete and get a profit.

6361. Is it true that if a publican goes into the office of a brewer or of a wine and spirit merchant and says, "I want so much whiskey or brandy at these prices," naming very low prices indeed, he is not sent out but is told "We can supply you at any price you like to name?" I do not know that of my own knowledge; I cannot speak of what transpires elsewhere.

6362. Is that a likely thing to transpire? I hardly think it is likely to transpire with the brewers. I do not assume that they are scoundrels; I assume that they are men exactly like yourselves, and hardly think they can be in a position to supply an article at a loss.

6363. You do not think they are doctors of stimulants? No; people wonder why we brewers make so much money, but they forget that we turn over our money twelve times in a year.

6364. Is the licensed victuallers' trade deteriorating here? I do not think so.

6365. It has been stated that less spirits went into consumption during 1885 than in any previous year? I do not know that; I am a very great unbeliever in many of these statistics; you get the returns of the Collector of Customs but you do not know what happens on this side of the Custom-house.

6366. What stipulations are made between the brewer and publican in these contracts. Is the only security the brewer has the bill of sale? Frequently there is other security; a man may have some property and he may have very little money, and brewers get what security they can, for they are no different to any one else.

6367. Is the rate of interest the same as in other transactions? Bank rate of interest.

6368. He has to pay a fee to the hotel-broker? It is paid by the man who sells out.

6369. What is the commission on these transactions? I think it is generally matter of arrangement between the broker and the man who sells out.

6370. There is no double fee? No, the trade is thoroughly understood by the broker and the publican; it is a bonus rather than a commission which is given to the broker by the publican.

6371. Suppose there were no brewers' houses, would the class of liquors kept in public-houses deteriorate or improve, or remain as they are? I think it would deteriorate.

6372. Some people think the existing system has a tendency to compel the publican to keep inferior stock? I shall illustrate my answer by taking the case of two hotels, situated in the same street, and opposite to each other, on which advances have been made by brewers. The publicans are naturally competitors; people who drink can pretty well tell what is a good and what is a bad glass of grog or of beer, and suppose I have invested £500 or £600 in one of these hotels, is it not to my interest to see that he does a good and wholesome business, and to give him the best material I can possibly supply? Otherwise his business would materially fall away. His competitor opposite is exactly in the same position; he for his own protection will sell good liquor. Apart from that, however, the progress of the man is associated with the progress of the firm to which he is attached; if he is treated badly he will leave it off as soon as he leaves the house, and therefore their interests are mutual. Progress in hotel keeping alone can be brought about by respectable men by three means—civility, cleanliness, and good liquor; the latter is the salient point. It is to the absolute interest of the brewer to find the best possible material for the man to whom he lends money; we have very strong evidence of this in the fact that two brewers in this city are progressing very much, whilst one or two are going back very much.

6373. You do not think that the number of transfers indicates that the brewer does not care a straw about his man? No. These transfers come about in this way: A man buys into a house for £1,000; another man offers him £1,200 to sell out and he goes out.

6374. Is there any ground for supposing that the brewers' interest may not be so much to keep a particular publican on his legs as to be transferring the good-will time after time according as the holder of the house gets under disabilities as to payment? I hardly think so, because he has to get the consent first of all of the man in the hotel to transfer the license, and even if he so consent he can always go into Court and object to its being done; therefore it cannot be the act of the brewer which brings about these transfers.

6375. The licensed victualler in these cases is a free agent? Yes. The brewer has no power to compel a publican to transfer his license.

6376. *Mr. Colls.*] The spirit merchants of Sydney have a great many hotels in country towns throughout the Colony? Yes.

6377. And the brewers have nothing at all to do with them? No.

6378. *President.*] Am I to understand that the country houses are under the spirit merchants? Mostly.

6379. *Mr. Colls.*] There is invariably in the lease a clause to prevent the tenant from subletting or assigning without the sanction of the landlord? Yes, that is one of the most permanent clauses now.

6380. *Mr. Roseby.*] There are nine breweries in the city of Sydney? Yes. There is one at Parramatta that does business in Sydney.

6381. And a number of breweries in the country? Yes, at Newcastle, Goulburn, Bathurst, Yass, Young, Wagga Wagga, Glen Innes, and other places.

6382. That would indicate a very large consumption of Colonial beer in the Colony? I cannot say that.

6383. Have you any idea of the amount which goes into consumption annually? A very good idea. It has been stated in Parliament and to the Commission at 14,000,000 gallons, but I should estimate, based on figures which we alone can get, that it is only 6,000,000 gallons. That estimate is formed in this way: We take what we know to be the consumption of the city and suburbs, and then practically we get as near

J. M. Toohey, as we can to the local requirements of the particular districts where breweries exist. I went through the figures at the time Mr. Burns made his financial statement, and naturally enough I was very careful in preparing the return.

Esq., M.P.

27 Aug., 1886.

6384. Is there any way to get at the actual consumption? Oh, yes.

6385. Do the brewers communicate with one another? There is no special communication, but we have an affinity which give us opportunities to see ourselves at times.

6386. There is no association among the brewers as there is among the publicans? No.

6387. Is there a large amount of Colonial beer and porter sold in the colony under English labels? I do not think that there is much Colonial beer, yet there is a quantity sold with what I may call false labels, they may not always be English labels.

6388. There being a duty of 6d. per gallon on bulk ale and porter, and 9d. per gallon on bottled, the sale of Colonial beer and porter as English is a fraud on the State? On the individual, not on the State.

6389. But it has not to pay duty? Yes it does; it pays duty on the malt, the hops, and the sugar.

6390. But that does not amount to anything like 6d. or 9d. per gallon? No; but it amounts to considerably more than people think. The duty varies from 11 to 14½ per cent., according to the fluctuations in the value of the articles used.

6391. You think that the vending of drink by grocers has an injurious tendency? I look on it as one of the greatest curses which the temperance party has to fight.

6392. I understood you to say that in your opinion there were too many low public-houses? I did not. I am not clear as to what my answer was, but on thinking over the matter since it has struck me that it is necessary to have a definition of a low house. Some people may think that a small house in the suburbs, conducted by a respectable family is a low house, but I do not. When I speak of low houses I mean houses which are infested by larrikins, sailors, and a low class of people about town. There are very few of these houses in the suburbs.

6393. What I mean by a low house is a place where the publican sells drink to anybody and everybody, regardless of their condition or the class of liquor sold, or the effect it is likely to have on the drinker? If there are only half-a-dozen such places there are too many.

6394. You think that such houses ought to be suppressed? Yes, altogether; and once a man is discovered conducting such a house he ought ever afterwards to be disqualified from holding a license.

6395. What do you mean when you say that you are not in favour of restriction? I am not in favour of restriction by law.

6396. In what other way would you place a restriction on people engaged in the trade? By elevating the moral character of the people, by the preachments of those whose moral nature indicates that they have the capacity to teach others.

6397. In your opinion all restrictions and disabilities ought to be removed from those engaged in the trade? I really think that if people were allowed to sell drink as they are allowed to sell fruit there would be less drunkenness; that is my honest conviction.

6398. But you said just now that you would not allow grocers to sell it? They sell it under restrictions. Either make the trade universal or destroy it altogether, or else so educate the people morally that they will be above the use of it.

6399. Then in your opinion there ought to be free-trade in the sale of liquor? I did not say that. What I mean by restriction is the concentration by law of the traffic within a particular limit instead of allowing it to ramify in its natural way. That is the restriction to which I object. In preference to it I should like to see the trade universal, or freetrade if you choose to call it so.

6400. To particularise: Are you in favour of restricting the sale of liquor entirely on Sunday? I am not. I would restrict the trade on Sunday out of respect for the obligation we owe to our common Christianity, but I would not deprive the people altogether of the right to get necessary refreshment as they were in the habit of getting it prior to the new Act coming into operation, a habit which as a community we became accustomed to. The law is constantly broken now, simply because there is a peculiar spirit in the British race which will not submit to intolerant restrictions. You intensify the evil by forcing people to break the law. The people will break the law if necessary, if they think that it is wrong, or that it presses harshly on them.

6401. I think that you stated that you are in favour of opening the houses from 1 to 3 and 7 to 9? I would not have them open during church hours, after the people have gone home from church in the evening; the public-houses ought to be open for a limited time to enable people to get their supper-beer. They will have it if they have been used to it, and it is just as well to let them get it openly as to compel them to sneak in by the back door, and perhaps remain in the hotel drinking. I tell you that it is impossible to carry out an absolute Sunday-closing law.

6402. You know that the law is flagrantly broken at present? Not only do I know it but I have heard an hotel-keeper boast of it at a public meeting and he holds his license still.

6403. Suppose the law allowed the houses to be open at certain hours, what guarantee would there be that they would not be open at other hours? If you will refer to the police records you will find that there were a great many less fines under the old system for Sunday trading than there has been under the new system. There are two reasons why it is not likely that the houses would be opened during prohibited hours; one is the desire on the part of the publican to enjoy himself on Sunday, and the other is that there would be an opportunity to supply the requirements of his customers. By adopting the system to which I refer the publican would have an opportunity to go to church on Sunday morning—publicans go to church sometimes—and in the afternoon he could go out with his family for a drive. Under the present system a publican is compelled to be in his house whether he sells liquor or not; he cannot take his family out, because if a policeman demands admittance he must admit him.

6404. Are you not aware that when the law allowed the houses to be open during certain hours the arrests for drunkenness on Sundays were in excess of what they are now, notwithstanding that the law is so flagrantly violated? Are you quite sure that you are right as to the statistics?

6405. I suppose that you know that immediately the new Act came into operation the arrests for drunkenness decreased to a marvellous extent? Yes.

6406. Because the law was generally obeyed? Yes.

6407. Does not that show that when the law was obeyed it had a good moral tendency and prevented a great deal of crime? When the Act first came into operation the travellers' limit was 3 miles, and the result was that people flocked to Manly Beach and other places, where they were able to get liquor. Open-air

air drinking is not a very serious matter; if a man goes into an hotel, has a drink, and then walks out into the open air the liquor does not affect him so much as it would if he remained inside. Half the quantity of drink would make him drunk if he remained inside; thus the intemperance was more apparent than real. I have heard of an instance in which eight men were run into a cellar when the police demanded admittance under the present law. The reason that intemperance has increased is that the 20 miles clause has taken from the people the privilege of having a quiet drink and then going out to enjoy the free atmosphere. You will find that intemperance is increasing as compared with the statistics for the period immediately after the passing of the Act.

J. M. Toohy,  
Esq., M.P.  
27 Aug., 1886.

6408. Do you not think that the reason is because the publicans generally violate the law? They do, but that is not the reason for the increased drunkenness, because they always did that.

6409. Is there any truth in the statement that publicans are compelled to sell on Sundays to meet their great expenses? That is not true. They are frequently compelled to sell on Sundays for this reason: There are men who are clever enough to evade the law, and they take advantage of their smartness to do business. The respectable publican, who really does not want to open, is compelled to do so, otherwise he will lose his trade on week-days. The clever evader of the law would reap the advantage of his neighbour's honesty. There are many instances of publicans who wanted to keep their houses closed, but were compelled to open them for this reason.

6410. Suppose a publican has £500 and the brewer advance him another £500 to help him to start in the business, is it not a fact that the brewer gets security over everything in the house? Like any other man who lends money, the brewer gets as much security as he can. The brewer has a bill of sale over the lease, the license, the furniture, and the goodwill, and if the publican happens to have a terrace of houses worth £2,000 of course the brewer will take that as security as well, if he can get it.

6411. But a man who has a terrace of houses worth £2,000 is not likely to need the aid of the brewer? If he wanted to borrow he would go to the brewer in preference to ordinary money-lenders because they only lend for a fixed time, whereas if he borrows from a brewer he can release his security at any time.

6412. In addition to giving the security you have stated does not the publican also give the brewer a transfer in blank? Yes.

6413. And the brewer can have the license transferred at any time in spite of the publican? No magistrate gives an answer to that at once; all that the man has to do is to stand up in court and say, "I object to the transfer, I am the holder of the license"; what magistrate would transfer it under such circumstances. The transfer in blank is not worth a snap of the finger, it is a mere matter of form.

6414. I suppose there are bad men among the publicans as well as among other classes? Yes, as among the temperance people.

6415. You say that this transfer is no security at all? None whatever, not the slightest.

6416. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Why take it then? A mere matter of form; nothing more; it has been the custom.

6417. *Mr. Roseby.*] It is of no value at all? Unless the publican is agreeable to a transfer being made; if he is not agreeable all he has to do is to go to the court and say, "I object."

6418. *Mr. Hutchison.*] I am far from being satisfied. The man is not in a position to go to the Court and defy you if you have made up your mind to force a transfer, because he is altogether at your mercy, as you could immediately put your bill of sale into force and close the house? That is all very well but what would you get out of him?

6419. You still have the transfer? What is the good of the transfer when the house is closed?

6420. We have it in evidence that that is the practice? What you wish to convey I understand is that the security held by a brewer over a licensed publican is available after his license and the house has been taken away.

6421. You can compel him to be consenting party or to lose everything that he has, that is quite evident? In what way?

6422. Because you have everything else in your power? Suppose he closes the house what has the brewer then if he puts his bill of sale in force—what will he get out of it?

6423. I believe that the majority of the community think that there is some value in the transfer—the police do? The value of the property is only during the existence of the license. It would be madness on the part of the brewer to force his constituent into such a position that the license would be lost. It is a mutual obligation and it must depend upon mutual trust and confidence. The man in the house is as well off as the man who lends him the money.

6424. *Mr. Roseby.*] If the man turns out to be a scoundrel the brewer, I suppose, may be deceived? The brewer invariably loses by the transaction; if he has lent a man £500 he finds it better to pay him £200 than to lose the £500.

6425. In your opinion the consumption of beer is not so demoralising as that of ardent spirits? No.

6426. Do you consider that there are low priced bad spirits sold in the country? I do.

6427. Do you consider there ought to be some stringent measures adopted to prevent their consumption? I do; provision is made in the Act of 1881, but the police do nothing, except in Sydney and the suburbs.

6428. You think the ordinary consumption of beer has not the evil tendency which some people attribute to it? I am sure it has not. My conviction is that, next to lager beer, Colonial beer has a less deleterious effect than any other liquor. We cannot make lager beer in this country.

6429. *President.*] Why? It is made by the cold fermentation process. The ice required for that process in America is cut in large blocks and kept through the season. In America they have cheap ice and cheap labor.

6430. *Mr. Roseby.*] Do you know that the consumption of this light beer in Germany is very demoralizing? No; I do not know that.

6431. You believe that the morality of the people ought to be a prominent consideration? I do.

6432. Do you not think that the consumption of drink generally has a very immoral influence? The extravagant use of drink has. Intemperance in anything has. In many instances there are natures which are better for the use of stimulants.

6433. *Mr. Hutchison.*] I am in a fog about the percentage of alcohol in your beer. I understood you to say that you could not refine or cleanse it beyond from one to two. Will the beer make any alcohol after it has been cleasured? No.

6434. There appears to be a discrepancy in the figures, which shows that it runs to as much as six and a half? That is wrong. Sometimes we consider it equal to water, but it carries a flavour with it. I may have

J. M. Toohey, Esq., M.P. have confused the figures as to the alcoholic strength with those as to the gravity. I will look into the matter.

- 27 Aug., 1886. 6435. Do you bottle any beer? Yes, beer and porter.  
 6436. Have you ever known a man who had a licensed house refuse to allow a brewer to transfer? Yes, we have lost money by it. In one case the refusal to allow a transfer cost us the house. It was closed.  
 6437. Speaking of local option, you said that many Members of Parliament at the last election promised both sides? Yes, I referred to the statements made in various portions of their electorates. In one part a candidate was a local optionist and in another he was an anti-local optionist.  
 6438. You said they had given promises? Yes, to their constituents.  
 6439. Could you tell us the object of the Licensed Victuallers' Association? The object is to protect their own interests.  
 6440. They pledge themselves only to support men who will protect the interests of their trade? Yes.  
 6441. Do you think that is moral? Yes; it is moral for a man to protect himself. The publican is called into existence by the law, and why should he allow himself to be crushed?  
 6442. If the liquor traffic is the cause of a great deal of evil would it not be immoral to refuse unless you were prepared to do away with it? Yes, unless you were prepared to do away with it and to compensate the publican. When England abolished the slave-trade she compensated the slave-owners, and why should we not do the same with the publicans if their trade is taken from them?  
 6443. If bad houses can be discovered would you have them shut up? Yes.  
 6444. Would you give them any compensation? No, I would not, because I recognise that the keepers of bad houses are criminal.  
 6445. How would you ascertain their criminality? That would be for the police, not for me.  
 6446. Would you consider persistent law-breaking criminality? It depends upon whether the law can be reasonably kept, and whether it is a fair and just one. It is not criminal to commit a breach of a law which acts harshly and unjustly.  
 6447. Do you not consider that all are bound by the law? They pay the penalty for breaches of the law, but a house which propagates immorality and is a danger to the people is outside of all law.

MONDAY, 30 AUGUST, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,	T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.	

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Joseph Benjamin Olliffe, Esq., M.L.A., formerly a member of Commission, called in, sworn, and examined:—

- J. B. Olliffe, Esq., M.P. 6448. *President.*] To what extent does your experience of the liquor traffic extend? I have had an experience of three years as a wine and spirit merchant, and of seventeen years as a hotel-keeper, principally in Sydney.  
 30 Aug., 1886. 6449. At present you keep the "Hyde Park Hotel," at the corner of Bathurst and Elizabeth streets? Yes, I have kept it for nearly fourteen years.  
 6450. You have had ample opportunities of forming an opinion of the old licensing laws, and of comparing them with the two laws passed recently? Yes.  
 6451. Is the recent legislation a step in advance? Most decidedly.  
 6452. On what grounds have you formed that opinion? On several grounds; it has been the means of doing away with many low public-houses and improving the status of hotels throughout Sydney; it has beneficially affected the publican in many respects; and the provision as to accommodation has wiped out of existence all those houses which did not carry on a legitimate spirit business, or a legitimate sly-grog shop business, but were simply cloaks to carry on a business degrading to human nature, and seriously detrimental to the whole trade.  
 6453. You mean places where thieves, gamblers, and all that sort of thing would be harboured? Yes.  
 6454. The small drinking-house or tavern which is incapable of providing any accommodation is a necessity? I think there is a necessity for some of them in the city of Sydney.  
 6455. Of course these houses, although they are compelled to keep a certain number of rooms, make no pretence to ability to lodge or to feed a person? Many of them carry out the provisions of the law in that respect; they have the necessary accommodation, and yet they do not use it.  
 6456. Is there a lot of superfluous accommodation? Yes.  
 6457. Is it not a fact that a great deal of this accommodation is the result of the local option law, which exempts places of more than twenty rooms. Houses of required accommodation have been built in places so as to escape the local option provisions? No; the Act has demanded that larger accommodation shall be provided than formerly, and hence the change which has been brought about.  
 6458. Is it in your knowledge that some of that accommodation—superfluous in regard to the average wants of the people—has been devoted to the business of attracting lodgers? No; I may say, knowing what I have said as to the improvement which the law has effected in the matter of accommodation, that some houses have provided the necessary rooms in order to evade the local option provision; it has increased the number of houses in Sydney unnecessarily. I know there are many houses with the proper accommodation which never take a lodger.  
 6459. But have houses been built with superfluous accommodation in order to evade the local option provisions? Not only to evade the local option provision, but also to comply with the general provisions of the Act; the old Act did not require a hotel-keeper to provide so much accommodation as the present one, which has brought about an unnecessary increase in this respect.  
 6460. The requirements of the neighbourhood do not demand such large accommodation? No.  
 6461. In other instances the local option vote has been evaded by the hotelkeeper providing extra accommodation in places where it was not necessary? Yes; several licenses have been granted lately which in my opinion were unnecessary.  
 6462. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Do you mean that the houses themselves were unnecessary? Yes.

6463.

J. B. Olliffe,  
Esq., M.P.

30 Aug., 1886.

6463. *President.*] Not only the accommodation, but also the houses? Yes.

6464. Taking the metropolitan licensing district, what is your opinion of the number of these houses in relation to the reasonable wants of the population or the people who use the city and suburbs? I think they are in excess of the requirements.

6465. Are about 820 houses largely in excess? No.

6466. Could 100 houses be done away with? Yes; without injury to any one, and with advantage to the community; I am now referring to our present not to our future requirements.

6467. If the population increase that number might require adjustment? Yes; at the present time there are sufficient public-houses in the city and suburbs to satisfy public requirements under ordinary circumstances for the next three years.

6468. Taking Gipps Ward, for instance, don't you think that all these houses should be licensed victuallers' houses in the proper and old sense of the word. Should be required to give reasonable accommodation, such as food and drink, to those who need it? I think they should be compelled to carry out the provisions of the Act in regard to accommodation.

6469. Is it your opinion that all houses should be compelled when required to provide necessary accommodation in the matter of decent food and lodging as well as of drink? Yes; to the limited extent required by the Act.

6470. Then is it your opinion that houses which do not provide that accommodation should only exist on sufferance, or should be required to provide the accommodation that is implied by law? I think they should be compelled to provide the accommodation which is required by law; it is a just Act in that regard.

6471. Inasmuch as there is no demand for that accommodation in many places, no travellers asking to be admitted, no inmates to board there, and only a certain number passing by who ask to drink there, does it not appear then that these houses are not wanted at all? Yes; but still the accommodation is of so limited a character that it would not hurt any publican to comply with that provision of the law.

6472. Take the case of the intersection of two streets, where each corner is marked by a public-house. It is certain that the demands of the public do not require accommodation of that kind? They could not be filled unless we had an extraordinary number of visitors, such as we might expect to have at the celebration of the centenary.

6473. These houses should be made to comply with the law? Yes.

6474. Otherwise I suppose you would give them a short shrift? I should bring the law to bear on them as far as I possibly could.

6475. Any hotelkeeper who refuses to supply reasonable refreshment should be punished? Yes.

6476. Would the character of these houses be raised if they were compelled to provide this accommodation in regard not only to drink but also to food? Yes; it would induce a better class of people to keep their small hotels, which would improve the status of the licensee throughout the whole colony.

6477. You would have some hope then that drinking shops would be converted into small hotels? Yes; I believe that a great improvement might be effected. Hotelkeepers of the present day—I speak of them as a class—are 100 per cent. better than what they were three or four years ago. They are improving every day in respectability.

6478. You make a distinction between an hotel and a drinking-shop. You think the character of the ordinary drinking-shop then has risen 100 per cent. in the last three years. I do; more particularly during the last two years.

6479. And yet there are houses we frequently see by the police records which should not be in existence? Yes; but they are not half so numerous as formerly.

6480. The state of things a few years ago must have been very vile? Yes; it was worse than the people imagined. I am aware that the police, at the instigation of some informers, have wiped out of existence about twenty infamous places which would have been a disgrace to the most degraded city in the world.

6481. Did the police prosecute the keepers of these houses? I believe so.

6482. You have been instrumental in bringing a Bill to amend the law before the Assembly on two occasions? Yes; on the first occasion I was unsuccessful, and during the present session, at the suggestion of the Government, I withdrew the Bill.

6483. You suggest different hours from the present ones for the transaction of business in public-houses? Yes.

6484. You want half an hour extra in the morning and half an hour later in the evening? Yes.

6485. Is that necessary? I think so. I think it is necessary to open half an hour earlier in the morning, for the accommodation of visitors arriving in the city. At present they arrive in the city before the houses are open. Many of them want refreshment, and the hotel-keepers are afraid to give them liquor lest they should be summoned and fined for doing so, as many of them have been. There are other reasons in connection with the business why the doors should be opened earlier. It is necessary to clean the bars and get them ready for the ordinary business by a certain time. If you open the doors before the time specified in the Act you are liable to be fined. Half an hour earlier would suit all parties, and would remove any objection that could be raised by an officious policeman. It would afford accommodation to the public arriving in the city by steamers, trains, and by other means. My principal reason for proposing that the hotels should be allowed to remain open for half an hour longer in the evening than at present is so as to do away with a large amount of sly-grog-selling. At present young men coming out of the theatre go into a hotel for a glass of beer or wine, and knowing that if they have one glass and leave they will not be able to get any more, except in certain houses known to themselves, they consume more drink than they would do under ordinary circumstances. Then again, being turned out of the hotel at 11 o'clock they go into oyster-saloons and other saloons of that character, and are provided with a certain amount of liquor. This arrangement is beneficial to the publican because the proprietors of these saloons buy a few bottles of liquor and take it into their houses, and after 11 o'clock they retail it to their customers in a sly manner.

6486. Of course illegally? Yes. This induces a lot of youths to go to these places, and I believe causes more drunkenness, more dissipation, more debauchery, and more evil than if the public-houses were allowed to remain open until half-past 11 o'clock.

6487. Then it is your opinion that the oyster-saloons retail much liquor? They do.

6488. And do you speak of other saloons besides oyster-saloons? Yes, fruit-saloons and cigar-saloons.

6489. Do all do this? I believe so.

6490. Is it done on a large scale? Yes; I believe it is.

6491.



- J. B. Olliffe,  
Esq., M.P.  
30 Aug., 1886.
6491. Suppose you got this extension of half-an-hour at each end of the day would not the same result follow? I do not think so. I think the very fact of people being able to get a glass of liquor up to half-past 11 o'clock would prevent them from seeking other sources.
6492. Do you not think that the good gained would be more than counterbalanced by the evil produced by lengthened hours? I do not think so.
6493. With regard to Sunday-selling, you propose that the houses should be open between 1 and 3 o'clock? Yes.
6494. That of course is a time when Divine Service is not being celebrated? Yes.
6495. Do you not think that step might be regarded as rather retrogressive. What is the demand for that? The demand for that now is that the publicans now sell liquor wholesale on Sunday—some of them during the whole of the day.
6496. The whole of the day with impunity? Yes. They have to be very guarded, but still they do it; and I think there are many of them who, if they had the two hours, would satisfy their customers and shut up afterwards. Take my own business for instance. I think I can safely say that no person has observed the Sunday-closing law more strictly than I have done, and I do not think a Sunday passes without many applications from people for what they call the Sunday beer; and so it is with all the others. I think if the houses were allowed to open from 1 till 3 o'clock, a large amount of selling on Sunday would be prevented. The present arrangement improves trade because people take their grog home on Saturday night, and purchase more than they would otherwise do.
6497. That is to say, it improves business to the detriment of the customer? To the detriment of the public generally; that is my impression.
6498. Then you think that if the public-houses were allowed to open for two hours on Sunday it would be better in the interests of the public—not in the interests of the drinkers but in the interests of public morality and decorum—and that this would be better than absolute prohibition? I think so. It is a fact that prohibition is ignored now; that Sunday trading flourishes in spite of all impediments.
6499. To be fair and reasonable in this, I suppose you would make the closing during the remaining hours of Sunday absolutely compulsory, and put the law in force in a strict and effective manner? Decidedly so.
6500. So that it should really be a closing during the rest of the time? Yes.
6501. You say now it is only a sham one? Yes; nothing more.
6502. Perhaps hardly a sham? Hardly a sham; it is a name and nothing more.
6503. How would it be if instead of opening between 1 and 3 o'clock, we had Sunday closing enforced with absolute strictness; that is to say, to have the law made the law, so that there would be no doubt about it? I do not think you could make a law to do that. No matter what law you make or how heavy the fine you impose, people will do it.
6504. You know that in many countries Sunday-closing exists by law. It has existed in Scotland for a time, in Wales, and in Ireland, and it is said that there is a great chance of its being introduced into England. In these countries they seem to make the law fairly effective? I do not think so, according to information I have on the subject. I have read many authorities and I find that drunkenness continues to exist and is even worse than formerly.
6505. The houses sell? There is more drunkenness.
6506. *Mr. Hutchison.*] To what country do you refer? I am referring to all those places where prohibition or partial prohibition has obtained a footing.
6507. Scotland for instance? Yes, Scotland amongst many others.
6508. *President.*] Then you think that total prohibition on Sunday cannot be enforced? Not successfully.
6509. Do you think the police try to enforce it here? Yes; I think they do their duty fairly well. There are exceptions, but I think, as a rule, the police are composed of very good men.
6510. Do you think the police ever show a disposition to persecute any particular publican? Yes; there are some who do it.
6511. You know what I mean by persecution? Yes; I know perfectly well.
6512. The phrase is to "have a down" upon a man? I understand you perfectly. I am sorry to say I believe they do.
6513. What can the object be; it must be a personal one; can it be for the purpose of advancement? Some are influenced by that motive, others by spite, while others have a desire to carry out the law in its entirety. Some of them are genuine in their action, while others, I think, are guided by false motives.
6514. Do you think that the police—I am speaking of them now as a body—would take advantage of this evasion of the law to obtain drink themselves. Is that within your knowledge? As a body they would not, so far as I know.
6515. They might as individuals, perhaps. If, as individuals, they were refused, they might have a "down" upon the publican. Is that the case? No; I do not think so. It might be; still I do not say that. But there are other circumstances that I have known to exist, which were wrong and unbecoming.
6516. *Mr. Colls.*] I believe there are 820 licensed publicans;—how many of these are members of your association? There are two associations now and it would be difficult for me to give you an answer.
6517. *Mr. Hutchison.*] We understood they were amalgamated? Not at all.
6518. Is there not such an association as an amalgamated association? There is, but not so far as I am concerned.
6519. Of what association are you president? I am president of what they call the "respectable" association.
6520. *President.*] Is that called the Licensed Victuallers' Association? Yes.
6521. *Mr. Colls.*] How are the members admitted—by ballot? Yes, by ballot, the voting being confined to the members of the Committee.
6522. No one would be elected who did not keep a respectable house? No; we have rejected scores. I wish it to be distinctly understood that I am in no way connected with another association that is in existence. I say this out of no disrespect to anybody, but out of respect to myself.
6523. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Is Mr. Weale secretary of your association? I have nothing whatever to do with him, good, bad, or indifferent.

Mr. John Cyril Marie des Anges Weale called in, sworn, and examined:—

6524. *President.*] You are officially connected with an organization for the protection of the interests of licensed victuallers? Yes; I have been secretary of the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers' Association of New South Wales since about the 11th or 13th August last year. Mr. J. C. M.  
des A. Weale.

6525. What is the Amalgamated Association? There were originally two associations. One was the Trade Defence, and the other was the Licensed Victuallers' Association. A third was started towards the end of June last year. This new association amalgamated with the Trade Defence. 30 Aug., 1886.

6526. What became of the Licensed Victuallers' Association—the original one;—is that in existence now? I do not know whether it is in existence or not. There are a few members, I think, who still hold together, but I do not think they meet and transact business as they used to do.

6527. How many members does the Amalgamated Association comprise—the association you represent? Up to the present time it has only endeavoured to get members in the city and suburbs. It contemplates in the second year extending its organization right through the country.

6528. Do you know how many public-houses there are in the city and suburbs? I should think a few over 800.

6529. How many of those belong to your association? About 350.

6530. Leaving a balance of nearly 500;—how are they distributed? They comprise publicans who will not join any organization, and the members of the original society of whom there are very few.

6531. How many? I do not think there are twenty—probably many less.

6532. Then, in the answers you give to the Commission, you represent the opinions of about 330 licensed victuallers? I should hardly like to say that, because of course in such a large body like that there is bound to be some diversity of opinion; but I would go so far as to say that in any answers I give I express the opinions of a large majority of the organization, and also the opinions of a great many outside of it.

6533. How long have you been secretary of the Association? Just over a year. It has been my business, pretty well, to see every publican within the metropolitan area.

6534. Have you any rules? Yes.

6535. Would you have any objection to furnish the Commission with a copy? None whatever.

6536. I presume you only work on one set of rules? Yes.

6537. Has your experience in the Colony been of long standing? I have been in the Colony about three years and nine months.

6538. Then you have had no large experience of the liquor traffic here? No, except in connection with my present position.

6539. How many houses within the city and suburbs would you imagine to be in the hands of brewers—what they call "tied" houses? That is a matter I have tried to find out for my own personal information, but I have not succeeded.

6540. Wherein lies the difficulty—could you not get a list of these houses from the ordinary circulars—is there not a bill of sale in each case? I should say there was a bill of sale.

6541. There is an organization that publishes those bills of sale. However you do not know of your own knowledge? No.

6542. But I suppose you can give a very fair approximate estimate of the number;—do you think that two-thirds of the houses in the city and suburbs are in the hands of the brewers and spirit merchants—of the 820 houses are 600 in the hands of the brewers? I should not think there were 600. I should think there would be quite 500 though.

6543. What is the class of house that is in the hands of the brewers—is it the large hotel? No; the very best hotels are not in the hands of the brewers—as a rule they are not.

6544. Is it then the second and lower class? Yes.

6545. Is it a fact that all the lower class of houses are in the brewers' hands? I do not think so.

6546. Do you think the trade in these lower-class houses is diminishing or increasing;—do you think their trade has diminished during the last year? Since last summer most of the houses have complained of a diminution in trade, and especially at the present time.

6547. This is in spite of opening on Sunday? Yes; it is mostly attributed to the general depression in trade; they all attribute it to that.

6548. You think that circumstances sufficiently account for this diminution in the liquor trade? I think so.

6549. Do you not think there is an excess of houses? I do.

6550. Do you not think there are far too many houses to do an honest and decent trade? I should like to put it in this way: That I think the needs of the population within the metropolitan area would be quite met by a lesser number.

6551. Do you think it would be a benefit to the houses themselves, as well as to the public, if the houses in the city were reduced by one-fourth? I should think that would be rather too large a reduction; there are places where there are a number of houses congregated together, and in such places, I think, they could be very well lessened; for instance, at the corner of Castlereagh and King streets there are no less than ten houses almost together.

6552. That is near a theatre, is it not? Yes; but I think that even there they could be very well lessened.

6553. But taking the most populous wards—Gipps, Bourke, and Fitzroy wards—are not the houses far too numerous there—to do a decent business, I mean? No; I think in prosperous times they all seem to do a very fair business.

6554. Then you think this is not a prosperous time? No; I think it is a very bad time for the trade; even the best houses are complaining of the depression and the consequent loss of income.

6555. We are informed, on official authority, that nearly 300 transfers were granted up to August in this year—that is to say, a period of seven months—out of 353 applications;—do you ascribe this large number of transfers to the general depression—that it is because the holders of the licenses want to get out of the houses, or are forced out? No, I should not say that; I think in most cases they get the price they ask; if the incoming tenant gets a long lease of the premises and if he has got the money he can afford to wait for prosperous times.

6556. Then you think there is still a demand for this kind of property? Oh, certainly.

6557. But is not the contract with the brewer, in these cases, of such a character as to make the holder of

- Mr. J. C. M. of the license powerless in the hands of the brewer. If he does not come up to time with his payments  
des A. Weale. does not the brewer say, "Well, your position is so-and-so; I hold a bill of sale over everything you  
80 Aug., 1886. possess; I hold your transfer executed in blank; you must go out"? No; I do not think that is the way  
the brewer would look at it; the brewer, in the first place, would make sure of getting a good tenant.
6558. You think he would make sure of that condition? I do; he would make sure of getting a respect-  
able man, upon whom he could rely to do a respectable trade, and whom he could trust, to a certain  
extent, to work up the business and attend to it; and during these bad times, which the brewer must feel  
as well as the publican, he would see that there was a depression in trade, and therefore would make  
some allowance.
6559. You think he would not be harsh to a decent man,—but you know that nearly all these men sell  
on Sundays, do you not? I should think nearly all of them do.
6560. And still you call that a respectable trade? There are several ways of looking at that.
6561. Don't you see how this business is jeopardised if it is in the hands of a man who sells on Sunday,  
because he may be caught? Of course if a man gets in that position that he has been caught twice  
generally he will transfer; and after the second conviction he will be more careful and not sell on Sunday.
6562. As a matter of fact do you not know of your own knowledge that most of the publicans who have  
made those transfers are men who are not good enough to keep, that is to say, men who have been unpunc-  
tual in their payments to the brewers and who stand a chance of losing their licenses? No, I could not  
say that of my own knowledge. It is very difficult to obtain any knowledge of their business with the  
brewers, and as a rule hotel-keepers do not like it to be known that they are under the brewers.
6563. There is an indisposition on the part of the publican to confess that he is tied to the brewer? Yes,  
to outsiders.
6564. Do you not think that the value of good-wills has been increasing? Yes.
6565. Do you not think it is in excess of the real value of the houses? I do not think it is in excess of  
the value of the trade.
6566. It goes up to £2,000, I suppose, in some cases? It goes a good deal higher. I know one house  
for which they want £6,500.
6567. But take the average. If I put the average of what you call good houses at above £2,000 am I  
below the mark? Yes.
6568. Then where would you put the mark? I should put it at from £2,300 to £2,500.
6569. And that you think would be the average value of the good-wills of the houses that change hands  
from year to year? The second-rate houses.
6570. I want a general average? That would be too difficult to give. It would be easier to classify them  
as first, second, and third rate.
6571. Then your estimate of £2,300 to £2,500 has reference to second-class houses? Yes.
6572. Give us an idea how you classify them. Such houses as the "Metropolitan," the "Royal," and  
"Petty's" would I suppose be in the first class? Yes.
6573. Now give us an idea of what you call a second-class house. I want to know whether you place a  
house in the second class on account of its stand, or the house itself, or its size;—would you call a house a  
second-class house according to its takings? The takings, the stand and the lease, all go together.
6574. There is a house near the Water Police Office; I think it is called "Belmore Family Hotel";—how  
would you class that? I think you allude to the house occupied by Mrs. Tweddle. I think that might  
be included in the second class.
6575. And a house like the "Oriental" at the other end of the Quay? That used to be kept by Mr.  
Buckham. Since it has changed hands I know nothing about it.
6576. Take a small house with a very good trade, the "Star Hotel," near the Government Printing Office?  
I have never been in that house.
6577. Then there is a house like the "Fortune of War," where the sailors go? That I should describe  
as a third-class house, and all houses frequented by sailors.
6578. In classifying a house do you take its respectability or otherwise, or a combination of respectability,  
stand, and takings? If a person came to me and said, "Recommend me to a second-class house" I should  
look at it from two points of view, the character and the takings; the character of the house—how it  
has been managed, and the takings; is it a respectable house and does it do a good business? As an  
illustration of a good second-class house I would mention the "Blue Lion Hotel," opposite Toohey's  
brewery.
6579. Is it the custom of the brewer to put in a new man or accept a transferee who can only pay one-  
fifth or one-sixth, or even less of the amount of the good-will? The rule I think is to require the hotel-  
keeper to provide two-thirds.
6580. Cash? Cash or properly endorsed promissory-notes.
6581. Then if £2,300 or £2,500 was the value of the good-will, do you say that the hotelkeeper would  
have to provide either in cash or the equivalent of cash £1,600? I do.
6582. Can a man who has command of £400 acquire through the intercession of a brewer a good-will  
worth £2,500? Will the brewer accept that amount, taking the balance in the form of a bill of sale or  
other pledge on the property? Can this be possible according to your view? No.
6583. You say two-thirds is the rule? It might happen that a brewer had a license himself for a house.  
If a brewer saw a corner in a new neighbourhood that he thought would be a good position for a public-  
house, he might get some one to get a license for him, and put that some one in for the time being until he  
could find a suitable tenant, who would advance the two-thirds usually required.
6584. Then it is the practice of the brewers to get some one to act as *locum tenens* in this way? I would  
not like to say it is the practice, but it is done occasionally.
6585. Then the *locum tenens* holds the house until the brewer sees a mark? Yes; until some one comes  
to him who will give him the price.
6586. And you say that price averages about two-thirds of the value of the good-will? Yes.
6587. I suppose you know nothing of the country trade? No; I have been very little in the country.
6588. Are there many houses in the city and suburbs owned by spirit merchants? I believe there are  
some, but I could give no idea of the number.
6589. Have you any knowledge of this business acquired elsewhere? No. I have lived in other countries,  
but have only been a casual observer of the liquor traffic. I took no special interest in it.
6590. Has it come to your knowledge that there is a great deal of adulteration and sophistication of liquor  
in

- in this city. For example, is the word "essence" a familiar word to you. Do you know anything about essences? No, except what I have heard from the police authorities themselves.
6591. Nor about adulteration? No. Going into hotels one is obliged to taste something, and one sometimes gets impressed with the taste of the liquor.
6592. You have come away sometimes, I suppose, with a strong impression as to the character of the liquor? I have.
6593. Was it favourable or otherwise? In low or third-rate houses it was very often the reverse of favourable.
6594. To what cause would you ascribe the unpleasantness of flavour—if it did not even go further than unpleasantness? To the presence of fusel oil or to adulteration? That I could not say.
6595. I suppose you know nothing of Colonial wine licenses? No.
6596. The holders of these licenses do not belong to your organization? One or two may, but we do not enter into their business.
6597. What are the objects of the Association you represent? In the first place to get the trade to meet together, and know each other, and to understand the questions which affect them; in the second place, to defend their interests when they are assailed; to defend individual members when they are prosecuted, and when we think they are unjustly prosecuted; and, in the third place, to do all we can to raise the trade to a higher standard—to purify the trade.
6598. If a man is prosecuted for Sunday-selling do you defend him? We do not defend him in the first instance. If a man comes to us and says that he is being prosecuted, but that he is not guilty—that the person served, for instance, was a lodger—we say to him, "You must go into Court with your own solicitor and defend the case. If it goes against you bring us the depositions, and if we think the evidence shows that you have been unjustly prosecuted, we will appeal, and we will also pay you the costs in the first case."
6599. You see him through it? Yes.
6600. If you are satisfied that his is a meritorious case? Yes.
6601. You believe this man when he says the drink was sold to a lodger? We do not believe him in the first instance. We say that he must defend his own case in the police court, and must bring us the evidence.
6602. Do you submit the evidence to your solicitor? Yes.
6603. You have got a solicitor then? Yes.
6604. May I ask who he is? Our solicitor, Mr. Coonan, resigned a few days ago.
6605. And you have not yet appointed a successor? No. I may say that we have not taken up one case that we have not won. This will show that we only take up *bonâ fide* cases.
6606. In how many cases have you succeeded in getting the convictions quashed? I could not say.
6607. How many cases within the year during which you have been secretary? I do not think we took up any Sunday-selling cases after a conviction had been obtained. We took up two cases in the first instance, because the evidence was so palpable that there was no getting away from it—cases of Sunday-selling on the strength of a medical certificate.
6608. Sunday-selling alleged to be in violation of the law, but proved not to be in violation of the law? Yes.
6609. Those you took up? Yes.
6610. Now as to the other class of cases in which you waited until the man was convicted, and then protected him by an appeal to the Quarter Sessions. You incur the expenditure of an appeal to the Quarter Sessions on his behalf? Yes.
6611. If a man has been convicted, and you believe he has been wrongly convicted, you take upon yourself the expense of an appeal;—is that so? We only had one appeal, and that was not done through our solicitor, but we paid a good part of the expense.
6612. Were you successful? Yes.
6613. The cases you are referring to now occurred within the present year? Within the last twelve months.
6614. Since you have been connected with the Association? Yes. There were also two cases of Sunday-selling on the strength of medical certificates. The appeal case was one in which the man to whom the drink was sold was said to have been intoxicated.
6615. This was not on Sunday? No, during the week. And then there was another case for serving on Sunday which was dismissed. There were two or three cases like that which were dismissed in the police court, and the expenses of which we paid afterwards.
6616. Then I understand that you do not as a matter of course provide the necessary legal protection to anyone who is a member of your association? Not to any man who wilfully breaks the law; although of course serving on Sunday on the strength of a medical certificate is breaking the law, because the Act says nothing about that. We had a case in which a woman at Newtown was dying after childbirth. The doctor ordered some brandy. The husband went out with the prescription to endeavour to get the brandy in the neighbourhood, but the publicans would not open their doors to him.
6617. How long ago was this? About three months ago. They had to send a woman all the way down to Woolloomooloo to the father of the sick woman, who kept a public-house. The woman got the brandy there, but when she came out she was caught by the police; some of the stuff was taken from her, and she was delayed and did not get back for a long time. The case came on in court some time afterwards. The woman was still dying. It was a very bad case; so bad that the doctor could not attend in court in answer to the subpoena; he could not leave his patient. The mother and father and everyone in the house were dragged away to give evidence.
6618. What was the result? The case was dismissed. There was no compensation for all the expense and all the anxiety and trouble.
6619. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Was the drink obtained on Sunday? Yes.
6620. *President.* Have you ever known of a similar case of hardship? Yes, there was another case which occurred at Leichhardt. A person came to Mr. Artlett, of the "Imperial Hotel," with a certificate. He did not like to serve the liquor, but after a great deal of persuasion he gave what was wanted and kept the medical certificate. He was prosecuted, and was put to the expense of subpoenaing witnesses and paying the doctor his guinea for attendance, besides having to attend himself. These expenses amounted to about four or five guineas. The case was dismissed.
6621. *Mr. Colls.*] Are you speaking now of your own knowledge? Yes, I had to look into both of these cases and bring them before our solicitor in order to get them defended.

Mr. J. C. M.  
des A. Weale.

30 Aug., 1886.

Mr. J. C. M. 6622. *President.*] You complain that although the cases were dismissed there was some expense incurred  
des A. Weale, for which the persons prosecuted got no compensation? No compensation whatever. Then there is the  
30 Aug., 1886. loss of time, and in the Newtown case a great deal of anxiety through having to leave a sick woman who  
was in a state of great danger.

6623. *Mr. Colls.*] What is the name of the president of your association? Mr. T. F. Thompson, wine and spirit merchant, was our president, but he has had to resign on account of ill-health, and as the re-election of the committee takes place at the end of next month, it has not been thought necessary to elect another president in the meantime.

6624. Out of the 820 licensed victuallers how many are members of your association? About 330 or 350.

6625. How are the members admitted? Members are admitted on payment of a subscription of one guinea a year, and it is left to my discretion to say whether they are respectable men, fit to join the Association.

6626. There is no balloting on admission? No.

6627. Has any complaint been made to the Association as to the quantity of beer and spirits sold by the grocers? Yes, a great many complaints. There was one case which we referred to the Minister of Justice. There were two houses in Mary-street, off the Belmore Park, at which we were informed sly-grog selling took place; they were what you would term bawdy-houses. The liquor used to be brought in cabs by the tenants, who, in both cases, were women, and it was said, though we obtained no evidence of the fact that the liquor was procured from grocers. The police fully bore out our complaint to the Minister of Justice, to whom we applied to take action. Other cases have also been brought to our knowledge, but we have been unable to obtain evidence which would warrant a prosecution. We have also had complaints about the starting of clubs.

6628. How many clubs do you know to have been started? I can hardly speak as to the number. There was one started by the employés of the locomotive branch of the Railway Department at Junee Junction, in order that they might obtain beer cheaper than the local publicans would supply it. I suppose they get the beer direct from the brewers, and they sell it at a lower rate amongst themselves and divide the profits. I believe that a letter relating to that matter has been laid before the Commission. There was another instance at Goulburn, and I have heard of another club about to be started at Redfern.

6629. Do you know of any which have been started in the city within the last twelve months? There is one in Pitt-street, No. 184, the Cosmopolitan Club. We brought it under the notice of the Inspector-General of Police, but as it was in accordance with the Act he could not interfere.

6630. I suppose you know of several in the suburbs? I have heard of them, but I do not know of them of my own personal knowledge.

6631. Have you heard any complaints as to the results in families of taking spirits home on Saturday nights? A great many.

6632. To what do you attribute it? In the first place, the publicans now do an enormous business on Saturday nights, compared with what they used to do, in the shape of jug and bottle business, because liquor is now taken home by people who would otherwise get a drink or two in a public-house on Sunday.

6633. Have you heard any complaints as to the manner in which up-stair bars are conducted? Yes, that was one of the first matters we took into consideration when we considered what we could do to purify the trade. We thought that the best thing to do would be to advocate the removal of all up-stair bars.

6634. What steps, if any, did the Association take in that matter? We took no steps except in one way. A great many of these up-stair bars are supposed to be sublet, and we took up the matter of subletting bars whether up-stairs or down-stairs.

6635. Are bars down-stairs sublet? Yes, a lot of them.

6636. To females, I presume? Yes. I was appointed by the Association to interview Mr. Fosbery and talk the matter over with him, but he said that in the present state of the law it was impossible to interfere in any way, or to attempt a prosecution for subletting bars.

6637. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Does your Association object to two bars on the ground floor? If one is sublet we do.

6638. *Mr. Colls.*] Take the case of a public-house at the corner of two streets with a bar opening into each street;—is your association in favour of that? I take it that as a rule a public-house in town must have two bars—a sixpenny and a threepenny bar.

6639. *President.*] Do you consider both a threepenny and a sixpenny bar necessary? In most houses I think.

6640. Why? The sixpenny bar, as a rule, does the spirit business, and in it also are sold the better class of ales, such as lager beer.

6641. You mean that the drinks are 6d. all round? Yes.

6642. What is sold in the threepenny bar? Generally Colonial ales and smaller drinks of spirits.

6643. Is it not sometimes an inferior class of spirits? In third-rate class of houses, yes. But in those houses, as a rule, there is no sixpenny bar.

6644. Have the best houses both threepenny and sixpenny bars? There are some houses which have no threepenny bars.

6645. Do you think a sixpenny and a threepenny business both necessary in all houses? Not in every house, but some houses must afford accommodation to both classes of customers, those who want sixpenny drinks and those who want threepenny drinks.

6646. What is the reason for the two descriptions of bars—is it because the sixpenny drinkers will not amalgamate with the threepenny drinkers? Not that so much. One reason is that it simplifies the business to have the two kinds separate, and another is that it keeps distinct the two classes of people.

6647. *Mr. Colls.*] We are told that a publican cannot leave his house on Sunday because he must be there to admit a policeman if one should knock at the door;—is that a fact? According to the law a publican is bound to be on his premises on Sunday to admit lodgers and travellers. Of course he may have a representative there.

6648. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Has it ever been heard of in the world that a publican who has taken his wife and family out on a Sunday has been prosecuted for not being on his premises? I do not suppose anyone would go to the trouble to do it.

6649. *Mr. Colls.*] You are aware that there are a great many public-houses in Sydney which do not attempt

- attempt to accommodate the public? They are bound to accommodate the public, but many of them are not asked once in twelve months to supply accommodation. Mr. J. C. M. des A. Weale.
6650. Are you aware that many of them have not the means—that is to say, the necessary furniture, bedding, and so on? Yes; I should say that there is a proportion which have not decent accommodation. 30 Aug., 1886.
6651. Have you heard of a case in which communication has been opened up between a public-house and an adjoining private house in order to comply with the provisions of the Act with regard to accommodation, and that afterwards the communication has been closed and the adjoining house let again to private persons? I have heard of one such case, in Woolloomooloo I think it was.
6652. In admitting a member to your Association, do you make inquiry as to his character, or do you judge of it from your own experience? I generally judge from my own experience. I usually look in at his house two or three times to see what sort of business he does and how he conducts it, and I notice whether he seems a respectable sort of man.
6653. Of course he knows who you are when you go round? Yes.
6654. And does he give you liberty to examine his place? I do not think I have ever been refused, unless perhaps when a man has been busy.
6655. Have you been in the country at all? Not sufficiently to speak of anything there.
6656. Has the Association had any complaints about the sale of liquor at oyster-saloons and cigar-shops? A great many with regard to the oyster-saloons. It is said that a lot of porter is sold there.
6657. At exorbitant prices? No; I do not think we have had any complaints on the score of exorbitant prices.
6658. Have there been similar complaints against fruit-shops and cigar-shops? No; I do not think so.
6659. *Mr. Hutchison.*] I do not wish to be rude, but are you a paid secretary? I am.
6660. When you visit publicans, preparatory to recommending them as members of your Association, I suppose you are canvassing to get them to join? Sometimes; sometimes not.
6661. In your rules do you propound any Parliamentary policy? Nothing beyond the redress of grievances; that is one of our objects.
6662. Have you ever issued any manifestoes in connection with elections? Yes.
6663. Would you put them in? I think I could get copies. We have a book in which I paste everything of that kind, but I generally also keep one or two loose copies.
6664. In one of those manifestoes do you ask the trade to decline to vote for any candidate who promised to vote for local option? No; for full local option, yes.
6665. That is local option. Do I understand you to say that the people who are in tied houses do not readily join your Association? No; I said they did not readily give information as to their business relations with brewers and wholesale wine and spirit merchants.
6666. Then you are likely to have them in your Association? I am certain we have a great many.
6667. Do you think there are 500 tied houses in the city and suburbs? I think there may be that many.
6668. Are they mostly of the lower class? No, mostly of the middle and lower classes.
6669. Are any of the first-class houses tied? I don't think so; I don't know of any.
6670. You think there are too many public-houses. Now, out of the 800 in the city and suburbs do you not think 150 could be dispensed with? I think you might dispense with 100 certainly—perhaps 150.
6671. How would you get at the disposal of that 100? That is a very difficult matter to ascertain.
6672. Would you try and establish some basis of population as a justification for licensing, and allow the people to vote as to the number of public-houses there should be in any locality, on the understanding that they should not reduce the number below a certain standard? No, I would not.
6673. Then how are you to get rid of the 100? That is a thing I don't undertake to explain. The only thing I do state is, that I believe there are too many public-houses. The State might buy them out, or the people might buy them out.
6674. Let us try and be practical if possible. We are all agreed that there are too many public-houses, and yet new licenses are being granted every week, the house in each instance being worth £2,000, and you ask the State to buy them out;—is there not something wrong there? No, I don't think so. When a new license is granted it is for a house in some new locality where there has been an increase of population, and the existing public-houses are not sufficient. As an instance, a license was granted two or three weeks ago for a new house at Randwick where there was only one public-house, which certainly did not afford sufficient accommodation.
6675. If, as you say, there are too many public-houses, how do you account for the fact that the value of licenses goes on increasing? In this way: The holder of a license has a lease for (say) five years. After being in the house for three years doing a good business, he wants in the present depressed state of affairs to sell out. He can still perhaps get an increase of a couple of hundred pounds over what he gave for the house three years ago, because the person who comes in will not come in without an extension of the lease, and he may look forward to better times coming.
6676. Do you look for increased trade to better times or to an increase of population, or are they both factors? In outlying localities the increase of population may also be taken into account, but the state of trade is generally looked for. Of course if times are better there will be an increase of trade.
6677. What have the trade to complain of if they are doing a larger business on Saturday nights, more than ever they did before? They complain on very good grounds. They say that the selling of liquor in that wholesale way on Saturday night leads to more drunkenness.
6678. Then it is as guardians of public morality that they object? I suppose a publican has as much regard for that as any other person. I have heard many complaints—and I have heard that the late Dr. Portescue said the same thing—that many people who used to go to a public-house on Sunday and get a couple of drinks now take drink to their homes on Saturday night and thus their wives have acquired the habit of drinking and been ruined in that way.
6679. But it seems strange to me that the publicans who complain on moral grounds of so much liquor being taken into people's homes on Saturday nights should systematically violate the law by selling on Sunday? The publicans must sell on Sunday. The people will be served, and if the body of the publicans refused while one or two served the week-day business would go to the latter also in a large measure.
6680. Do you not think that if your Association were very anxious to do it they could easily induce all respectable publicans to close on Sunday? I am quite certain they could not. 6681.

- Mr. J. C. M. 6681. You would not recommend them to do it anyhow? It has been tried before. The Trade Defence  
des A. Weale. Association, with which the present Association amalgamated, tried it but failed, and I do not think it is  
30 Aug., 1886. likely to be tried again.
6682. Do you believe that the publican can maintain his way and keep his head above water without  
selling on Sunday? A great many of them can.
6683. Then that is not the reason why they sell? In some cases it is; in other cases it is not. In some  
cases, in the suburbs and near the water for instance, when the publican obtained his license it was under  
the old Act which allowed him to sell on Sundays, and he made his calculations accordingly, but when the Act  
requiring public-houses to be closed on Sunday was passed, his business was curtailed by one day's takings.
6684. People have many times wondered why the publicans did not ask for compensation on that account?  
They compensated themselves by selling on Sunday.
6685. You really think that it is creditable and honourable in these men to wilfully and defiantly break  
the law? I think that in this view of the case self-preservation is the first law.
6686. Do you know whether the brewers have any right to ascertain all about the business done in these  
tied houses, such as having access to the books and ascertaining what the takings have been. Have they  
any control in that matter do you think? They must know in the first instance what they served to these  
people.
6687. What they serve themselves they do, but they do not know what spirits go to the houses? They  
mostly supply spirits too. Nearly all brewers do. Of course the agreement made with the publican may  
relate only to the beer, but I should think that in most cases it relates to spirits also. I cannot, however,  
say that positively.
6688. Do you know whether the settlements are made monthly? I cannot say. The brewers have a  
look round once a week to see how the business is going on, but how the payments are made I do not  
know; I should think they were made monthly in such a large business.
6689. You said that in gauging the value of a house you would look at the business done and at the con-  
duct of the house;—would Sunday-selling be a bad mark in your opinion? I should think that would  
depend on the estimation of the person who was going to buy.
6690. But would you yourself regard it as a factor in the value;—would you say that a house was of less  
value because of Sunday-selling? I would tell the person inquiring whether the house did a Sunday  
business or not; I would tell him what the takings were and whether the house was respectable; I would  
say nothing more. He could judge for himself as to the Sunday business afterwards.
6691. You said it was possible that a brewer might see a very eligible place where he thought a good house  
could be opened, and that he would put someone in for a time, until he had a man of his own he could put  
in? I have heard of such a case.
6692. Do you think it is the practice? I should not like to say it was the practice.
6693. Have you any idea whether any of the brewers own the property in the case of any of these tied  
houses? That I could not say. I should think not, though legally they could.
6694. You say that a person who wanted brandy on Sunday for a woman who had just been confined could  
not get it in Newtown, though he had a medical certificate. Yet we have evidence that nearly every publican  
in Newtown sells openly on Sunday? There is a general feeling of distrust. Many a publican would  
hesitate to serve liquor even upon a medical certificate, because he might think that it was a dodge of the  
police to get at him. A good deal would depend on the temperament of the man who was asked to serve.
6695. And also on the class of customer? Perhaps. There is a great mistrust on the part of the publi-  
cans against anyone who appears otherwise than in ordinary dress to get liquor. A man went to a public-  
house in Sussex-street one Sunday in the dress of a sailor, and asked for a drink, saying he had just arrived  
from Newcastle. The publican, who did not like his look, told him he ought to have gone to one of the  
other houses he had passed on his way from the wharf, and refused to serve him. He would not go away,  
but remained while the publican served three or four persons who were lodgers, and then he brought a  
policeman to the house, and had the publican summoned for serving. This man was himself a policeman  
in disguise.
6696. But it is also a fact that the publicans put sentries to watch for the police? I have seen that in one  
or two instances, but it is not done as a rule.
6697. *Mr. Roseby.*] Has your Association sought to obtain further legislation with reference to the liquor  
traffic? We have drafted some amendments which we have submitted to Sir Patrick Jennings. Most of  
them are on the lines of the English Act.
6698. Among those amendments is there one for the opening of public-houses again on Sunday? Yes.
6699. During what hours? 7 to 9 I think in the morning, 1 to 3 in the afternoon, and 8 to 10 at night.
6700. Is there any country in the British dominions where houses are open during those hours on Sunday?  
The English Act allows three openings, though the hours do not exactly tally with those we propose; I  
believe they are from 8 till 9 in the morning, 12:30 till 2 in the afternoon, and 8 till 10 in the evening. I  
think Sunday opening is allowed also in South Australia.
6701. But that is far beyond anything that has ever been attempted in these Colonies before? Yes.
6702. In your opinion would the opening of public-houses during those hours promote public morality?  
I may say that with reference to this amendment there is a good deal of difference of opinion. Speaking  
for myself, I would rather see one opening, namely, from 1 until 4 or 5 in the afternoon.
6703. The three periods of opening you have mentioned would leave little breathing time to the publican  
during the remainder of the day? At present he has no breathing time, because he is supposed to be in  
his hotel.
6704. Do you think it right that a man should flagrantly violate the law rather than seek by legitimate  
means to have it altered? I think it is a very great pity that the law is broken, but a bad law is always  
broken—must be.
6705. Do you believe that the men who now violate the law would observe it if public-houses were  
allowed to be opened during the periods you have named? I think that if the Legislature allowed them  
to open a reasonable time on Sunday it might inflict much heavier penalties for a breach of the law,  
because then there would not be the same excuse there is now.
6706. I presume that the openings you have recommended were agreed to by a majority of your Associa-  
tion? The matter has not yet been referred to a general meeting of the body. They may have been agreed  
to by a majority of the Committee.
6707. You know that legislation in the British dominions goes quite in the contrary direction to that you  
recommend

recommend, that it goes in the direction of closing public-houses on Sundays? That has been so up to this time I think.

6708. Your Association is opposed to the principles of local option? Yes.

6709. Altogether, with or without compensation? With or without compensation.

6710. With reference to the fact that there are too many public-houses, you do not know how they can be dealt with equitably? I should not like to make any suggestion on that point. It is a matter which I have not sufficiently studied.

6711. Notwithstanding your official position, you know that drink lies at the root of a large proportion of the crime and misery we have in the community? I should say no.

6712. Do you think it has much to do with crime? It has something to do with crime. It is a matter I have taken a great deal of pains to look into. Often when the statistics show an increase in drink, they, at the same time, show a decrease in crime. That at any rate weakens the argument that crime and drink go together.

6713. Would you favour us with any statistics in proof of that? Last year, in South Australia, there was a great decrease in serious crime, and a large increase in drink. The statistics were published in the *Herald* a few months ago.

6714. Then in your opinion an increase in drink means a lessening of crime? No; the one argument is as absurd as the other. I say that the two things do not go together.

6715. Do you not believe that drink has a great deal to do with crime? It has in this way: Crime may be the result of drink; but a person intending to commit crime may take drink in order to nerve himself to commit it. In the latter case I should not ascribe the crime to drink, because it is not the result of it.

6716. Then you think that drink is a harmless thing—that there is no harm or evil connected with it? I think there is a great deal of harm and evil connected with it unless it is properly regulated.

6717. And you propose to regulate it by giving greater facilities for obtaining it—by opening public-houses on Sunday? I want to open public-houses on Sunday because it will contribute to lessen the drunkenness now caused by men taking liquor home on Saturday night.

6718. But where is the necessity for taking it home on Saturday night when people can get it now on Sunday? The publicans will not admit every person on Sunday.

6719. They will admit those who get their supplies on Saturday night? Not unless they are well known and can be trusted. I have often found it difficult to obtain admission, although I am known; moreover when a publican has been fined once or twice he is very difficult to get at.

6720. *President.*] But you have not answered Mr. Roseby's question. If I am a customer on the Saturday surely I should be allowed in on the Sunday? Not necessarily.

6721. Suppose that I am a good customer on the Saturday; that is to say, well known, and known to be a safe man, surely the publican will not run the risk of losing my Saturday custom by refusing me admission on Sunday? No, he will admit you on the Sunday.

6722. Then in that case Mr. Roseby's question is to be answered in the affirmative, that is to say, that the Saturday customer will be admitted on the Sunday? But if you were let in on the Sunday you would not want to obtain supplies on the Saturday night. The public-houses are not open to all customers on Sunday, only to a small percentage; you may say 30 per cent.

6723. *Mr. Roseby.*] Is it not a fact that the publicans do a larger trade on Sunday than on any other day in the week? The majority certainly do not.

6724. Well if we have evidence to the contrary you do not think it is true? I do not.

6725. Who ought to say whether a public-house shall be opened in a locality or not; the people of that locality or someone who has no connection with it? I should think the Magistrates.

6726. You think they represent the people? I suppose they are impartial.

6727. Why do you object to give the people a voice in the matter—they are interested;—are you afraid of them? No; we think the principle is wrong altogether.

6728. Do you know if the principle is a growing one in all British communities? I should not say so.

6729. Where is the exception;—is it a growing one in Queensland? Yes.

6730. And in Victoria? I suppose it has been up till quite lately.

6731. Is it a growing one in New Zealand? I could not say as to New Zealand.

6732. You do not think it is a growing one here? No, I do not.

#### FRIDAY, 3 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

##### Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,	G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.	

#### THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Thomas Frederick Thompson called in, sworn, and examined:—

6733. *Mr. Hutchison.*] I believe you are engaged in the wholesale wine trade? Yes.

6734. How long have you been in the trade? Twenty-one years.

6735. Were you President of the Licensed Victuallers' Association? Yes.

6736. You do not desire to speak now as a representative of that Association? No; merely as a citizen.

6737. Do you think that drunkenness is increasing in this community? I think the drinking habits are increasing.

6738. Do you think the multiplicity of houses would account for that? I think that suppression, if not discriminately exercised, might lead to an increase in the sellers of drink.

6739. Do you think there are too many houses at the present time? Yes.

6740. We have over 800 in the city and suburbs—by how many, do you think that number might with advantage be reduced? I could only say approximately. I feel sure there are a great many houses not required; and I feel sure that there are a great many houses that should not be licensed, and a great many people conducting houses who should never have had a license.

6741. Do you think the number could be reduced with benefit by 100 or 150? A certain class of houses could; the neighbourhood pot-house class could with advantage.

6742.

Mr. T. F.  
Thompson.

3 Sept., 1886.



- Mr. T. F. Thompson.  
3 Sept., 1886.
6742. How would you reduce them—would you give them compensation? If I had supreme control I should go round with a piece of chalk and mark the houses I considered were not required and answered no purpose; and I would ask them to bring their lease, and all that sort of thing, and I would give them fair and reasonable compensation, which would not amount to much in the aggregate.
6743. You are now speaking of houses that you think are really worthless houses? Worthless houses, which answer no purpose.
6744. Then you have a strong objection to mere pot-houses? A very strong objection. My only reason for giving compensation is, that the persons who originally opened these houses have cleared out, and left the new comers to be entrapped in them.
6745. Would you compensate the property-holder? In some cases the property-holder might be entitled to light compensation; but the person who has been induced to buy into a house that a man cannot possibly get a living in I should fairly compensate for the value of his lease. You could easily find out what he paid for his lease.
6746. Then you really think there are houses in existence of that character that, if they did an honest trade, they could not make a living? I am sure there are.
6747. Have you any idea how it is they do cke out a living? A merchant may take a ten years' lease of a small hotel; he has his representative in the town in the shape of a hotel-broker, who advertises the house for sale. The person who applies imagines it is a tenant who is desirous of selling; and the broker will point out that the advantages of taking the hotel are so great, that, if the person has £100 to put down, he knows a merchant who has such confidence in the house and the takings that he will advance £400 or £500. This merchant is really the owner of the house. This applies more to Colonial beer-houses, because they get such large enormous profits that they can stand losses.
6748. That suggests another question: Do you think that in many cases the brewers are the owners of these houses? They are the leaseholders; they sub-let in many cases.
6749. Do you think that houses of that character largely adulterate? No; they have no occasion.
6750. Then they sell an inferior article? Yes; in some cases a very inferior article. There is such an immense disproportion between good and bad that they need not adulterate to compete successfully against the person who pays a high price for liquor.
6751. Then the inferior liquor would pass the examination? That is a matter that has always been a difficulty to me. I may hand over to an analytical chemist a sample of port wine or brandy, and he may inform me after analysis that there is nothing which he considers injurious in it; but still his theory and the practical verdict of the person who drinks it are at total variance: the man who drinks it will be made sick, and ill, and stupid, and therefore the theory must be at fault.
6752. We have here samples of brandy at 3s. in bond? Quite so.
6753. And the analytical chemist tells us it is inferior, but that he can only detect fusel oil in it. You think there is a genuine difficulty here; you think that the chemist is not up with the doctor? No; he cannot understand the effect the liquor will produce on the system. That the effect is produced there is no gainsaying. The man who drinks pure liquor may be stimulated, but he will not feel any ill effects afterwards. The man who drinks white spirit flavoured with brandy essence—which is the 3s. brandy—will become stupid, and will not be master of his own acts; and it will create a thirst and altogether upset the system.
6754. Is it brought into the country in that condition? Yes.
6755. Then it must be doctored abroad? I do not know. There is no doubt it is British spirit. It is a white spirit which they distil up to 60 per cent., and reduce to proof, and then with sweetening and brandy-flavouring they sell it for brandy; it is not brandy.
6756. What is your opinion of the effect of the recent legislation in regard to the liquor traffic? In some respects it has had a bad effect, and in other respects there is no doubt it has had a very good effect.
6757. Do you think the earlier closing on week-days is an advantage? On the whole, yes; I should think so.
6758. Do you think that if Sunday closing were uniformly enforced it would be an advantage? I am convinced that it could not be enforced, because the desires of the people will be met whether in defiance of the law or in accordance with the law; I consider that 99 out of every 100 adult males drink wine or beer, wisely or unwisely, and if you close the houses entirely they will find other means of getting liquor; it would be very much better, in my opinion, to try to regulate the traffic instead of prohibiting it.
6759. Do you really think that 99 out of every 100 of the population of New South Wales would clamour for Sunday opening? I do not think they would clamour for it; but I feel sure, from the great power hotel-keepers have at elections, through the people having a grievance, that if they did not clamour openly they would vote for the opening of hotels.
6760. Do you think that if a *plébiscite* were taken on the question of opening on Sunday or not opening on Sunday the former would be carried? I feel sure that if a poll were taken on the question of opening from 1 o'clock to 3 o'clock, and the voting took place according to the Parliamentary roll, it would be carried in the affirmative by a large majority.
6761. Then you believe that if a ballot-paper were offered to the entire community with these two questions on it:—Shall public-houses be opened from 1 to 3 on Sunday, or shall they be closed during the entire Sunday, the former would have a majority? I think so. I feel sure it would lessen drunkenness 20 per cent. if public-houses were allowed to open from 1 to 3.
6762. What machinery would you use to enforce the law? It is a reflection upon us as a community that we cannot carry out the law. If a law is passed that the people can respect it is a reflection upon us if the authorities cannot administer it.
6763. In the event of the law being altered so as to allow the houses to open from 1 till 3, can you suggest any means whereby the absolute closing during the rest of the day could be enforced? You have the machinery in the present law. The penalty is very heavy. You have power to take a man's license away after the third offence. But in my opinion the fact that they cannot get liquor on Sunday induces the labouring classes to take a great deal to their homes on Saturday night.
6764. Do you not think that is largely a matter of theory, and that there is nothing in it? No, I do not. I know that the Sunday-closing has been the means of opening hundreds of places where people can get drink on Sundays—clubs and other places.
6765. You mean in an illicit manner? No, it is not illicit; it is merely taking advantage of the law not being stringent enough to prevent it.

Mr. T. F. Thompson.  
3 Sept., 1886.

6766. Do you know of any of these clubs? I know there are any number of clubs both in the city and suburbs.

6767. Are you in favour of local opinion on the entire question of licensing or no licensing? Taking the Parliamentary franchise, I should certainly be disposed to hand over the power to the people.

6768. *Mr. Roseby.*] I understand that you are strongly of opinion that there are too many hotels which are merely pot-houses? I think there are.

6769. You think that it would be well for the community generally if means could be devised to have these places closed? Quite so; with reasonable compensation.

6770. You think that the compensation which would be required would be comparatively small? It would not be large; it would purify the whole of the trade, as there is no trouble with the large houses, or houses which are under heavy expenses, in the city, because the licensees of such houses take good care to conduct them properly and to keep the best liquors.

6771. You think that in any new legislation some arrangement ought to be made for bringing that idea into effect, *i.e.*, the closing of those pot-houses? Yes, it would have to be judiciously done of course.

6772. How many of such houses do you think there are in the city and suburbs? I should not like to say how many there are. My only knowledge respecting these places is from observation when driving about the city and suburbs.

6773. Is it your opinion that in these houses a large amount of deleterious liquor is supplied to customers? I am sure that there is a low class of liquor supplied. I am not a chemist, but I know that white spirit is the basis of most of this cheap stuff.

6774. Would you classify the hotels? I have not given much attention to that question, but it appears to me that there are two distinct classes of houses in the city; that is the legitimate hotel and the liquor shop, and there is no sympathy in common between them.

6775. Have you been connected with the trade organization? I was elected the first president of the Associated Licensed Victuallers' Association.

6776. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You say that the trade itself recognizes these low houses, and there is nothing in common between them and respectable houses? Quite so.

6777. Is there any Association which would refuse membership to the licensees of these low houses? While I was president of the Association I certainly objected to the admission as a member of any man who had been convicted, or who was reported by the authorities as not keeping his house properly.

6778. *Mr. Roseby.*] The Association of which you were president was an amalgamation of the Licensed Victuallers' Association and the Trade Defence Association? Yes; I resigned my position recently.

6779. How are members admitted? They are proposed and seconded and balloted for. Of course we may be imposed on at times by new arrivals who open houses, but when they are found out we certainly refuse to allow them to continue as members, because I have always impressed on the respectable section of the trade that the greatest enemies they have are those who do not conduct their houses properly. By degrees the members came round to the conclusion that I was correct, that by conducting the trade properly we were likely to get the sympathy of the large section of the community who were desirous of ameliorating or mitigating the evils which are said to ensue from drinking. There is a large number of people who are attached to no organization; they are on neither the teetotal nor the hotelkeepers' side; they simply throw in their weight for justice and fair play.

6780. During your official connection with the Association did you frequently reject persons who wished to join? Yes.

6781. The Association recently interviewed the Government with reference to amended legislation? Yes; but I did not attend. I disagreed with reference to Sunday opening.

6782. You are aware that the deputation asked that the houses should be open from 7 to 9 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m., and 8.30 to 10 p.m.? Yes.

6783. Have you any sympathy with that? None whatever.

6784. Was the Association considerably divided on the question? My idea is that the houses should be open from 1 to 3 p.m. on Sunday, and that discretionary power should be given to the authorities to authorize houses at places of public resort to open from 3 to 5, or any other hours which the authorities might think in their wisdom would be for the public good. I thought that that was the agreement which had been arrived at by the committee of the Association, but a few days afterwards the committee met, and decided to request that the houses should be open three times on the Sunday, and I refused to attend on the deputation, because I did not agree with that. It is against my interest to disagree with them in this matter.

6785. Still it is your candid opinion, with the exception which you have stated, that the requirements of the public would be sufficiently met by opening the houses from 1 to 3? Yes.

6786. Do you think that there is any general desire on the part of the majority of the public to have the places open on Sunday at all? I think there is. I think that a large class have an apparent grievance, and it is felt at the ballot-box to the injury of legislation, and often a good representation in Parliament.

6787. Are you not aware that the tendency of legislation in the British Dominions is in the direction of the entire closing of public-houses on Sunday? I know that there is a great deal of speculation on the whole subject; that different methods have been tried to regulate the traffic; but they have been frequently arranged by men who did not understand the question.

6788. Are you not aware that for many years there has been Sunday closing in Scotland, that recently an Act was passed for Sunday closing in Ireland, and that there is a strong agitation going on for the same thing in England; that in many parts of Canada Sunday closing is the law; and that a similar law obtains in other Colonies? Yes.

6789. Still, notwithstanding that, you think there is a general wish on the part of a number of people to have the places open on Sunday? I think so. I feel sure that it would be beneficial to the working of the law, and that it would lessen drunkenness considerably.

6790. Why do you think it would be beneficial? For the simple reason that people will have liquor; and if they get inside the hotel they will drink immoderately, and if they have to take it home families will drink who otherwise would never have liquor in the house. It is human nature that where a thing is prohibited to a large extent people value it the more; they imagine they want it much more, in the same way as a child whose parents keep a lolly-shop does not eat half as many lollies as the child next door who steals pennies to buy them.

- Mr. T. F. Thompson.  
3 Sept., 1886.
6791. You really think that there is such an inordinate thirst for drink that the people will have it? 96 per cent. adults of the people drink, and it is no use trying to prohibit their getting it.
6792. You really think that 96 per cent. of the people violate the law for the sake of getting drink? I think that the law demoralises the people and the publicans. I can see no advantage in having a law which people will not respect, which they will violate because they think it is unjust. I have very strong opinions as regards Sunday observance, and if I could bring myself to believe that entire Sunday closing would lessen drunkenness I would go whole-heartedly into the agitation to bring such a law into existence; but I see clearly that it is better to regulate the trade than to try to prohibit it altogether.
6793. If the houses were to be opened from 1 to 3 on Sunday do you think that the law should be made very rigorous to prevent its being infringed during the other hours of the day? There would not be so much difficulty in getting the law observed if you opened the houses from 1 to 3. I think that the present machinery if properly worked is quite stringent enough to prevent the breaking of the law.
6794. Do you not know that when that was the law the law was violated? I know that the law was very faulty, and I know that it was not rigorously administered. It is only lately that so much attention has been given to the administration of the law.
6795. The law with regard to Sunday closing is really a farce? Simply because the people will have liquor, and their desires will be met. The same thing occurred in Maine and Massachusetts. The desires of the people were met and the result was that a Commission, appointed in *re* the liquor traffic, advised that it was better to regulate than prohibit.
6796. Are not a number of public-houses in the city "tied" to the brewers or spirit merchants? I think the brewers and spirit merchants hold the leases and sublet in many cases. It is done in all the Colonies.
6797. You know that a large proportion of the houses are in the hands of the brewers? A good many of the smaller houses are. It may be that the licensees of some of the larger houses have borrowed money from the merchants to go into their houses. Those houses would die out if they were not well conducted. It is the very small houses which should not have been brought into existence that are doing so much damage.
6798. Is the Secretary of the Association near the truth when he says that 500 out of 800 houses are in the hands of the brewers? That is simply a guess. All I know is, that it frequently happens that the brewers have bills of sale over many of them.
6799. Are you acquainted with the mode of fastening up the men by the brewers? I have heard of agreements being drawn up by hotel-brokers. A man takes a house and gives a bill of sale, and he is compelled to deal with the brewer who holds the bill of sale.
6800. Suppose it costs £1,100 to go into an hotel, and the man, having £500 of his own, borrows £600 and gives a bill of sale, does he not sign a blank transfer, putting himself at the mercy of the person who lent him the money, and is he not bound to deal with that person? Yes, he must deal with the brewer who holds the bill of sale, or he would demand the whole of his money.
6801. Do you not think he is frequently supplied with drink which no respectable merchant would supply? By some brewers, I have no doubt. The merchants mostly only trade with the larger houses; the brewers supply the small houses with everything.
6802. Do you not think that men are frequently entrapped and ruined by this arrangement? As the public come to discriminate in regard to liquor a house that sells bad liquor must be ruined.
6803. Do you think the liquor supplied is deleterious? It is said that it is not, but I believe it is.
6804. The brewer says the damage is all done by the spirits;—you do not think so? There is a great deal of damage done by drinking spirits, but I do not think it is done by drinking good spirits; but the price of good spirits puts them out of the reach of the small houses.
6805. Do they all use an inferior class of spirits? A great many—yes.
6806. Do you not think that the houses being under the thumbs of the brewers does a great deal of harm to the trade and to the customers? It depends upon the brewer. If he has no conscience he may get a poor devil into his house and supply him with the very lowest class of liquor. I am sure that the brewers would not all do it. In many cases, no doubt, it has a most injurious effect, as regards both the public and the hotelkeeper. Still they sign these bills of sale with their eyes open.
6807. What steps would you advise to prevent bad spirits from going into consumption? It is a question surrounded with the greatest difficulty; I have often thought over the matter with a view of suggesting some means of preventing that low class of liquor from going into consumption; I have thought that it might be wise to double the tax on white spirit. Still we get bad stuff out, which passes under the name of brandy, and the experts say it is not injurious; you cannot recommend the brandy and other liquors made by one firm to the detriment of others who have their reputations to make. I thought some time ago that the thing would cure itself; that people would not go to a house where they were poisoned; but unfortunately people seem to hang about houses at the corners of lanes like moths round a candle, and to drink and get ill. It is only amongst a certain class that any discrimination as to the quality of the liquor is shown.
6808. *President.*] Do you think it is necessary to have both threepenny and sixpenny bars? Where the two are well conducted I do not see that they can be any disadvantage to the public.
6809. You are aware that the 3d. drink is an inferior one? Yes; it is, except the ale.
6810. You think then that it is necessary to have sixpenny as well as threepenny bars? I think it is an advantage to the public. In a house that is well conducted there should be a bar for the working people.
6811. You do not see any reason why threepenny drinks should be necessarily bad? No; I think they might sell rum and English ale at 3d.; no doubt they could make it pay to sell good liquor diluted, at 3d.
6812. Do the spirit merchants hold many houses in the town? I should not think so; it is the brewers mostly.
6813. Do you hold any in the city? Yes. The merchant is more particular, because his profits are a great deal less than those of the brewers. The low-class houses seldom come to us; they get most of their liquors from the brewers.
6814. Is it the custom for spirit merchants to have tied houses in the country? Yes, they have some.
6815. Not to any large extent? No.
6816. Can you tell what proportion of houses are in the hands of the spirit merchants—would it be one-third? I should think not more than one-fourth certainly.
6817. Have you ever thought of the high licensing system as a mode of regulating the trade? Yes.

6818. What is your opinion of high licenses—such as they have in London, for instance? I should think there are advantages which might be given to a highly rated house which would only be fair.

6819. Would it not be an advantage, that it would close the small houses? It would be hard on some of the roadside houses in the country.

6820. It is not to be supposed that it would be in force in the country generally; the charge would be according to the annual value of the house? I should think it would be a great advantage.

6821. The main object would be the gradual closing of the small houses? I do not know that that would kill them. I should go round and mark the houses not required, compensate the lessces, and wipe them out.

6822. That is not what you mean by local option, is it? No.

6823. You would hand over to some authority the power to do it arbitrarily? Yes, with fair compensation. I think that those who administer the law should certainly be in a position to know which houses are well conducted and which are not.

6824. Is that the way in which you would reduce the number of houses? My opinion is that the whole of the trouble as to the regulation of the liquor traffic is caused by a few people. It would be the best way to at once get rid of that class. Licenses have been granted very recklessly in the past, although we are more careful now. Shops have been turned into hotels, because the landlords could get higher rents by making hotels of them. Hotels exist which not only serve no useful purpose but degrade those who keep them and those who frequent them. You can gradually drag a respectable man down by sending him into a low neighbourhood and putting him into a hovel of a house.

6825. He is forced then to break the law? Yes, to get a living.

Mr. T. F. Thompson.

3 Sept., 1886.

MONDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,

G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,

A. HUTCHISON, Esq.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Joseph Benjamin Olliffe, Esq., M.L.A., recalled and further examined:—

6826. *Mr. Colls*] Are you in favour of a grocer holding a spirit license? Not under the present conditions.

6827. Has it come to your knowledge that liquor is frequently sent home with the groceries? Yes; I can give you the names of several houses that supply liquor in quantities of less than 2 gallons; there is no penalty provided in the Act to prevent them from doing so.

6828. Have you heard of cases where the wife has taken home drink and had it charged to the husband as groceries? Yes.

6829. Are you aware that Sunday closing has led to a large sale of drink on Saturday and other nights for consumption on Sunday? I, as a publican, sell more grog on Saturday night now than I did previously.

6830. You are aware that since the new law came into force a great many clubs have been started in the city and suburbs, in which you can get drink on Sundays? Yes.

6831. Are they injurious to hotelkeepers? Yes; they increase the facilities for drinking.

6832. Is it your impression that these clubs should not be allowed to exist? Yes; but I don't know how you can do away with them.

6833. *Mr. Hutchison*] Should they not be licensed? It is very hard to say. Suppose you had in your house a certain amount of drink, and invited a friend to partake of some, I might very well say that you should not do so unless you had a license; on the same principle clubs are, to a certain extent, the private residences of the members, and therefore are beyond the pale of any law.

6834. *Mr. Colls*] There are a great many of these clubs at the present time in the city and suburbs? The prohibitory clause in the new Act has developed this species of Sunday drinking.

6835. It has been stated that some hotels have as many as five upstairs bars? I have not the slightest doubt of that.

6836. A great many of them are let to females? I believe so. On one occasion I, as president of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, made inquiries as to some of these bars. I received a communication from the police that one in particular was conducted in a most disgraceful manner; the circumstances to which I allude occurred on a Sunday night; the house was nothing more nor less than an assignation house, and is situated in George-street, not 500 miles from the "Royal Hotel." The person who held the house then is not in New South Wales to-day.

6837. Are you aware that the same kind of thing is carried on now in houses in George-street? I cannot speak from actual knowledge, although I believe it is done. I know there are many houses in town in which the bars are let off to females, and I believe the conduct there is not of the highest character.

6838. You would not be in favor of upstairs bars at all? Not unless they were under the strict supervision of the authorities.

6839. *President*] What do you think is the justification for upstairs bars at all? The majority of them at present are carried on for purposes contrary to the Act—for the purpose of making money by means of the improper conduct which characterises them.

6840. Under some incentives which you think wrong? Yes.

6841. If the upstairs bar is wrong in itself why should there be any at all? I think that some of them are a convenience to the people.

6842. Some places require them for the use of commercial people? For the general public, as well as for commercial men. For instance, the up-stairs bar in Millthorpe's hotel, at the corner of King-street and Clarence-street, is a great convenience to the merchants and commercial men in that neighbourhood. In the course of the day the majority of these persons, as well as of their assistants, obtain refreshment at this bar.

6843. Is it used in connection with eating? Yes, at luncheon-time. There was a similar bar in Pfahlert's.

6844. They are a convenience to the people, a very respectable class frequents them, and therefore you would not do away with them? Yes.

6845.

J. B. Olliffe,  
Esq., M.P.

6 Sept., 1886.

- J. B. Olliffe, Esq., M.P.  
6 Sept., 1886.
6845. *Mr. Colls.*] Your remarks do not apply to bars let to females? No.
6846. Would you be surprised to hear that one of these bars is let off for as much as £9 a week? No. I believe that some are let for as much as £15 a week.
6847. The same thing exists in King-street to-day? I don't know that it does now. There used to be one there.
6848. I have been told that since this Commission commenced to sit the number of these bars has increased? I am not aware of it. I have been busily engaged during the last two months, but previous to that time there was one of these bars in King-street to which I had occasion to call the attention of the police, and action was taken at once to suppress it. Previous to the last lodging of applications for licenses several bars of this description were in existence. The police told the licensees that if they did not remove them objection would be made to the renewal of their licenses, but whether or not the habit which is designated by the police a grievance has been revived since the licenses were renewed I am not in a position to say.
6849. Out of the 800 houses in the metropolitan district how many can accommodate a family from the country? There are not 100 houses in which people can get what I would term respectable accommodation. The houses are sufficiently large enough, but the owners will not make them suitable for the purpose of family hotels.
6850. Would you be surprised to hear that the Stipendiary Magistrates could not get even a bit of bread and cheese at any of the hotels at St. Leonards, or Newtown, or Balmain? I have heard so.
6851. Has it been brought under your notice that grog is sold in oyster-saloons? Yes; it is sold in many of them.
6852. You believe it to be a fact? I have been instrumental in getting many of them fined. The late Mr. Waters had, I think, a dozen prosecuted, of whom four or five were convicted.
6853. Would a beer and wine license be sufficient for those houses to make no attempt to accommodate the public? I am opposed to that kind of license.
6854. You would sooner see these houses done away with altogether? I have a tendency to assist in the suppression of disreputable houses, and I think that a beer and wine license would create a class of evil-doers.
6855. How do hotelkeepers become members of your association;—are they nominated or balloted for? They are balloted for by the members of the council.
6856. The secretary does not canvas for members? No. If an applicant is not of good repute he is objected to.
6857. If a member is prosecuted for Sunday-selling does the association render him any assistance? If he has broken the law he is not assisted, but if he is maliciously prosecuted the association does help him. A person who requires the assistance of the association to defend him against a prosecution by the police has to deposit a guinea, and should his assertion turn out to be a truthful one the money is returned to him. On the other hand, if he has broken the law and should be fined the deposit is forfeited to the association.
6858. You are of opinion that Sunday-closing has led to much more drinking than formerly? Yes; strongly.
6859. *Mr. Withers.*] Your experience as an hotelkeeper has been confined to your present hotel? No; I had a similar one in Newcastle previously.
6860. Yours is a family hotel? Yes.
6861. Our hotels are in excess of the requirements of the people? Yes; we have sufficient hotels and public-houses to supply our wants for the next three years.
6862. Which class of public-house do you think should be done away with—the higher or the lower? I should be very sorry to say one thing or the other.
6863. Which do you think leads the more to excessive drinking? It is impossible for me to say. I have seen as much drunkenness among the upper as I have among the lower classes of society; I have seen people, in good positions in society, commit themselves in a manner that would be degrading even to the lower classes. I have also seen the lower classes commit themselves in a very unseemly manner. Men of culture and of position are generally the greatest blackguards when they take to drink.
6864. Is that class more likely than the other to produce the outcast or chronic drunkard? It is very hard for me to answer such a question as that. I think that there are bad people in every grades of society.
6865. A gentleman has stated that the higher class public-house does more than the lower class one to develop drinking habits among the youth of the community? I certainly cannot indorse that statement from my experience.
6866. *Mr. Withers.*] You think the lower class houses objectionable? Most decidedly.
6867. Do you think that the system of shouting is more common among the working classes than among other classes? It is as common amongst one class as it is amongst another.
6868. Do you think that the system of shouting tends to excessive drinking? If you induce a man to drink more than he wishes you increase the consumption. I presume that your meaning is that if a man is shouted for he will drink more than he would if he was not shouted for.
6869. If a number of men go into an hotel one shouts and then another thinks that unless he shouts he may be thought mean—so that if there are twenty men twenty drinks will be consumed? Yes.
6870. Do you think that excessive drinking results from that? No doubt it does.
6871. *President.*] Is shouting an institution? Not to such an extent as Mr. Withers imagines.
6872. Not amongst the working-classes? Not among any class. I have noticed that particularly of late. The absence of the practice is more conspicuous in Sydney than in the country. If several country-men go into an hotel it is a usual thing for them to participate in a glass of grog from each other. In Sydney it is an exceptional thing.
6873. *Mr. Colls.*] Is it an understood thing in properly conducted hotels that persons worse for liquor are not to be served? Yes; such persons are a nuisance.
6874. You admit that the custom of shouting does exist, but you say not to such an extent as has been suggested? It does exist, but not to that extent.
6875. Does it tend to increase drunkenness? I admit that it will tend to a greater consumption of drink.
6876. *Mr. Withers.*] As a rule a bar away from the bar proper is generally in a more private apartment, is it not? Yes. The price of the liquors would make it more private. 6877.

6877. Do you think the private bars a convenience in some places to people who want to do business? They are, if conducted properly. I have mentioned two houses in which I know the convenience of the private bars is exceedingly great to the more respectable portions of the community. Nearly all private bars in good houses are a convenience to the people. As I have already said there are houses in which a business is carried on which is degrading to society. J. B. Olliffe, Esq., M.P. 6 Sept., 1886.

6878. The hotel at the corner of Pitt and King streets is in a prominent part of the city, but the space is very limited there. If I met a gentleman in the city, I suppose you would consider that a convenient place for us to go to? I know the bar you refer to to be a convenience. That bar is in the hands of the proprietor—not sublet. I have already said that I see no objection to these bars when they are under the control of the proprietor. The bars that are relet are improperly conducted according to my experience.

6879. Do you think there is any objection to those bars being presided over by females? Certainly not, as long as they are respectable persons. They are, as a rule, respectable where the bar is under the control of the landlord. The status of hotels to-day is far superior to what it was a few years back. There are not half the immoral places carried on to-day that there were a few years ago.

6880. Then you would not approve of a proprietor letting a bar to a female? I should have no objection if the place was respectably conducted.

6881. Would you think there was any danger if a woman was allowed to take the control of a part of a building and to manage it herself? It would have a tendency to evil if she had an immoral taste. It depends upon the character of the individual who becomes the lessee.

6882. Do you think that in the bars of the city the temptations to immorality are greater than in the various factories? Not by any means. I think the barmaids of to-day are a very superior class to what they were some years ago. In the factories I know there is immorality of the grossest character. I have heard boys and girls of almost tender age, when coming from those places, indulging in language of a most indecent description. A complaint was made to me by a gentleman in Liverpool-street of the conduct of some boys and girls employed in a tobacco-factory. They were about fourteen years of age and they were referring to their previous night's debauchery. This is a common thing with that class. As a rule these institutions are of a most dangerous character to the youthful portion of the population, especially to those who have to go there to obtain a livelihood.

6883. You think the two are not to be compared as regards the temptations they offer? Not at all. The barmaid of to-day is a different sort of person from the barmaid of a few years ago. No one with a respectable house will take a barmaid who has not some credentials as to character. It is a difficult thing now to obtain the position of barmaid in a respectable hotel. When a young woman gets the position she is watched, and if her conduct is not satisfactory she is discharged.

6884. *President.*] Is it a common thing for barmaids to help themselves to money? I believe it is. Even in that particular there is a great improvement as compared with the past. I have made it a matter of study to watch these people, and I have noticed that things have improved wonderfully. The position of barmaid seems to be sought after by a more respectable class of girls than formerly, and the proprietors of hotels are more careful as to their selection.

6885. How many barmaids do you think there are in Sydney and the suburbs? I do not know—not many.

6886. Do you think there are five hundred? No; they are being done away with.

6887. Is it a common thing for an hotel to have no barmaid? Yes.

6888. They have not gone down to the lower houses, have they? No; those houses are generally conducted by the proprietor and proprietress. In the lower houses they cannot afford to pay a superior barmaid, and they would not trust an inferior one. They mind their own businesses.

6889. *Mr. Withers.*] What is your opinion of the present Act as regards Sunday closing? I do not think it has been conducive to the suppression of drunkenness. It is not a perfect Act. It could be improved. But, as a whole, it is a better Act than some of the preceding ones. The last Act before this was to my mind a tyrannical one. Under that Act, if my lamp was blown out three times my house might have been closed. If I had been a lessee and chose to do the landlord an injury I could have got the house shut up altogether by committing a few paltry offences.

6890. *President.*] Have you any recommendation to make as to the amendment of the existing Act? I had a Bill before Parliament dealing with the subject.

6891. And does that Bill embody your ideas as to the shape any amendments of the Act should take? It does. I introduced the Bill, but withdrew it at the request of the Government.

6892. *Mr. Withers.*] It has been stated by a gentleman in the same business that it would be a good Act if Sunday closing could be properly carried out;—do you think that if Sunday closing were carried out we should have an improved condition of things? It is very hard for me to say. If people choose to drink, they will take the liquor home on the Saturday night, and you will have more drink consumed and more home debauchery.

6893. *President.*] Is this your opinion—that the more rigorous the Sunday-closing the more drink will be consumed on the Saturday? No, not on the Saturday; I say that more liquor will be sold for Sunday consumption.

6894. The more rigorous the Sunday-closing the greater will be the Sunday consumption of liquor taken home on the Saturday? Yes.

6895. *Mr. Withers.*] The records of the Courts show that during the first year of the new Act there was a great reduction in the number of cases brought before the Courts on Monday mornings? Yes, I am aware of that. People had not then got initiated into the way of getting liquor.

6896. Do you not think that a deal of excessive drinking is caused from the fact that nearly all the houses sell on Sundays? I will not say that nearly all sell on Sunday, but I will say that the report of the Inspector-General of Police had a considerable semblance to the truth.

6897. Then, they did not open to any extent in the first year of the Act? There was just as much drink consumed clandestinely, but the people were more careful than they are now; now they have become more hardened and indifferent as to the law and its results.

6898. *President.*] But the Inspector-General of Police goes upon the convictions? That still bears out my statement.

6899. You think, then, that although there were fewer convictions the same amount of drink was consumed? Perhaps I should not say to the fullest extent, because there was certainly a check for a few months;

J. B. Olliffe,  
Esq., M.P.  
6 Sept., 1886.

months; but after that barrier after barrier was gradually swept away. We have had convictions of publicans oftener since than we had during the first year, because they were then more careful.

6900. *Mr. Withers.*] People were not then so well aware of the difficulty of getting a conviction as they are now? The publican who does a Sunday trade devises some system by which he can generally escape detection.

6901. Under the present Act? Yes.

6902. There was an outcry about the detectives being sent round and that practice was discontinued? Yes.

6903. I suppose that the only way to get a conviction is for a detective to go into the houses? That is the only way, but it would be almost impossible even then, because the police are so well known. The publicans do not supply everybody on Sundays; if a stranger enters an hotel he must have some one with him with whom the publican is acquainted before he can get a drink; if there is any doubt about him certain precautions are taken.

6904. I suppose you consider it an injustice for one to sell whilst another keeps the law? Of course it is an injustice.

6905. Do you think that if the publicans were to keep their houses strictly closed on Sundays so that nobody could get anything to drink there would be such an outcry from the people that the Government would see the reasonableness of allowing the houses to be open? That is my firm conviction.

6906. Do you think that those who would get up this outcry are the sober and law-abiding classes of the community? I should be sorry to take upon myself to say that. I believe that if the publicans were to keep their houses closed the people would appeal against the Act; and I think it would have to be amended.

6907. In regard to Sunday closing? Yes.

6908. You think the majority of the people are in favour of the houses being open on Sundays? I do.

6909. Would you be in favour of increasing the licensing fee? I would not.

6910. Would you be in favour of imposing a license of £10 extra on each bar? No; I think it would be cruel.

6911. *Mr. Colls.*] Some hotels in Sydney have several bars—one facing one street and another facing another street;—do you think that is justifiable? I do not see anything wrong in it; they pay a very high rent, and they ought to be permitted to carry on their business as they choose as long as they do it legitimately.

6912. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Being of opinion that the majority are in favour of Sunday opening, would you be in favour of a *plébiscite* being taken on the subject? As far as I am concerned I see no objection to it.

6913. What is the average wages of barmaids? £1 a week.

6914. Are they expected to make up anything from perquisites? Their wages vary from 17s. 6d. to 25s. a week, and they have board and lodging. I should think that 25s. a week will be the average.

6915. Have they not to dress nicely? In plain clean clothes—prints and other material of an ordinary kind—not in silks or satins. A girl who dresses in costly and gaudy attire is soon discharged, because she is above her position, and there is an impression that she cannot be getting her clothes by proper means.

6916. You said that barmaids were being done away with;—what is the reason of that? I cannot give any particular reason for it; but I notice that they are not so numerous as they were. I know several houses in which men are employed instead of barmaids.

6917. You seem to have said that whatever law is enacted it will be evaded? I do not know that I have said so yet, but I say so now.

6918. Have you no power as a leading man, and one who is looked up to, to make the publicans more tractable so that they will obey the law? No, I have no idea how to proceed to bring about such a state of affairs as you would like. I do not think anyone has been more careful to avoid Sunday selling than I have been, but I have had great difficulties to contend with. If I was seen near the house persons would come up to me and beg of me to let them have a drink. For the first three months after the Act came into force I used to do this with my best friends; if they came and wanted a glass of grog I used to take them into my private apartment and give them a glass of liquor there. I have to keep away from my house altogether on Sundays. I used to keep my private door open on Sundays, and the result was that we were continually annoyed by people coming and knocking. Now we have to shut the door.

6919. You said you could produce authorities to show that Sunday closing everywhere, and particularly in Scotland, had been a failure;—I will take your authorities? I cannot tell you from memory; but an eminent man wrote on the subject some time ago condemning the system.

6920. Would you be surprised to hear that Mr. Duncan McLaren, who was Provost of Edinburgh and Member of Parliament, shows, from statistics, that in 1853 there were 650 cases of drunkenness in Edinburgh on Mondays; that in 1854 the number was reduced to 495; and that in 1855 the number was only 318? I have not seen that.

6921. *President.*] Did you say Sunday-closing had been a failure everywhere? No, I said any attempts at prohibition had failed. The Inspector-General of Police here has shown that our attempt at partial prohibition has failed, and I could produce other authorities.

Mr. Joseph Spora called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. J. Spora.  
Sept., 1886.

6922. *President.*] You keep an hotel, I think? Yes; the "Australian Inn," at the corner of Woolloomooloo and Riley Streets.

6923. Have you been long in the business? Yes; seven years.

6924. Then you kept that hotel before the present Licensing Act came into force? No; I kept one in George-street at that time.

6925. Do you think the present Act is an improvement upon the old Licensing Act? I think it is not.

6926. Why? Before the new Act came into force there used to be less drunkenness. If two or three men get into an hotel on a Sunday, they do not have a drink and go, they insist on having a belly-full, because they cannot get any more if they leave the house.

6927. Did that not happen under the old law? No, people went in and out when they liked.

6928. That is to say that the breaking of the law was winked at? Yes.

6929. Then you say that there is more drunkenness now than there was under the old Act? It is very likely. Men come into the house for 5 minutes, drink three or four long beers, and make themselves drunk right off.

6930.

6930. How much is a long beer? Nearly a pint.
6931. What you have stated is your honest belief? It is. Men will not go out until they have had enough. I cannot get them out.
6932. But when it is past 11 on a week-day night you have to put them out, have you not? Yes; I always close at 11 o'clock.
6933. Did you do that under the old law? Yes; at 12 o'clock.
6934. Has Sunday closing been a good thing or not? I think it has not.
6935. What reasons do you give for thinking so? I believe that if we were allowed to open two or three hours on Sunday the houses could be kept closed up properly.
6936. You think that at present they are not effectually closed by law? Not by law, because you will see drunkenness on Sundays the same as on other days.
6937. Drinking goes on in all the public-houses on Sundays? There are very few who don't do business.
6938. I understand that you are willing to tell the whole truth? I have come to tell the whole truth.
6939. You may answer my question or not, as you please. Do you break the law on Sunday? I keep the law as near as I can. When I went into the house I did so with the intention of strictly obeying the law. For six months I never sold a drop of liquor on Sundays. Mr. Lenthall will tell you that my house is opposite his station. I found that my business on week-days was falling off very fast. My customers were going to other places, because they said that they would patronise houses where they could be served on Sundays.
6940. Is yours a "tied" house? No; it is my own freehold property.
6941. You could not compete with the law-breakers, so you had to become a law-breaker yourself? I could not keep my business together. All that I do is very little as I am out half the time on Sundays.
6942. Does it make much difference to you whether you sell on Sunday or not? It would not make a great difference to me if all the houses were closed on Sundays.
6943. Did it make any great difference to your business on week-days when you closed on Sundays? It made a lot of difference.
6944. Did it mean ruin? It would have meant ruin to me.
6945. How many public-houses are there within 100 yards of yours? There is one on each side.
6946. Are there six? Not within 100 yards.
6947. Within 5 minutes walk how many are there? Six or seven.
6948. You say that you were compelled to resort to Sunday-selling to protect yourself? If a friend or a neighbour comes to see me I oblige him. I do not look for the business altogether.
6949. To prevent your customers leaving you on week-days? Yes.
6950. You would not sell drink to a chance comer on Sundays? No.
6951. You would prefer not to sell on Sundays? I should be very glad to close if all the others did.
6952. Then you do not think that it is necessary to open public-houses on Sundays? It is not necessary for the publican, but it is necessary for the public. For my part I like to have Sunday to myself.
6953. But you could leave servants in charge? We have no barmaids; my wife and I look after the house.
6954. How many bars have you? One.
6955. Threepenny drinks? Yes.
6956. Do you think that it is necessary to have threepenny drinks? I suppose that the public do not care to pay more than that.
6957. What do you call a threepenny drink? A nobbler of brandy or any other spirit; a pint of beer, and so on.
6958. Is the threepenny drink different in quality or quantity from the sixpenny drink? There is no difference in quantity; there may be in quality. I have never tried sixpenny drinks; I have always sold threepenny drinks.
6959. I suppose that the class of people who go to your house are mechanics and labourers? Yes; people who will not pay 6d.
6960. Are you often asked to provide accommodation? Yes.
6961. Do you provide it? Yes.
6962. How many lodgers? Six is the most I can keep.
6963. What number of rooms have you? Fourteen altogether.
6964. Could you supply a chop at a moment's notice? No; we have no call for such things. If it were ordered before hand I could supply it.
6965. Could a traveller get a bed at your house? I have always one or two beds to spare.
6966. Do many drunken men come to your house? If any drunken man comes in I at once advise him to go home. I will not supply him; I do not care what time of the day it is.
6967. Do you think that much drunkenness is caused by bad drink—adulterated liquor, or liquor which is not sufficiently matured? I am not exactly a judge of drink. I do not know what other people sell.
6968. Are you a tectotaller? I am not. I have never been drunk in my life. Sometimes I never touch liquor for months.
6969. Do you think that it is the quantity or the quality of drink which causes the drunkenness? I should say the quantity. A man will get drunk on the best of liquor if he takes too much of it.
6970. Do you approve of the provision of the law respecting the hours of business? I think that 11 o'clock is an unhandy hour for closing. Public-houses ought to be open from 5 o'clock in the morning until midnight.
6971. Are you speaking in the interests of the working classes now? I speak in the interests of travellers and all other classes, and of the publicans themselves. In the summer-time the working-men are at work at 6 o'clock.
6972. Is not your neighbourhood infested with larrikins? I have been keeping the hotel since 1877, and the police have never had occasion to enter my doors on account of any disorder.
6973. The larrikins do not visit your house? No; because they know their marks.
6974. *Mr. Withers.*] Would you be in favour of a law which would make it optional with publicans whether or not they opened on Sundays? No; whatever the law is it ought to apply all round.
6975. Is not shouting a common practice? Not exactly.
6976. Does it not lead to a great deal of drunkenness? I do not think so. If a man wishes to keep his house respectable he will refuse to supply any more liquor to people who show signs of getting drunk.



- Mr. J. Spora. If a man wants to get drunk he can do so by himself as well as in company. There is more shouting on Sunday than on any other day. Perhaps people take more then because they are afraid that they might not be admitted to another house. If the places were allowed to be kept open for short periods during the day, men would walk in, take their glass of beer, and walk out again.
6977. What class of liquor produces drunkenness quickest—rum, brandy, whiskey, wine, or beer? It is difficult to say, as it all depends on the constitution of a man. He might take a gallon of beer and it would not affect him, whereas two glasses of rum would make him drunk, or it might be the other way.
6978. Do you think that there is much doctoring of drink? I have no experience of other people's business. I guarantee that what I sell is good enough for any one to drink.
6979. Have you ever suspected that any drunken man who has come to your place has been foully dealt with by any one in the trade? I have not. I have heard men say that they had not been supplied with good drink at some houses.
6980. Are there many publicans who do not trade on Sundays? Nearly every one does.
6981. They did not do so when the Act first came into operation? I think that they did just the same as they are doing now.
6982. Do you think that the publicans are as much concerned about being detected in selling on Sundays as they used to be? If a man wants to do business on Sundays he has to watch both himself and some one else.
6983. *President.*] Have you ever been proceeded against for Sunday selling? Once, and I was fined.
6984. How long ago? Eight or nine months ago.
6985. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you think that persons who take too much drink get it in high, medium, or low class houses? You see people of all classes drunk. I do not think people are at all particular; if they are inclined for a drink they go to the nearest public-house.
6986. Do you think it proper that there should be two or three bars in one house? If there is enough business for them.
6987. You advocate the opening of public-houses on Sundays? For one hour in the morning, two hours at dinner-time, and one hour in the evening. The law ought to be very severe to prevent its being broken during prohibited hours.
6988. Would you not prefer to have a day's rest like other people? There is reason in everything. People who are accustomed to have drink on week-days miss it if they cannot get it on Sundays.
6989. Suppose publicans had to obey the law for Sunday closing entirely, would it be for the benefit of all parties in the trade? I could not say that. In my native place, Genoa, the public-houses are never closed, and you do not see any drunkenness about the streets there.
6990. Do you think that it is the desire of the publicans to make money every day in the week? I suppose that every man likes to please his customers. The law provides that butchers' shops shall be closed on Sundays, but I suppose if you wanted a joint your butcher would not object to supply you with it on Sunday.
6991. Suppose the houses were strictly closed on Sundays do you think that the public would complain? I do not think they would like it.
6992. *Mr. Roseby.*] Do you think that drink is necessary at all? That is a matter of opinion.
6993. How many drinks have you known a man to take at your bar? Three or four glasses in an hour.
6994. Have you ever known a man to take twenty glasses in a day? No.
6995. Do you test the quality of the liquor which is supplied to you? I buy it in bond.
6996. Is there a great demand for Colonial beer among your customers? Yes, among all classes of them.
6997. Do you supply by Imperial measurement or by glass? If a man asks for a pint of beer in a pewter he gets a full pint. Some prefer it in a glass.
6998. What quantity does the glass contain? Very little less than a pint. People get whatever quantity they ask for.
6999. Do you think that it is a proper thing for a girl to be serving behind a bar? I would not have the best girl in Sydney behind my bar.
7000. Suppose you had a daughter, would you allow her to serve at the bar? Yes.
7001. If your idea as to Sunday opening were given effect to what guarantee would there be that the law would not be broken during the prohibited hours? Make the law very severe.
7002. You think that a publican ought to be employed from 5 in the morning until midnight? I think those hours would suit the publican and the public.
7003. Are many of your customers fathers of families? No doubt they are.
7004. What class of people would want drink at midnight? The people who go to theatres would like a glass of beer before going home and they cannot get it now because the theatres are not out until after 11 o'clock.
7005. Is your house near a theatre? No, but when people are returning home they like to go to a house where they are known.
7006. Have you many young men as customers? I have all sorts.
7007. Any travellers? Now and then.
7008. Did you have any last week? Two, but this week there may be none.
7009. What kind of people are they who want the houses open on Sunday? All classes.
7010. They are anxious to spend the money which they receive on Saturday? If a man wants to spend his money he can do so on Monday as well as on Sunday.
7011. Do many children come to your house for liquor for their parents? Very few.
7012. Do you ever refuse to supply liquor to a little boy or girl who comes with a jug? No.
7013. Do you think that it is a good thing to allow young children inside the bar of a public-house? I do not see any harm in a child walking in, delivering its message, and then going away.
7014. The language is not always very choice? It is not always bad. A respectable publican soon puts a stop to the use of bad language.

FRIDAY, 10 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Tilden James Hilder sworn and examined:—

7015. *President.*] What is your name, Mr. Hilder? Tilden James Hilder.
7016. You have, I think, been for some time in a responsible position in Messrs. Tooth & Co.'s employ? *Mr. T. J. Hilder.*  
Yes. 10 Sept., 1886.
7017. Are you managing? No; my duties are in town.
7018. Will you state what your duties are—I mean what position you hold? Traveller.
7019. Are we to consider that you represent the views of Messrs. Tooth & Co.? Oh, yes.
7020. Can you tell us approximately how many houses in this city and suburbs are in the hands of brewers? That would be a very difficult question.
7021. You know that we have 830 houses in the metropolitan licensing district;—will you say, proportionately, what number of these are tied houses, and what number are free? I should think there would be a third of them tied houses.
7022. Not more than a third? I should think not; the register is nothing to go by. Of itself it would not be any guide, because there may be as many as half a dozen bills of sale on one house, simply because they are not taken off the register. They go on from one transfer to another with the same bill of sale, and half a dozen may be on the one house. There may be as many as a dozen bills of sale against one house.
7023. In general terms could you give us an idea, even approximately, of the number of houses in the hands of brewers' and spirit merchants, and the number that are free? It would take a little consideration to do so.
7024. Do you not think that a third would be too few? It is possible.
7025. Do you not think that a half would be nearer the correct number? I scarcely think it would reach a half. I must tell you one thing, that I have only a certain number of houses to call upon. We have four other travellers who have their own divisions, and therefore we can speak only of our own divisions.
7026. I am assuming that in a matter of this kind you are well informed? Well, yes, I am; but I should not think the number would possibly reach a half, from what has come under my knowledge.
7027. I suppose that Messrs. Tooth & Company having the largest interest, have the largest number of brewers' houses? It does not follow.
7028. Will you state the number of houses that are called brewers' houses which you have? I should imagine that we will have more than any other brewer. I should think that we would have rather more than any one brewer.
7029. Might you have a hundred? I should think so.
7030. The phrase "brewer's house" is capable of being misunderstood, and I think is largely misunderstood, not by the Commission here but by the public generally. Will you state as nearly as you can the relation which exists between the brewer and the licensed publican when the brewer obtains control over the house and its supplies. Of course nobody knows better than you what would take place? For instance, a buyer or the person looking for an hotel goes to a broker, and he tells the broker that he has so much money, or the broker asks how much capital he has got.—£500 or £1,000. He may say £1,000 or £1,500, according to the cost of the house he is looking for. Then the broker says: "If you can put down two-thirds I have no doubt I shall be able to obtain the other third," or, when the house is a good one, he may possibly obtain one-half.
7031. The broker being a middle-man between the purchaser and the brewer? Exactly; he transacts the whole business. All the brewer does is to find a portion of the capital whatever it may be. Of course the usual security is given, and in many cases other security.
7032. The usual security? A bill of sale on the hotel or a mortgage on any freehold property the man may possess.
7033. That is to say, in order to get the balance he gives what security he can, and that I suppose is the whole security he possesses, lock, stock, and barrel? Exactly so.
7034. Then on the approval of his securities I suppose there is some written contract entered into with the brewer? No written contract, except that he binds himself to deal with him. That is included in the bill of sale. Of course that is the inducement.
7035. In other words then the bill of sale contains a bond on the part of the publican that he will supply himself with all his liquors from the brewer? Exactly.
7036. Including beers, wines, and spirits? That is if the brewer is in both businesses. Of course that is the object of making the advance.
7037. As a rule I suppose the brewers do supply? Nearly all.
7038. At all events, Tooth & Company do? Yes.
7039. In transacting business of that kind do the brewers regard the character of the applicants as of vital importance? Well, as a rule, they do. They always like references. I am only speaking of our own people. They always like some reference—that travellers should have some knowledge of the person. If he is a perfect stranger, a man coming from some other Colony, or from England, or any other place, we like him to produce references. Invariably, if he is from the country, he brings references from the Inspectors of Police.
7040. Has there been much transferring of houses of late? Not very much of late; not so much as there was a little while back. The advances are not so easily obtainable now as they were a little while ago.
7041. Are these transfers made out in blank;—have you told us the whole transaction? I think I have.
7042. Is there no transfer made? There is a transfer form made, but we look upon that as a mere nothing; we merely take that in the event of a person absconding; the title is looked at as collateral security, but we have never acted upon any of them.
7043. Can you tell me whether Tooth & Company have ever acted upon any of them? Not one.

- Mr. T. J. Hilder.  
10 Sept., 1886.
7044. Messrs. Tooth & Company have never yet put one in force? No; it is useless, because the Bench does not acknowledge them.
7045. But would the man who gives a transfer be able to refuse to give his signature to complete it? Decidedly.
7046. Would he not be much more under the control of the capitalist in that case? Not any more than if he did not sign it at all.
7047. Are we to understand then that this is a mere form? Nothing else.
7048. Then where is its value? It is of no value.
7049. Absolutely of no value? None whatever, because, unless both applicants appear before the Bench, they will not transfer a license. Even supposing they have signed the day before, unless they are there to answer to their names, the transfer is not made; and more than that, they can sign it to-day and the next day go and object to its being done. It is not binding in any way.
7050. Under the law, as carried out in practice, it requires the transferrer and the transferee to be present? Yes.
7051. Has this blank transfer, or transfer in blank, been the result of legal advice to the brewers, do you know? No.
7052. Apparently it is of no value whatever? None whatever.
7053. Is it merely an intimidation? Well, the man thinks it is more important.
7054. But if it is a farce why do people continue it? Well, I think the lawyers do it.
7055. You have been a great many years in the trade? Nearly fifty.
7056. And with Messrs. Tooth & Company all the time? All the time.
7057. I take it that there is nobody in the Colony, probably, who knows more about the drink traffic than you do? No, I do not think there is.
7058. In the city and suburbs? Yes.
7059. Has the brewers'-houses system had the effect of inflating the value of public-houses? I believe, in consequence of people being able to get advances, they have been induced to give higher prices for houses than they would have done if they had been going with their own money; that is, in some instances. There are some instances where houses have not brought more than their full value, although they have got an advance.
7060. Then the brewers' capital competes for the control of the houses;—is that not a necessary inference? Yes.
7061. And that necessarily raises the value of the good-will? Well; yes.
7062. Surely it does? Yes; it has in some instances.
7063. Then you think in some instances you would attribute the perhaps excessive value of good-wills to the fact that there is a large amount of capital competing for the command of the trade? Well; it is rather a difficult question to answer, for this reason: I have known houses where persons go in as cash buyers, the same as those who may be going in with assistance.
7064. Lately? Well; yes.
7065. Has it not been the case as a matter of fact that the value of houses has increased rapidly of late years? I think a great deal of it is due to the increase of business and the decrease of competition. Under local option the increase of hotels has been stopped, and it has caused less competition, and made houses more valuable, so we cannot attribute all this to the advances.
7066. Then the Licensing Act has created a monopoly? Decidedly.
7067. And increased the value of houses? Yes.
7068. Capital has taken advantage of that statutory increase? Yes; it has.
7069. And the enhancement of the value of good-wills has followed in consequence? I dare say it has, but not altogether. I cannot say that these high prices have gone up altogether in consequence of the advances. I think local option has had more to do with it than the advances.
7070. The result perhaps has been from a combination of causes? Exactly so; a combination of causes; that is a much more proper way of putting it.
7071. The majority of brewers' houses—are they houses of high-class, of secondary-class, or of a low-class. Understand that by low-class I do not imply anything wrong with regard to the conduct of the houses? You mean third-rate houses.
7072. Yes. Do the brewers obtain control over the high-class houses, or over the second-rate houses, or the third-rate? I do not think there is any difference in regard to advances, for they apply as much to the higher class as to the second or third class.
7073. Can you tell us, without mentioning names, any high-class houses that are in the hands of brewers? Oh, yes.
7074. Where is the largest trade in beer, in the city or in the suburbs? Oh, in the suburbs.
7075. And there, I suppose, it is a jug trade and not for consumption on the premises? Yes, during the dinner-hour for instance, the working men take their dinners in their own houses.
7076. I suppose in certain cases where there is a large demand for labour springing up rapidly a great demand for beer also springs up? Yes.
7077. And that is a pure working man's demand? Exactly. Where there is a large number of working people at work the houses have the benefit. You may go past a house twenty times and see no person in the bar, and yet they sell a large quantity of beer.
7078. Do you consider that the off-trade—the jug trade—has been affected by the closing of houses on the Sunday;—has it been increased? Oh, dear no; I do not think it has. It may have been a little in the suburbs; I do not think it has in the city. As a rule there is not much jug trade in the city since there have been so many working men's houses in the city condemned; it has driven the jug trade to the suburbs.
7079. Do you consider that the Licensing Acts at present in existence have a tendency to ameliorate the drink traffic? To increase it I think.
7080. Not to lessen it but to increase it? Yes.
7081. I will ask you why? Under the old Act, when the houses were thrown open from 1 to 3 on the Sunday for out-door purposes, people went in and got what they wanted at the bar and then went out again. There was not then nearly the amount of drunkenness there is now. People were satisfied to take what they wanted in moderation, simply because they could go in and take it as they chose. People going out for a walk for instance could drop into a house with a few friends during the forenoon or after-noon,

noon, and if the publican took as much as £2 or £3 it was considered a good taking; if they took £4 it was considered large. But now, in the case of some houses, where they do a very large trade, people get inside, and fearing that they will not get inside again take more than they otherwise would.

7082. What are the takings, for you seem to measure the drunkenness by the takings? Well, they can drink a good deal without getting drunk.

7083. But what are the takings under the new Act compared with those under the old? You mean in some houses?

7084. You see the books of the publicans, do you not? No; I know only by hearsay.

7085. I thought you were entitled to overhaul every man's book? Oh, no; we have never yet done that; even a man under a bill of sale has the same liberty as a free man.

7086. Then you, as representative of your firm, have no right to inspect, and never demand an inspection of books to see what the trade is? I never do it. We take our bill at the end of the month, and get that paid, and if there is anything over then it is taken off.

7087. Then, if a man pleaded bad custom as a reason for not being able to come up with punctual payment, you do not demand an inspection of his books? Oh dear, no.

7088. *Mr. Colls.*] A large number of these hotels are freeholds of the brewers? Very few; we do not care for that sort of thing.

7089. It has been the case, has it not? In very few instances; I do not suppose we have now a dozen freeholds.

7090. But you had more? Not many—very few.

7091. *President.*] Do you think it has been the practice of many brewers to hold many houses in freehold? No; I do not think it suited them.

7092. The system of brewers' houses is a recent system? Yes, recent; only since competition—since the Castlemaine commenced.

7093. How many years is that—ten? Oh, yes, more than that. In fact before that advances were not heard of; of course there was only one brewer at that time and there was no necessity for it.

7094. I suppose, Mr. Hilder, you are not a practical brewer? No.

7095. Well, is the Commission to understand that the result of your experience of the Licensing Acts recently passed, as compared with the old tipping Act as it was called, is that drunkenness has increased under the reformed system, or what we suppose to be the reformed system;—is that your opinion? I should think the police would be the best judges of that matter.

7096. You stated a little while ago that the effect of the recent Acts was to increase drunkenness. If you wish to alter that opinion you may? I must say it has not decreased.

7097. That is to say considering the population. Having regard to the population you do not think that the effect of the new Licensing Acts has been to decrease drunkenness;—is that your view? Yes; I think the more you restrict a man the more he hankers for it. I believe there was less consumed—less drunkenness—under the old Act.

7098. Perhaps I should not ask this question of you as a traveller, but as a man who has seen so much of the drink traffic I should like to have your opinion. Do you think the mode of punishing drunkards we have now in force is an intelligent one. We fine them, and if they cannot pay the fine we send them to Darlinghurst. Is that a system you approve of? Oh, yes.

7099. You would fine a drunkard? Yes.

7100. Do you think the drunkard is a person to be reformed, or do you think he should be punished? If you could reform him it would be best.

7101. Perhaps you have not considered the subject of reformatories for drunkards? I certainly believe in reforming them.

7102. Then you believe in reformatories for drunkards rather than gaols? Oh, yes; it would have a very good effect. With regard to Sunday trading I should say that personally I am opposed to it.

7103. Personally, or are you speaking for your firm (the firm of Tooth and Co.) as opposed to Sunday selling? Yes, decidedly; they regard it as the law, and consider that the people should keep the law. I do not say that they consider that a man should not be allowed his dinner beer.

7104. That raises the question as to how he is to get his dinner beer? I think that every working man ought to be allowed his beer for dinner.

7105. Then that means a limited Sunday closing, not a wholesale Sunday closing? Yes.

7106. You think a man ought to have his dinner beer? Yes.

7107. *Mr. Roseby.*] Have you any knowledge, Mr. Hilder, as to the quantity of beer that is manufactured and sold in the city and suburbs? I could not possibly tell you.

7108. Of course there are, I think, nine or ten brewing establishments besides your own? I think there are seven, or eight, or nine. Some small ones have cropped up lately.

7109. Have you ever made a computation as to the quantity of beer that is consumed in the city and suburbs? No; I have not.

7110. Your firm does a large business, does it not? Yes, what is called a large business in this country, but not as compared with other Colonies, and in the mother country it would be considered a very small one, perhaps.

7111. At one time your brewery was the only one in the city? It was.

7112. Has the large competition or increase of brewers' houses very much diminished your manufacture of beer? It has increased it. The article is very much better than it used to be in olden times. The quality is much better.

7113. But, with reference to the quantity, do you manufacture as much yourself as before you had this competition? More.

7114. That would indicate that the large number of other breweries has not at all diminished—that the consumption must have grown enormously, as well as the number of breweries? Yes, but at the same time we have driven out the English beer; the Colonial beer has taken the place of the English. That is the cause of the great increase in consumption, and no doubt the article has improved in quality, in consequence of which it has driven out the English beer. At one time it was very nearly all English beer that was used.

7115. *President.*] Was that caused by the increase of duty? It was not.

7116. Suppose there were to be an excise on beer would that drive it out? No; the brewers would simply put an increased price on.

Mr.  
T. J. Hilder.  
10 Sept., 1886.

Mr.  
T. J. Hilder.  
10 Sept., 1886.

7117. Is the improvement in the consumption due to improved quality, or is it not perhaps due to the duty on beer? The duty has nothing to do with it.

7118. If there were an excise put on beer what would be the effect upon the consumption of Colonial beer? It would reduce the consumption very much, because people would drink spirits and English beer. If the Colonial beer had to be sold at 1d. a glass more people would drink other things.

7119. *Mr. Roseby.*] Of course the Colonial beer is a protected article in this Colony? No, we have to pay duty on malt, hops, and sugar.

7120. But the duty on malt, hops, and sugar cannot amount to more than 6d. or 9d. a gallon; 6d. a gallon is the duty on bottled beer, and 9d. on draft beer. But you say that you pay on malt, hops, and sugar, something like what you consider equivalent to the duty on English ale? Yes, I should think so; but what I want to impress upon you is that the effect of their putting a duty on English ale does not necessarily reduce the consumption of beer, because it is now, with the duty, cheaper than when it had no duty at all.

7121. That is what the protectionists say, that the increase of price would increase the consumption? But I am trying to explain to you that putting a duty on English beer does not necessarily improve the Colonial manufacture, because with the duty it is cheaper now than when there was no duty at all. Secondly, it cannot affect the Colonial production. If the duty were doubled on English beer it would not lessen the consumption of it, neither would it increase the consumption of the Colonial article.

7122. To what do you attribute then the decreased price of English ale, compared with what it was formerly? English ale is cheaper now with the duty than it was before the duty.

7123. To what do you attribute that? That the home brewers I suppose brew a cheaper article. They can send out a beer that suits the people better, a lighter beer, and I suppose at less cost. They send that out at much less cost.

7124. *President.*] Has the freight anything to do with it? I do not think so; that is about the same.

7125. Then they brew now at home more cheaply? Yes.

7126. Do you mean that the article is the same in quality? Not so strong.

7127. Not so much malt? No; they brew a lighter beer, which is better than the old strong beer.

7128. *Mr. Roseby.*] From what country does the principal part of our importations come? Nearly all from Scotland.

7129. Lager beers are from Germany, are they not? They only come in bottle, but they are not used to anything like the extent of English beers. Bottled beers are chiefly English, but the bulk beers are Scotch.

7130. *President.*] Is Bass' Scotch? No; that is English.

7131. And so is Allsopp? Yes.

7132. Tennant? We got little or no Tennant. Bass's and Foster's are now the only two English we get. There are some Scotch. Aitken's, M'Ewan's, and Tennant's are the principal Scotch ales that come out here, but not to the extent of Bass's and Foster's.

7133. *Mr. Roseby.*] Is there not a large amount of Colonial beer sold here with English brands? Not a hoghead.

7134. *President.*] Would you say not a bottle? There is no Colonial bottled ale. There is bottled porter, but not ale.

7135. Not at all? No.

7136. We have been told that large quantities of Colonial ale are bottled here under sham labels? It is not possible for it to be, for having been in houses from morning to night, if such a thing had occurred I should know it. There is any quantity of porter, but not ale.

7137. *Mr. Roseby.*] Have you not heard of large quantities of fictitious labels imported here? I cannot say I have.

7138. I am not wishing to insinuate that your firm would be guilty of that kind of thing? Every article that we bottle and put a label on has our name in print on it. We do not put anything in bottle which does not bear our own label, whether our own production or imported. Take whiskey, brandy, or rum, anything we bottle here has our name in print on the label and our trade-mark, so that there can be no mistake as to who bottled the article.

7139. But do you wish to tell me that you have not heard that a large quantity of Colonial beer is bottled and vended as English beer? I have not.

7140. *President.*] You have not heard it? No; I do not say it is not so, but it has not come under my notice.

7141. One particular manufacture appears to have been much counterfeited—Tennant's? I should doubt it, as the quality would not come anywhere near it. If you were to sell one cask of bottles you would not sell another. The article itself would condemn it.

7142. But suppose the publicans know it; suppose they say we only want the labels and our customers will buy it? It is quite a mistake.

7143. Do you know the country trade as well as you know that in the city? No. I am only speaking for the city and suburbs.

7144. Do you know enough of the ordinary consumer, supposed to be partial to bottled beer, to say whether he is likely to be taken in by Colonial beer counterfeiting Tennant in bottle? Not more than any first-class man in the city; there is no one knows more of the public trade than I do.

7145. So the working man is not to be taken in? No, not unless he is drunk.

7146. Then you discredit the report that this counterfeiting takes place? To a great extent I do; in fact so far as the Colonial bottling is concerned, I do not think anything of that kind is done here; if it were it must have come under my notice.

7147. *Mr. Roseby.*] You say that a large quantity of Colonial beer is not bottled for English beer? No, not for English. The public would know over the bars that it is Colonial; they pay for it as Colonial, and of course it is Colonial. A person wants for instance a glass of ale and porter; instead of having it in bulk they have it in bottle, for it opens better, and the people like it better although it is precisely the same as that in draught. All the porter we bottle has our trade-mark, and it is known on the counter; it is exposed on the counter and is kept under the eye of every consumer. They know it to be Colonial too, because of the price they pay for it. They come in for instance for a long ale and porter, and they know by the price they pay for it that it is not English; they know that it would not pay anyone to give them English for 3d.

7148. Has the consumption of this Colonial porter superseded to a large extent the English porter? In the draught porter it has. There has not been a hogshead of draught English porter come into the market for years.

Mr.  
T. J. Hilder.  
10 Sept., 1886.

FRIDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,	A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.	

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Tilden James Hilder further examined:—

7149. *President.*] I think when you were here the other day we asked you some questions as to your views on local option? Not exactly my views upon it; there was something said about local option with regard to the high price of houses.

Mr.  
T. J. Hilder.  
17 Sept., 1886.

7150. Were you not asked any questions on the subject of local option? I think not.

7151. You know pretty well the number of licensed houses in the city and the suburbs? Yes.

7152. Do you think the number of houses in the city is in excess of the reasonable requirements of the population? No, I do not.

7153. But in wards? They are very much equalised throughout all the wards.

7154. Take Gipps Ward? I know that ward.

7155. What do you think is the number of houses in Gipps Ward? I do not think that by reducing the number of houses in any ward you necessarily reduce drinking.

7156. That is not the point just at present. But taking Gipps Ward, do not you think that having at the intersection of many streets four houses, and within, perhaps, 200 yards of those, in each direction, half-a-dozen more, is having too many? Fewer houses would answer the purpose, but the fact that they are all making a living does not make it appear that there are too many. They are all paying their way.

7157. Do they pay their way? Oh, yes.

7158. Applications for transfers are very numerous this year? The reason for that is the offer of high prices.

7159. Is it not a fact that the trade is overdone in many localities; that there are really more houses for the retail of liquor than can give the licensed victualler a decent living? If the fact of their being able to pay their way is any guide there are not.

7160. Are they not sometimes pressed to get out of the houses? No, they are not.

7161. Is it not a fact that they cannot pay the interest on sums they have borrowed to go in—that the trade is not good enough? Take my own division, for instance; I have 138 or 140 houses; I have the whole of Gipps Ward.

7162. Then you belong to Gipps Ward? I do the business of Gipps Ward; I have 138 houses.

7163. Are those the houses of the firm? No; houses I have to call upon.

7164. Not brewers' houses, merely? No; not more than a fourth are tied houses. With regard to them they do not sell out because they are pressed. We do not press any of them. As long as they are able to pay their month's account and their interest, we are satisfied to let them go on until they can pay off the rest or a portion of it. Whatever they pay off their loan, £5 or £10, as the case may be, is taken off, and the interest is reduced accordingly. We never cause people to sell off because they cannot pay off their loan. In the winter months they are not able to pay much; in the summer they are able to reduce it considerably. It is according to the amount of business done, but they are never pressed to pay off so long as they pay their month's account and the interest.

7165. It is an unusual thing, I should imagine, to see a licensed victualler in the Insolvency Court? Hardly ever such a thing occurs either in the city or the suburbs. In the country you will see many of them.

7166. Can you then give us an explanation of the number of transfers that are made; there appear to have been some 200 lodged during the present year, up to this date? I have known many instances where a person will this week buy into a house, and in a month or so another person will come and offer him £200 or £300 profit on what he gave for it.

7167. That is what I want to come at. Are these transfers the result of holders finding an opportunity for selling out at a profit, or of their wanting to get rid of the business? It is because they sell at a profit.

7168. Are you sure of that? Yes; I don't say it is so in every case, but it is in nine cases out of ten.

7169. I am asking you for an explanation of the large majority of these transfers, and you say it is because holders sell out at a profit and not because they are squeezed out? I know it is that with our customers; that almost any man can dispose of his house any day of the week.

7170. Then your opinion is that the wards of the city are not burdened with too many houses, for the wants, or what are supposed to be the reasonable wants, of the inhabitants and of wayfarers? A less number of houses would answer the purpose, no doubt, but I do not think the houses are overdone.

7171. Would you not think that fewer houses would be an advantage inasmuch as the houses would probably be of a better character? Well you will often find the smallest house the best conducted.

7172. I do not say that necessarily the houses would be very much enlarged in dimensions. I remember, for instance, a house in Pitt-street, which was not a large one, and yet I think it had the largest bar trade at the time in the city? Yes; and all George and Pitt street houses were closed on a Sunday under the old Act. They did it themselves, and for the best of reasons—they had no customers on a Sunday; it was not worth their while to open their houses between 1 and 3, simply because they had no trade or custom.

7173. We have been told by publicans—by several—that if they shut wholly on Sunday they ruin their week-day trade. You have now given us an instance of a class of houses that voluntarily close on Sunday? Not so much a class as houses in a certain position.

7174. Well, you say that George and Pitt street houses used to close on Sundays voluntarily? Yes, because they had no custom.

7175.

Mr.  
T. J. Hilder.  
17 Sept., 1886.

7175. Is it that those houses had a command of whatever trade they liked, and that others have not; licensed victuallers who have spoken to us of their business have said that their weekly trade would be ruined if they refused A, B, and C refreshment on a Sunday? There is a great deal of truth in that; I do not say ruined.

7176. They say ruined? Perhaps that is a little too far. Of course where people are served on a Sunday largely they naturally go on a week-day, but not to the extent that some are inclined to make out; and many a person is compelled to sell on a Sunday because his neighbour does in order to keep his weekly trade together.

7177. *Mr. Withers.*] Referring to the question of having a lien over the different hotels, you say that very few fall into your hands: that is you have to foreclose in very few? Very few; we scarcely ever foreclose on them.

7178. As long as they pay the interest and their monthly accounts, and I suppose as long as the premises are kept fairly up to the standard—not depreciated as to the character of the building or the trade—you give them very long terms? Almost life; as long as they continue to conduct their business.

7179. As long as the securities are not depreciated you do not interfere with them? No.

7180. I suppose many of these houses have been in your hands for very many years? Yes; in many instances. Many of them pay off their bills of sale while they are in the houses, although the bills of sale are never taken off the register. A bill of sale may be registered against a house, and yet have been paid. I know people who have five times the means they appear to have if they chose to use it, but they prefer to leave their money in the position it was in when they borrowed. A man, not long ago, bought a £3,000 house, and although he was worth at least £6,000 he borrowed £2,000 to go into it. There are many instances of that kind.

7181. I suppose there would be about three classes of hotels? Yes.

7182. What would be about the minimum or the average value? A third-class house would bring as much as £3,000.

7183. Bonus they call it? Yes; and from your imagination you would think the house would be worth nothing.

7184. The price is controlled more or less I suppose by the class of persons who apply. A man goes about, and seeing a certain house, and observing that it is properly conducted, or that he can properly conduct it, he makes a certain offer; the bonus is controlled to a great extent by the class of men applying? Oh, no; that has nothing to do with it.

7185. A man offers a bonus; a man comes along and thinks he can put a fair style into a building, and he offers a bonus which other men would not offer? No; that is not it at all. All houses that are in the market brokers get hold of. A buyer goes to a broker, and he gets a number of cards and goes round; and perhaps one buyer may go to a dozen houses, and out of these he may select one which he may think is worth the money, or that will suit him. To show the intrinsic value of this house the monthly accounts are produced. These show the business done, the amount of money made in the house, and they get at the intrinsic value in that way.

7186. But there are exceptions, I should think, where a certain class of men come along who have had a varied experience in other parts of the world, and who seeing certain houses which they consider might be better conducted, give a larger bonus than other men would? That is quite an exceptional circumstance. The buyers are led more by the brokers and the results from the house during the last twelve months. The accounts for the last twelve months are generally shown. They have their banking accounts, and their weekly takings, and everything is put before the buyer.

7187. *President.*] Then the trade done is the principal guide to the purchase-money? Yes.

7188. *Mr. Withers.*] There may be for instance the railway coming into the city. If Mr. Hunt, of the "Oxford Hotel," were to sell his hotel, he would consider that question and the circumstance of a railway station being very near? That is going on another point altogether; that is putting a prospective value on the house.

7189. *Mr. Colls.*] The lease is a consideration, is it not? A great consideration. If a house has a long lease it will bring a much better price. The landlords unfortunately come down on the publicans for bonuses; the lease is one of the first things they look at.

7190. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Is it not a common thing for a new lease to be drawn out, and the lease extended to the new or incoming tenant? Yes.

7191. We have evidence to show that the incoming tenant always gets it? It is not always the case.

7192. *President.*] What is the average length of the leases of houses used as public-houses; give us the maximum;—is it seven or fourteen years? Not more than four or five.

7193. Then a seven years lease is practically unknown? Oh no, there are such things. I am speaking of the general average. Some run up as long as twenty years; but they pay very dearly for that.

7194. I want to know the highest and the lowest value of good-wills. What is the highest? I have known £7,500 given for it.

7195. Have you ever known £10,000? No.

7196. I suppose there are good-wills that would be worth that? I could tell you of houses that are asking that now, and would not sell under that.

7197. *Mr. Colls.*] They contain valuable furniture, I suppose? I do not know.

7198. *President.*] The good-will would be the lease together with the license? Lease, license, furniture, and good-will.

7199. And stock at a valuation? That is it.

7200. The maximum price of good-wills of houses in the country is about £7,000? Yes; the average would be £2,000, and the highest £7,000.

7201. *Mr. Withers.*] I suppose the rate of interest charged by the brewers is not above the bank rate? Not so much; six and seven, and in some instances eight.

7202. If you advance pretty well up to value I suppose you make the interest pretty well up to bank rate? We never go over eight. In very many of our bills of sale we have other securities—freehold and fixed deposit receipts. In these cases we make the interest less.

7203. Do you know whether much building society scrip is used as security in that way? Very little; we sometimes pay off building society scrip to get security.

7204. Are you of opinion that many persons identified with our building societies—freeholders in our building societies, either as investors or borrowers—are connected with the publican's business? Very few; the

the only people of that sort we come in contact with are people who wish to go into the business. They say, "We have only so much money, but we have a certain interest in the building society." If we find that the property is worth so much more than what they owe the building society we arrange to take over the property, and pay the building society.

Mr.  
T. J. Hilder.  
17 Sept., 1886.

7205. Have you any idea of the rents of respectable or medium class houses in the suburbs: for instance, places like many of the good hotels in the suburbs—what would be the rents of those buildings? Many of them are very high; too high I think. I think the landlords are rather severe on publicans. I think that as a rule they get a heavier rent from the fact of an house being an hotel than they would if it were used for any other purpose.

7206. They average £6 or £7 a week, I suppose? Many of them; if it is anything of a sort of a house.

7207. Do you think the majority of persons in the publican's business are content with six days work as other people are? A very large proportion would prefer to have six days only, if all could be alike. As it is it becomes very severe on them.

7208. Do you think that the majority of persons who consider they have to sell on Sunday in order to keep their trade during the week regard it as a hardship, or are they prepared to do it because it is profitable; it has been stated to us that many publicans who desire Sunday closing are induced to sell on account of the competition of their neighbours on a Sunday? That is true; many of them, however, will not sell whether it injures their business or not. I know many houses who would not take a three-penny bit from anyone, no matter how their neighbours sold.

7209. Then you think the majority of publicans would desire to close on Sundays? I think they would.

7210. Do you think a majority of the public desire it? No; not the working class. I may, in fact, include all classes, for all would feel it very hard if they could not get their glass of wine, beer, or grog, on a Sunday. If all the houses were totally closed I believe the general public would complain of it.

7211. *President.*] Do you mean by the general public respectable sober men, or do you mean —? I mean all.

7212. *Mr. Withers.*] The majority of all classes? Majority of all classes is going rather far; but the majority of two classes out of three, who never get the worse of drink, would not be satisfied to be debarred from getting their glass of grog on Sunday.

7213. *President.*] You are talking of the class of men who never get the worse of drink? Yes. Suppose persons go out for a walk, and find that they cannot 7 miles out of Sydney get a glass of grog on a Sunday—that is the class I mean.

7214. *Mr. Roseby.*] I suppose that the trade done in Sydney by the brewers, of which probably your firm is the largest, is very considerable—very large indeed; that the quantity of Colonial beer consumed in Sydney and its environs must be very large? It is. Of course we do the largest business.

7215. Have you any idea of the quantity brewed by the different establishments? I have no idea; it varies very much. The winter season is very much slacker than the summer season.

7216. Could you inform us how much your establishment sends out every year? Not without referring to the books. Every collector's trade is kept separately.

7217. I should think you would know how much you brewed every year? I know very little of the working of the brewery. The brewers only keep that account.

7218. But you have been very long in the business? Yes.

7219. Well, with regard to the mortality among the publicans engaged in the business—has the drink itself a deadly influence upon those engaged in it? There are instances of that kind, no doubt, but it would be the same if the persons were not in the business. I do not believe it is because the publicans take to drink. There are no doubt many publicans who take to drink, but if they were out of the business they would do the same. I do not think there is a larger proportion of drinking publicans than of any other tradesmen.

7220. Have you not known many men go into this business sober, respectable men, and then blight and shorten their lives by the drinking they engage in? I cannot say that, because I know very many publicans who never get the worse for drink.

7221. I know that, but have you not known very many enter the business sober, respectable men, and the very business they have engaged in has shortened their days? Very few; I do not know that I could enumerate a single case.

7222. *President.*] Then you know none? No.

7223. *Mr. Roseby.*] Do you know, as a matter of fact, that the insurance societies will not accept a publican as a risk? I never heard of one.

7224. Do I understand that you are in favour of the principle of local option? Well, as it now stands I think it is very good; not, mind you, that it lessens drinking. I believe it is better for the publican, better for the merchant, better for the brewers, that the increase of houses should be checked; but it does not necessarily reduce drinking. I believe that the more you scatter the houses the fewer people get together and there is less inducement to drink. If you decrease the number of houses and increase the number of people in the houses there is a greater inducement to drink.

7225. But the principle you are in favour of—is it that the people should have the right to say whether there shall be an increased number of public-houses in their neighbourhood? I am not in favour of full local option, but as it is at present.

7226. You are not in favour of giving the people a voice beyond what they have at present? No. I do not think one man should drive a nuisance from his door to that of his neighbours. Suppose all the houses in one ward were wiped out, they might go to the next ward, and the people there would have the nuisance driven out of the other ward.

7227. How many houses in the city does your establishment supply? It is very hard to say the exact number.

7228. I understood you to say that you had 136 under your charge in one ward in the city? No; in one division in the city.

7229. I thought you said one ward in the city? Gipps ward is in my division; that is what I said.

7230. You have given us your knowledge of the characteristics of public-houses. Would you be in favour of allowing young girls to serve liquor behind a public-house bar. Is that a proper place for any girl to be found? I am certainly not in favour of abolishing bar-girls altogether. Young girls would perhaps be out of place, but I think if barmaids were totally abolished some of them might lead worse lives than they do behind a bar.



Mr.  
T. J. Hilder.  
17 Sept., 1886.

7231. You think this a respectable business for young girls to be in? I know a great many bars that are very respectable. No doubt there are some that are not so.

7232. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You think that the girls might lead worse lives than behind bars? Yes.

7233. You also say that you do not think an increase of public-houses leads to excessive drinking? Yes; I think it is the other way, if anything.

7234. Do you not think that the tendency of a multiplicity of houses is to increase the temptation of the weak to drink? Not as the houses are now situated. We have already got what I may term easy access to public-houses, and an increase in the houses would not necessarily lead to an increase of drinking. It is better to have the custom spread over a larger area, because where a large number of persons are congregated together in one or two houses it induces drinking.

7235. You say you are not in favour of full local option, and would not give the people a vote in vetoing the trade. Would you give them a voice to reduce the number if they desired it in a given locality? There would be no good result from it. I do not think it would be fair to give them the power, and I think it should be left to the Bench of Magistrates to decide.

MONDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,

A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,

J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Britty North called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr.  
J. B. North.  
13 Sept., 1886.

7236. *President.*] What is your name? John Britty North.

7237. Have you any practical acquaintance with the liquor traffic? Yes, I had, years ago.

7238. To what length does your experience extend, and will you describe what it amounts to—in what way you have had experience of the traffic;—have you been a licensed victualler? No; I was in the wholesale wine and spirit business years ago.

7239. How long ago was that? A great many years ago—eighteen or nineteen years ago.

7240. Have you had any connection with the liquor traffic since that time? Yes; some fourteen years ago I was connected with it; I was travelling at the time in the country.

7241. You have been a traveller, then? Yes; for a wine and spirit business.

7242. I suppose you know substantially the object of this Commission? Yes.

7243. You understand, generally, the scope of these inquiries? Yes, I think so.

7244. I shall not ask you anything about the licensed victuallers, but, while employed in connection with the wine and spirit business, did your duties lead you in any way to notice things which you imagined should not have existed in that traffic? From conversations with people I have learned it to be so.

7245. I mean have you noticed whether there has been a custom in the trade of tampering with liquors? I know it is generally done.

7246. You know now, but did you know then as well as now that it is generally done? I have known within the last three or four years, and prior to that that it has been largely done.

7247. Do you consider that the practice obtains largely of either counterfeiting liquors or doctoring them? I do.

7248. Do you know how that is done, and where and by whom? To the best of my knowledge and belief it is done in wholesale houses in a great measure.

7249. That is to say, by the wine and spirit merchants? Yes, and the wholesale grocers, where they are combined—the intermediate distributing houses.

7250. I presume you mean by that the people who intervene between the importers and the consumers? Between the importers and the publicans—the middle men, the middle houses.

7251. Not, then, the importers of the articles? Well, only where they sell direct to country hotels.

7252. But do they not sell largely? Not all; there are a great many middle men large importers; I am not speaking of the wine and spirit merchants and wholesale grocers only.

7253. But the wholesale grocers are wholesale wine and spirit merchants; they cannot sell retail; they must sell by virtue of holding wine and spirit merchants' licenses? Yes.

7254. So practically it is the wine and spirit merchants? Yes.

7255. And you say that doctoring goes on largely among these people? Well, I say it is my opinion; I cannot say from direct experience that it is so—not from positive experience.

7256. Then is your opinion only hearsay? No; my belief is that twenty times the quantity of white spirits comes into this country that is required for practical purposes, and I believe it is there where the trouble comes.

7257. You have seen this white spirit I suppose? I have.

7258. Do you think it is a low kind of spirit, or do you think that it is fairly rectified? I think it is a low quality of German spirit.

7259. You know there are different qualities of white spirit;—do you think we get the cheapest and worst? I think a great deal of the low quality comes into the market.

7260. Of course if a white spirit is distilled from grain it contains fusel oil? It has.

7261. Do you think it is the new spirit that comes here—the spirit that has not lost its fusel oil—on which these practitioners operate? I do; from conversation with Custom-house officers and others I arrive at that conclusion.

7262. Have you ever looked at the returns of the white spirit brought here? Not personally, but I have had it in conversation from the Custom-house officers.

7263. Do you not know that the importation of white spirit has diminished of late years? I do not know that, but I am glad to hear it.

7264. You may not have heard that in consequence of some exposures made some years ago in connection with white spirits, the large importations of white spirit are now reduced, and the liquor comes here now in the ordinary forms? I am quite sure that pure spirit would not have the effect upon the people that the liquor imported as white spirit has. I say that from my own knowledge.

7265.

Mr.  
J. B. North.  
13 Sept., 1886.

7265. You think then that the liquor which goes into consumption, or that a large quantity of it, is pernicious, because of its composition? I do decidedly.
7266. And if it were what it pretends to be it would not be pernicious? It would not.
7267. Then you make a distinction between alcohol and alcohol, that is, alcohol in a certain condition of maturity, and immature alcohol? Precisely—I say that spirits if pure, and drunk in a pure state, would not do anything like the injury that these compounded spirits do.
7268. Do you say that of your own knowledge? I have experienced it in my own case. I will give you my experience of some years ago: I am a temperate man, and have always been so; but on one occasion I met a friend who would insist upon my taking something with him. I drank with him, taking not more than half a nobbler of brandy (the remainder I did not drink) in a certain house off Sussex-street, and the effect of it was that I did not get half way up the street before I was overpowered with giddiness; and yet I could have taken four or five nobblers of pure spirit without such a result. Then I have seen so much of the effect of impure liquor with my own men—I have never less than 100 to 150 men employed at a coal-mine at Katoomba. I have seen the effects there on strong men, who I know could drink four glasses of pure spirit.
7269. When you say pure, do you mean mature? I mean pure spirit unadulterated. I have seen my own men overcome, men who have taken one or two glasses, and yet who I am sure could take half-a-dozen of pure spirit.
7270. Is it your opinion then that these men have been overcome by taking spirit, silent spirit with the fusel oil still in combination with it, or by drinking spirit that has been adulterated? I think it has been adulterated by the mixture of this young spirit with other materials.
7271. Do you think that this spirit which has affected these men has been manufactured in the Colony wholly? Not wholly.
7272. You think the silent spirit has come from abroad? From Germany probably.
7273. Has there been any Colonial spirit mixed with it? I do not know.
7274. Any essences? Yes.
7275. Then is it your opinion that these men were poisoned with silent spirit, mixed with essences? I think it has injured their health.
7276. And you have suffered the same thing yourself? I have on one occasion.
7277. This you say happened at Katoomba? It has happened with my men at Katoomba, where I have seen it on more than one occasion.
7278. Have the men ever complained to you? Yes, but in that case it was beer, which I believe was at the time hoccussed; but I have known two or three occasions on which the men have taken spirits, and have found themselves in a state such as you could not expect a man to be in who has taken a moderate quantity.
7279. Did the men under these circumstances go to the same place again? Yes, simply to meet their companions.
7280. Do they object to being subdued in this rather sudden manner? Well, they get led to these places by companions.
7281. Do they object to this liquor? I have heard the men say that had they drunk pure spirit it would not have had the effect upon them that this has had; and these men have been steady men, all good, trustworthy, and reliable men; and I have every reason to believe that the spirits sold to them were not pure.
7282. Were the drinks threepenny drinks? I do not know whether they were threepenny or sixpenny drinks.
7283. We are told that a good many kinds of bad spirits are sold for 3d.? I think those at Katoomba were 6d. The scope of my observation has led me to conclude that a great deal of the drunkenness that prevails in the Colony comes from the want of a pure article; that is my conviction.
7284. Do you mean purity alone—that age would not be of much account? Purity and age.
7285. You mean a spirit fit to go into consumption? Yes, such as a respectable grocer or merchant would send out.
7286. To what do you attribute the sale of these inferior liquors? I think that in a great measure they are supplied to the publicans.
7287. Do you think the publican asks for them? He goes for cheap liquor; he will go to the cheapest house.
7288. Then I suppose the wine and spirit merchant can supply him at any price? That is it.
7289. You do not think the merchant thrusts these cheap liquors on him? He seeks for them in the course of competition.
7290. Would not the spirit merchant be naturally well disposed to give him pure liquors and matured liquors if he would pay for them? I should think so, decidedly. My impression is that it is the bonded warehouses where the check should be put.
7291. How so? By investigation of the qualities of liquor that come in.
7292. Can you give us an idea of how that can be done—how you could analyse the importations in the bonded warehouses? Well every hogshead or every case, or samples of every bulk quantity of cases, are sampled to ascertain the strength, and there I think the authorities could arrive at the purity of the liquor.
7293. How? By analysis. A scientific man could give you a better opinion upon that than I can. I know it is a very difficult thing to arrive at the contents, but I should imagine it could be done.
7294. At present however you have no idea as to how this could be arrived at? No; I have not studied the question.
7295. Do you think that everything should be subject to scientific examination? I do.
7296. I suppose you know that fusel oil is only the accompaniment of immature spirit? I know that.
7297. Do you not know also that the basis of all spirits made now is a spirit which necessarily contains fusel oil? I do; nearly all.
7298. How could you get rid of that without having a certificate attached to every importation, showing that it was six or seven years old, which is considered to be the age when the fusel oil is converted? I do not know.
7299. You are a practical man, Mr. North? In what way?
7300. In respect to the relations a Government ought to have in dealing with importations of this kind? I think so.

Mr.  
J. B. North.  
13 Sept., 1886.

7301. You would not like a grand motherly Government to say to you, with regard to your importations, that you shall not sell them? I do not know. I think it ought to be done.
7302. Suppose you have 100 casks of whisky, and you find the Government saying, "You shall not sell them; it is not old enough"? If it is the law of the land I should say it was a proper thing to do, seeing that new spirit is wholly injurious.
7303. But if you were anxious to turn it into money you would be very sorry to have it on your hands for years, or it may be turned into the harbour? No; if I knew it was the law I should take care to purchase spirit of a proper age.
7304. Do you not think the importers would be up in arms if the Government made any attempt to dictate the age at which they should sell spirits? I think that the health of the community is more to be considered than any of the importers.
7305. Do you consider that the drunkenness so much complained of in Sydney, and which exists to a far larger degree than it should, is caused rather by drinking too much spirits than by drinking bad spirits. I suppose you will agree that the drinking of a large quantity of spirits, however pure they may be, will make a man drunk? Undoubtedly, and make a man ill; but not with the same effects as immature or improper spirits. I am not at all advocating the use of spirits.
7306. We have not so interpreted you; but the matter we are now discussing is surrounded with very great difficulty? While I would not force men to be teetotallers, I would take care that they had an article that would not do them any harm, which would bring them to the point of being able to decide which course they should take—that is, either to take the article offered them or leave it alone. I am persuaded that a very large proportion of the drunkenness is from the immaturity of the liquor they get, or from its want of age, or its impurity.
7307. You see the mischief, but can you propose a remedy? I see the mischief, but have not studied the matter sufficiently to propose a remedy. The only remedy I see is this: That spirits come from a bond in England, and come to a bond here; whether the certificate can be obtained in any way from the shipper I do not know. The greater part of the spirits sold in this city and in the Colony are known brands. They come from known people—very large manufactures at home—and where they are sold at all very large quantities are sold. They become a favourite brand.
7308. And then it is counterfeited? Yes, to a large extent.
7309. You could not depend upon brands? Not wholly, as things are at present.
7310. You could identify the brand as being the genuine one? Yes; I may take Hennessy's brandy, and if I can get anything to prove that it has come from Hennessy, and has come out of bond, then I can depend that it is Hennessy's brandy.
7311. With regard to beer;—do you think that the beer manufactured in the Colony is bad in quality? A great deal of it is.
7312. And ought not to be consumed? I would not say that.
7313. But it is of an inferior quality? I think so; very much inferior to the Victorian beer.
7314. Do you think it conduces to drunkenness? I think if a higher quality were made there would be less drunkenness.
7315. Do you know what our beer is made of? No.
7316. You are guided then by quality not the mode of manufacture? Yes.
7317. With regard to what you have said as to the quality of beer, do you know it from your own experience, or the experience of the men in your employ? Of the men. I cannot drink a glass of Colonial beer but it gets into my head directly; but I can drink a bottle of Bass's.
7318. What do you ascribe that to? I do not know; it gets into some people's heads, and it gets into mine.
7319. Do you know that it is made of malt and hops, and sugar—principally sugar? I think there is something else.
7320. Do you think the brewer puts an intoxicating ingredient into it, or do you think the publican does? I do not know; it gets into it.
7321. What object would the publican have? To sell large quantities.
7322. That would be to dilute it. But what object would he have to make a man drunk? Create a thirst.
7323. But that may be done by salt? Yes.
7324. What object would he have in making it heady? I do not know; but it is there.
7325. Do you think the brewer does it? I cannot tell.
7326. Or do you think it arises from the composition of the beer? The fact is there, but how it occurs I do not know.
7327. Do you think that it ferments in the stomach, and that the fumes rise to the head in consequence of the quantity of sugar? It may be so in a very great measure.
7328. I suppose you have heard that some of those who drink honey beer are constantly seized with giddiness? Yes, I know that at home.
7329. *Mr. Colls.*] Have you been long in the Colony? Thirty years.
7330. Did you ever represent any spirit firm in Sydney? Yes.
7331. What firm might that be? I think it is hardly fair to ask me that, as I have given opinions about wholesale spirits. I have represented three or four firms. I have travelled for them.
7332. Are you aware that a large quantity of brandy and whisky is bottled in this Colony? I am.
7333. And labelled? I believe so.
7334. And capsuled? I do not know it as a fact; but I believe it to be the case, undoubtedly.
7335. Are you in favour of spirit merchants selling groceries, keeping grocers' stores? Yes, I think it a good thing. The wholesale grocer and wine and spirit merchant does a legitimate business. The trade of the Colony is hardly large enough to keep one or the other by himself.
7336. Has it ever come under your knowledge that a small quantity of ale or beer goes home as groceries? I believe it to be so, but I would not like to say so as a fact. It is generally reported.
7337. Do you think there is a great deal of bad spirits in the city at the present time. Do you think it is worse in that respect at the present time than a few years ago? Well I would not like to say it is worse. It has always been bad. As a rule the quality of the spirits here has not been equal to what it is in England. I know that from inquiries I have made.
7338. You have travelled a great deal through the country? A great deal.

Mr.  
J. B. North.  
18 Sept., 1886.

7339. How have you found the hotels generally in the country? I am sorry to say not so good as they should be—a long way short of it. The system of nobblerising and treating men is very bad.
7340. Have you found the spirits bad in the country? Worse in the country.
7341. Are you in favour of closing hotels on Sundays? I am in favour of having them quite closed. There is no excuse for a person getting drunk on the Sunday.
7342. Has it come to your knowledge that quantities of spirits and other liquors are taken home now to families? Yes; but I have no objection to that. If persons take liquor home on Saturday night I think the wife will take care that the husband does not consume too much. I would go so far as to encourage the sale of grog by the storekeepers and grocers, because the people would take it home, and they would purchase special brands. Then if you protected these brands in the bonds the storekeeper would have certain brands for sale and the consumer would know what he purchased.
7343. *President.*] You look upon the diffusion of spirits as the *summum bonum*? I do. I think it would further the ends, and the desire of the teetotallers, to a very great extent. We should have people more sober than they are now.
7344. *Mr. Colls.*] Have you ever heard of wives taking drink home, and having it charged as groceries? I have heard so. I think it is a good thing to take it home. I believe it has been done, but only to a limited extent.
7345. Are you aware that there are a large number of small clubs which have started in the city since the Sunday closing? I am not aware of it.
7346. Would you be in favour of such a thing, of private clubs, where you pay so much to become a member, and where you can go at any hour on the Sunday and get what drink you want? I would be totally opposed to it.
7347. Have you known them in the city? I am not in the city now. I am at Katoomba.
7348. I suppose the men in your employ are more beer-drinkers than anything else? Yes; but they take what they call grog as well.
7349. I suppose it would be impossible to make these men take water instead of beer? Oh yes, every man must act according to his own opinion and his own wishes.
7350. *Mr. Withers.*] One of the objects of this inquiry is excessive drinking and its cause. Do you think that excessive drinking is indulged in by the upper and working classes? Yes.
7351. With which class do you think excessive drinking has become more habitual or perceptible? It is more perceptible in the working classes. And very much of it originated from a system which has crept into this Colony, and which is a very bad one. I mean men treating one another or "nobblizing," or, as it is called here, "shouting." That is a system which is very conducive to drunkenness.
7352. How is that shouting usually carried out? Eight or nine men go into a public-house and one calls for glasses all round, and then each shouts for the others in his turn.
7353. Do you think that applies to the upper classes—professional men, lawyers, &c.? It does to a very great extent, but it applies to all classes. It is one of the very great evils that exist in the community.
7354. Do you think it applies to professional men and persons calling themselves gentlemen in other spheres of life? I do. I believe shouting leads to drink; that is, men treating each other.
7355. Are you able to suggest anything that would prevent that? I saw a system in operation in Rockhampton that might effect a perfect cure. I was there on one occasion when an anti shouting association was formed. Each man when he went into a public-house, put his 6 pence or shilling on the counter, to pay for what he drank, and it was agreed that no man should shout for another. No doubt that lessened the amount of drink consumed.
7356. I suppose the association saw that the system of shouting was causing great injury? Yes, and they determined to break it down. It required a great deal of courage, but a number of gentlemen decided that they would do it and they carried it out.
7357. Do you know whether it is carried out now? I do not. I have not been there for years.
7358. Then you think that system a serious evil? Yes, it leads most men into drink.
7359. And you think that excessive drinking is more perceptible in the working classes? Yes, excessive drinking.
7360. Have you any idea of the number of public-houses in the city and suburbs? No.
7361. Do you think that 500 would be in excess of the number required? I do not know; but in the country, where my experience lies, there are too many, and they are too free in licensing others. I think there are three in the town of Katoomba, and they are talking about opening another. In the town and district of Katoomba there are not more than 500 souls, and we are determined to oppose it.
7362. Would another hotel like Goyder's get a reasonable support? I think so, and it would do no harm. There were two public-houses besides Goyder's, and that is ample for the town. Now they are talking about opening another, and some of us have decided that whenever it is attempted we shall do our utmost to oppose it, simply on the ground that it is not wanted. When I have travelled in the country I have always seen too many public-houses. There would be no objection to half a dozen houses like Goyder's; but it was the places opened simply for the purposes of drinking and shouting to which there was a great objection, and there was no pretence that they were a benefit to the public. I have travelled over the country a great deal, and from what I have seen I am convinced that these small houses have always caused a great deal of injury. There are over 800 public-houses in the city and suburbs. Do you consider that sufficient? I should say that there was ample accommodation, in fact a great deal more than is necessary. My idea is that local option should be extended to the fullest extent to enable the residents to decide the number of public-houses required.
7363. I imagine that your opinion is that the small houses simply for drinking purposes are objectionable? Undoubtedly.
7364. It has been said that the more aristocratic hotels are more objectionable, and that the confirmed drunkards are initiated there, and graduate to other places? I think those hotels show very few scenes of drunkenness. If men drink to excess they are turned out.
7365. What is the lowest age of the boys you employ? The lowest age of the boys I employ in the mine is 14, but I am not quite sure.
7366. Do you think that lads of that age should be supplied with drink? No. I never saw it. If I did I should not allow it. I do not think that lads under 18 or 19 should be allowed to take spirits.
7367. From your experience of the miners in your district, what would you say as to their drinking habits?  
There

Mr. J. B. North. There is a good deal of intemperance. The love of society draws them to the public-house. If they had a School of Arts, where they would be away from evil influences, they would not be so bad. They have no home. They have a rough life in the bush, and they want society. The result is that they go to the public-house, and could not go there without nobblerising. My idea is to encourage Schools of Art and other forms of entertainment as counteracting influences.

18 Sept., 1886.

7368. Do you think the present hours of closing quite late enough? Quite.

7369. You have some recollection of the condition of things under the old Act? I have.

7370. Do you think the present Act an improvement? I think it is a decided improvement. I have seen a wonderful improvement.

7371. You must have formed an opinion with regard to how the city and the Colony generally compares as to the drinking customs of our people with other countries. What is your opinion? My opinion, formed in travelling through Victoria 5 or 6 years ago, was that there is a great deal less drunkenness visible there than here; but that was only during a visit of three or four weeks, in passing through the country.

7372. Allowing for the increase of population, do you think our people are more drunken now than five or six years ago? No; I think there is much more sobriety now than there used to be. It has now become a disgrace to give way. It was not so at one time.

7373. Is there more than one bar in connection with the hotels in the country? Yes, I have seen them; I do not know that there are 6d. and 3d. bars. The two bars were more for the purpose of keeping the lodgers separate from the common customers.

7374. There has been a good deal of inquiry as to the advisability of employing females in public-houses;—what is your opinion? I am under the impression that no female should be allowed behind a bar, not even the wife of the publican. I think it is a source of great temptation.

7375. Do you think the temptation they are subjected to there is greater than in factories? Much more. And they hear language which they should not hear, and there is a levity both with the customer and server that should not be allowed.

7376. Have you had much opportunity of judging of the condition of things in factories where young girls are employed? To no very great extent. I have only seen the clothing factories here.

7377. Then you think that females should be prevented from obtaining a living in a public-house? Yes, in the bar of a public-house. I think the Act proposed in Melbourne would have been a good one.

7378. *Mr. Roseby.*] I understood you to say that the health and well-being of communities deserve more consideration than the profits of the publican or spirit merchant? Unquestionably.

7379. And you think that this drink traffic should be well under the control of the people themselves; that is to say, that you believe in the principle of local option? Very greatly.

7380. And you would extend that principle to all classes of the community? Yes, I would give all the franchise in this matter.

7381. Would you extend it to women also? The only difficulty is that women have no voice in other legislation, but I think they should have a voice in this, if it could be brought in.

7382. I think you have also expressed a belief in the principle of Sunday closing? I have, and I would make it very strict.

7383. You also stated that you considered that young people should not be supplied with liquor? Yes, any under eighteen years of age.

7384. Would you allow publicans to supply children with drink to take to their parents? I would not.

7385. You spoke of commodious hotels. Is it not possible to have such places without drinking bars at all: I mean temperance hotels? Certainly, I think it would be a very good thing.

7386. People would enjoy more quiet and comfort than where drinking was carried on? Undoubtedly; but experience has proved, so far, that the promoters have not been able to make them pay.

7387. Have you read anything in regard to the condition of things in America and Canada and the United Kingdom where drink is prohibited in certain places, and where they have large hotels with every accommodation but where no drink is sold? I am aware of it and it would be a very good thing if we had them here.

7388. Would it not be better to close the public-houses on election days? I think it would be a very good thing, and I think a great many elections have been gained by open public-houses. I have seen it myself repeatedly.

7389. And you believe there are far too many drinking shops and that some means ought to be devised to lessen the number very materially? Yes; and I believe that local option should affect not only the opening of new public-houses but should limit the number in each district. I know there would be a good deal of difficulty in regard to vested interests but I think the power is a good one.

7390. You think that these public-houses should be subordinated to the health and happiness of the community? Yes.

7391. In view of that would you close public-houses earlier on Saturdays. In some portions of America and Canada the law is that they should close at 7 o'clock. Would you favour that? I do not give that as my opinion, but if it were done here I could see the advantage of it.

7392. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You say that you knew of a large amount of doctoring being done in wine-shops. Do you really know that? I do not think I said I knew it from personal knowledge, but that I had heard repeatedly of it. I have heard it so frequently that it has now become impressed upon my mind. The opinion is very strong that such is the case, but it is only a belief, and I cannot give you positive information.

7393. If that be the case, your proposed remedy of having drink examined in bond would have no effect? I would put a very heavy duty on all material which can be converted into this adulterated stuff, and spirits of wine, and would not allow it to be imported, except as methylated spirit.

7394. *President.*] Do you think spirits of wine enter into the composition of these drinks? I believe so. Mind I only go by hearsay.

7395. *Mr. Colls.*] You are aware that spirits of wine are used to a large extent for killing essential oils? I know that; I know of course that a great deal of it is used.

7396. *President.*] Do you believe spirits of wine are used for purposes of adulteration? From information I have received at different times I have a conviction that they are, although I have no positive knowledge.

7397. Then you would prohibit the importation of white spirit and spirits of wine? Yes; except the quantity required for medical purposes, which could be easily ascertained.

7398.

7398. Notwithstanding your great desire to give people pure drink you still believe that pure drink will make people drunk? Yes, if they drink too much. But I say that purity is of vital consequence in these drinks.

Mr.  
J. B. North.  
13 Sept., 1886.

7399. Is your notion of local option confined to an expression of opinion as to the number of houses that should be allowed in any given area, or would you allow voters to say whether or not they would have any at all? I would allow them to say whether they would have any at all or only a certain number.

7400. And in the event of the people exercising the vote in either of these cases would you be prepared to give compensation to the owners of the houses? I think fair and equitable compensation must be given. You could not turn a man out from a living without giving him something. He has paid for the good-will of his business and it would not be fair to turn him out into the street with nothing.

7401. Do you think he has any right beyond an annual right to his license? Well, I think he has. He has formed a connection just as a man would who had established a grocery business in town. If a man is turned out of a public-house he is entitled to compensation in some form.

7402. Do you think he is like an auctioneer or pawnbroker whose licenses are annual? I look upon an auctioneer's license as a perpetual kind of thing which he can retain as long as he conducts himself properly.

7403. Then you do not think that the term of the license to the licensed victualler limits his right to the duration of a year? No, I think it would be very unfair to cut him off utterly unless ample time—say five years—was given him. If you do not give him compensation you must give him ample notice that he has to close, and that being done it would not be fair to grant a license to others.

7404. Do you think that if he had five years' notice he would not be likely to dispose of as much liquor as he could in that time? I think he would always do that as a matter of self-interest.

William Self called in, sworn, and examined:—

7405. *President.*] You are a licensed victualler? Yes. I keep the "Star Hotel," Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

Mr. W. Self.  
13 Sept., 1886.

7406. Have you kept it long? About four years.

7407. Have you had a public-house before? Yes, for twenty years. I went into business I think in 1862.

7408. Have you been in Sydney all that time? No, in the country, first at Merredoo, on the Maroo. I kept a public-house at Two-mile Flat, and afterwards one at Gulgong, and I was there from about 1870 until about four years ago.

7409. Your first experience was on a diggings' township? I had had experience in Sydney before.

7410. Has your house a larger accommodation than that prescribed by the Act? I think there is one room more.

7411. I suppose you do not give any accommodation to the wayfaring public? Very little there. I have a few respectable boarders but I do not give any accommodation to the general public.

7412. Have you had any trouble while you have been at the "Star"? Yes, I was fined three years and five months ago.

7413. May I ask what that was for? For letting a friend of mine have a bottle of beer on Sunday.

7414. Did you appeal? No; I was guilty and so did not appeal.

7415. Have you cause of complaint against the existing Act? I have.

7416. Will you tell us what your objections consist of? First that it is a law that is not respected by anybody. It may be respected by a few but it is tyrannical to work under. I feel it as much as a lot more people. I am well known in the country and if a number of friends from the country come to see me on Sunday I am not allowed to entertain them. I consider that the law is bad that does not allow me to entertain these people after not seeing them for a long time. And if I give one person a glass of grog on Sunday I am punished just the same as if I had served 100. And people will come and take liquor away on Saturday night and drink it that night. If the Act allowed them to get a little on Sunday I do not think they would consume so much at home. In my experience I have known parties take a couple of gallons of beer home the last thing on Saturday night and in the morning they had not any left and wanted some more.

7417. I suppose you think that some regulation is permissible in the drink traffic—you would not have free trade? Well; I do not know, if it was free trade in the liquor law, that it would be as bad as it is at the present time.

7418. Do you consider that the law has been beneficial? I believe that there is more drink consumed under the present Act than there was before. That is from my own experience. The only thing I can go back to is my experience in the country.

7419. Being a native, I presume you are a very temperate man yourself? I drink a little. I have been the worse for drink at times, but not often. I am a moderate drinker.

7420. I suppose your business is not to make a man as drunk as you can? I never serve a drunken man. When a person appears to be drinking too much I send him home. I say that nobody respects this law. It interferes with the liberty of the general public too much.

7421. Do you think it interferes with the liberty of the public on Sunday? I do. Suppose I live a little way out of town, and I want a drink, I should have an opportunity of getting a drink when I come to Sydney. People could not go to private houses and ask for a glass of water.

7422. In the matter of the business days of the week, do you think the law is tyrannical there? Well; I think if the public-houses were allowed to open half-an-hour sooner it would be better. Then, in the evening, when I have country people stopping at my place who are away at the theatre, I have to keep my place open and the lights burning in order to receive them, and I can do nothing in the way of trade.

7423. Do you think much drunkenness is caused by the character of the drinks supplied? Yes, in a great many instances.

7424. Whose fault is that? I do not know whether it is the publican or the importer. There is a good class of liquor and a bad class.

7425. Do you think the quality of the liquor is affected by the brewers' houses? I should not like to say anything about that because I do not know. I know I have had at several houses very bad liquor.

7426. Were they brewers' houses? I cannot tell you. I got such liquor in one house that I went back and

- Mr. W. Self. and gave the publican a good reprimand, and if I could have got the bottle I should have given it to the inspector.
- 13 Sept., 1886. 7427. When an inspector goes to get samples do you think he gets an average sample? I think if he takes it from the shelves he must get a fair sample because the publican does not know when the inspector is coming.
7428. It would be impossible to hoodwink him? Yes; if he is up to his business.
7429. And you think he can rely upon what he gets as a fair sample of what is supplied in the town and suburbs? Well, I should think so.
7430. Do you think much doctored spirit is sold and drunk? Well, I cannot tell you whether it is doctored, or whether the spirit sold contains a great deal of fusel oil. I always buy the best of liquors myself and I always deal with one firm. I keep one tap, but if a person asks for "three star" I give it to him and charge 6d. I serve all classes. I buy brandy at 24s. to 25s. per gallon, and that ought to be good brandy, and I mix it with water and adulterate it to a sufficient standard. That is what I call adulteration to a certain extent.
7431. You said that everybody despised the law. Do you despise it to the extent of selling on Sundays? I did violate it and was punished.
7432. Do you violate it habitually? I do not desire to answer that question.
7433. I understood that you were one of those gentlemen who expressed a willingness to tell the Commission all their doings even to the extent that you thought so little of the law that you would violate it? Well, I did violate it, but another thing I may say is that houses are changing hands at such a rapid rate that it was almost impossible to keep them respectable, inasmuch as many are owned by brewers and wine and spirit merchants, and other persons who had liens upon them for money lent; and these persons, finding it impossible to exist under the present law, evade it and sell at prohibited hours, while the man who does not attempt to do so loses not only his Sunday trade, but his weekly trade as well, and the house naturally goes to the wall. If men worthy of holding a public-house are fined, if they go out of business they cannot get into another house. A great number of houses are getting into the hands of people who do not respect anything.
7434. Do you think that the Sunday-closing law has a deteriorating effect; that is to say, does it degrade the house? I think so.
7435. In other words it deteriorates the trade? I could not say whether it does or not. I would not like to say that.
7436. You appear to think that it creates a number of violators of the law? It does, and it is almost impossible to avoid it.
7437. Suppose an hour or two hours were given to the publican on Sundays would the number of persons who violate Sunday be as great? I could not say.
7438. But would their desire to get liquor on Sunday be satisfied by opening an hour or two on Sunday? I think it would. I am in favour of opening three times a day. That is the old law and the law that they have in England. I believe it would do away with a great deal of intemperance. Now persons go into a public-house on Sunday, and instead of being content with one glass they will not walk out until they have had two or three.
7439. Do they shout much in the city and suburbs? Yes, it is carried on where there are three or four friends together. They do not shout for strangers, except at odd times.
7440. You appear to think that some very bad spirit is imported into this country? It is very bad when it comes here, more especially in whiskeys.
7441. That is a general drink? Yes.
7442. People do not here take so much gin as they do in England? Not so much.
7443. Nor brandy? Well brandy is gone out of fashion.
7444. And rum? Yes, rum is a favourite drink. Rum, beer, and whiskey.
7445. What do you think of the number of public-houses—do you not think there are too many? Yes, in some places. I think 800 is too many. There are too many in my locality.
7446. The residents would be satisfied with fewer houses in your locality? Yes, there may be two or three houses too many.
7447. You would be against low class public-houses or drinking shops? Yes, I believe every man should be made to keep his house respectable and to keep it clear of rogues and vagabonds and women of bad fame. You can of course serve them and let them go, but not keep them about, making the house a place of continual resort. That is done in my locality and I have had to complain of certain houses harboring these people. I should be for very severe punishment to a publican who served a man who was drunk, and I do not think he should be allowed his license.
7448. Mr. Colls.] Have you lost much of your weekly trade through keeping closed on Sunday? When I first came I closed for three or four Sundays, and then I was almost entirely crippled. Respectable men called at my house—men not given to intemperance but who liked their glass, and I found that I was compelled to open Sundays or go out of it, and when a man gives a lot of money for a place he cannot afford to give it up.
7449. Have you known any Colonial bottled beer being sold? Yes, I have sold some myself, but very little. It was labelled.
7450. Have you any clubs down in your part of the city? No.
7451. Mr. Withers.] With regard to Sunday closing, it appears that during the few Sundays upon which you kept your house closed you considered that everybody else was doing the same? I knew they were not.
7452. I suppose you were disappointed when you found it was against your interest to keep closed, and that these people were not obeying the law like yourself? Yes.
7453. It became the law to close public-houses on Sundays, and you conformed to the law? Yes.
7454. And you considered that everybody else had a right to do the same? Yes.
7455. And you think they did very wrong not to do so, and they have deprived you of the opportunity of closing on Sunday? Yes, a number of them had been fined, and it would have been far better if they had obeyed the law.
7456. I suppose publicans would like their day's rest? Of course they would, but it is not the wish of the general body of the people, and there would soon be an outcry from the general public.
7457. There are people who take a glass of wine or ale occasionally. Do you believe they would like to see them open on Sunday? There are thousands that would. I believe that out of every hundred people

- people there are fifty or more, taking the average of all classes right through, that would like the houses open. I am quite certain that there would be more than half.
7458. Do you think the Government of the country should pander to these people, and make a man keep his hotel open if he wishes to close? It should be optional whether a publican kept his house open or not.
7459. Do you think it would be wise to make it optional on the part of the publican to close or open on Sunday? I think it would.
7460. Do you mean to say that 800 publicans in the city and suburbs set the law at defiance. We know the police wink at it? I do not think they do. The difficulty is, that the law is not stringent enough to bring about convictions. I see the police every Sunday running from one place to another to get convictions.
7461. Do you not think that all the injury to the public is done by the publican? No; I do not think so; there are some no doubt, but they want wiping out. There may be some places that the police wink at, but they never wink at me.
7462. Then you think that all sections of the community desire that public-houses should be opened two or three times on Sunday? I believe a majority of all sections of the community. I am not speaking now as a publican but as a citizen. I should not like to be tied hand and foot by a tyrannical law like this. I like my glass of whiskey or wine, and if I go into a public-house on Sunday I do not like to be followed by a policeman.
7463. You say that you desire personally to have your Sundays quiet and away from your business? Yes; if everybody else was agreed; but the public would not have it, and I live by the public.
7464. You think that the business of the ordinary days of the week would be enough? Well, I should be content with it.
7465. And do not you think that others who were not law abiding should be forced to close? Well, I believe a man should be allowed to have his glass of drink on Sunday if he wants it. I do not think that because a man is poor and cannot afford to join a club or keep a stock of liquor at home, the law should tyrannise over him.
7466. Do you know that the numbers of these people who were fined and degraded on Monday morning under the old Act, for drunkenness, was in excess of what is the case now, owing to the facilities which then existed for getting drink on Sunday? I am not aware of that.
7467. Of course as this is a public business the public have a right to have a say in it? Yes.
7468. You think it an injustice that the Government should dictate the terms of selling liquor? I do not say that the Government should not dictate the terms, but that they should dictate a fair and equitable law for one man as well as another.
7469. Do you think the local option vote is arbitrary? Yes, unless two-thirds of the people voted.
7470. Why should two-thirds vote? Because I do not think that a minority should overpower the majority; and besides, there was only one party that took an interest in local option. There is not one-twentieth part of the residents who voted for it. In its present shape it was harmless, as it only prevents the accumulation of houses where they are not wanted. On the other hand, full local option, without compensation would be a robbery.
7471. You are in favour of local option with compensation? Yes; but I do not know how you are going to compensate the publican, or the owner of the property.
7472. *Mr. Roseby.*] Do you not think there are far too many public-houses at present? In some localities there are, but in others there are not.
7473. There are between 800 and 900 in the city and suburbs. Do you not think we could do with fewer? It would not do to have too few.
7474. Have you known many families in your experience who have been ruined through excessive drinking? I have.
7475. And many a man who has gone to destruction through excessive drinking? I have.
7476. Do you not think the health and happiness of the people ought to be the first consideration of the Government? The health of the people, and happiness to a great extent.
7477. If there is anything that injures the people the Government ought to suppress it? Well, of course; if there is anything that injures the people generally; but I do not think where a majority of the people were not injured the Government should trample upon them.
7478. You do not think drink is an injury to the people? Where it is taken in excess it is.
7479. Do I understand you to say that you do not think the people themselves ought to have a voice in controlling this traffic. You do not believe in the principle of local option? No; I do not without full compensation. I do not believe it would be of any good.
7480. Would you favour the opening of public-houses generally on Sunday? Yes.
7481. Are you a member of the association that petitioned the Government to authorize opening on Sunday? Yes; from 8 till 10 in the morning, 1 until 3 in the afternoon, and from 8 until 10 o'clock at night. And I think it would do away with a great deal of drunkenness, because if these hours were strictly adhered to there would not be so much liquor consumed.
7482. The law says that the houses shall be closed altogether on Sunday, and it is generally disobeyed? I do not believe there are twenty publicans in the whole city that obey it strictly.
7483. And if the houses were open three times on Sunday, what guarantee is there that they would not be open all day? The law could be made more strict, and the public and the publican would have no excuse then.
7484. Do you really think that drink is a benefit to the community? I do not think it is any harm if the public do not take too much.
7485. Do you think it causes crime? Well, to a great extent it may cause crime in this way: that I have known men who had not the courage to go and commit a crime without a glass of liquor, and thus it was put down to the drink.
7486. Has it not caused misery in families? It has in some cases.
7487. Has any wife come to you and implored you not to supply her husband with drink? Yes, in about a dozen cases. I have known numbers of people go to destruction through drink.
7488. Are young people given to drink in this Colony? There are a good few but not a majority of them.
7489. But do you think that more young people are giving way to drink lately than formerly? Yes.
7490. I suppose you usually serve at the bar yourself? Yes, generally.
7491. Do you think it wise to allow girls of seventeen or eighteen to serve behind bars? I think any girl

Mr. W. Self.

13 Sept., 1886.



- Mr. W. Self, girl of seventeen or eighteen quite able to look after herself. I know some girls who are very good behind bars, and others who are giddy and flighty.
- 13 Sept., 1886. 7492. Have you any daughters? Yes.
7493. And do you allow them to serve at the bar? Yes; I cannot help it.
7494. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You say you do not respect the law? No, because it infringes upon my liberty.
7495. You believe that if the law was uniformly observed it would be a good thing and you would be able to swim? I do.
7496. Why do you not try to get the trade to agree to a uniform observance of the law, and see whether the public would rise up in arms against it? You cannot get everybody to join you in your way of thinking. It would be better if they combined to obey the law, or that the Government should frame a law which would give the publicans and the public no excuse to break it.
7497. Would you be willing to allow Sunday closing to go to the vote of the entire country? I would.
7498. And if the majority said that they should be closed you would punish those who opened? I would. Wherever there was a majority I think it should rule.

FRIDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,

A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,

J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. James Hunt called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. J. Hunt. 7499. *President.*] You are a publican? Yes.
7500. And keep the "Oxford Hotel"? Yes.
- 17 Sept., 1886. 7501. What is your experience as a hotel proprietor? I have had twelve years' experience, wholly in Sydney.
7502. Is it limited to the "Oxford Hotel"? No; I was for six years with Mr. Charles Roberts, Market and George streets.
7503. A portion of the time, therefore, was when the old Act was in force? Yes.
7504. Will you give us your opinion about the results of the new licensing laws compared with the old laws; first of all, has it been to the advantage of the appearance of the streets this closing earlier on the ordinary days of the week and on Sundays? Decidedly.
7505. Has the present law your sympathy in that respect? Yes.
7506. Are you in favour of Sunday closing? I think myself that working men require a drink on Sunday, and if it was allowed it would tend to a great deal less being sold than is the case at the present time.
7507. By "working men," whom do you mean? The labouring classes.
7508. Not, for example, clerks in banks, and Government and other offices? No; they nearly all belong to clubs and can get all they want.
7509. Then it is the labouring classes not belonging to clubs that require reasonable refreshment on Sunday? Yes.
7510. And therefore you would open the houses on Sunday? For a short time. I had the "International" for several years, and would never open on Sunday because I thought it would be better for me and my servants that we should have Sunday to ourselves, and I never took 6d. on Sundays for three years; as it is now it is impossible to do so, because I have a family house and am obliged to serve my lodgers and the friends they may bring in.
7511. Your house is exceptionally situated, is it not, and your experience may not apply to many houses? There are only a few so circumstanced.
7512. What might be true of your hotel might not be true of the houses generally? There is no doubt about that.
7513. You are aware, I presume, that a very large number of houses in Sydney and the suburbs open on Sundays? No, I am not; I know there are only a few.
7514. You have not read the Inspector-General's report? I saw that he mentioned that several hundred houses opened.
7515. He says that about three-fourths opened? I should not think so from what I have seen.
7516. Then what hours would you consider reasonable to open on Sunday? I think we ought to have the same Act as they have in England—two hours in the morning, two at midday, and I think from 7 to 10 o'clock at night.
7517. You are aware that in England there is a strong movement even to abolish that? Yes.
7518. And in Wales and Scotland? Scotland is worse than it ever was before.
7519. Do you mean that the closing there is a farce? Decidedly; a perfect farce. In towns like Glasgow you can go 3 miles and get as much drink as you like.
7520. Then is it your deliberate opinion that in Scotland the effect of the Act has only been to send a man who wants a drink 2 or 3 miles out of town to get it? Yes.
7521. And he goes? Yes?
7522. And that drunkenness is not reduced? Yes.
7523. How long is it since you were in Scotland? Fourteen years.
7524. What is your opinion of the hours of closing? I think 11 o'clock is a very good hour for the majority of houses, but I have a family house and it interferes with it very much. I think there ought to be a separate license for a family house and they should be asked to pay extra. We are compelled to keep open late to let our lodgers in from the theatres. They very often bring friends in and what can we do? If they stop up all night I cannot prevent them. I think the 11 o'clock closing has, however, done a great deal of good, especially in the lower parts of the town, as ladies were formerly afraid of going through the streets for fear of being insulted. That does not happen now.
7525. You know that in London they have late licenses for the purpose? I do not know that they exist now.
7526. Would you not recommend something like that? Yes; but Sir Alexander Stuart said that it was in force many years ago and did not act well.
- 7527.

7527. But it was indiscriminate then? No. You had to apply and they gave you permission to keep open. Mr. J. Hunt.
7528. But anybody could get it who applied for it? Yes. 17 Sept., 1886.
7529. And what you propose is that on application a man should get permission to keep open in like manner as places near the theatres? Yes.
7530. What would you raise the higher licenses you describe to? To £50.
7531. Would you have any scale;—you know that some of our largest houses do not keep up to the Act, and have not the number of rooms required, and that a great number of them could not supply food if required to do so at a moment's notice? Yes, I know that.
7532. Do you think that the tendency to increase the number of bars is pernicious? In large hotels they must have two bars.
7533. Two upper bars? Certainly not; some of those bars are very badly carried on indeed; and they are subtle to persons who have no right to have them. They are subtle to women. I reported twelve hotels that did so and Mr. Fosbery said that he was perfectly powerless unless we assisted him.
7534. Are there many? I think there are twelve or fifteen.
7535. And you think the holders are either disreputable characters or encourage vice? Yes.
7536. And the girl is —? What she may be; she has a bedroom to herself.
7537. Do you think the number of houses in the city is in excess of reasonable requirements? I do.
7538. You think that they might be reduced beneficially? Yes.
7539. In consequence of the number being in excess of the demand do you think the trade is made worse; that is to say, that persons cannot make a living except by a violation of the law? That would be hard to say, but my opinion is that there are too many by a couple of hundred.
7540. By what system would you reduce them to a reasonable and proper number? Where the Act was violated and drunkenness encouraged, I would make the law very hard upon the offenders.
7541. Then there would be transfers perhaps? I think it would be possible to prevent that; I think where these houses are carried on disreputably as many of them are, very severe measures ought to be taken with them.
7542. Do you not think that people in a given area should have a voice in reducing the number of houses? That is one form of local option. I do not think any house ought to be disfranchised except for misconduct, and for being badly kept, and encouraging drink.
7543. Not because the houses are in excess of that number? I do not think so when the Legislature has granted them a license.
7544. Then you are opposed to local option? Yes.
7545. With or without compensation? Yes; I do not acquiesce in it.
7546. Do you think high licenses would reduce the number of houses? I do not think it would.
7547. Do you think that those houses that now get on at £30 could get on at £50 or £60? I think so, because they would increase the price of their drinks.
7548. Are all the bars three-penny bars? Nearly all for draught-ale, whisky, brandy, &c. There are only a few that charge 6d. I charge 6d. all through.
7549. I suppose it may be that persons would have houses in which a three-penny bar would be useful? Yes; but mine being a family hotel I do not want it. I have done away with it so as not to encourage cabmen and people of that class to come in.
7550. Do you think that intemperance has spread during the last few years? I do not think so. I certainly saw more drunkenness six or seven years ago than I do now. Perhaps it was because then I was in the midst of it in George-street, and now I am in a quiet part of the town. But I do not think so.
7551. You do not think that the people are more drunken now than they were under the old system? I do not.
7552. Do you think we are more sober? Well, I have certainly seen less than I have six or seven years ago.
7553. I should like to hear your views on the subject of the habitual drunkard. Do you think his case one for punishment by fine or gaol, or would you treat him otherwise? Otherwise. I would have an inebriate asylum by which you might save one in eight or ten, but by sending them to gaol you save none.
7554. You have not considered the cost? No.
7555. Perhaps you think the object in view would justify the cost? I am certain of it.
7556. You have not considered the cost to the State of the habitual drunkard now? No; but I do not think the cost by having an inebriate asylum would be more.
7557. Do you not think the burden would be taken off the police? I have no doubt of it.
7558. Would you allow the magistrates to send an habitual drunkard to an asylum? I would.
7559. For what period? That would be according to the man's state.
7560. Would you not send him there for reformatory treatment? I would.
7561. It is generally considered that you cannot reform an habitual drunkard under six months? Yes; I have seen a great deal of it in India, and men never got over it under three months. They have no asylums there.
7562. Have you met with any inebriate asylums in other parts of the world? No.
7563. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Do you know of any of these clubs where men can get drink at any time? I do.
7564. How many do you know? I know of two. Of course those who get drink go in with the members of the club.
7565. Would you license these places if they sold drink? I certainly would. There is a club in Sydney where they have access to the hotel, and that must be against the law.
7566. *President.*] Is it next to the hotel? It adjoins it.
7567. *Mr. Hutchison.*] How long ago were you in Scotland? In 1842, before the Forbes-Mackenzie Act.
7568. Do you know of your own knowledge whether crime increased or decreased by reason of Sunday opening? No.
7569. Would you be surprised to know that it largely decreased in Edinburgh, and has ever since? I have been speaking of Glasgow, where I have seen great drunkenness outside the town, towards Paisley and along the Clyde.
7570. On the Paisley Road? Yes; and I have seen them often going as far as Hamilton to drink.
7571. In the city of Glasgow there is no open drink-selling? No; but you can get drink every Sunday.
7572. But if people want to carouse they must go out of town? Yes,

- Mr. J. Hunt. 7573. *Mr. Roseby.*] I understood you to say that you considered there were about 200 more public-houses in Sydney than were really required for the ordinary wants of the community? I think so.
- 17 Sept., 1886. 7574. And you cannot state what means ought to be used to suppress that number of houses? No, I cannot.
7575. There are many that you would designate as low, disreputable houses? Yes. In England they would come under the designation of "Tom and Jerry" shops.
7576. They are supposed to provide accommodation for the public? They are.
7577. And as a matter of fact they do not? They do not.
7578. How many hotels are there like your own that can give comfortable accommodation to families? Not more than fifty or sixty.
7579. And do you not think that hotels ought to be compelled to provide proper accommodation for travellers and the public generally? I do, and I would have two classes of licenses.
7580. Would you have beer licenses as they have in England? I do not think so.
7581. Have you any knowledge of the quality of liquor ordinarily consumed in the City? Yes; some is very bad.
7582. Do you think low-priced spirits are largely consumed in these low houses? They must be to make it pay.
7583. Many of these houses are under the thumbs of the brewers? Yes, I believe that is the case.
7584. And they are compelled to take whatever the brewer sends them? I believe so.
7585. And does it not have a very bad effect upon the trade? There is no doubt it must have.
7586. Have you known transfers to be made out in blank? I have known it to be done some years ago.
7587. And that transfer must place the house in the hands of the brewer? Yes.
7588. And the brewer would profit by the man's ruin? He would profit.
7589. Then it would be to the benefit of the brewer to have the tenant of the house changed as often as possible? I do not believe that it would be more to his benefit to have a respectable person in the house.
7590. Do you know that there are a large number of houses in the hands of people quite unfit to have them? Many.
7591. Do you not think the people should have some voice in deciding whether they should have these houses or not? I do not think so. I would leave it in the hands of the magistrate.
7592. Do you think that the present Licensing Bench is a competent authority in this matter? I think it is a very good bench.
7593. Do you say that the Sunday closing part of the Act is frequently violated? I think it is a very great deal.
7594. And you would favor the opening of houses for some time on Sunday? Yes, and I believe it would result in less drinking than at the present time.
7595. Do you not think that the publican should have a day's rest? Yes, if they dare do so, but they cannot if the others do not close. I think it is impossible to make them close without an immense amount of expense as every house would have to be watched. They tried it in Victoria and the licensed victuallers banded themselves together to fine everybody who sold on Sunday, but it did not last three months.
7596. Do you not think that the public would obey the law? I do not think so. They think that it is a very unfair law. When the present Act first became law and when I was at the International Hotel I saw more drink taken home on Saturday nights than I ever did before. They drank it at home and went out for more on Sunday. I sold more on Saturday night than I did at any other time. They used to take away 4 and 5 gallon jars full.
7597. There is no necessity for that now? Well, it is not everyone who will open his house on Sunday unless it is to customers he knows.
7598. Do you know that very few publicans, comparatively, have obeyed the law? There are very few I believe.
7599. Have you observed whether there is an increase of drink among young people? No.
7600. In the community? I have not observed it.
7601. How long have you been in the colony? Fourteen years.
7602. Do you think the native youth has given way to drink a great deal of late years? I saw a great deal of drinking at the time I was at Roberts' which I do not see now, and a great deal of drinking in King-street which I do not see now.
7603. You know that a great many men have gone to destruction through drink? Yes, a great many.
7604. And you know that some of them have been reformed? Yes, I reformed one myself, a son of one of our Governors.
7605. *Mr. Colls.*] Are you President of any Association? I am vice-president of the Licensed Victuallers' Association.
7606. How are you admitted? By ballot.
7607. And it is the better class of hotel-keepers that are admitted? Well, we admit those who do not break the law.
7608. What is the object of the Association? To protect trade and those who keep the law and do a legitimate business.
7609. You think there is more drink going on in homes than there was previously? Yes.
7610. You think the Act has done a great deal of evil in homes? I am sure of it.
7611. Are there any upstairs bars in the suburbs? I do not think so.
7612. Are you aware that these small houses do not attempt to accommodate the public? I am sure of it. I know they cannot, and some of the large houses do not although they are supposed to be up to the standard.
7613. Have you known them to let any of their rooms after being passed by the inspector? I hear so, and I have heard persons say that they had taken the places.
7614. You know of clubs in the suburbs? I do.
7615. Do you think that they ought to pay a license? Yes.
7616. You would not be in favour of any bar except on the basement floor? Not unless it is in the very large hotels that are likely to be built.
7617. But as they are now you would not be in favour of upper bars? Certainly not.
7618. I suppose you know that there are several females in these bars in addition to the licensee? Yes, one of them handed me a card on one occasion, as having kept a bar, and I handed it to the police.

7619. Do you find closing at 11 o'clock inconvenient in the case of steamers coming in late at night? *Mr. J. Hunt.*  
Very inconvenient.
7620. Could not that be altered? I do not see how it could be. Of course we have to open the house to people coming into Sydney at late hours. *17 Sept., 1886.*
7621. Does the law compel you to refuse to serve them on Sundays? Yes; but I can serve them in their own rooms.
7622. But persons coming to stay at your house? Then they are lodgers, and I can serve them. Travellers can compel me to serve them and open the bar.
7623. *President.*] Do they cease to be travellers when they become lodgers? Yes, the law says so. I have refused travellers over and over again on Sunday. The onus of proof that they are travellers remains with me, and unless I know them I refuse them.
7624. *Mr. Colls.*] Do you know that the farmers' trains arrive about 11:30 p.m., and it is impossible for the farmers to get accommodation? Yes, and I have given them accommodation on the floor of my rooms.
7625. Is it a common occurrence for the vendors of oysters to sell liquor? They send out for it, and in the majority of cases they will not serve you unless you give them the money.
7626. Do you think the wine-shops serve a little drop of hard stuff occasionally? I have got my own opinion, but I could not say that they do.
7627. Do you see any objection to young ladies serving behind respectable bars? None whatever.
7628. How long have you had them? I seldom change; I have had mine for three or four years, and I treat them as my own daughters; and I would not allow them to be insulted in any way.
7629. Have they instructions never to serve a man the worse for liquor? Yes; I discharged one girl on that account.
7630. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Of your own knowledge is the Governor's son you referred to living? Yes.
7631. Have you seen him recently? No; I think he is home on a visit.

MONDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,	J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.	

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Richard Albert Watson called in, sworn, and examined:—

7632. *President.*] What is your name? Richard Albert Watson.
7633. You have been for some time, I think, keeping the "Paragon Hotel"? Since April 2nd, 1868. *Mr. R. A. Watson.*
7634. Does your experience as a licensed victualler date before that time? No; I had a printing office, and was proprietor of a newspaper before that. *20 Sept., 1886.*
7635. Have you been connected with any of the licensed victuallers' organizations? Yes, I have.
7636. Will you state in what way? I have been one of the committeemen or councillors, and I have been vice-president and president at different times.
7637. You have held office then as president, vice-president, and councillor? Yes.
7638. Do you hold office now? No.
7639. Is there more than one licensed victuallers' organization for the protection of licensed victuallers' interests now? I know of only one.
7640. But is it not a fact that there are fragments of another? There are two or three of the council of the late Licensed Victuallers' Association who have some funds in hand.
7641. That in existence now is the Amalgamated one? Yes.
7642. Is that for all purposes the association which represents the interests of the licensed victuallers of the Colony? Yes.
7643. The Trade Defence Association is defunct, is it not? Yes; that merged into the amalgamated association.
7644. All the time you have mentioned you have been at the "Paragon"? Yes.
7645. You must have a very large acquaintance with shipping people, as well as the ordinary wayfarers? Yes; the mercantile community generally.
7646. Have you a large trade with seamen? Not much.
7647. Although your house seems to be peculiarly situated for seamen it does not, as a matter of fact, do a large seamen's trade? No, not for many years. My trade is principally with the mercantile people; Customs agents, and other such people about.
7648. You know perhaps it is asserted that the community as a whole is more intemperate than it used to be; that the habit of drinking to excess has increased;—do you believe that? I do not think so. I have seen less drunkenness during the last year or two than I ever saw before. There is very little drunkenness now.
7649. Some of the people summoned here have said that since Sunday closing has become law there has been more drunkenness;—do you believe that? I have never seen that.
7650. That is to say that a large number of people have had incentives to drink given them under the new system which they did not have before, one incentive being, I suppose, to break the law; that it is necessary for them to take more drink home on Saturdays; and that they go on drinking over the Saturday and the Sunday, and so begin the week boozy? I have often spoken to my customers about that, and they have said that since the Act came into force they have laid in stores of liquor.
7651. Is your custom larger than it was before the new law? There is no change with me.
7652. Then judging by your house the demand on a Sunday is no larger than it was in 1870? Not in proportion. The trade has of course gradually increased.
7653. In proportion to what? The population. The trade has increased gradually every year, but I have never noticed anything out of the way on a Saturday.
7654. I suppose your trade increases yearly? Yes. 7655.

- Mr.  
R. A. Watson.  
20 Sept., 1886.
7655. Do you ascribe any of that increase to Sunday closing? No; there has been no appreciable increase from that cause.
7656. Presumably you know the condition of affairs beyond your own house. Do you consider that elsewhere the closing on Sunday has given rise to increased drinking at the end of the week and the beginning of the next week? No; I have no way of knowing that personally.
7657. It has not come to your knowledge? No.
7658. Does the association of which you are a member believe that? I am not a member. I withdrew from it altogether. I have quite enough to do at home.
7659. You take no further interest in the amalgamated association? No.
7660. Do you think that there is a very large quantity of bad liquor supplied in this city over the bars? I have no means of knowing directly. I have had bad liquors offered me for sale, but I never buy them.
7661. You could get bad liquors if you like? Certainly; I could get new spirits if I liked—cheap.
7662. You could get it for 3s. per gallon, for instance, in bond? Do you mean rum, brandy, or whiskey?
7663. I mean brandy and whiskey? No; but it has often been offered to me at 4s. 6d.; that is the lowest. Rum has been offered at from 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.
7664. That is the Colonial rum? No; Lowndes' rum, in bond.
7665. What could you get Colonial rum for? I do not know; I have never bought any.
7666. The fact is then that perhaps you have no knowledge of low spirits? No; I have not. I like to buy good old spirits, and am quite prepared to give a good price, because I consider that it is cheaper in the end to have good old spirits. I will tell you what I have noticed. I have noticed an increase in the sale of Colonial beer, and a diminution in the sale of English ale.
7667. How do you account for that? I account for that by the improved quality of the beer.
7668. It is driving the English out? Yes, gradually driving the English out.
7669. Do you regard the Colonial article as a wholesome beer? Yes; it is light, and not so heady or intoxicating.
7670. Is it much bottled now, or sold in bottle? I could not tell you that.
7671. Is Colonial porter used? I think that it is largely used bottled.
7672. Do you think there is much doctoring or sophistication of spirits? That I could not tell you. I have no knowledge.
7673. Have you ever heard of a "doctor?" No. Some years ago a man came to me and said he was prepared to doctor spirits for me, and I said, "I do not want to know anything about that." He said he was prepared to make spirits cheap for me, and I said, "I do not care to know anything about it."
7674. Was that long ago? Yes, about 18 years ago.
7675. They have not resorted to you since? No; I have respectable people to deal with, and I do not care about dealing with any other class of people.
7676. Do you think the Sunday-closing law is much violated in your neighbourhood? I do not believe that there is one publican in my neighbourhood who violates the law.
7677. I suppose that on the Sunday you go about a good deal—perhaps to Manly? Yes.
7678. Have you any reason to suspect much violation of the Sunday closing law? I do not know of one instance—not in my particular neighbourhood.
7679. Or within a quarter of a mile? There may be some; I would not like to say with regard to the houses about Lower George-street; but in the houses around the Circular Quay I do not believe there is one who violates the Sunday closing.
7680. You would not answer for Lower George-street? I would not answer for any part of the city. I think in my neighbourhood they are all the same, and that they do not violate the law; in fact under the old law I went to them several times to try to get them to close on Sundays.
7681. Then you are an advocate of Sunday closing? Yes, although I have lost many customers through it; many good customers that I would have had; because I do not serve them on Sunday they go to other places during the week.
7682. You know that? I know it for a fact that I have lost many good customers in that way. They say to me, "Why cannot you sell? I can get it at so and so's"—and I answer that I cannot help that.
7683. You would rather lose the custom? Yes. I say that "Your remedy is to alter the law."
7684. Now we come to that point. What do you say about the law. I have inferred from what you have said that you are in favour of Sunday closing? For myself.
7685. But, speaking generally, with regard to wayfarers, or supposed wayfarers, and of the people generally engaged in the trade, are you in favour of the Sunday-closing law? From what my customers have said to me I do not think I have spoken to two who would not like to have the houses open during certain hours on a Sunday. They say it is not right not to be able to get a drink on a Sunday. The majority of them think they ought to have a drink on a Sunday, and I think it would be a fair thing to have the houses open for a couple of hours on a Sunday.
7686. As under the old system? I would have it more open, but I would not have it open after those hours, not even to lodgers.
7687. Would you have three openings? In the morning early, and at mid-day for people to get their lunch beer, and in the evening for an hour or two.
7688. Arranging so as not to interfere with the church hours? Yes; but to have the houses strictly closed at other times, and not allow them to sell to any one, even to lodgers.
7689. Not to *bonâ-fide* travellers? Not to any one.
7690. You would have that strictly complied with? Yes; and then the publican would know what he was to do. He could lock up his bar at a certain time, and no one could demand a drink, and his servants could have a rest.
7691. I suppose you have but little demand for meals and accommodation for travellers at your house? I have considerable demand for accommodation for travellers.
7692. But I suppose that generally in that part of the town there is not much demand for travellers accommodation? Oh, yes there is; every week I have to refuse about twenty.
7693. Your house should be twice as big then? If I had 50 or 100 more rooms I could fill them all the time. It is in consequence of the steamers arriving near there (the Melbourne boats and the Orient steamers), but of course my accommodation is only limited.
7694. Where then do these people go? I recommend them to different hotels.
- 7695.

7695. They have to go a long way up the town then? Yes; to Wynyard-square, and so on.

7696. You know that it is a requirement of the law that you must have certain accommodation—six rooms? Yes.

7697. I suppose that in many houses in your neighbourhood this is not necessary, inasmuch as no one ever goes near them for accommodation? Well; I often send them, but they say they are full up.

7698. But down in Gipps' Ward there may be many houses which are never asked for accommodation? I cannot say.

7699. Do you think that in the city it is necessary for all public houses to have accommodation rooms. That raises the question, should a publican be a mere vendor of drinks, or should he be a licensed victualler, providing food and accommodation? I think a man, if he is licensed, should be prepared to receive lodgers.

7700. Apart from there being no demand? I think so.

7701. Of course you are aware that about 75 per cent. of these houses could not afford reasonable accommodation; they might supply a crust of bread and cheese, but certainly not a chop and a bed? I am quite sure they could not; they do not lay themselves out for it; but I have often thought that persons who cater for the travelling public should not be treated as men who simply trade in drink, as some of the keepers of large houses in central stands do. I do not think that persons who furnish a large number of rooms, and have a large number of servants, should be treated the same as the others.

7702. You spoke just now of having the law more severe on Sundays than it is now. Possibly you mean that you would have something stringent, such as the "English Intoxicating Liquors Act of 1872"? I will just draw your attention to what that Act says. Practically the 25th section puts upon persons found on premises during closing hours the onus of proving that they were there for a lawful purpose. Now our law does not. It goes on the converse theory. Suppose you introduced something like that 25th section of the Licensing Act of 1872, do you think that that would be considered a great hardship in this colony? The section says:—"If during any period during which any premises are required under the provisions of this Act to be closed, any person is found on such premises, he shall unless he satisfies the Court that he was an inmate, servant, or a lodger on such premises, or a *bonâ fide* traveller, or that otherwise his presence was not in contravention of the provisions of this Act with respect to the closing of licensed premises, be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings." A man travelling, if he is found on premises during closing hours must prove that he is a lodger, a *bonâ fide* traveller, or a constable? I think that is a very hard case. One friend may go in to see another, and because he is found there he would have to prove why he was there.

7703. That is exactly what it amounts to—a gentleman may come to see you without any idea of taking a nobbler, but the onus of proof rests with him to show that he is not a violator of the law? I think that would be very arbitrary.

7704. You talked about a more stringent regulation. Without something like this it would be utterly impossible to make the Sunday closing effective. Why cannot you have a clause fining a man who goes in for that purpose? So we have. A constable or prosecutor has to prove the supply, but this clause says you are found there, and we must consider you guilty unless you prove you are not guilty. Well, friends come in to the house, old customers, and they say we must have a drink, and they sit down and won't go away. The policeman may then come in, and it would be very awkward for them if a clause of that kind were in force.

7705. Well it is the law? I must for instance keep my hall door open for lodgers, and then others come in, and it is very difficult to get rid of them.

7706. You would not be responsible under this clause, but if the men were found there they would have to prove that they were privileged persons? Well I think it would be very arbitrary.

7707. That is exactly what we wanted your opinion upon? I think it would be very arbitrary to cause a man to prove this because he came in to see a friend, and a policeman then came in and said, "What are you here for"?

7708. Then the section goes on to say:—"Any constable may demand the name and address of any person found on any premises during the period during which they are required by the provisions of this Act to be closed, and if he has reasonable ground to suppose that the name or address given is false may require evidence of the correctness of such name and address, and may if such person fail upon such demand to give his name or address or such evidence apprehend him without warrant and carry him as soon as practicable before a Justice of the Peace. Any person required by a constable under this section to give his name and address who fails to give the same, or gives a false name or address, or gives false evidence with respect to such name and address, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds. Every person who by falsely representing himself to be a traveller or a lodger buys or obtains, or attempts to buy or obtain, at any premises any intoxicating liquor during the period during which such premises are closed in pursuance of this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds." You see that this is very severe, and yet it has been in force in England for fourteen years without being repealed? I think it is very arbitrary.

7709. Do you not think we could endure it in this colony? I think it is a very severe law, interfering very much with the liberty of the subject.

7710. You think so? I do.

7711. I daresay that among the 830 houses here about 700 openly and calmly violate the law? There must be some, and they do a big trade under the Act.

7712. Of course that is unfair to you and to those who keep the law? Certainly it is.

7713. Your customers go to others in the week-day by way of punishing you? Yes; they say a certain person obliges us on Sunday, and we will go to him on the week-day; and they will go out of their way to go to him on the week-day because he obliges them on the Sunday; there is no doubt about that.

7714. Do you think there is any necessity for double bars; speaking for yourself, would you care about having two bars? I have two bars; it is necessary for a different class of customers altogether.

7715. Are they 3d. and 6d. bars? Yes.

7716. On the same floor? Yes.

7717. Do you approve of upstairs bars? No, I do not approve of them.

7718. Do you not think that a man having two bars should pay more for his license? I do not see why a man who caters for the public should pay more because he has two bars.

7719. Do you think a man should have as many as he likes? Yes; on the lower floor.

7720.

Mr.  
R. A. Watson.  
20 Sept., 1886.

Mr.  
B. A. Watson  
20 Sept., 1886.

7720. But upstairs bars you do not like? No. I know many places with very respectable upstairs bars; but I know other places that are not.
7721. You have not been there to see them? No, I have not; but customers who come into my house have told me about what has occurred at these places.
7722. Would you abolish the upstairs bars? Not altogether.
7723. You say that some houses have respectable upstairs bars, where, I suppose, men of business, for instance, go, bound on perfectly proper errands; but the upstairs bars you object to are, I suppose, those kept by women? That is what I mean, bars that have been sub-let.
7724. There are a good many of those in the town? Yes, I have heard men say they make the rent out of them, and they supply the liquor.
7725. That is the bar where champagne is supplied at a guinea a bottle? That is it.
7726. Do you know anything of the clubs that are said to exist about the town? I have heard of a good many of them.
7727. You have heard of many existing; I suppose they are mere cloaks for drinking? That is all, and they have sprung up since this Act.
7728. The cost of membership is a merely nominal sum? Yes.
7729. And a man takes as many friends as he likes and treats them? Yes.
7730. In the night? Yes, at any time.
7731. That is to say, ordinary closing hours are not observed by them? No, not at any time.
7732. Do you not think that the number of houses here—830—is in excess of any reasonable requirements of the city? In some portions of the city they are.
7733. And in other portions you think they are not? In some portions of the city I have often wondered how they get a living.
7734. Would you be in favour of a higher license fee for houses as they exist at present? I would not.
7735. You know that in some countries very high license fees are charged? I know that in England there is what they call a license to retail beer only.
7736. That is the law now, but the ordinary license—the license that corresponds to our general publicans' license here—can in England go up to treble the amount here, being created on the inhabited house tax? Yes, I know that, but I think they ought to encourage a man to keep a respectable house, and not increase his fee because he does so.
7737. If they got a kind of monopoly do you not think that would be very well purchased by paying a higher fee. Suppose a man were permitted so many bars, and billiard tables, do not you think he could very well afford to pay a higher fee? No; in many houses he could not do it.
7738. But the object would be to destroy the low houses. Wherever there is a high license fee the object is to get rid of drinking dens? I do not think it would have that effect. They would pay that extra money, and there would be worse liquor sold.
7739. Do you mean in a good house? No; in the small houses. They would pay the money, and take it out of the customers in some other way.
7740. What is your opinion of Colonial wine licenses in this city;—do you think they are needed? I do not think they are needed in the city.
7741. Do you not think that they sell spirits? I think they sell everything.
7742. Especially the foreigners? Yes.
7743. We have been told that it is the vilest of compounds that is sold there? Yes, I believe so.
7744. Are you satisfied with the hours of opening and closing during week days? I should like if it were half an hour earlier in the morning, and half an hour later at night, but not so much at night; but I think half-past 5 in the morning would be a reasonable hour.
7745. Many of your customers I suppose would be passengers by the Manly boats? Many of my customers have to be at work at 6 o'clock.
7746. What is the latest Manly boat? A quarter past 11.
7747. And the return boat—is there one after that hour? Not at that hour, but people coming from the theatres complain that they are not able to get liquors.
7748. That is the traffic going to North Shore? Yes, and to the ships.
7749. They complain that the hour of closing is too early? Yes; I think that half-past 11 would be a reasonable hour.
7750. Do you think the inspection of liquor is sufficiently stringent in this Colony? Well, I do not know—I cannot say anything about that—I cannot say whether it is or not. I have no means of knowing.
7751. I suppose you admit that the liquor is very bad in some places? I have heard my customers speak of the liquor in some places.
7752. As pernicious and unwholesome? I have heard my customers speak of the liquor in some places not being good.
7753. No offence is committed unless an ingredient is put into the liquor; the liquor, however young, is not of itself an objection—that is to say, the fusel oil under the present law is not objectionable; you cannot touch them for that? I do not know anything about that. I have never troubled myself about it. I always like to get the best liquor I can.
7754. As you admit that the number of houses is in excess of the demand in some places, has it ever occurred to you how the number might be reduced;—for example, are you in favour of local option as a mode of reducing the number of houses; would you allow the people in any locality to give their opinion as to the number of houses? I think if a majority of the householders were to say so it would be a fair thing to reduce the number.
7755. That is to say, you would allow in the ward (you are in Bourke Ward) a majority of householders to control the liquor traffic there? Yes; a fair majority.
7756. To say how many houses there should be, and, perhaps, whether there should be any at all? If they like; but I do not think it would be a fair thing for persons having vested interests, for these interests to be taken away without compensation.
7757. That is, you would not be in favour of local option without compensation? Certainly not without compensation.
7758. With regard to the liquor traffic generally, have you any suggestions to make to us that you think would be for the benefit of those engaged in the trade and the public generally? There are two or three points that I do not like.

Mr.  
R. A. Watson.  
20 Sept., 1886.

7759. I would like you to name them? Publicans are singled out from all other trading people and special privileges are given to the police to demand admittance to their houses. Now there are other places worse than public houses, yet the police cannot get admittance to these places; I mean gambling and other places, and confectioners' shops, so-called, which are carried on for many other purposes.

7760. Do you mean as assignation houses? Lots of things; I think the power of the police ought to be extended generally. The publican is not dealt with fairly but is singled out for police inspection when there are far more demoralizing haunts than his. A man is looked upon as a respectable member of the community until he gets a publican's license. He must have a character and must be recommended before he can get a license and he is not subjected to any annoyance at all, but the moment he gets his license the police can go and demand admittance to his house. I do not think he should be treated in that way any more than anyone else.

7761. Would you not allow any police inspection when you admit yourself that much violation of the law goes on? If there is such a law I would have a general law so that the police could demand admittance to anyone's house. Why should the publican be singled out more than anyone else?

7762. But for what purpose would you demand admittance to other person's houses? Well, there are many irregularities carried on in Sydney which I dare say you are aware of, and the police also, but they cannot demand admittance and go in.

7763. Now, supposing I am a retailer of tea and coffee, would you allow the police to be admitted to my place? Yes, if they have any idea that there is something wrong going on.

7764. You mean that you would put all persons on the same level who sell anything, but before the police had a right to enter they must have a suspicion that there is a violation of the law? That there is something wrong. I would let the police have a general power to go into any man's house if they have any idea that there is anything wrong going on. Why should the publican be singled out. He must have a good character before he gets his license and directly he gets his license he is looked upon as a criminal. That is a part of the law which really I do not think a fair thing for the publican.

7765. You object to the liability of police inspection? No. I have never been interfered with.

7766. You speak on behalf of your Order? Yes.

7767. What else do you think is a matter of grievance under the Licensing law? I think the law relating to the sale of liquors, &c., on Christmas Day and Good Friday should be amended. The Licensing Act allows houses to be opened on such days at certain hours in the morning, mid-day, and evening, for the sale of liquors, not to be consumed on the premises. The publican should be allowed to open his house the same as on week days or Sunday. I do not know of anything more specially. I think that with reference to places visited by the public out of town, they should be provided with refreshment. It is so in England.

7768. Cannot you do that now? No. The public can get meals but they cannot get liquor to drink.

7769. Unless they are lodgers or travellers? They cannot be considered as travellers at Manly Beach; it is not far enough. In England, and a number of places in America, they have watering places where the public are able to get drinks by travelling a short distance. I should like to see that in the Act, although, of course, it would not affect me in the least.

7770. Have you any other suggestion to make? No.

7771. *Mr. Withers.*] Of course you are aware that you are not bound to go into this business? Oh, yes.

7772. Do you not think it is a compliment rather than otherwise to know that the characters of persons engaged in the same business are scrutinized? Yes; I believe they should be of good character.

7773. You do not think for a man who carries on his business properly that the police should have access to his house? I do not say that it is wrong that they should have access, but I say that it is wrong that publicans should be singled out as the only class for this indignity.

7774. Of course you really become the servants of the Crown to a very great extent? I consider we are really the collectors of the duty on liquors. We pay in advance to the Government and trust to Providence to get our money back. The Government would have a difficulty in collecting the revenue in any other way.

7775. Seeing that this is a peculiar class of business requiring great watchfulness on the part of the licensees themselves, is it not a good thing for the Government to exercise every scrutiny over the character of those who embark in the business? Of course I think so; I think it is quite right that these people should be of the very best character.

7776. You know that the other places you have referred to are not licensed? Yes; but why should not the police have power to go into them. I know when I was an officer of the Association we often used to complain to the police of houses where you could get champagne or beer, and where they did not pay a license, and the police said that they had no power to go into these places. They have no power to visit clubs or so-called clubs. If the police have power to go into public-houses they should have power to go into these places. Last night in King-street I saw twenty or thirty people drinking at a place called a milk and lemonade shop, and there were doors leading further on. I think such places should be looked after as you do not know what is going on inside.

7777. *President.*] Is that the place where they retail "Koumiss"? I do not mean that particularly; I mean places where they sell hot spiced milk and iced milk, &c.

7778. *Mr. Withers.*] You do not think the police should have power to enter private residences? If they have a suspicion that there is anything immoral going on. They must have certain information given to them that something wrong is going on. You can have a law allowing the police certain powers, and not single out a particular class of men to be supervised by the police. I quite approve of the clause as it stands. Only I say that we should not be singled out as a special class of the community to be legislated for in the matter.

7779. They have asked for legislation, have they not, and you cannot get away from the fact that it is a public business. The other class you speak of should be dealt with as vagrants? Well, the police say they have no power to enter. I have reported many places to them. I have had letters complaining about them, and women have written, complaining of their husbands being robbed in these places.

7780. There is a lot of drink consumed in these houses? Yes; night and day.

7781. That is supplied by the hotel-keeper, I fancy? No, not always; they buy it in quantities to supply to their customers.

7782. *Mr. Colls.*] You are aware that quantities of spirits are taken from the grocers on Saturday nights? Yes; they supply all sorts of liquor made up in mixed cases. I have been told of it by customers; but I do not know it from my own experience.

7783.



- Mr. R. A. Watson. 7783. And what you say in regard to these other houses you do not know from your own experience? No; I have been told.
- 20 Sept., 1886. 7784. *Mr. Withers.*] You have heard of men who can manufacture spirits out of anything, or doctor spirits? Yes.
7785. Would they not be very dangerous men to the community? Of course, because the revenue of the country would suffer.
7786. And do you not think it would be injurious to the community to have such a man in their midst? Of course if he used anything deleterious.
7787. If encouraged you think he would be a dangerous man to have? I think so.
7788. *Mr. Roseby.*] The police have never annoyingly interfered with you? No.
7789. You think there ought to be supervision exercised by the police over every house which has suspicious work being carried on? I think there should be a general law allowing the police power to go into houses where they suspect that there is anything wrong being carried on. There should be one general law for the purpose, and the publicans should not be selected specially.
7790. But you know that a public-house business is a specially dangerous business? I certainly do not know it from my own knowledge.
7791. Have you not known people to get overmastered by a habit of drinking? I have known one or two in the course of my career that have drunk to excess.
7792. Do you not know that in this community there are a large number of people who are intemperate. Have you ever gone to the Police Courts in a morning and seen those who are charged with this offence? No.
7793. Are you aware to what extent drink has to do with the crime of the country? I believe it has to do with it to a certain extent.
7794. Are you aware how much it has to do with the distress and pauperism of the country? Well liquor may have that effect, but why should you blame the people who sell the liquor? If a man wants liquor he will get it.
7795. Do you not regard the public-house business as a specially dangerous one? Certainly not.
7796. But, in answer to the President, you did state that you believed in the principle of local option, and that the majority of the people should have the power of saying that they should do away with the houses? Yes, with fair compensation. I think it is a proper thing to leave it to the voices of the householders.
7797. Would you give it to the general residents or only the tax-payers? I would give it only to the tax-payers, in the same way that tax-payers elect the aldermen and Members of Parliament.
7798. Would you not allow the Parliamentary electors to rule the public-houses? Yes; that would do.
7799. Do you not think there are a large number of public-houses in Sydney that are bad houses and have no accommodation such as you provide for the public? I believe that some of the houses do not provide accommodation.
7800. Do you not think it would be a benefit to the community if a large number of these houses were done away with? I could not say that, because if a man is inclined to drink he will get it in some way or other.
7801. Do you not think that a man who will have drink at any cost is in rather a bad way? I do not think so.
7802. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You are personally in favour of Sunday closing? I am,
7803. And you state that if publicans were allowed to open for a few hours on Sundays you would have a very strict law to compel closing during other hours? Yes.
7804. What would you suggest? Fine them heavily for the first and second offence and forfeit the license for the third offence.
7805. Seeing that you are in favour of Sunday closing, why not keep it up? I do not think it would be a fair thing for the community, because if a man wants a drink on Saturday he gets it, and if he felt that he required a drink on Sunday why should he not get it at a certain hour? I think it a most unreasonable thing to the community that they should be deprived of anything on Sunday.
7806. You are in favour of closing at 11 o'clock on business days? Yes; I think it a reasonable thing for a man to go home at 11 o'clock; I would not allow any house to be open after 11.30 p.m.
7807. Is not the very fact of a public-house being licensed a reason why the police should go in—the other places you speak of are not licensed? Yes; and they carry on all sorts of games.
7808. And I gather that you would license these clubs? I do not say so.
7809. By licensing them they would be brought under police surveillance? But why should not the police have power to go into these suspected houses?
7810. Do you have any trouble with workmen in the mornings inquiring for drink? My servants say that the men often apply to them for drink; they are told to wait till 6 o'clock, when the bar would be open.
7811. Do you think that is a hardship? Yes; I think it is a hardship not to allow any man to have what he may reasonably require.

Mr. Frank Smith called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. F. Smith. 7812. *President.*] You keep the "Burrangong Hotel"? Yes.
- 20 Sept., 1886. 7813. And the "Sir Joseph Banks Hotel"? No; I am the owner, but not the licensee.
7814. You have been some time in business? Over twenty-one years.
7815. In Sydney? Yes; all the time in one place.
7816. Is your acquaintance with the trade principally confined to one place, and the classes who resort to the "Burrangong Hotel"? Yes.
7817. What classes are they chiefly? Well, all classes—working men and business men.
7818. Do you have more than one bar? No.
7819. Do you think there is any necessity for a house to have two bars, either an upstairs bar or two on the ground floor? I do not think so.
7820. As to the upstairs bars, are you acquainted with them? Yes; I know of them, and have been in them.
7821. I am speaking of bars that are let to women? I do not know of any one to my own knowledge.
7822. The upper bars you have been in are conducted by the publican? Yes.
7823. Are you contented or discontented with the provisions of the present law? Discontented.
7824. Do you object to the Sunday-closing? Yes.
7825. Would you revert to the old system? I would not. I object to it.

7826. What is your objection to Sunday-closing? Because if we refuse to serve people on Sunday who do business with us all the week, they say that other people will serve them on Sunday if we do not, and consequently they desert my house altogether.

Mr. F. Smith.  
20 Sept., 1886.

7827. Suppose the law could be made so effective as to close all the houses indiscriminately on Sunday, would you then have any cause to complain? Oh, no.

7828. Then it is because one man opens and another keeps shut that you complain? Yes, we feel the injury done from it.

7829. It does not affect a trade like yours much? Oh, yes, it does. We used to take £14 or £15 on Sunday, but since the new Act we have taken none at all, because I do not sell on Sunday.

7830. Do you think you lose a portion of your week-day custom in consequence? Yes. We felt it more at the commencement of the Act than we do now.

7831. You are aware that there are a number of publicans in the city and suburbs that violate the law? There is no doubt of that. I have been living for twenty-one years in one place, and I have seen more drunkenness since the new Act came into force than I saw before.

7832. Then you think there has been more drunkenness since the new Act than before? Yes. Since the Darling Harbour locality has become peopled a large number of public-houses have been opened, and I do not think they could live unless they sold drink on Sunday.

7833. Does not that point to the fact that there are too many in the trade? That I could not say.

7834. Do you not think there are too many houses in the trade? I do not know. I do not think there are too many, but I think there are many publicans in the back parts of the town who could not do business if they did not carry on after hours.

7835. Do you belong to any organization? Yes, the licensed victuallers.

7836. Are there not several? Yes, two; but I do not think either of them is any good at all and are only societies in name.

7837. The association you belong to is the old one? Yes.

7838. And that has been maintained all the time? Yes.

7839. That has nothing to do with the Trade Defence Association? No.

7840. That has gone down? Yes; what they call the Amalgamated Association is the same one.

7841. How many members does your association consist of? It is on a par with the others. It has about four, and simply exists.

7842. What is its particular object? To protect the publicans generally.

7843. In what way? From prosecutions when they considered that publicans had been prosecuted unjustly, and to take up their case and fee a solicitor if they deserved it.

7844. Suppose it was an open violation of the law? We would not take up a case where we considered that there had been a clear breach of the law.

7845. Was another object to root out places that were badly conducted and give information to the police? Well they did do it, and there were some very bad houses we did root out. We spent about £200 in assisting the police to put down these places and cleanse the trade. We never prosecuted ourselves, but we put people in to detect sly-grog-selling. We put men in to board for a week in the place, and paid their board and lodging.

7846. In how many cases did you find sly-grog-selling? I could not tell you.

7847. You have some faults to find with the Licensing Act besides the one you have named, With regard to Sunday selling you would go back to the old times? Speaking individually, if the law was altered I would not open my house again on Sunday. In the first place my servants want the day, and having kept closed so long I myself would object to it.

7848. Do you object to the power given to the police under the new law? I do not think the police have any right to rush in upon the publican any more than any one else, without having authority.

7849. Do you not think that a suspicion that the law is being violated is sufficient authority? I do not think so.

7850. Do you not think the hours are sufficiently long? No; I do not think they are long enough.

7851. How long would you have? There are people who wish to get a drink at my house before 6 o'clock, and I cannot open, and therefore a good hour's business is lost. I should alter the law so as to let people open at 4:30. A great many people go to and fro from the Haymarket early in the morning.

7852. Are they the class known as market gardeners? We see more of the dealers than the market gardeners. They come all through the night.

7853. You say that personally you think the hours are too short; I suppose that would apply also to your neighbours? Yes.

7854. And the same thing at night? Yes.

7855. Are there any houses of amusement near you? Yes; I have one myself.

7856. Are the hours too short for the theatre visitors? Not for mine; because the performance is over at 10:15 or 10:30 p.m.

7857. Does that complete the list of your grievances with reference to the Licensing laws? That is the part I object to, not getting sufficient time.

7858. You do not think the license fees are too high? No.

7859. Would you not raise them for hotels of a higher class? No; I do not think so. £30 is a good deal to raise out of a 3d. bar.

7860. You do not have a distinction in your price? No; with reference to the present hour of closing I think by closing so early you drive persons to places to get a drink where they would not go at all. They would go home.

7861. Where do you think they would go? To houses of ill-fame. I have gone there myself.

7862. Do the police know of these houses? I could not tell you; it would be strange if they did not.

7863. *Mr. Colls.*] You went to see if they did sell drink? Yes; I went for a drink. It is not an unusual thing to go to these places and pay a sovereign for a bottle of wine, and you may be sure it is not the best you get there.

7864. *President.*] Of course there is police surveillance over these houses? They are private houses, and some of them are called boarding-houses. These are the places where you can go and get a drink. The law, as it exists now, sends these people there, whereas if the public-houses were open a little longer there would be no necessity.

- Mr. F. Smith. 7865. If the public-houses were opened, as in the old times, would not people want them open a little longer? I do not think so. In all the experience I have had, when 12 o'clock came, as a rule you did not have to ask anybody to go, and the moment that 12 o'clock came away they would go. They might on odd occasions stop until 1 o'clock.
7866. Am I not right in saying that there were places where you could get your drink at 1 or 2? I do not know. At that time there was a place called Horne's, and there you could get a steak or a bottle of grog, or anything else, and there was no occasion to be mixed up with anybody. But all that kind of thing has since been swept away.
7867. However, you are of opinion that the earlier closing hour has given rise to the habit of frequenting houses of ill fame for the purpose simply of getting drink? Of getting drink, and then the drink leads to other things, of course.
7868. Then you think this business has been encouraged by the present Licensing law? I think so.
7869. I suppose you admit that the state of the streets is very much better since 1881—that the streets are clearer;—you see less drunkenness about them? I am quite sure you see more.
7870. Well, in that respect we have contradictory evidence. Many of the witnesses say the streets are a pattern compared with what they were ten years ago. But you state positively, do you not, that in your locality there is more drunkenness—that you see more drunkenness in the streets than you used to do before? On a Sunday.
7871. Well, that is a novelty I was not prepared to hear. There must be something peculiar about that. What area do you refer to;—do you mean the Haymarket, that is to say, from your house down to the tramway? I mean more behind, towards the railway at Darling Harbour.
7872. And on the Parramatta Road? I could not tell you what goes on there; but in Hay-street you will see a continual stream of drunken men and women on a Sunday, six, seven, and eight at a time. You see them going up Hay-street, passing across George-street, and then cutting across Belmore Park, where they sleep. They are to be found there. I pass Belmore Park, and I see them there repeatedly. Mr. Withers, when he has been crossing there, has no doubt seen drunken persons.
7873. Then you do not think this reform is any reform at all? I do not.
7874. You are not speaking now, I apprehend, in the interests of the licensed victuallers, but as a member of the community? That is all.
7875. You think there would be less of what you have described if the law were altered? If the houses were open until 12 o'clock I think there would be a great deal less of it; and I think if men could get a drink in a legitimate way on Sunday there would be less drunkenness. My opinion is that if you pass a house on a Sunday now, and you take notice you will find a man on the watch, and perhaps a batch of twelve inside. The publican will probably say to them, "Now, boys, drink it up," and one says to another, "Now boys, we will have another," and the chances are they will have another drink in a hurry. Then the men will walk out, and call at another house, and so get another drink. From my own experience on a Saturday night, for one quart of beer that went out of our bar on a Saturday night under the old system there are 3 gallons going now, to be taken home for Sunday's dinner.
7876. I suppose that goes in jugs? They get it in gin-bottles; and, as we are doing a good trade there, the people weary us out with these bottles. We don't care for this traffic, and yet young and old come with these bottles to be filled.
7877. With beer? I am speaking of Colonial beer principally, and I think it has gone home into many houses where it never went before.
7878. Do you think that the people who take home this beer on Saturday indulge on a Sunday? I think it just warms them up to go and look for some more. There are many men who work all the week, and who do not get up until breakfast-time on Sunday. They get up then, and they have their breakfast; then they leave the old woman, as they call her, to cook the dinner, and they used to go for a stroll, and probably would have a couple of beers, and then come home. Then they would get a bottle of beer for dinner; but now they go out and when they do get into a house they simply gorge themselves, and become beasts for the rest of the day.
7879. And that is the man you say who would not have done that under the old system? Yes; that is what I wish to convey to you.
7880. Do you think very much bad liquor is sold? I do not know at all; I could not tell you.
7881. Mr. Withers.] In regard to the hour of opening in the morning, you say that there is a good hour's business lost between 5 and 6 o'clock? Yes.
7882. Do you not think that it is rather early for men to commence drinking before they go to work? I think if you give it to a man in moderation, and in the way he likes to take it, that he is less likely to become a soak or a sponge over it.
7883. Many men commence work now at 6 in the morning? I could not tell you now, for I do not get up that early, but at the time I have referred to Sussex-street was black with men going to Russell's.
7884. That was under the old system of ten hours. I fancy that men now commence work later in the morning? All the Corporation men commence early, and they were men who frequented my place.
7885. The hours, I think, are now from 6 to 4, and they make up the dinner-time. There was a great fight over the Bill with the view that these persons should have an opportunity for getting something before they go to work. Then with regard to market days, there was an attempt to fix special days for opening at a certain time, and to give certain houses near the fruit and other markets a special license; but it was objected to by other persons just as near and who would not get the same license? One man would have had as good a right to the privilege as another.
7886. But you think what you have described is considered to be a privation by a large section of the people? I do.
7887. Do you think there are many ill effects from men getting drink in the early hours of the morning? No; I do not think so.
7888. Do you not think that men getting drink at that time would run the risk of losing a quarter of a day's pay? I never knew one man to lose any time from it.
7889. President.] He takes this before breakfast, remember? Yes. I have known men to come from Redfern and Waterloo, and who have made it a point to come to my house for what they want; of course I do not want to say that I sell any better stuff than anybody else, but the men liked it, and they used to come for it.
7890. Mr. Withers.] Some publicans are more popular than others? Yes; but at the same time any man who gets a class of drink that does not take effect upon him will go a long way for it. 7891.

7891. *President.*] Was it beer or spirits for which they used to come? Spirits—principally rum.
7892. *Mr. Withers.*] This would be in the summer-time—the thirsty time I suppose? Yes.
7893. Now what do you think of the system of shouting—that is, one man standing treat for another;—do you think it induces to excessive drinking among the people? Oh, yes. Five men will go out, for instance, and one man wishes of course to be as good as another, and the consequence is that they all have five times as much drink as they otherwise would have.
7894. Consequently they have twenty-five drinks before they get home? It is according to what they can carry.
7895. Does that apply to all classes? It is according to what they spend.
7896. Persons consider themselves called upon, as a matter of honour, to respond when asked to drink with a friend? Well, they will not always drink so much; they will not always drink more than they want.
7897. But this system of shouting;—does it apply to all classes? No; more to the labouring classes.
7898. But to some extent all round—a friendly glass they call it? That is it, but it is amongst the working men.
7899. You think it tends in many cases to excessive drinking? Amongst working men and youngsters.
7900. Do you think that the youth of the country are becoming fond of drink, more so than they were? No, I do not think so.
7901. Do you think the age of sixteen is the proper age at which persons should be supplied with drink? I think so; but, as far as I am concerned, I would not give any boy of sixteen a drink.
7902. You made a remark just now about houses of ill-fame that are maintained in the way you describe by persons who are forced out of hotels at an early hour? I think the early closing drives them to these places; whereas if they could get what they wanted in a respectable hotel they would have their drink and then go home. They are turned out of the theatre at a quarter past 11, and if they could have a drink in a public-house they would have it and go home.
7903. How do these places of ill-fame become public? Well you would have no show of getting to them, but if you went with me or with anyone who knew them nobody would ask a question.
7904. But they get sufficiently public to be known to a certain class, and of course I suppose they are supported in that way? Well, in the first place, there are girls belonging to them; they, for instance, ride in the trams and they put a card into the men's hands; then the men call to see them; that is the preliminary proceeding.
7905. Do you not think that a man who was allowed to remain an hour later than 11 o'clock in an hotel would go more readily into these excesses? I do not think so.
7906. He would have more drink? That is all the more reason why he would go home.
7907. *Mr. Hutchison.*] All the more reason he ought to go home? And all the more reason why he would. Now when you see five or six gentlemen in a bar at a quarter past 11, you say, "Now boys, you must go home," and they say, "Damn it, don't turn us out"; but I say, "You must go, and if you profess to be a friend of mine you will go." Then they are turned out into the street, and someone of the crowd will suggest some other place, or a cabman may suggest a place. He will say, "I know a place where you can get a drink." Then he gets a fare, and he takes them there.
7908. Do you think that sort of thing applies to any large class of people? Much more than you think.
7909. To fairly steady family men? Men that you would be surprised to see frequenting these places.
7910. Do you not think that men who, though having a taste for extra indulgence of this kind, yet, having sons and daughters, would not, if they were asked to poll, give a vote on the question of closing and say that it is just as well to close the hotels early? I think they would say leave the houses open until 12 o'clock and this would not occur.
7911. Many men, very great drunkards, will always vote to reduce the facilities for getting drink? Yes, but when you try to keep anybody from anything you simply create a want, and they will have it if possible. I will tell you where I have had experience of it, probably more than most men in this country. I have provided picnics for parties of from 100 to 700 persons. There will be about 700 people at a picnic, and at these picnics you pay so much for your ticket, and that enables you to go to the bar and drink as much as you like and as often as you like; and yet it is a rare occurrence to see a drunken man or a drunken woman at these picnics.
7912. *President.*] Are you speaking of the Sir Joseph Banks' picnics? Yes, in some cases people will bring their own drink; in other instances the people come down there and go to work on sandwiches and so forth, with bottled ale, and porter, and so on, and there is a free bar serving out all day; and the people can take as much as they like. They then sit down to a dinner, and that is the only time at which I have known a man to get drunk—that is the working man. He will take four, or five, or six drinks; he has had, for instance, a drink of porter, which he is used to; but then he takes a glass of Colonial wine, or claret, or sometimes champagne, and it is too rich for his stomach, and he gets too much. Where there are only two or three toasts to drink, and the men have the free run of the bar it is the rarest occurrence to see a man drunk; but where a man is kept from it then he is driven to the drink. Sometimes it occurs that we have gatherings of this kind, three or four times a week, and the average number at each gathering is about 200 or 300; but we have had as many as 750, and they have had the right to take as much drink as ever they liked.
7913. When a man gets into a public-house on a Sunday I suppose he feels the instinct of taking his drink gluttonously;—is that your theory? That is it.
7914. The same man who, under ordinary circumstances, would be content with very much less? Yes; if he were not debarred from it.
7915. *Mr. Withers.*] You said that the Trade Defence Organization are pretty well defunct? Yes.
7916. They simply exist in name, but they make a big row at electioneering times? Well; they spend a good deal.
7917. In addition to their duties as citizens, they meet in the interests of the trade, do they not, to exercise their right as publicans? Yes.
7918. There is very little concern given to matters at ordinary times, but when election times come on there is great activity among them as a body? Quite so.
7919. And they support their brother publicans, and so on, in defending their business? Yes.
7920. Do you think there are too many public-houses? I do not think so. I think in this way:—If the people had what I consider a fair and just law for all men, some might consider their business would be gone, and they would have to get out of it.

Mr. F. Smith.

20 Sept., 1886.

- Mr. F. Smith, 7921. You prefer your Sunday's rest, do you not? I am now in a position to take it; but when I commenced business twenty-one years ago I wanted to do all I could. It was then all fish that came to the net.
- 20 Sept., 1886. 7922. Do you think there are people in the trade who, by serving on the Sunday, are simply actuated by a desire to meet the wants of their fellowmen? That I cannot say.
7923. You say it is so in your case; but in your early days you wished to work as hard as you could? Yes.
7924. It has been stated by a person out of the trade that, if the publicans were alive to their interests, they would have a very rigid understanding amongst themselves, to close for three months without any of them selling in any way—three months closing on Sunday—which would have the effect of creating a feeling of dissatisfaction amongst the people, and then of forcing the authorities to give them the Sunday opening? That is certainly my feeling.
7925. You think that would have the effect? Yes; I have taken a delight in refusing people. You know when the Act was altered we had an opinion from Mr. Salomons to the effect that a great injustice was being done us by the Government; that is, in taking our £30 and then robbing us of thirty hours a week. Mr. Salomon's opinion was that we could not have retrospective legislation, and that we could go on and sell. Several of us did so, and I amongst them. I received seventeen summonses for seventeen days, and they said I should be in more trouble. Then the others took fright and shut up, but I did not, for I had commenced to do a thing, and I was not doing it on my own opinion, but on that of Mr. Salomon's. They did not however carry out what they said they would do for the seventeen days. When the matter was in a kind of abeyance, I think at that time a few of them of little minds would have been glad to see me getting into some trouble. They said however I was doing what no other man could do. After that I thought that if everybody kept closed the law would have to be altered.
7926. *President.*] What was the upshot of the summonses? I was not fined. The police said I kept a respectable house, and Mr. Mackay showed that what I had been doing was not done in defiance of the law.
7927. Then you were not fined? No.
7928. Case dismissed? Yes.
7929. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You promised to discontinue it, did you not? I did.
7930. *Mr. Withers.*] You did not uphold the point taken by Mr. Salomon? No, the Court said I was wrong.
7931. *President.*] Which Court? The Court in King-street. There was a case stated.
7932. I should like to know what you think of the tied houses—the brewers' houses—do you think that is a system which is pernicious? I think it is against all trade in every shape, against good, honest trade.
7933. You think it is a bad thing? Yes, I do. A man who has got his £200, £300, or £400, as the case may be, goes along to a brewer and wants assistance for £600 or £700 more. He gets assistance from the brewer, and consequently he is tied up and contracts this liability. He has a lease made out, but it is the property of the brewer. The consequence is that he may lose his business and have to get out of it on the best terms he can. Then another comes in and the same thing is repeated. I do not think that at any time there were more brewers' houses than there are now.
7934. You think there are more brewers' houses now? Yes.
7935. And more brewing too? Yes; but I think that is a great boon to Sydney.
7936. Does the brewer sell spirits also? Some of them do, but people may drink beer now if they want it. There is no comparison at all between what beer is now and what it was.
7937. *Mr. Roseby.*] I understand you to say that restriction in the liquor traffic is a bad thing? I do.
7938. Do you not think that the publicans' business, as a rule (I am not speaking personally), is a very dangerous one? I do not. I think that where a publican's business is carried on in a straightforward, honest manner, it is a benefit to society generally.
7939. But do you think that drink is a good thing to take? That is a matter of opinion. I do not take it, or I may not take it for a week, and then I do, for I might go around to see those friends I talked about.
7940. Then you do not think the drink traffic at all dangerous? I do not.
7941. Now how many have you known that have gone to destruction through drink? I do not know of anybody.
7942. None at all? No. I have known men who have failed in their business, who have got no mind nor heart of their own and have flown to drink, but these are not men for public-houses—they are men who go to the bottle.
7943. I mean men who have taken to the bottle and have been landed in gaol, and their families reduced to ruin or sent to destruction? I do not know of any.
7944. Do you not think that drink produces a great amount of crime? No.
7945. Do you think it produces a great amount of pauperism? No.
7946. Do you not think it a dangerous thing for a man to start drinking rum early in the morning? No more than for a man who can keep a bottle at home and take it there.
7947. But the man who keeps a bottle at home and drinks there, do you not think he is following a dangerous habit? I do not think so. A man has got his faculties about him and is a free agent, and if he considers that a stimulant is a good thing for him, why should he not take it?
7948. Do you not think that if a man takes a lot of drink he is liable to get into a good deal of trouble? Drink acts very differently on different men. It makes some men fools, and others very cunning.
7949. Have you known a family to take as much as 3 gallons home on a Saturday night? No.
7950. I thought you said you have known 3 gallons to go home on a Saturday night? That is only proportionately to what used to be sold. What I wanted to convey to you was that if a man can come with his jug or bottle on a Sunday and get his quart of beer and take it home fresh from the cask, he would much rather do it than get it in on Saturday night. If you have a quick draught people will always frequent the house.
7951. *President.*] To carry out your theory, as far as I can understand it, you would have absolute free trade in drink? What do you mean; all day on Sunday?
7952. I mean any time. Let anybody sell drink who likes? I think that would be better if every shop were a public-house; I do not think there would be any noise about it in any shape or form.
7953. *Mr. Roseby.*] I gather from what you say that you do not regard the business, or habit of drinking, as dangerous? No; I do not.
7954. Then you would give people a voice in saying whether they will have a public-house in their neighbourhood or not? Well let the people say whether they will or not, and if they will not, a man would simply take his property and go, but I do not think that the people should have the right to say so.
7955. Then you do not treat the public-house business as a peculiar one, nor the establishment of it anywhere as dangerous? I do not.

7956. You do not think that the young people of this country are given to drink? No; no more than they would be in any other. Mr. F. Smith.  
20 Sept., 1886.
7957. You are the proprietor of "Sir Joseph Banks' Hotel";—are you not? I own the property.
7958. But you do not keep the public-house? Another man has the license. I do not live on the property.
7959. Have you known any young people there the worse for drink? I have seen 3,000 or 4,000 people out there on a holiday.
7960. But have you seen a large number there under the influence of drink? Not a large number. It has been the opinion of people from other colonies that they have never seen such large numbers of people together, and at the same time less quarrelling and drinking. I have had as many as 4,000 people there at a time, indulging in foot-races and so on.
7961. Then what has been stated about the conduct of the young people going home in the tram-cars is not correct? It is not correct.
7962. You have heard of it, have you not? Yes.
7963. Have you ever had wives or sons come to you to ask you not to give men drink? I have heard of one instance of a person going to the "Burrangong Hotel" to ask that a man may not have drink.
7964. *President.*] Are you aware that there are many clubs in the city? I am aware of it, but in my opinion they are perfectly legitimate.
7965. *Mr. Withers.*] There is a great distinction between the different classes of houses. I suppose you are willing to admit that there are houses which are not conducted properly? I think so.
7966. And you know that there are houses that are nuisances in the trade? Certainly, and when a man keeping a house like that comes for a license the authorities ought to have sufficient power to stop him.
7967. You think that is an evidence why the authorities should have control over the public-house business. You are not against restriction being held over houses of that sort? No; but then in the case of grocers for instance, they may sell half-a-dozen bottles of pickles to your wife, and she takes it home as whisky.
7968. But does not a house which is a nuisance bring discredit on the whole trade. Suppose that there is a house where it is understood objectionable persons are engaged, would it not be a great injury to the surrounding neighbourhood if it were known that people were allowed to congregate there in large numbers. Would it not be better if they were distributed? Yes; but the law provides measures for abolishing nuisances of any kind.
7969. Then you say that that law should be applied to a badly conducted house? To any house. Wine-shops are very bad. I know, for instance, an Italian house, where you will find twenty or thirty men stopping every man they see.
7970. Do you say that gentlemen have expressed their surprise at the few cases of drunkenness which have occurred in connection with your picnics? Yes; and not only that, but with regard to there being no quarrelling and fighting.
7971. Do you not think that these gentlemen have seen very differently in other parts of the world? Well if you have a large congregation of 5,000, even if they are clergymen, they will fight.

FRIDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,	J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.	

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. James Henry Rainford called in, sworn, and examined:—

7972. *President.*] Your name? James Henry Rainford.
7973. You have been in the public-house business for some time, I think? Yes; father and son for fully thirty years. Mr.  
J.H. Rainford.  
24 Sept., 1886.
7974. Speaking for yourself, how long have you been in the business? I have held a license for about fourteen years altogether.
7975. In what houses? The "Royal Hotel" in Woolloomooloo, "Pier Hotel," Manly Beach, and, at the present time, the "Cambridge Club Hotel."
7976. You are familiar then with the condition of things in respect to the drink traffic before the present Licensing Acts were passed? Yes, I am pretty familiar with it.
7977. Are you of opinion that the new Licensing Acts have been generally beneficial in their results? As far as the community is concerned?
7978. Generally. As to the community, not as to any class? Well I do not think that the new Act has been so beneficial as the old—not right through, or generally.
7979. For what reason? Well, in the first place the 11 o'clock closing has in my opinion been the means of having the Act transgressed where it would not have been, and was not with the 12 o'clock license. People come from all kinds of amusements at night, and they almost insist on admittance, 11 o'clock being such an early hour; whereas with the 12 o'clock system they did not do so. Of course I am speaking of what I have found myself.
7980. Is your house in the neighbourhood of any place of public amusement? No, but within a reasonable walk.
7981. There is no place of public entertainment near you? No, not nearer than the "Gaiety," or the "Standard."
7982. But I suppose great numbers of people pass by? Yes.
7983. Then you think that to persons frequenting the theatres and other places of public entertainment the new Act has been somewhat oppressive? I do.
7984. That is on the week days? That is on the week days.
7985. How about Sunday closing;—what is your opinion of the effect of Sunday closing? Well I really believe that if we had some stated hour during which we could open on a Sunday it would be much better than closing altogether. I do not believe publicans would have the temptation laid before them to sell if they had the certainty of a particular hour. 7986.

- Mr. J.H. Rainford.  
24 Sept., 1886.
7986. You mean they would not be tempted to violate the law? Yes, to violate the law.
7987. But I presume the majority of them do that now? I dare say the majority of the publicans do.
7988. I suppose you yourself do not? I do not to any extent. It is generally only in urgent cases, but I have done so openly.
7989. Did you do that at the time when it was a question amongst the publicans whether they could not legally keep their houses open? I did do that.
7990. But on Mr. Salomon's opinion? No; I did it because others did it; it was simply a test case.
7991. Do you consider that the publican loses a large proportion of his week-day business if he sacrifices the Sunday trade—that is, if he refuses liquor on a Sunday to any of his customers? I do, sir, honestly.
7992. To a large extent? To a very large extent.
7993. We have been told by several publicans that to offend a few good customers on a Sunday is to offend a very large number of customers during the week days;—is that true? I really believe so; I have found it myself.
7994. Have you lost custom? I have.
7995. And these customers, presumably, have gone where they can get their Sunday drinks? They have told me so. I have questioned them, "How is it you have passed my door?" and they say, "You are too damned proud to serve me on Sunday, and we go where we can get it."
7996. What class of persons would that be? The higher class.
7997. Men going to and fro to their work? Men I should call Government officials, respectable clerks, and men of standing.
7998. Were those who said what you have just mentioned, lushingtons? No.
7999. Sober men? Moderate men.
8000. Men you have not seen the worse for liquor? No.
8001. They do not belong to the inebriate class? Far from it.
8002. Now, speaking in the publicans' interest, what time during Sunday, or what hours for opening on the Sunday, are they anxious to obtain. Do they wish to revert to the old law under the tipping Act? It is rather a big question to ask. What hours may suit me may not suit every man in the district. As far as I am concerned any hour would suit me.
8003. Do you mean any single hour? Such as from 1 to 3.
8004. But you say that might not suit others? It might not.
8005. Then is there no consensus of opinion with regard to this? What they really want is from 1 to 3, and from 8 to 10.
8006. On Sundays? Yes.
8007. And on business days do they ask for an extension of time? Well we did ask. I am one of the Vice-presidents of the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers' Society. That is how it came from us. They asked the hours I have mentioned; and it was carried that we should ask for them—these being thought the best hours for us.
8008. Mr. Hutchison.] I think, if I remember rightly, the association desired more than two openings on a Sunday? They did at first. I know they asked for it, and it was to be put on the table of the House,—1 to 3 and 8 to 10 at night the hours were originally.
8009. Then you do not agree with the early morning? I do.
8010. You think, speaking for yourself, that one hour on the Sunday would be sufficient? Honestly I think there would be less drunkenness if people had a better chance to get what they wanted; they would not steal into a house. When they do get in now the difficulty is to get them out.
8011. But in your evidence you said you would be in favour of one hour? No, I did not say that. One opening I say would suit me—from 1 to 3. There is a big jug trade in my neighbourhood.
8012. Do you think there is a general desire on the part of the public to have the houses open for an hour or two on Sunday? I do.
8013. Believing that, would you be prepared to allow people to vote on that question? You mean the body of the people? Yes, oh certainly.
8014. Would you broaden the vote, and let them vote as to how many public-houses there should be, or whether there should be any in a district? The local option vote. No; I believe in local option to a very great extent, but not altogether.
8015. I will put it in two ways: Do you believe in allowing the people to say how many public-houses there should be in their midst? Yes, in reason I do.
8016. Do you believe there are too many public-houses now? I believe there are a few too many.
8017. Will you give us an idea as to how many they could be reduced by; we have over 800 in the city of Sydney? That is a question I should not like to answer.
8018. We have had it answered here by people in your own trade. The opinion of your Association is that they might be reduced by 150? Well, I would not like to say, because my experience is confined to going from the "Cambridge Club" down to Thompson's, the wine and spirit merchant, and then back home. I do not think I get into Clarence-street once in a year; and I don't think I should be answering honestly to answer that question.
8019. Do you think there is much law breaking in connection with the early closing on the week days? I do; that is, you mean actually serving after 11 o'clock at night? Yes. Yes, I do; I am certain of it.
8020. Would you propose any remedy to prevent the selling on Sunday during prohibited hours, provided you had a couple of hours given you; you say the law is broken now; what guarantee should we have that it will not be broken in the future? I think if we had some hours on the Sunday there would be less chance of people breaking the law; they would know they had these hours to go by.
8021. Then you think it is the people who cause the publican to break the law? Yes; I do think so. I do not believe any publican cares to open on a Sunday.
8022. Then if the publicans as a body desire to close on a Sunday, do you not think that if they unitedly closed they would succeed in overpowering the public? If they were united.
8023. Then they are not united? No; I do not think I shall live to see their unanimity.
8024. You have a powerful organization, have you not? Yes.
8025. What is its strength; are you 500 out of 800? I should think so.
8026. And I suppose you would be the most respectable portion of the trade? There is no doubt about it.
8027. It is a wonder that your association does not take the matter up? They are so far apart. One friend

friend brings to the house another friend, and that friend brings another, and so it is; and if you offend one you offend the others.

8028. Has your association fairly and honestly tried with their own associates to get this law observed—the closing on Sunday? I do not think they have really gone to work to have the places closed on Sunday.

8029. *President.*] I presume your house is not a tied house? No, not at all; I am a free man.

8030. What is your opinion of the system of brewers' houses;—what is your opinion upon its tendency on the trade? I can only go by hearsay; I have never been under a brewer in my life; I have always been happy enough to be out of their hands; you have to take what they send you.

8031. Is it fair to say that the brewers' houses retail worse liquor than the others;—is it right to say that their beer or spirits or wines are of inferior quality to those in other houses? I should not think it is as good, because I reckon I can buy with ready cash better than a brewer can send me; I think that is only feasible.

8032. Are there many houses in the city under spirit merchants? Not to my knowledge; I think the firm I deal with has not a house at all.

8033. But it is said that if the brewer supplies inferior liquors there is nothing to prevent the publican from sending them back? Oh, you can send them back again—especially ales.

8034. I mean in regard to tied houses? Oh, they always send their beer back—that is always understood.

8035. But do they send their other supplies back? Not to my knowledge; but never having been under a brewer I could not say.

8036. Then I apprehend that you think the system is not one that you could approve of? I was at the "Pier Hotel" for a time, and for the first five months I was there Burrows & Gleeson held the house. They said I could go to the house, and have it for a certain amount of money and try it. They held a certain amount of money of mine, and they said, "We will give you a certain amount to manage it for us." I did that, and I had not the least difficulty with them; they sent me their beer, but when it was not good I used to telegraph up and get it from Marshall, or wherever else it was best; but I found that their spirits were very good at that time; whether they thought I was a good judge or not I do not know, but I could find no fault with the firm at that time.

8037. Is it within your knowledge, that inferior liquors are largely sold in the city and suburbs? I have been given to understand so in some houses where they sell for 3d.

8038. You think that a 3d. drink is of inferior quality? No honest man can sell a good article for 3d.

8039. Not beer? You said spirits.

8040. Suppose it is a smaller quantity? They would not take a smaller quantity. A working man likes his glass pretty well primed, and if he does not get it he will go somewhere else. Since the "split" business has come in—the small lemonade and a "dash"—you lose money at it by selling it for 3d. It costs you 1½d. a bottle for the lemonade, and then there is the spirits.

8041. *Mr. Withers.*] You get nothing else for the "dash"? No; and it has been brought in by the small houses. A man will come in for a glass of beer, and he puts down 3d., and he will say, "Put in a 'dash' of porter with it," and you must do it.

8042. *President.*] The character of the Colonial beer has been much improved of late, has it not? Wonderfully.

8043. Has it had the effect of knocking the imported article out of the market largely? I do not sell as much English ale as I did.

8044. What is your custom chiefly, a beer custom or a general custom? A general custom. In my 6d. bar it is more bottled ale and brandy and whisky.

8045. Then you have two bars? I have a bar level with the street, and then I have another bar above that.

8046. One 3d. and the other a 6d. bar? Yes.

8047. Is your house, in respect of accommodation, a large house? There is not a better in the Colony.

8048. I mean in respect of the number of rooms? It is.

8049. Have you any number of inmates? I have, I think, at the present time, forty-three or forty-five, besides servants; say forty-three for certain.

8050. Did I understand you to say that you were in favour of limited local option? I am in favour of local option to a very great extent, but not of full local option.

8051. The Licensed Victuallers' Association, of which you are now vice-president, is it still active? Yes.

8052. I mean the amalgamated association? Yes, I mean the amalgamated; there is another consisting of about four.

8053. And how many does the other consist of? About 500.

8054. Is that the association of which Mr. Weale is the secretary? Yes.

8055. *President.*] Suppose a limited sale on Sunday were granted by the Legislature, would you accept on the other hand more stringent regulations? Certainly I should.

8056. Of course you know that the law is now violated with comparative impunity? I have not the slightest doubt of it.

8057. Now do you really think that the community would be more temperate if they had power of purchasing drink on Sunday? I do honestly.

8058. Has your Saturday trade been larger since the new Act came into force? Yes.

8059. Is that what you go by. Do you consider that the fact of selling larger quantities on Saturday for Sunday's consumption shows that if you opened on Sunday there would be less consumed? Yes; I believe the public would sooner have it on Sunday than take it away on Saturday night.

8060. Do you think there is more drinking on Sunday now? I do.

8061. Then it would be to your advantage not to open on Sunday? Yes; but we would not have the annoyance of these people battering our doors.

8062. Do you not do a large trade on Saturday in flasks of spirits? Yes, fairly large.

8063. What do you ascribe the extra importation of flasks of spirits to? There is an increased demand. People take away the flasks now on Saturday night. Where I now sell thirty flasks I only sold one formerly. The greater part of it is bought for Sunday consumption. These flasks consist of brandy and whiskey as a rule. There are no flasks of rum that I know of.

8064. *Mr. Withers.*] As far as I can gather from gentlemen like yourself in the publican's business, that with regard to Sunday they would prefer that day wholly to themselves? If they possibly could, but I do not think it would be possible.

8065.

Mr.  
J.H. Rainford.  
24 Sept., 1886.



- Mr. J.H. Rainford.  
24 Sept., 1886.
8065. Do you think it reasonable to imagine that if the Government liked to put the law into force 800 persons could set the law at defiance? It is not the 800 people who defy the law but the number of people who try to make them break it.
8066. If you were all consolidated in one body could you not insist upon the law being observed? I do not think it is possible.
8067. At present, then, you are really driven to working on Sunday? It is not with any very great desire to meet the wants of our fellow-men. I have a number of lodgers, and I have to serve them, and it is surprising the quantity of friends these lodgers have, especially on Sunday. I have said to them, "For God's sake do not annoy me with your friends," and they will ask for bottles of brandy which they take up stairs. I have to keep my barman one Sunday and my barmaid the next to serve the lodgers on Sunday, and lodgers invariably have friends. While the lodgers are there they bring in somebody.
8068. You think it is thoroughly impracticable to carry out the law as it stands? I do not think it ever will be carried out unless you give them a certain amount of time on Sunday, and then make the law as stringent as you like.
8069. Is there a violation of the law after 11 o'clock? Yes, I am sure of it. The thing is to get the people out. You would not believe the trouble we have to get them out.
8070. Do you not think it desirable to get them out at that hour? I do not think it is too late.
8071. You believe that drinking to excess is injurious? Yes.
8072. And do you not think the people should go out of public-houses at 11 o'clock? Well, they will not go, but keep hanging about, waiting until the police go away, and if I will not serve them they go elsewhere.
8073. The class of people you refer to as troublesome in that respect are not the general public, but men seized with an insatiable taste for drink? No; they are very few.
8074. Do you think a large section of the community are disappointed if they cannot get a drink after 11 o'clock? Yes; and if they do not get it from me they get it elsewhere, they even get the help of the police to obtain it.
8075. Do you think the system of shouting induces excessive drinking? There is not the slightest doubt of it. You very seldom see a man take a glass of drink by himself. It is considered *infra dig.*
8076. That applies to all classes? Yes; there are very few exceptions.
8077. I suppose that persons in the trade regard people who take too much drink with as much abhorrence as persons outside the trade do? Nothing can give me greater abhorrence, and there is nothing I would sooner discharge my servants for than serving a man who is under the influence of drink.
8078. In what class of houses is the habit of excessive drinking acquired? In the side houses in the more disreputable parts of the city.
8079. It has been said here that the habit was generally acquired in high-class houses, like your own and the Oxford? I do not think so.
8080. It has been said that the higher class houses are the more dangerous? It may be so, but I doubt it.
8081. You say that the law is broken a good deal after 11 o'clock. Do you think there is a more excessive consumption going on after 11 o'clock than when the houses were open later? I think there is a great deal more about 11 o'clock and 12 o'clock at night than there was when the publicans were licensed to keep open till 12 o'clock.

Mr. Benjamin Palmer called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. B. Palmer.  
24 Sept., 1886.
8082. *President.*] Do you keep a public-house now? No; twenty years since.
8083. But you have been for a long time in the trade? From boyhood until twenty years ago.
8084. Did you not have a house at the corner of Pitt and King Streets? Yes.
8085. A place of large resort I think, especially for beer at night? Yes; it was very well patronized generally.
8086. I suppose, although you have given up connection with the trade, you still keep up your familiarity with it? Yes, occasionally.
8087. You know what is going on? Only in a superficial way.
8088. It is thought by some people that the community generally has been giving way of late years to more intoxication than formerly; that there is more consumption of drink, and that the drinking to excess is larger than formerly? I am not in a position to say; I do not know.
8089. Do you think the new Acts have been at all beneficial in their operation? No.
8090. You know that they have shortened the hours on business days, and closed the houses the whole of Sunday;—has that been a reform or not? I think not.
8091. Will you give us the reason? Well, I believe that people make their provision by supplying themselves, say on Saturday, for consumption on Sunday, and it also tempts the trade to break the law on account of the restrictions.
8092. When the publican violates the law who is his tempter? I imagine the public.
8093. You do not think it is he himself that opens his bar in order to obtain some profit? No; I think it is a matter of competition.
8094. We have been told by persons in the trade that the publican was practically obliged to violate the law in order to prevent his customer leaving him on the ordinary days of the week? There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that that is the result.
8095. Are you of opinion that Sunday prohibition has increased the consumption of drink? I could not say that.
8096. Do you think that more drink is consumed on Saturday and Sunday at home than used to be drunk on those days before 1831? I could not really say; I could not answer with any degree of certainty.
8097. The system of brewers' houses has given rise to much discussion. What is your opinion of that system. Do you think it tends to deteriorate or ameliorate the trade. For example, do you think it has a tendency to induce the publican to keep worse liquors when he has a tied house? I could not say that; but my own impression is, that with the amount of competition with the brewers it does deteriorate the status of a man's house. A man, say he is going to take a place for £1,000,—well, perhaps he has £400 or £500 and the brewer or spirit merchant advances the rest on certain terms, holding a bill of sale, and then the publican has to deal with him. I do not say that they take any advantage of the provisions of the bill of sale, but it places a man more in the light of a servant to the brewer than a man in an independent position.
- 8098.

Mr.  
B. Palmer.

24 Sept., 1886.

8098. Then do you think that practically he must take what is sent to him? If he does not he knows the result.

8099. Do you think the value of good-wills has been generally inflated by brewers having an interest in the house? No, I do not think so.

8100. Can you give any explanation of the extraordinary value of good-wills? I think it is the restrictions placed upon the issue of licenses.

8101. Then if there were free trade in liquors you think the values would recede? Undoubtedly.

8102. Are you in favour of any form of local option? I am not.

8103. Are you adverse altogether? I do not see why a publican should pay any license any more than a bootmaker, grocer, or any other business man.

8104. I suppose the reason is that the authorities believe that much trouble is caused through drink, and much crime is committed under the influence of drink, and that in some cases some of these houses are the resort of criminal characters;—do you not think these reasons sufficient? I think if there was only one house where there are four now the customers of the other three would go to the one.

8105. Then you do not think that the reduction of houses is followed by a reduction in drink? No, I think not; I think the extension of licenses to grocers has been a mistake and the means of introducing drink into private houses which otherwise would never have taken place.

8106. Are you aware that much inferior liquor is vendid in the city and suburbs? No, I am not; but I have been informed that the drink has in several instances been analysed and the only fault that they found with it was that it was too weak.

8107. No noxious ingredients? No.

8108. Do you think the number of houses is in excess of the demand? I could not say; of course the city has increased to that extent that a large number of hotels are devoted to lodgers and boarding houses.

8109. Do you think that is a satisfactory result? Well visitors must go somewhere.

8110. But there is a particular class of people who are attracted to the public-house when the publican has more accommodation than he knows what to do with? Yes, he lets his place out to boarders at so much a week. That is the result of the new Act.

8111. Do you think it is a good result or a bad one? I have heard that under the new Act they were obliged to add so many rooms to their places which were not necessary for the requirements of the locality, and they let the rooms furnished to parties in order to recoup themselves for the expenditure.

8112. Personally I suppose you would like to see all public-houses raised in the standard of character? Most decidedly.

8113. Holding that view how do you think it could be done. We know that it is generally acknowledged that on all sides, especially in Sydney, there is an absence of first-class hotels? Yes; it is a common complaint that a stranger cannot come here with his family unless he specially gets accommodation beforehand.

8114. If you have a given number of houses can you tell us what would be a reasonable and proper course to adopt for their regulation? No; I believe in the system of letting everybody do the best he can.

8115. Then you believe in free trade in liquors? Yes; I believe it would be a step in the right direction if licenses were abolished altogether. For some years I acted as Secretary to the old association some twenty-five years ago, and we brought the matter under the notice of our present Chief Justice, who was not at the bar then, and he laid our case before the Government, and I believe a Bill was drafted for us and laid before Sir Charles (then Mr.) Cowper, and it met with his approval. The only objection Mr. Cowper had with it was in reference to having a lamp over the door. It passed through the Assembly, and became law.

8116. That was the old tipping Act? Yes, it was called Driver's Act. It was afterwards repealed. We formerly worked under Plunkett's Act, where it was said in the application that the applicant was a free man, and his wife a free woman. And the question was often put whether the man was living with his wife or not. We thought we had got above that sort of thing, and the Act was repealed, and a new measure passed, with the exception of a lamp over the door.

8117. You know what led to the repeal of the old Act? I believe I do.

8118. What was it? Policemen demanding admittance at any hour of the night they liked.

8119. Was it not the constitution of the Licensing Bench? No; it was the power given to policemen to demand admittance at any hour of the night. I know it, because I was a victim to the circumstance, and I determined to put a stop to it, and I succeeded.

8120. Then you do not believe in any regulation? No; I would let them sell grog as they liked. I have seen so many evils of the law, and seen tried so many plans that have failed, that I think free-trade ought to be tried.

8121. Of course you know that there is hardly any place in the world where they have free-trade in liquor? I think so. I think there is one method that ought to be introduced. People will drink and if they cannot get it by one means they will by another. I think the introduction of Colonial wine in every possible way would be the means of doing away with a great deal of drunkenness.

8122. We have evidence here that there is more drunkenness in Colonial wine-shops than is generally suspected, and that it is caused by these people selling spirits; that the class of houses is low and the keepers not men of good character? But that does not apply to the wine. Of course if they sell grog under the guise of Colonial wine it cannot be helped.

8123. Is it your opinion that the shortening of the hours and the prohibition of Sunday selling has led to an increased consumption of liquor? I could not say that.

8124. Are you aware that a new trade in flasks has set in since the passing of the Licensing Act? I do not know that; I have never heard of it. I have been told that there is a great trade done in flasks, and generally speaking from what I have heard it is very inferior liquor.

8125. Are you aware that there is much doctoring of liquor by professional doctors? I do not know.

8126. And the importation of essences? No; I am quite ignorant of that.

8127. Are you dissatisfied with the constitution of the Licensing Bench? Decidedly; there are so many erratic judgments given occasionally.

8128. Do you think drunkenness is a crime? I cannot answer that question.

- Mr. B. Palmer.  
24 Sept., 1886.
8129. Would you be more inclined to treat it as a crime than as a form of mental aberration? I would treat it as a form of mental aberration.
8130. You would treat him rather as a patient than a criminal? Yes. There are some people I have known who for months have kept away from drink, but something upset them, and they go on nobblerising until they are pulled up again.
8131. We have been told by some leading members of temperance societies that there is always hope for a man however confirmed he may be, but never for a woman? Yes; they will pull up for two or three months or years and break out again.
8132. Would you allow the magistrates instead of sending a prisoner charged with drunkenness to gaol or fining him to send him in the case of repeated acts—that is when he appears as an habitual drunkard—to an asylum? I would send him to an asylum. I believe myself that in some cases the tendency to drink runs in families.
8133. You know that out of the thousands of apprehensions for drunkenness from year to year a very large percentage consists of old offenders? Yes.
8134. Who make a constant circuit of the gaol? Yes.
8135. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You are not aware that free-trade has been tried in Great Britain? No.
8136. In the city of Liverpool the magistrates tried the experiment of giving anybody a license at a small rate? I am not aware of that.
8137. Suppose Sunday-closing were possible do you not think it would improve the condition of things in the city. Do you not think it would be an advantage to the entire community if the law could be enforced? I hardly know how to answer that question. If everybody was virtuous we should not require police, judges, or gaols.
8138. Supposing the law were successfully enforced, do you not think it would be an advantage to the community? I daresay it would, but at the same time I can not see why people who feel inclined to have beer on Sunday should not have the same privilege as persons who can keep their own liquor, or who belong to clubs.
8139. You think there ought to be free-trade and yet you object to grocers' licenses. That is in the direction of free-trade? I believe that there is a lot of grog that gets into private families that would not get in if grocers had not the privilege of selling. I believe the more restrictions you have in the sale of liquor the more the public will have it; and as to the Sunday trading, I believe there is just as much now as ever there was—I believe more.
8140. *Mr. Roseby.*] You would put a public-house business, knowing it as you do, on exactly the same footing as a bootseller or grocer? I did not say that.
8141. Do you know that selling drink has always been regarded as a dangerous business in its effects upon the community? Yes; and the more you hamper it the more dangerous it will be. The more restrictions you put upon a thing the more desirous the public become to get it, and thus they break the law. No doubt grog will have evil effects, but I contend that if people feel inclined to have grog they will have it, and if you shut up three houses out of four, I do not believe that the quantity of drink sold is lessened one tittle, because the customers of the three go to the one.
8142. Then you do not think that increasing the facilities for drink increases the consumption? Not at all.
8143. You know that drink is largely associated with the crime of the Colony? I believe that to a certain extent, but we generally find that generally the men who commit crimes, such as forgery, &c., do not drink. They have to keep their brains about them.
8144. I am speaking of violence, robbery, murder, and crimes of that sort? I have no doubt it has the effect of increasing the crime of the country, and the question is which is the best way to get rid of it. Shutting up the public-houses would not.
8145. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Would not absolute prohibition carry it out? I cannot swallow that.
8146. *Mr. Roseby.*] The drink business has always been regarded as exceptionally dangerous, and legislated for accordingly? Yes.
8147. As an alderman, you believe in doing everything for the good of the community? Yes; and we do it if we can get a chance.
8148. But you believe in free-trade in drink and are opposed to restrictions? Yes; so many schemes have been suggested, nearly every one of which has proved a failure, that I think free-trade ought to be tried, and then the best supplier would get the best customers, and the other houses would have to shut up.
8149. *Mr. Withers.*] You must admit that it is a class of business which nearly every nation and country considers that the State should exercise some supervision over? Yes.
8150. Do you not admit that excessive drinking contributes very largely to serious crimes? I cannot admit that when I know nothing at all about the excessive drinking of the community. From what I have seen at places where an exceptional number of our fellow-citizens meet—cricket-matches, races, and other sports—I do not think there is excessive drinking. As far as I have had an opportunity of judging, our citizens ought to be congratulated on their sobriety.
8151. Have you not known men destroyed by excessive drinking? No doubt about it. Everybody in the community must know that. I have known more than one and they would have grog under any circumstances.
8152. Would you think that 93 per cent. of the inmates of our gaols and asylums are there indirectly through excessive drinking? I could not say. I am under the impression that Dr. Norton Manning in his report says that many cases in the asylums were attributed to drink but that it was not so.
8153. We have it on record from Mr. Read, the Governor of the Gaol, that 99 per cent. of the prisoners in Darlinghurst Gaol were there directly and indirectly through drink. But then he amended his statement by saying it was 93 per cent.? I could not tell.
8154. We have also had evidence from long-sentenced prisoners who have brought it to about 85 per cent. Do you think that an unreasonable per centage? I cannot answer that because I do not know.
8155. Do you think excessive drinking necessitates the keeping up of a large Police Force and gaols and pauper institutions? I do not know. No doubt we have to have an increased number of police on account of the evils of drink.
8156. And those who indulge in excessive drinking have to be looked after by the State? Yes.
8157. And the police have to be paid by the State? Yes.

8158. And seeing that the publican costs this to the State is it not a proper thing that he should be licensed and his character inquired into? I do not think so. I was very intimate with the late John Bowie Wilson for many years; there was no man in the country who was more strict in reference to drink; and we often used to have chats about it; and it was through him that the desire was first impressed upon my mind to do away with licenses. He often told me if he had his will he would throw the trade open.
8159. *Mr. Roseby.*] Was not his object to so disgust the people that a radical change would be called for? I do not know, but he impressed it upon my mind so strongly that I have come to the conclusion that we ought to try it.
8160. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you not consider it a compliment to persons getting licenses that they should be called upon as auctioneers are to find some persons to speak as to their respectability? I do not know; it might be to an auctioneer.

Mr.  
B. Palmer.  
24 Sept., 1886.

MONDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,	G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.	

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Charles W. Roberts called in, sworn, and examined:—

8161. *President.*] You have been many years in the business of a publican? Thirty years on and off.
8162. In the city? Yes wholly in the city.
8163. And in the same position as now? No; I first kept a house in Elizabeth-street for five years, and upon giving that up I went to the corner of George and Market streets.
8164. The house, I presume, is not one which lays itself open for the accommodation of the public in the ordinary way of an hotel? No, but everything is in readiness, but it is never availed of by the public.
8165. I suppose it is perhaps the largest resort in the city with those who are particular about having a good glass of beer or good liquors? I think it is one of the largest.
8166. With regard to the first assumption underlying our Commission, namely, that there has been an increase in the drinking habits of the colonists, do you think we are more addicted to habits of intemperance now than we have been hitherto? I think not.
8167. Are you a native of the Colony? Yes.
8168. Are your fellow natives, or people of the Colony generally, more drunken now than at any other interval—say ten years ago or twenty? Drunkenness prevailed in a greater ratio forty years ago than it does now in proportion to the population.
8169. Take your memory back to 1880? Well, the population has materially increased since then.
8170. Now, allowing for an increase of population, do you think there has been a disproportionate increase in drunkenness? No; I do not think so; it is rather a difficult question to answer. There is a great deal more liquor consumed and more business done than six years ago.
8171. But is there more liquor consumed per head of the population? I do not think so, but I have no data to go upon.
8172. But from such data as a man who goes about a good deal, and uses his eyes and ears, would have, do you think people are more addicted to intemperance now than they were six years ago? I think not.
8173. You do not think they have been made more intemperate by the prohibition of Sunday opening. Do you think that has had a converse effect to that which was intended? I cannot say that, but I do not think so.
8174. You know we have tried to close the houses on Sunday? Yes; but I think it would be the wiser plan to open between 1 and 3 on Sunday.
8175. You think first of all that there has been no disproportionate increase in intemperance? Yes; I do not think there has.
8176. And you are also of opinion that the Licensing Acts which were intended to regulate the traffic, and decrease intemperance, have had a converse or contrary effect, and have increased it? I do not think that. I cannot see it.
8177. On Saturdays is there not a very large sale of drink in your house? Yes; there is.
8178. Will you tell me whether on Saturdays the off-business is not very much larger than it used to be under the old law? I think it is; but of course the population has increased very much, and therefore the consumption would be greater.
8179. Then you do not think the extra consumption is to be accounted for by the closing of public-houses on Sunday? No. I should say that people knowing they cannot get any drink on Sunday would naturally get it on Saturday night.
8180. We have been told by persons in the trade that the effect of closing public-houses on Sunday has been to compel a very large number of people to take home quantities of liquor on Saturday which they would not otherwise have done, for consumption on Sunday. Is that your experience or not? I cannot say; I never took any notice.
8181. Have you had any opportunity of comparing the Saturday's takings lately with the takings five or six years ago? Of course Saturday's takings are considerably greater than upon any other day of the week. And they are greater than they were before the Act came into force.
8182. Is it not a fact that your traffic is a large casual traffic and does not depend so much upon persons living in your neighbourhood? To a great extent.
8183. Then it is the casual people; that is to say, the business people? Yes, just in the same way as the customers in a grocer's shop may be.
8184. Then you are not able to recognise any large increase in the Saturday sales which you can ascribe to the fact of people taking their Sunday's allowance home on Saturday? I am not aware of it.
8185. Are you in favour of the Sunday-closing law? I am, and I always observed it all the time I lived in George-street, and never opened or sold anything on the Sunday.

Mr. C. W.  
Roberts.  
27 Sept., 1886.

Mr. C. W.  
Roberts.  
27 Sept., 1886.

8186. Was that under the old law? Yes.

8187. When you could open? Yes, but I did not.

8188. Then this Sunday-closing law has your sympathy? To a certain extent. I think it would be exercising a wise discretion to allow the houses to be open between 1 and 3 o'clock.

8189. You do not mean your own? No, but if a publican refused to supply me with my dinner beer I would say, "Very well, I will go and get it elsewhere."

8190. You would boycott him? People are accustomed to have their beer and if they are prevented at one place they will go elsewhere.

8191. Do you think the "working-man's beer" is a sterling honest cry, or an honest demand upon the part of the working man himself? I do. If they were able to get it I think it would put a stop to a lot of illicit work going on.

8192. You believe that a large number of the artizan class—not habitual drunkards—want their Sunday beer and ought to get it? Yes, and they look upon it as a privation in not being able to get it.

8193. And the publican looks upon it as a privation if he is not allowed to supply it? Well, I do not know. It does not affect me.

8194. Do you think there is a *bonâ fides* in this demand that the man who is accustomed to beer for his dinner should be able to get it fresh on Sunday? I have no doubt there is. Let me explain: If I am a man of means I can lay in my stock for the Sabbath, whereas the working man lives from hand to mouth, and has only a few shillings to pay his expenses, and cannot participate in the indulgence.

8195. Your argument is one of equity? Yes, and it would prevent infractions of the law. You know the risks that people run in order to do business, and if people cannot get it in one place they will get it at another, and the police cannot be at every door.

8196. You know that a very large proportion indeed of the publicans violate the law? I am not aware of it, but the probabilities are that that is the case.

8197. Are you not aware that the Inspector-General has reported that about five-sixths of the publicans within the city and suburbs habitually break the law? There is an inducement to do so, and I was just foreshadowing what would probably obviate that.

8198. Do you not know as a matter of fact that it is broken. You may take it from us that it is broken by a large proportion? Oh, yes. In fact, I have seen persons loafing about the public-houses, watching for an opportunity to get in. If you prevent a man from getting his beer it is an inducement to him to violate the law. I would be against Sunday selling, except between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock.

8199. You are in favour of that from no personal pecuniary motive whatever? Yes.

8200. Do you not think it would be a little retrogressive to go back upon the law and open on Sunday without getting any countervailing advantage? I do not think there would be so much duplicity and breaches of the law.

8201. Do you not think there is a remedy for that by making the law still more stringent? In what way?

8202. You know the law is not stringent now for a very obvious reason; some men go into a public-house on Sunday and are served, they pass as inmates. The policeman lays an information against the publican, and you know what happens? Yes; I have read of that.

8203. Suppose the law were made as stringent as it is in England; the law in England is this: If a man is found in a public-house during prohibited hours he is taken to be a violator of the law unless he proves the contrary; the burden of proof rests upon him. Here it rests upon the police. You may enforce the intention of the Legislature by having some stringent enactment, such as now exists in England;—what is your view on that subject. You propose to open from 1 to 3 on Sundays, because you are disgusted at the duplicity which the present law has produced? Exactly so.

8204. But suppose the law were altered so that the duplicity would be reduced to a minimum, would not that achieve the same object you have in view; you say that your object is to stop the duplicity engendered by the law? Quite so; the duplicity I mean is where people get drink by stealth; and if they cannot get it from one publican they will get it from another.

8205. That is something different from duplicity? Well, of course an arrangement is made by which a man is supplied.

8206. Suppose that all the publicans consented to close on Sunday and that they agree to be all on the same level, and that one man should not take advantage of another but be an observer of the law, do you think then that the artizan would have good cause of complaint in not getting his beer on Sunday? I think so. I think it would be circumscribing the rights of the subject. He looks upon it as necessary to his enjoyment.

8207. Then it is in the interests of the man who has a right to get his dinner-beer that you ask for limited opening on Sunday? Yes; and I would not allow a drop of liquor to be sold even to a lodger after the hours of closing.

8208. Do you think that men who now sell indiscriminately would be prevented from selling to lodgers? You have the police.

8209. What number of police would you require to prevent that? I cannot say.

8210. As to another point: Do you consider that much deteriorated, spurious, or bad liquor, is sold here? I have no doubt there is a deal of it, but I do not know anything directly in that way.

8211. Do you know a class of men known as "doctors" going about here? I believe there are such persons, but I have never met with them. Ours is an independent sort of business, and it would not do if our liquor were doctored in any way.

8212. You strive to have the very best that money can get? Yes; of course we sell ordinary brands, but they are not adulterated.

8213. Do you believe that ordinary spirits sold are made of silent spirits? Well I do not know.

8214. You do not know of your own knowledge perhaps, that a large quantity of what is sold as whisky and brandy has no malt in it whatever, and no juice of the grape? I do not know, but I apprehend that there is a deal of vile rubbish being disposed of.

8215. Did your customers ever complain to you that they had reason to suppose that spirits retailed by you were rather too young and contained fusel oil? No. We had one man complaining about a bottle of  
whisky :

- whisky; he said there was copper in it. I had it analysed by Professor Watt, who said it was present in a minute quantity and came from the distillation worm.
8216. Do you think it would cause much complaint on the part of purchasers of liquor in bond if the Government prevented any imported liquor from going into consumption unless they had been certified as sufficiently wholesome to be consumed by people and bearing a certificate to that effect? I think a good result would be achieved by it.
8217. You understand my question. That the Government should intervene between the importer and the consumer? Yes; if the thing is unwholesome it should not be sold.
8218. I do not say unwholesome, but not matured enough? I think that would be straining the point too far, because it would not be unwholesome and unfit to drink, but merely liquor which required age to be a better article.
8219. You know that whiskey contains fusel oil? Yes.
8220. And that fusel oil is a very noxious form of alcohol, and all new grain spirits contain it? Yes.
8221. Do you see any harm in the Legislature saying, "This liquor must not pass out of bond until it is certified as free from fusel oil?" I do not see that there could be any objection to it if practicable.
8222. And supposing people had sufficient notice that such an Act was to be passed do you think it would give rise to complaint if they found that they could not sell their importations? It would be a very serious embarrassment, and would put very many to considerable delay, trouble, and annoyance, and not only that, but the analyst, whoever he might be, might make a mistake and pronounce drink not fit to be used when it was fit to be used.
8223. That is readily remedied by giving the man who has a grievance the right to appeal? Well, that would meet it. If he pronounced a thing unfit for use it certainly should not be used.
8224. I mean unfit to be retailed over the bar. It might be fit for certain things? I do not see what it would be fit for if not fit for that. That I think would be a principle of exclusion, and I do not agree with that because if a man wanted to get a glass of good spirits he would have to pay 2s. 6d. for it. It would be a species of tyranny.
8225. You say that the effect might be to make whisky dearer? Yes; but look at the time that whisky takes to mature.
8226. Well, it takes seven years to mature, and it would be a general warning to the importers not to import in whisky unfit to go into consumption? That would be going too far. When you come to unravel the question there are some very knotty points in it.
8227. Practically you would not have the Legislature interfere in that way? I do not think so.
8228. Do you think the license fees are high enough? It is a question whether they are or not.
8229. Has it ever occurred to you that the number of houses might be reduced by raising the license fees? That might remove the difficulty you have mentioned, but I have not given the matter consideration.
8230. Do you agree first of all that the number of houses is in excess of the requirements? I think there are too many, particularly in the suburbs, because you will see them at every corner almost.
8231. Are they as thickly spotted there as in Lower George-street, opposite the Seaman's Home? Well really I have not taken notice.
8232. At any rate you think they are in excess? Yes.
8233. We have got, in round numbers, 830—do you think we could do with 200 less? Well that is hard to say, as the population is increasing so rapidly, but I would not think of increasing the number. I think there are quite as many as can live honestly. The population is increasing so rapidly that the houses now in existence will not be found too many in a short time.
8234. That is to say for the casual drinkers? Yes.
8235. Some of these you admit are of a very low class? From what I read in the papers I should imagine so. I do not know anything directly.
8236. Would you favour the reduction of the public-houses by the local option vote—would you allow the people to express an opinion upon the question, whether they think the houses are too numerous, or whether they should have any at all; do you believe in local option or not? It is rather a difficult question to answer.
8237. Local option has been tried and is now in existence? Yes, in a limited form, but it does not seem to satisfy anybody, and is not spoken of by anybody with approval.
- 8237½. Let me put it to you in a very concise form. Do you think the inhabitants of Macquarie ward ought to have the right to say whether your house should exist or not? I think it would be hardly fair to shut a man's house up who had been carrying it on for some years and founded a good business, merely at the caprice of a few individuals. You know what people will do to be revenged in many instances if they have a feeling against you. I think it would be very hard for a man who has been conducting business for many years to be recklessly screwed up by people, many of whom are total abstainers.
8238. You are aware that the ground upon which the local optionists claim the right is this, that public-houses are inherently bad because they dispense liquor? Yes.
8239. They consider the liquors bad and the dispenser of them equally bad, and they do not hesitate to say that they are a nuisance? They say that public-houses are institutions that ought not to exist, and that they should have the right to say so? I think it is an arbitrary enactment myself.
8240. We have heard that a very large number of houses are owned or controlled by the brewers. Do you think that is a good practice? It may suit some persons certainly.
8241. Do you think first of all that it is a necessity? It is not.
8242. Has not that practice the effect of raising the value of the good-will in a degree that is by no means proportionate to the trade done. In fact, has not the good-will of a public-house now an unnatural value? I should think it would be at the present time, because of the high price of liquors and the duties levied, which leaves a very small margin for profit.
8243. Then as a matter of fact it is difficult to get a living? Yes, it is from hand to mouth.
8244. Do you think that is the reason for the number of transfers this year, namely, 200? It has a great deal to do with it because the price of the liquors and the duties leave a very small amount of profit.
8245. Do you consider that the system of brewers controlling these houses has a tendency to compel the licensees to take a worse class of liquor than they would if they went into the open market? Yes, if he is obliged to take what the brewer or spirit merchant gives him.

Mr. C. W.  
Roberts,  
27 Sept., 1886.

- Mr. C. W. Roberts.  
17 Sept., 1886.
8246. How many bars have you in your public-house? Two; one sixpenny and one threepenny. At the sixpenny bar you generally help yourself and get a better article. It is a convenience to people to have a threepenny as well as a sixpenny bar, because many people are not sufficiently well off to go into a sixpenny bar but could go and take his threepenny glass.
8247. Do you keep beer specially for the accommodation of people in business? Yes; that is sixpenny beer.
8248. Do you think there should be upstairs bars? No; I do not know of them.
8249. Let to women? I never heard of any.
8250. When you consider that the State allows drink to be retailed, and you see the result of the practice and the numbers of habitual drunkards [seen about our streets, do you think that these habitual drunkards ought to be treated as criminals, or do you think that the more merciful and the better treatment would be to consider them as irresponsible persons, and fit only for asylums or inebriate retreats;—in other words, are you in favour of substituting inebriate asylums for the gaol? I should certainly say so.
8251. The Stipendiary Magistrate now fines the habitual drunkard 20s. or seven days, and the drunkard takes the seven days, and when he comes out he gets drunk again and goes again to gaol for seven days. That is not effective and is very expensive. Does it occur to you that sending him to an inebriate retreat would be the more humane way of treating him? Yes.
8252. I suppose you have not travelled much? No.
8253. You have not seen any of these asylums in other countries? I have not.
8254. *Mr. Colls.*] Are you a member of the Licensed Victuallers' Association? No; I never have been.
8255. Are you in favour of the trade retailing groceries? No.
8256. Has it ever been reported to you that grocers sent home small quantities of spirits with their groceries? I have never known anything directly myself, but nevertheless the inducement is very strong.
8257. I suppose you know that there are many clubs started in the city and suburbs for obtaining drink on Sundays? I have heard of these clubs.
8258. Would you be opposed to a continuation of these? Yes; I think it is unjust to the publican that these clubs should not have to pay any license. The publican is under the eye of the police and these others are not, and he also pays his license fee. I think it is a manifest injustice that clubs should not pay a license.
8259. I suppose you have no upstairs bar? No.
8260. And you would not be in favour of any upstairs bar? I would not like to express an opinion. I would be in favour of two bars on the basement floor. There might be an upstairs bar for the convenience of a number of persons.
8261. You would not be in favour of an upstairs bar being sub-let? No it should be under the immediate supervision of the licensee.
8262. Do you think that the small houses that do not pretend to accommodate the public should hold general licenses; are they not only just drinking places? I would not like to hazard an opinion upon that.
8263. You are prepared to give the necessary accommodation? Yes, we are bound by the Act to have so many beds and so many rooms in readiness at my house.
8264. You are under the impression that there are too many small public-houses in the town? I think there are quite enough.
8265. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you consider it a hardship for the Government to exercise supervision over the trade; do you think it unreasonable on the part of the Government? Well, at the time of Mr. Plunkett every publican had to have a form over his door declaring that he was applying for a license, and was recommended by so-and-so as a person of good character, and I do not think that any man of any honesty or integrity whatever could object to have his character inquired into.
8266. And you think it very desirable that respectable men should conduct such a business? Yes, because it requires persons of unquestionable integrity of character.
8267. And you think unscrupulous men might be very dangerous men to have in the trade? Yes.
8268. We know that persons frequently go into hotels who are not able to take care of themselves, and it is necessary that the publican should be a respectable man who would not allow these men to be robbed? And to prevent them from taking too much drink.
8269. Then you do not think it a hardship at all to inquire into a man's character before granting him a license? Certainly not. If his character will not bear investigation he is not fit to hold a license.
8270. It has been stated that the higher class of public-houses tend more to induce excessive drinking than the houses of a lower class. Do you think that? In a great many cases the habit of drinking is constitutional, it is part of a man's nature and habitual, and I have known whole families to die out from drink. Then again the habit may be acquired; as far as my observation goes very few youths are seen in public-houses. Many youths at night-time go to the Theatres and go and do their nobblers but in the day-time you seldom see them in a public-house.
8271. Do you think that 16 is a proper age at which to serve a youth? I would not like to see them drink at that age. I think they should not drink until they attain their majority, but it is a difficult thing for a publican to draw the line. The idea of a youth of 16 drinking is abominable. I do not think the higher class of houses would trouble to have the people you speak of about the place, and in what I call places of business people do not spend the afternoon, but have a drink and go away about their business.
8272. Do you not think under all the circumstances it was an objectionable business for young women to be engaged in? From my experience they are a respectable class of girls, and I do not see any objection to their employment in the hotel business.
8273. It has been stated that there is a different class of society altogether getting an undue taste for drink, namely, young ladies who attend at our public balls and social parties, who have never hitherto been suspected of having such a taste before? That is possibly where the habit is acquired. I am inclined to think there is more mischief done at these socials than in the public-house, because in the public-house it would not pay.

- 8274. Do you think the surroundings of these factories are not far more objectionable for young girls than behind bars? It may be so.
- 8275. *Mr. Roseby.*] You are an abstainer yourself? I take nothing at all as a beverage.
- 8276. You think that the public-house being a rather dangerous business compared with the grocer or bootmaker ought to be under more restrictions? Yes; but the grocer has certain advantages and can if he likes send out drink.
- 8277. Do you think there are too many houses in the suburbs? Yes.
- 8278. And too many in the city for legitimate business? I think there are quite enough, but I daresay, in the course of a few years, the population will increase, and these places will not then be too numerous.
- 8279. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You are in favour of Sunday closing, providing that the working man would not clamour? Provided that you opened from 1 to 3 on Sunday to allow him to get his dinner beer.
- 8280. Are you sure it is not the loafers who want the drink? Believing as you do that it is the people and not the publican who want the Sunday opening, would you allow the people to vote as to whether public-houses should be opened on Sunday or not? Well, I would say that that would be only fair.
- 8281. Suppose that there was a majority of people in favour of closing do you think that their wishes should have effect? Yes, but if you close up these houses you ought to compensate them.
- 8282. Then you favour local option provided the publican gets compensation? No; but you should not shut him up and turn him into the streets without compensation.
- 8283. You do not think that the real value of public-house property is increased by the houses being in the hands of the brewers? I do not believe it. The reason I gave before was that it was in consequence of the high price of spirits coupled with the duty that reduced the profit, and therefore the house was not worth as much money.
- 8284. *President.*] Take your own house, the surroundings of which you know best; do you not think that the value of the good will has been enormously enhanced during the last 10 years? Yes, but that is an exception to the rule. It has increased by reason of there being a larger population.
- 8285. And will not all houses increase in value with the increase of population where there is a good stand? I should say so.
- 8286. But I gather that houses in central positions have improved? Certainly, because there is a greater population, more traffic, and consequently more business.
- 8287. You do not open on Sunday? No.
- 8288. And you do not know of any appreciable increase in your sale on Saturday that cannot be accounted for by the increase of population? No. Of course you must understand more money circulates on a Saturday than at any other time.
- 8289. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You have always done a larger trade on a Saturday? There is always a double business on that day.
- 8290. You remember when Sunday closing was first spoken of there was a great deal of argument against requiring working men to take their drink home on the ground that it would not be so good? Quite so; that is reasonable.
- 8291. Do you think that still obtains? I do.
- 8292. What they take home now cannot be particularly good? No; beer is absolutely worthless.
- 8293. Not in bottle? Poor people cannot afford to take home bottled beer.
- 8294. Has your bottled trade increased? Well, it has, but it fluctuates.
- 8295. *President.*] You said your customers were of a casual kind? Yes; persons passing by and popping in.
- 8296. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Do you do a large luncheon trade? We have no luncheon at all.
- 8297. Have you not a *pro bono* lunch on the counter? Oh, yes.
- 8298. A snack? Simply bread and cheese.
- 8299. *President.*] Any sandwiches? No.
- 8300. And none on Sunday? No.
- 8301. *Mr. Hutchison.*] That luncheon you mention will be a large regular trade? No.
- 8302. But generally there will be the same people about the same hours? Oh, yes, a great many; but the population increases to that extent that you see fresh faces every day.
- 8303. *Mr. Roseby.*] You must have known in your long experience a number of citizens go to destruction through drink? Well, I have, certainly; it is the curse of the country, no doubt, where people do not govern themselves.

Mr. C. W.  
Roberts.  
27 Sept., 1886.

Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G., called in, sworn, and examined:—

8304. *President.*] The Commission is anxious, Sir John, to be made acquainted with your experience of the Licensing Law, as gathered from what you have observed in and about Watson's Bay and other resorts of holiday-makers, especially on a Sunday? I do not think I am a very great authority upon the matter, and it was because of that I determined to obtain the consent of the Governor and the Executive Council to the appointment of this Commission; and in the selection of the Commission I took the different classes of people—those who I knew to be thoroughly out-and-out teetotallers, those who I knew were publicans, or their friends, and those who I knew were moderate, respectable, fair drinking honest men, like myself and the President. I wanted to have it a fair Commission. Why was that? Because I could not rely upon myself. If I could have relied upon myself I am never afraid to act up to my own convictions. I want to say that preliminarily, because my evidence in this matter is not very valuable. So far as I have seen at Watson's Bay, which is one of the great suburbs of the city, I mean great as far as relates to travellers on the Sunday for recreation—I suppose it is almost the greatest. Manly Beach may be greater, certainly no other, for there go to Watson's Bay on a Sunday 3,000 or 4,000 people. Some of the people who go there have always, as it has seemed to me, taken more wines and spirits, or intoxicants of some kind, than was good for them. But it has been a very small proportion of them, an exceedingly small proportion. I have an opportunity for seeing them, because they almost all go by my gate, and because circumstances compelled me to be the owner of steamboats there. Through circumstances arising from mortgages over these boats I was obliged to take them over, and therefore I know a little about the kind of people we have

Sir John  
Robertson,  
K.C.M.G.  
27 Sept., 1886.



Sir John  
Robertson,  
K.C.M.G.  
27 Sept., 1886.

have had there and of their habits, not only before the prohibition of Sunday-selling but since; no doubt the prohibition of Sunday-selling has been very beneficial in some regards. I do not believe it has been beneficial at all in reducing the consumption of intoxicants. I do not think anything of the kind; I am quite impressed with the conviction that the use of intoxicants has been greater.

8305. The consumption? Yes. The consumption of intoxicants has been greater; and I should think to men of moderate intelligence that must be palpable. It cannot be escaped. Men go down there now with bottles which were not in existence before the Sunday abolition business arose. They have side pockets in which the bottles are carried, and these bottles usually hold, or are supposed to hold, half a pint of spirits. Well, a man who has one of these would never think of drinking half a pint of spirits if he had not it with him. If he went to an hotel he would probably drink half a glass, or a little more; but I have frequently seen—and we have suffered from it—I have frequently seen people with these bottles containing heel-taps, or being about half-full, inviting everyone to drink, because they must take it before they go home. "What is the good of carrying it back to Sydney," they say. That, I believe, has caused more drunkenness in the steamboats than we ever had before. I am sure it has been so; and of course more drunkenness means more consumption of intoxicants. Whether it would be better to open the houses for an hour, or, as the last witness said, for two hours, I do not know, but I should think opening for two hours would be very objectionable. Opening the houses for an hour for the sake of the working men getting their beer, or of people in moderate circumstances getting their beer for luncheon, is quite different from opening for two hours. An hour seems to me to be quite long enough time for a man to get a good supply of it—indeed, very much more than is necessary for ordinary consumption. But I am quite satisfied that the closing of public-houses on Sunday causes workmen to take home more liquor on Saturday night, and causes quarrels and disturbances in their families which would not arise if they could get the liquor on a Sunday. What I have absolutely seen is what I have told you, about the small bottles. On the whole it is a most difficult question to deal with, and on the whole I think if I ever dealt with the question entirely out of political influence on the matter, I would let the people buy, at any rate beer, between 1 and 2. I do not think there is any necessity for selling ardent spirits. Usually respectable people do not use ardent spirits in the middle of the day; and I think when people want ardent spirits in the middle of the day they are the kind of people who ought not to be facilitated in possessing them.

8306. Then you think the natural—the reasonable—demands of the people here would be satisfied by one hour's opening of the public-houses on a Sunday? I do not know whether they would be satisfied.

8307. I said the reasonable requirements? I think it would be quite as much as I should be willing to give them.

8308. And if that hour were given, do you think there would be any diminution of the scenes of drunkenness on those steamers which you have described? There could not be such scenes. There would be no need for carrying bottles on the person.

8309. Do you think the people would cease to take these flasks? I think so.

8310. Is it about the time the visitor to Manly or to Watson's Bay uses these flasks that he feels he would like to take some beer or other stimulant? It is usually the time these people get it; and they do get it. If they do not get in at the front door they go in at the back door. You cannot prevent it; even the publicans cannot; and they obtain these side-pocket bottles, which are infinitely worse than the publicans supplying.

8311. I understand you to say that a large amount of drunkenness is caused by the owners of these side-pocket flasks dispensing heel-taps? Yes; what is a man to do with it?

8312. I suppose the contents of these spirit-flasks are spirits—not spirits and water? They are nominally half a pint, but not quite half a pint.

8313. Is it so diluted as to be a beverage? It is not diluted at all. There is plenty of water at Watson's Bay.

8314. We have been informed that since the Licensing law came into operation quite a new business in flasks has developed itself, and that thousands of these flasks have been imported that were never imported in the old times? I think I could put my finger on a mercantile firm that imported 5,000 in the first year.

8315. May we ask you the name of the firm? No; I do not think you should ask that. It is a very successful firm, and a very respectable firm, and they do not think there is any harm in it. You can see empty bottles kicking about Watson's Bay anywhere.

8316. I suppose there is at times some danger of persons tumbling overboard in consequence of these flasks? I do not think the captain of the steamer would allow anybody to go on board in liquor. The steamer people take great care of their passengers. But as they go on board they say, "We might as well drink this up instead of taking it back to Sydney." You will see the same thing on the railway. When travelling on a railway men will do the same.

8317. There is a very important question which we should like your views upon. It is this: Drunkenness simply, without any aggravation whatever, has for centuries been considered a crime, and has been punished as a crime. I dare say you are aware that in this Colony simple drunkenness subjects the offender, if it be his first offence, to a fine of 5s., and if he cannot pay that amount he is generally required to remain in custody until the rising of the Court. For the third or any subsequent offence there is a fine of 20s., or seven days in gaol. As a rule the seven days in gaol are taken, the fine not being forthcoming. But the effect of that system is to bring about this state of things: The drunkard goes to gaol and serves his seven days, and then coming out he gets drunk again as soon as possible. We have evidence that in some cases this operation has been performed on a habitual drunkard, many even up to forty or fifty times in the course of a year or so, and as we have begun to regard this punishment as worse than farcical on the part of the State, we have come to the conclusion that some treatment other than of a punitive character is necessary for the unfortunate being who, we are told by medical experts, and we ourselves believe is, when the craving for drink is on him, an irresponsible agent. That raises the whole question whether the drunkard should be treated punitively, or in the way of reformation. As you no doubt see it is a serious question, and I should like your views upon it? I remember many years ago a Bill being brought forward by the Government of Sir Henry Parkes and Sir James Martin. I am not quite sure about Sir Henry Parkes being in the Government at the

the time ; but I am sure Sir James Martin was premier, and I remember him bringing forward a Bill for sending people who had been drunk many times to an asylum, called an inebriate asylum, or an asylum for the protection of inebriates, or something of that kind. I voted against it, but I do not think I should vote against it now, because drunkenness has grown to such proportions here that I think something of that kind would be far more beneficial than stopping those who do not take too much from having a glass of ale, or even a glass of brandy and water. But I think that when a man is frequently intoxicated, and frequently comes under the law it would be better to have some asylum, such as they have, I think, in America, for caring for him, and trying to cure him of the propensity to drink. At the same time I do not think it can be possible that the idea suggested by the President's question can be correct—that there should be nearly so many persons going, or that one person should go to gaol so many times in the year. I think it is quite likely that persons may go to gaol and serve their time for seven days, and then come out, and it is possible if they have money enough to get drunk again. But I do not think that could be frequently the case. It might be so, however. I do not think that the circumstance of a man having a little more than is good for him ought to bring him under the law ; but when a man becomes a public nuisance, and commits his offence many times, I think he ought to be under control, and in an institution for the cure of inebriates.

Sir John  
Robertson,  
K.C.M.G.  
27 Sept., 1886.

8318. Would you let the Magistrates send those inebriates or those habitual drunkards to this establishment ; should it be a formal committal in the ordinary way. Instead of committing to gaol as now, would you when the habitual drunkenness is proved let the Magistrates send to this institution for a stated period ? With the right of appeal.

8319. To the Quarter Sessions, I suppose ? To some proper court.

8320. So that the question at issue, whether the drunkenness is habitual or not, should be capable of being appealed from ? Yes ; I think the remedy would be to send them to an institution for the care of inebriates, and I think that institution should be governed with a large amount of moderation—not with too strong a twist at the law ; that it should be managed by a committee of gentlemen who would act fairly by these people, and not keep them there when there was a hope of their coming out with safety. I think the committee of control should be a kind of men who would not keep these people there unnecessarily, and that they should have the power of letting them go.

8321. You are perhaps referring to something like the discharge to which a lunatic is entitled ? Something of that kind.

8322. But would you not be favourable to keeping them for a fixed period. If they are proved to be habitual drunkards, do you not think that as they would be subject to treatment, and not punishment, he ought not to object to curative treatment ? I would not care whether or not he objected if he were a nuisance.

8323. The doctors have told us it would be of no earthly use to send a man there for less than three months ? I do not think doctors know much about it ; I think it would be better to have a good committee of control, with power to act ; of course they could take professional advice.

8324. Do you think it would be necessary to have some persons kept in retirement for perhaps six months ? Yes.

8325. And others for a shorter period ? Yes ; and others longer.

8326. I suppose you have known habitual drunkards who have been actually reformed ? I have known one or two.

8327. So you do not think there is anything hopeless in the matter ? I have known some who have been in my memory terrible lashingtons, and who have afterwards become some of the best members of the community. They absolutely abandoned it. I do not think there is any harm in a man drinking, if he can only stop it, if he can only put the stopper on at the right time.

8328. I suppose the kind of institution you regard with some favour should not be in the form of a gaol ? Certainly not.

8329. It should differ from a gaol as much as possible ? Yes ; it should be a place you could not get away from, but it should not have the least appearance of a gaol.

8330. I suppose you think that though this might be a little more costly than our present punitive treatment of the drunkard, the State might well, under the "treatment" system, spend the extra money ? Suppose that a drunkard now costs £15 a year, and that under the system of having an institution, you spend £30, it would be good to spend it, because you would have the drunkard no more. By the other plan you have him always coming up. It would be the most economical in the end.

8331. There would be the hope of reformation ? Yes.

8332. Do you not think that a system in which there would be a retreat to which a man could be sent for periods varying from three months to a year would itself act as a deterrent to many people ? I am certain it would—just as the "Vernon" has with boys. The "Vernon" has been alleged to be a very costly institution. When Sir Henry Parkes proposed to make provision for misconducted boys, the expense of the "Vernon" was put forward. I was an opponent of Sir Henry Parkes at the time ; but I never could see this objection on the ground of expense, because it appeared to me that the mere fear of going on board the vessel would deter more boys than would ever go on board. It has had a deterrent effect upon boys ; it has acted as a check upon many, while many even of the worst who have gone on board have been under control, and have become good citizens. I think nothing better was ever done for this colony than that Bill of Sir Henry Parkes for the boys. I think the Government was the same as that which made the attempt to provide for inebriates.

8333. It is complained that the liquor which goes into consumption in this colony—especially in this city and suburbs—is of a very inferior quality, and that the inferiority does not arise so much from added ingredients—from adulteration—as from putting into consumption a raw immature spirit. I do not know whether you admit that it is so ? I do not know. I avoid all raw immature spirits.

8334. But supposing that in the evidence it is demonstrably so, do you think that upon that state of facts it would be right for the State to interfere between the importer and the consumer, and say, this case of spirits, or that cask of spirits in bulk, shall not go into consumption unless with the certificate of some expert that the liquor is wholesome ? I should allow no liquor to be sold retail unless it was wholesome—I would not care whether it was because it was new or from any other reason. I think no liquor that is not wholesome ought to go into the retail shops. Because, though, whether a man who can afford to buy—or whether he can afford it or not does buy his brandy by the dozen, he is pretty sure to have it good, the man who takes it over the counter can have no guide at all, and the only control is a control of the licensed seller of the liquor.

8335.

Sir John  
Robertson,  
K.C.M.G.  
27 Sept., 1886.

8335. Whether he be the retail or the wholesale seller? No matter which it is.

8336. Would you have the spirits examined in bond? I would have them examined before they were taken out of bond. Any amount might go into bond, and after some years it might be the best spirit in the world. But when it went in it might have been raw and unfit for use.

8337. It might go into bond bad, and then become with age good? Crude I say, not bad.

8338. Well, is not crude spirit bad? It is only too new. By keeping it in bond in Sydney I presume it would ripen in Sydney as well, for instance, as it would in Brisbane. I do not think the general howl about the Queensland rum being new is an objection to it. Queensland rum is very good. People drink it when it is new; but if it is kept long enough it is as good as any rum in the world. It is made from sugar. It ought to be as good as the best in the world. I mean if it has the time. If a person in Queensland has a hundred hogsheads of rum he sends it up here. The buyer cannot afford to pay the duty, but he pays a price and puts the rum in bond where it may remain for many years. He pays the store rent, and he eventually pays the duty, but, if he is a fair trader, he does not take the rum out until it is fit. If you make an arrangement of this kind, that the article shall not come out of bond until it is fit for consumption, the seller will not attempt to take it out, and then you have an ample control over all imported spirits that come here. With the spirits that are made here you will find it a little more difficult.

8339. Do you think the number of public-houses in the city and the suburbs in excess of the requirements? Well, I have peculiar views about public-houses. I have lived in this country, in the bush, during many years of my life, when we had only one public-house, and what I am now going to say will not be agreed to by many people. When I lived in the bush, and there was only one public-house in the village, there was a good deal of drinking. When there were two public-houses there was less drinking. I will show you why: We all met at the one place when there was but one public-house, and everybody knows that when one stands a bottle of wine or glasses round, the more persons there are present the more liquor is drunk; but if you go to a village where there are two public-houses the people are divided. Now, I suppose, this is a very peculiar view of this matter. I do not care much about the number of public-houses. I think if the people have got the money they will drink, if they desire it, just as much with the number of public-houses we now have as they would if we had half the number and no more. It is not the want of a public-house that stops a man from getting drink; he will always get to them pretty quick. Where, in Sydney, can you walk a few yards without finding a public-house? I do not think the number of public-houses to be a bit of consequence. I know this is a peculiar view; I never heard it put forward by anyone but myself, but I am quite sure it is true. We say there are 800 houses here. Suppose there were only 400; does anyone imagine that would limit the amount of drinking? Well, I am sorry for the man who supposes it would, for it would not. The only way to limit the drinking is to do away with it altogether; but to reduce the number of public-houses only produces successful men like the gentleman who was giving evidence here when I came in. He would like the number reduced, for it would suit his book altogether. Reducing the number of public-houses is all humbug if your object is to limit the consumption. Reducing the public-houses in order to have better houses and ensure better accommodation for people is another matter, but reducing them for the purpose of restricting liquor-selling I think is all humbug. I know if I mean to have a drink I do not care about having to walk the distance of another block for it. What odds? Only more people would meet there, and there would probably be more drinking; that is all. If you want to stop drinking, do away with the public-houses, and that you cannot do.

8340. But suppose the object is to raise the standard of the houses and the quality of the liquor supply? That is good.

8341. Then, even for those reasons, might it not be wise to limit the number of public-houses? I think that would be a good reason. I think the quality of the liquor supplied and the class of accommodation should be the thing to consider, and not how many public-houses there were.

8342. Then assuming that were the reason of those who wish to reduce the number of public-houses, do you think they best promote their object by having what is called local option, or by having some fixed statutory number, as in Sir Graham Berry's Victorian Act, the statutory number of the public-houses being in a certain proportion to the number of the inhabitants? I do not remember Sir Graham Berry's Act, but unquestionably if the majority of the people in a district were against having any public-houses in that district there ought to be none there. The same thing might be applied to butchers' shops. I voted in Parliament for the Local Option Bill, but I found afterwards that the people would not, at elections, vote on the question. When we came to an election I think there was one in ten would vote, showing how little people cared for it. If the people did care for it there is nothing fairer in the world than local option. I mean by local option that there should be no public-houses unless with the will of the majority of the people. If you cannot get a tithe of the people to vote one way or the other you cannot call it a majority of the people. That has cured me of local option. I voted for it on the ground that the majority should rule; but the majority does not take any interest in it.

8343. *Mr. Roseby.*] It is the ratepayers who vote, not the Parliamentary voters? I am perfectly aware of it, and the ratepayers would not vote. Everyone knows that. I say not one in ten voted one way or the other, and that the people do not care a button about it; and if they do not care who shall say their opinion has been taken.

8344. *President.*] With regard to the remark made by Mr. Roseby, do you think the Parliamentary voter would care more than the ratepayer? I do not think it matters a bit. I would myself rather have the Parliamentary voter than the ratepayer, but I do not believe either matters. I am of opinion that the Parliamentary voter would pay less attention to it than the ratepayer; I do not think that those who want to stop public-houses would gain a bit by shifting from ratepayers to Parliamentary voters; I think they would lose.

8345. *Mr. Hutchison.*] With regard to the complaint that very few actual ratepayers vote, do not the landlords vote in their place? Well, if I am asked that question I will answer it straight to a line. I do not think that the holders of property should have so much power over the general ratepayers. But I do not think it would matter a button with regard to voting, because there would be comparatively no voting at all; the people do not care; you cannot get anyone to go and vote. I know very well we have a large teetotal organization here, earnest, enthusiastic, and capable, and with a large amount of public influence, but they cannot get people to go and vote against public-houses. I say not one in ten will vote at all, and therefore, I say, the people do not care a button about it.

8346. *Mr. Roseby.*] But you are in favour of the principle? Entirely. The principle is right. I am a democrat out-and-out. I would let the people say what they want. But then they will not say.

8347. We will educate them? But they will not be educated; they snap their fingers at you; they laugh at you. You know they look upon this thing as total humbug; and I think there has been more drinking since this row about teetotalism than there was before; but if you can get the people to vote, or if you can compel them to vote, then let the majority rule.

8348. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Make the law inoperative unless there is a fair proportion? That will do—a fair proportion. Say something like what occurs in a spirited election contest. That would mean about two-thirds of the people; if two-thirds of the people in the whole district voted one way or the other, I think that would be a fair majority; if two-thirds voted it means substantially that the opinion of the people has been taken.

8349. *President.*] But apart from the democratic sentiment which you have just now expressed do not you think that it would be inopportune to submit further instalments of local option when the people are apathetic? I mean inoperative, not inopportune.

8350. Would you be in favour of there being on the statute book a law which would permit two-thirds of the people in any given area to say whether this law relating to local option should be put in force or not? Certainly, two-thirds of the whole electoral body of the district.

8351. *Mr. Hutchison.*] The real local optionists simply want the law to remain applicable to the locality and they will put it into force when they are ready; do you agree with that? Your President has put it more accurately; if of the people in a given district two-thirds apply to have the law put in force, and two-thirds vote, I think it ought to be in force, but none of your rubbish about one in ten; that is ridiculous as testing the views of the whole.

Sir John  
Robertson,  
K.C.M.G.

27 Sept., 1886.

FRIDAY, 1 OCTOBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,  
S. H. HYAM, Esq., J.P., M.P.,

A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Morton Joseph called in, sworn, and examined:—

8352. *President.*] I think you are and have been for sometime a hotel broker? Yes.

8353. How long have you been in business? Ever since 1866.

8354. Is it a fact that the business of hotel brokers, has been largely increased of late years; since the passing of the last two Licensing Acts? It has been increased.

8355. In old times there was not so much demand for the good wills of publicans' licenses as there is now? There was a demand but prices were not so high.

8356. Do you ascribe the increase in price—the enhancement of the good will, to the competition of the brewers, or only the increase in the city and suburbs? I attribute it to the increase of population.

8357. Then, as a matter of fact, the value of any particular house increases because business increases? Yes; business increases with the increase of population, and it makes a house very valuable.

8358. Is it not a fact that there were a large number of transfer applications lodged this year? Not an extraordinary number.

8359. What do you consider a large number? There have been very few transfers lately.

8360. There have been some 200 or 300 in the course of the year? I could not say what the number is.

8361. Is it not a fact that business is rather bad with the publican? Yes; business is very slack now.

8362. That is to say, slack generally? It is a slackness right through the trade.

8363. Has that been accompanied by a reduction in the value of good wills? Well, I could not tell you that, but there is a very great slackness in the trade from the large hotels down to the small ones. It is a uniform slackness which is felt by everyone in business. Business is slack at the Metropolitan District Houses.

8364. The takings have appreciably decreased? Yes.

8365. I suppose that is the case all over the world. Prosperity means more drink, and adversity less? I cannot answer that.

8366. What is the highest value you know of as attached to a good will. Have you ever known it to reach £10,000? I have known £10,000 to be given for a freehold, not a good will. It is termed lease, license, good-will, and furniture.

8367. That may depend largely upon the term of the lease? Yes.

8368. And what is the average term of the lease? Well, people are now not inclined to buy a house unless they get a long lease; I would call ten years a long lease.

8369. Are there any over ten? Yes.

8370. What would you call an average lease when the lease is created in the first instance? Between five and seven years. Several large houses in Sydney have realized as much as £4,000, but then there would be a great deal of value in the furniture and stock. I allude to a case where the stock was taken in and reached a certain price.

8371. We were told that the stock is taken at a valuation? Yes, you are right, and that would bring it up to a certain amount.

8372. You think that £4,000 represents a fair specimen of a valuable good will? Yes, and up to £7,000.

8373. And there are few under £1,000? Oh, lots. They average from under £400 to £500 and £600 to £1,500.

8374. Inclusive or exclusive of stock? There is always a certain amount of stock. In some instances I have known £100, £50, £60, and other amounts to be paid.

8375. Do you consider that a very large proportion of the houses are tied houses. There are 830 houses in the city and suburbs now? That is a very peculiar question to put to me. I do not reckon a house tied where the publican has borrowed money.

8376. We have had the term frequently used here of "tied houses" to denote a house which is under the control of the brewer or spirit merchant? In reality these houses are not under the control of the brewer. The publican is independent and can pay the brewer at any moment.

8377. Then what is a tied house? Where the brewer owns the hotel himself; where they buy the freeholds and lease them. That would be a tied house and not otherwise.

8378.

Mr.  
M. Joseph.

1 Oct., 1886.

- Mr. M. Joseph.  
1 Oct., 1886.
8378. Does not an hotelkeeper who has given a bill of sale to a brewer also sign a bond undertaking to get his supply of beer from the brewer? Not in all cases. I have only had one of these bonds myself under my notice. Of course I do my business principally with one firm in the city, although I have transactions with many of the other brewers.
8379. Have you any objection to mention the name of the firm? Tooth & Co.
8380. Have you any objection to give the number of houses that Tooth & Co. have? I could not tell you. They do a large business with the hotelkeepers in the city—the largest amongst the brewers.
8381. Then you do not consider that a house is a tied one when the licensee has given a bill of sale over all that he can give? I do not consider that a tied house. The bill of sale can be taken up two hours afterwards. I could go and give a cheque, and take up the house myself. What I term a tied house is where the brewer holds the freehold of the hotel, and a man takes a special lease under which he is tied down to buy from the brewer. Where the lease is free it cannot be a tied house.
8382. You have told us of a house that is more tied than any other house, and you have also told us something we did not know before when you say that the giving of a bill of sale in no way compels the licensed victualler to deal with the brewer? They cannot compel him, although he borrows money from them. They can simply say, "You must pay over the amount of the bill of sale."
8383. Practically, we are right in saying that when a bill of sale is given to Tooth & Co. they supply the beer and spirits to the publican? Yes, like other merchants in the city, but as a rule it does not bind a man at all.
8384. Perhaps it is that Tooth & Co. do not tie their houses and others do? I cannot answer as to what other brewers really do. There is no doubt that other brewers may be more severe than Tooth & Co. would, but if they are they can easily be paid off.
8385. But they have to get the money? That is easily got independently of the brewers or wine and spirit merchants. If a man was really pulled up no man would object to lend him £500.
8386. And as to the agreements between other brewers and the publicans you say nothing because you know nothing? The securities are about the same.
8387. We have heard about transfers in blank accompanying these arrangements? Yes, it is usual for every brewer who lends money to take a blank transfer signed by the publican. That is part and parcel of his security under the bill of sale.
8388. Is that considered to be a tangible security that you could put into force at any time? I consider it not worth the paper it is written upon. It would only be valuable where the bill of sale included a power of attorney.
8389. That is to say that some body is mentioned in the power of attorney to do all things that are necessary? If I put a transfer in to-morrow I could do nothing unaware to the publican because the Inspector of Police takes these transfers round and makes the necessary inquiries. The publican can go to the Court at any moment and the very instant the transfer is called he can say, "I object to it and withdraw it." The bill of sale holder cannot get the transfer if the publican steps in and objects.
8390. Then, as a matter of fact, all the trouble the bill of sale holder has taken is worthless? It is worthless as to the transfer. The only thing a brewer could do if he wished to go to extremes would be to enforce the bill of sale, but it is a difficult thing to get a transfer because you cannot compel the publican to transfer if he will not. My experience for a number of years is that if you enforce your bill of sale and put a bailiff in and demand your money, the publican can turn round and say, "You can do as you like; I will not transfer my license."
8391. Although he has stipulated to do so he can revoke? Yes.
8392. Then it comes to this, that the transfer is waste paper? It is; I look upon it as not worth the paper it is written upon. In fact the whole of the securities of the brewer are not of much good. The brewer can be let in at any moment. The publican can do as he likes with the brewer if he is a cantankerous man. The security over the license is of no value to the brewer, and the blank transfer is no good because he can step into court and withdraw it.
8393. Is not something extracted from the publican sometimes by means of the bill of sale? No.
8394. Not by any of them? Not by any of them.
8395. Then this transfer cannot be carried out except by consent? It has never been used, except with the express authority of the publican. The only circumstances in which you can use it is if the man cleared out of Sydney entirely. You might produce the bill of sale and say that you had a legal right to call for the transfer, and the magistrates, on sufficient evidence, might be quite justified in granting the transfer.
8396. And to look upon the holder of the bill of sale as the publican's representative? Yes.
8397. Are many of these arrangements by way of sub-lease made between the brewer and publican? I believe so. The only thing that I should consider a tied house is this. Where a brewer owns an hotel himself and gives a sub-lease to the publican for five or six years the publican is tied down to deal with him, and if the publican broke the covenant he would be liable to be ejected. That is what I call a tied house.
8398. There the remedy would be in the form of a covenant in the lease? Yes; but borrowing money by means of a bill of sale does not make a house a tied house.
8399. Is a tied house a common state of things? That is a question which I cannot answer. It is a difficult thing for me to say how many sub-leases brewers hold.
8400. Is the practice common? I should imagine that if a brewer could take a lease of the premises it would suit his purpose to do so and the man would be tied because it would be the brewer's lease and almost the same as a freehold.
8401. We have been told by a witness here that it is not a usual practice for brewers to hold leases of houses; that is to say, it is the exception and not the rule? The people I do business with have a great objection to take sub-leases because they are afraid of the liability attaching to them. They may have to pay the rent or fines and the license may be cancelled.
8402. Then your constituents do not like them? Tooth & Company will not take them. They object to them entirely, but I am not going to say that other brewers do the same. They may get as many as they can in order to secure the business.
8403. Then I gather that the practice is not approved by Tooth & Co. but it is by other brewers? Yes, to the best of my belief. I have known instances where people have offered me several leases but Tooth & Co. would not touch them, the liability is too much.
- 8404.

8404. This custom is common all over the world wherever there are public-houses is it not? Yes. In Victoria it is very common. There they go in more for taking leases than in Sydney. The more leases the brewers and wine and spirit merchants take, the more trade they get.

8405. It originated, I suppose, in the brewer wanting to sell his beer? It originated in the lessor desiring to have a good mark rather than a bad one. I do not agree with any brewers taking these subleases. I would like to see these houses on their own natural leases, and as far as the publicans are concerned they would also like to see them so.

8406. In the case of an absolutely tied house I suppose there can be no doubt that the tendency is to put upon the publican very ordinary liquor? Oh, no.

8407. *Mr. Hutchison.*] When you were asked whether the bill of sale was given by the publican and accepted by the brewer in order to enable the latter to secure the custom you said that the publican could go where he liked for his spirits. Do you mean to separate the spirits from the beer? I am simply speaking with respect to the people I do business with. Some brewers do not sell spirits, they simply sell beer.

8408. On brewers taking the bills of sale out they bind the publican to take all their beer from them? There is a covenant in the bill of sale saying that they should deal with them for beers and spirits, but they really could not bind the publican to do it.

8409. You say the publican may refuse to transfer. Suppose he did, and he were sold off, would not the license lapse? If the publican objected to transfer, the holder of the bill of sale would be liable to lose the lot. It would be a very dangerous process to push the man.

8410. Could a publican legally execute another transfer than the one you held? Of course he could. He could go to-morrow and sell his license to another man.

8411. Has it never been known that a person named in the bill of sale as an attorney has appeared for the publican and asked for a transfer and put that signed transfer in force? I have never myself known it to be done. I do not see how it can be done against the publican. Even admitting that such a power was given the publican would still have his right against those who exercised it, by mandamus, and he could get his transfer transferred back. It would be actually a silly thing if it was got unknown to him.

8412. You say that good sales, where they amount to £4,000, £5,000, or £7,000, generally include the stock? The stock would be taken at a valuation and paid for.

8413. *Mr. Roseby.*] We have been told that there is a very large proportion of houses in the city and suburbs held by brewers in this way, that the people are obliged by some agreement to deal with those brewers and obtain all their supplies from them. Have you any knowledge as to the extent to which that exists? That is a question which I really could not answer.

8414. *Mr. Withers.*] That could be compiled from the Trade Circular? Yes; I think that would be the best authority.

8415. *Mr. Roseby.*] You know, as a matter of fact, that the firm that you are identified with, as a rule deal more leniently with their clients than others in the same line of business? I cannot say that they deal more leniently with them because if they are owed money under security they require to get it the same as any other merchant would, but they give them every facility in business. They give them considerable credit and do not disturb them.

8416. Is there any firm that does not do anything like the business of the firm you represent, but who nevertheless hold far more bills of sale over the licenses? I believe so.

8417. I dare say you have known instances where transfers have been sought, and the publican has appeared in Court and withdrawn the application simply because the brewer was trying to force him to transfer to some one else against his will? Yes; a few instances. They could not get them through because the publican steps into Court and withdraws the application.

8418. *Mr. Colls.*] You say that the bill of sale is not worth the paper it is written upon? Yes; the whole affair hinges upon the licensee himself. You have to place your trust in the honesty of the publican.

8419. Would you think that there are plenty of hotelkeepers that have not £10 worth of furniture? They must have furniture up to the standard, for if they had not they would not get their renewals.

8420. Would you be surprised to know that after they are passed a portion of the premises is relet? Not to any great extent. He is not allowed to let the rooms, and is liable if he does to have his license cancelled.

8421. *Mr. Roseby.*] After he has got his license for upwards of twenty rooms he can reduce it as long as he keeps up to the standard accommodation? If a man applies for the standard license he is not supposed to let anything, and if the inspector walks past the house daily and knows that it is not up to standard it is for him to interfere. You are not supposed to let anything off. You apply for a conditional license of thirty or forty rooms, and if you let some of the rooms off for shops you are liable to have your license cancelled. A conditional license is granted before a house is built, and when the building is completed the inspector inspects and measures the rooms, and should the publican let off these private rooms he would be summoned to show cause.

8422. *Mr. Colls.*] Do Tooth & Co. hold any freeholds? To my knowledge they have not more than five; of course they may hold more houses than I am aware of. I know they have sold two of their freeholds.

TUESDAY, 5 OCTOBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,

A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,

G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William John Gray called in, sworn, and examined:—

8423. *President.*] Your name? William John Gray.

8424. You are in the employment of Mort's Dock and Engineering Company? Yes.

8425. Have you been some time in that employment? Thirteen years continuously.

8426. Do you represent here the temperate men among the workmen of the Company? Well, I am not supposed to represent anybody as I know of, but I have come here to honestly answer any question put to me.

Mr.  
M. Joseph.

1 Oct., 1886.

Mr.  
W. J. Gray.

5 Oct., 1886.

8427.

Mr.  
W. J. Gray.  
5 Oct., 1886.

8427. Well, without credentials, do you think you represent the moderate men employed at Mort's Dock? Just so. There is another thing I would like to say: we do not keep any drunken men at Mort's Dock. If any drunken men come there they are discharged.
8428. You have none but moderate men there then? None but those.
8429. However you come here representing the interests of the temperate men in your employment? Just so.
8430. I suppose then you belong to that class among us who think there would be no very great harm in a man having the means of getting his dinner beer on a Sunday. Do you or do you not think that necessary? I do not believe in Sabbath-trading in any way whatever.
8431. Then you do not think it necessary to open the public-houses at all on a Sunday? Oh, no; I am entirely against that.
8432. Now, I must ask you a question, which may go beyond your own personal opinions. Do you think the majority of the men in Mort's employment would be against the opening of public-houses on a Sunday for the purpose merely of getting what is called the Sunday accompaniment to dinner—the Sunday beer? Well I believe the majority, if it were taken by vote, would be against opening on Sunday.
8433. You honestly believe that? Yes, I do.
8434. How many men are there at Mort's Dock? We are very slack now, and we have about 300.
8435. But you have sometimes had about a thousand? Yes; we have had a thousand. But there are then a great number of lads, and of course your question is with reference to men.
8436. Yes. What do you call a lad? I should call a lad one who was 21 years of age, or something of that sort.
8437. I should have thought you referred to apprentices? We have apprentices of course.
8438. But speaking as well as you can, without being formally authorized to speak—speaking as well as you can on behalf of the temperate men in the employment of Mort's Dock Company, whether they be 300 or 1,000, do you tell us that they do not want Sunday opening? I believe the majority do not.
8439. You begin by saying you do not? Yes.
8440. And you think the others do not? I think not.
8441. In what department are you? The Engineering Department.
8442. And in that capacity I suppose you see a very large number of subordinate hands—a large number of mechanics of all grades? Yes.
8443. Have you ever talked about these things with them? No; not to my knowledge. In fact I have had no time to talk to anybody about coming to this Commission because I did not receive the summons until late on Friday.
8444. Then the only evidence you can give is to the best of your belief, and from the opportunities you have had of talking with men under your eye? Just so. Of course I do not wish to intimate to you that we have all temperate men. There are some that are rather intemperate sometimes, especially on a Saturday night; but they are very few.
8445. Do you take your beer on a Sunday? Sometimes I get it in. A small supply, one glass or so, does me; that is all I have.
8446. A man may have a family of two or three boys capable of drinking their beer? Well I have, but they are total abstainers. The girls as well.
8447. Well I take it that, as a rule, girls are total abstainers? In the majority of cases.
8448. You think it is not necessary, in your opinion and the opinion of the men you represent, to have your beer fresh on a Sunday—that is, to have it drawn from the tap, open for the purpose, on a Sunday? Oh, no.
8449. That means, perhaps, that in your opinion it can be got otherwise? I know they can in many places.
8450. How? Going in at the back door in many places.
8451. But by legitimate means. Is it, in your opinion, sufficient to get it on Saturday? Yes.
8452. That is quite sufficient? Yes.
8453. The beer will not get stale? Not if corked up. And there are ways of reviving it.
8454. What are they? A little sugar or carbonate of soda will revive it.
8455. Now, you are telling us your honest opinion on this subject, not the opinion of a man who has preconceived convictions on the subject. What you really think is the balance of opinion prevailing among your own people? Just so.
8456. Then from that we must gather that the men are temperate in that employment to the extent of not requiring the public-houses to be opened at all on a Sunday? Yes; the majority amongst the mechanical portion. I do not mean to say that there are not plenty of labouring men who would like the public-houses opened on a Sunday. We reckon a mechanic to be an intelligent man, and the majority of those would be in favour of the public-houses being totally closed on Sunday.
8457. Then they are in sympathy with the existing law? Just so.
8458. Are they also in sympathy with the existing law in regard to closing on business days at 11 o'clock? That I cannot say. But as a rule mechanics have to get up at 5 o'clock, and to do that they must go to bed at a reasonable time at night.
8459. They do not go to theatres? They generally go to bed at 11 o'clock, and that does not refer to them.
8460. But I thought a number of the artizan class went to the theatre on a Saturday? Not so much as you might think. I have not been to a theatre for thirty years. As a Christian man I do not believe in them. When I was a young man I had quite enough to do with theatres.
8461. Do you consider that in the part of Balmain where Mort's Dock is situated there is a larger number of public-houses than there should be, accessible to the men at the dock? Well; at the present time there are four within almost a stone's throw of the docks, and one was closed some time ago; that made five.
8462. You have not answered my question. Do you think there are too many? Well; I believe two would serve the purpose as well as the four.
8463. You think then that they do serve some decent purpose in the neighbourhood of an establishment like Mort's Dock? Well, I think so.
8464. You would not get rid of them entirely? If I was a total abstainer I would not get rid of them entirely. I think every person has a right to an opinion as well as myself.

8465. Do you not think the presence of public-houses in the neighbourhood of a place like Mort's Dock, pernicious either in the interests of the employers or in those of the men themselves? No; I do not.
8466. You say there were five houses there, and that now there are four? Yes, there are four now.
8467. Within almost a stone's throw of the precincts of the dock? Yes.
8468. Is not the existence of so many houses a cause of some trouble to the men and their employment? Well, I do not think there are many men who visit those houses except at dinner-time, and men who come from a distance and have their meals there.
8469. Then as a matter of fact we must gather from your answer that the men do not go there to drink, and do not come back from the places drunk? Oh, no.
8470. Are the people who keep these houses to your knowledge reputable men? I do not know any of them.
8471. You do not go there yourself? No; I do not go there myself.
8472. You say you are a temperate man? I have been so all my life-time.
8473. Taking your glass occasionally, though not in a public-house? Very seldom; I generally have it at home.
8474. I should like to know whether you believe that the drink sold here is much adulterated, or is in a state fit to go into consumption? What I have been of opinion for many years is, that we should have a thorough inspection of the liquor sold by a publican.
8475. You think there ought to be a system of inspection, different from what there is at present? Yes.
8476. You do not agree with the present system of inspection? I think the material they sell ought to be inspected.
8477. So it is. You know the inspector has a right to go into any of the public-houses, and does go into them; and obtains samples from the bar, and has them analysed? I am aware they do it sometimes, but very seldom.
8478. It is frequently done. There have been a number of instances this year; and you may not know, but I will tell you that the results of this inspection have been, as a rule, in favour of the publican; that is to say, in favour of the genuineness of the liquor sold. In other words there have very rarely been found in the samples analyzed any of the adulterants mentioned in the Act. It does not therefore follow, I need not tell you, that the liquor inspected was fit to be consumed. It might have been immature, and it would have been probably just as pernicious to a man drinking it by reason of its immaturity, as by reason of its containing certain specified adulterants mentioned in the Act. For these adulterants the analysts analyze it, and not finding them they certify it to be free from adulteration. Now, from what you said just now, I gather that you think the inspection of liquor is not as vigorous as it should be? That is what I think.
8479. I should like you to explain, after what I have said to you, in what way you think the power of inspection should be extended? Well, I am hardly in the position to give you any idea of how it should be extended.
8480. You say you think there ought to be a rigorous inspection and analysis of liquors? I do.
8481. Evidently you think there is not now? I think there is not sufficient.
8482. Well you are, I may mention to you, like a good many we have examined who are of the same opinion, that the inspection is not sufficiently searching, but who are not prepared to say in what way it should be made more searching than it is; now, to go to another point. You seem, judging by what you have said, to be in favour of the existence of a reasonable number of public-houses? I think we have quite enough in Balmain.
8483. But with reference to other places, do you not think the number of public-houses in excess of the reasonable requirements of the inhabitants? I do.
8484. Both for the city and the suburbs? I do.
8485. How would you reduce them? Well, my idea is, that when the licenses expire they should not be renewed.
8486. That is to say, you would leave it to the licensing authorities, making it an instruction to them not to renew licenses not required? Just so.
8487. Giving them full discretion in the matter;—would you not be in favour of what is called local option? I am in favour of it now.
8488. That is to say, you would invest the people or residents in any given area with the right to say whether there should be any public-houses or not? Just so.
8489. Then suppose you carried out that theory in Balmain, would you allow the workmen at Mort's Dock to say whether there should be any public-houses or not there? Just so—they are a portion of the people.
8490. Yet you said a man should have the right to go to a public-house if he liked? I did not say that exactly.
8491. You said with regard to the public-houses near Mort's Dock that there could be no reasonable objection to a certain number of them, because you considered there should be no right to interfere with a man getting a glass of beer? Yes.
8492. But local option would interfere with that? I do not see how that would interfere.
8493. You told us you are in favour of local option? Yes.
8494. Whatever the result might be? Yes.
8495. Suppose it were resolved in the affirmative? Well, the majority must rule.
8496. The rest must be ruled by the result? Yes.
8497. And *vice versa*? Yes.
8498. Would you extend this local option beyond the sale of liquors in public-houses, or to the consumption of liquor throughout the area—that is to say, would you prevent the working-man or casual wayfarer from having a drink, and permit a man who has drink in his house to drink as he likes? That is in a private house.
8499. Yes, in a private house? A man is not supposed to sell liquor in a private house.
8500. Is your idea of local option limited to the sale of liquor? Well, I think we have a sufficient number of public-houses in Balmain; we have thirty-four to a population of 22,000.
8501. With a population of 22,000, and thirty-four public-houses, you think that local option, as addressed to that state of facts, should be—what? Should allow no more houses to be licensed at the present time.
8502. But would you not let them say in Balmain whether they should have any at all? Decidedly. I said that before.

Mr.  
W. J. Gray.  
5 Oct., 1886.



Mr.  
W. J. Gray.  
5 Oct., 1886.

8503. Then your idea of local option is that you should go radically to the bottom of the thing, and say whether there should be any at all? Oh, no; I do not think we could do without public-houses. They have tried it in many parts of the world, and it has been a failure.
8504. You do not think we could do without public-houses. But suppose a large number of people say they can do without public-houses by recording their votes to that effect, would you acquiesce in that? No.
8505. Would you let them say so? No.
8506. Then you are against local option? No; my idea of local option is that there should be no more houses.
8507. Then you are a limited local optionist, inasmuch as you would not have the houses increased in number? Just so.
8508. But would you not let the people say whether they should not be decreased? Decidedly so.
8509. Then it amounts to this: that in your local option creed you will allow the people to say how many houses they require, but you will not allow them to say "we require none at all"? Just so; but you cannot make people sober by Act of Parliament. If the majority are in favour of having public-houses they will have them.
8510. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Suppose the majority are in favour of not having them? Then I should be against that, because I believe there is a certain class who consider they require a certain amount of drink.
8511. *President.*] Your local option goes to a certain limit and it will not go any further? No. If I was a total abstainer I would not like to force my opinion down the throat of everybody.
8512. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Yet you are on Sunday closing? I am on Sunday closing. I have been in five divisions of the world, apart from this one, and I have seen more drunkenness in Sydney, in proportion to the population, than I have seen anywhere.
8513. Have you been in Glasgow and Liverpool? No; I have been in a good many parts in the north of the United Kingdom, but I come from the south. My friend outside comes from Glasgow, and he is a staunch temperate man, and I have no doubt he will be able to give you full particulars of what goes on in Glasgow, which bears a very bad name for intemperance. In large shipping ports you must always look for a very large amount of intoxication.
8514. *President.*] You have had thirteen years experience here? Yes.
8515. Do you think we are a more sober community than we used to be? Well that is a question I can hardly answer; since we have had a Police Court in Balmain, which sits three days a week, we have a number of drunks brought up there; but if they were brought up at the Water Police Court, as used to be the practice, we should hear nothing about them; so according to appearances there are more cases of drunkenness at Balmain than there used to be.
8516. But that does not deceive you? No.
8517. I think a fair criterion would be what you see and hear when you are off work and go about using your eyes and your ears; do you see or hear of more drunkenness now than five or ten years ago? No; I do not think there is much difference.
8518. Do you think it is much the same? I think it is much the same; I do not see much difference.
8519. Do you think more liquor is consumed privately now than was the case formerly? That is according to the population.
8520. No; I mean do you consider that there is more liquor consumed in private houses than used to be consumed in public-houses? That is a question I am not prepared to answer.
8521. Amongst artizans? I do not think so.
8522. Do you think they take home a large quantity of beer, for instance, for use on a Sunday? No, I do not think so. Mind I am speaking for Balmain.
8523. You would be able to tell if the men who came to you on the Monday had been having a carouse on the Sunday? I think I should.
8524. The mechanics under you require not only steady hands but steady heads? Just so.
8525. Then from using your eyes and ears you do not think that the new Licensing laws which are supposed to have increased the habit of drinking on the Saturday and the Sunday have had that effect? I do not.
8526. Do you think of any particular amendment in the Licensing laws which you consider ought to be carried out? I have not read them.
8527. You know what the laws are generally—that they are for the regulation of the liquor traffic; among your class, the intelligent artizan class, do you think there is any demand for an amendment of the law other than those I have indicated to you in connection with the Sunday opening? No, I do not.
8528. As I see you are an intelligent man I will ask you do you think the punishment for drunkenness what it ought to be—do you think a drunken man ought to be sent to gaol? No; I would serve them the same as in Russia—send them out and make them sweep the streets.
8529. Where is that done? In Riga; you see a lot of these characters, and they are not put into gaol; they are sent out into the streets with large brooms, in charge of soldiers, and they sweep the streets.
8530. Are those the fellows whom have been drinking vodki? Yes, but you do not see much drunkenness in Russia.
8531. But that would not do much good, would it—to sweep the streets in charge of a lot of soldiers? Well, it holds them up to public view. I think the stocks would do some good; it is a pity they were abolished.
8532. *Mr. Colls.*] Are the mechanics in your shop family men? Mostly family men.
8533. You say there are thirty-three houses over there? I think thirty-four.
8534. Are they houses for the accommodation of the public, or for drinking? Houses for the accommodation of the public.
8535. Anyone can get accommodation there? Yes. I think all in Balmain have accommodation—so many rooms set apart for the public.
8536. Anyone can get lunch there? I believe so, at a reasonable time.
8537. Have you ever known anyone to be refused lunch or accommodation? No.
8538. Country people could get accommodation? I believe so. Being a resident of Balmain I never go to any of the houses for accommodation.
8539. You have seen Balmain rise to its present state of population? Yes.
8540. *Mr. Withers.*] In your business, I suppose, you have a number of men connected with machinery, who are occupying very responsible positions? Yes.

8541. Are you, from your own knowledge, aware whether, as a rule, these men are total abstainers or very temperate men? There are a number of them total abstainers, but the majority of mechanics over there are very temperate men. They are men of families, pretty well all of them, and they have houses of their own. All their houses are not paid for; they are in building societies; but I would give credit to the men of Balmain as being as sober a lot as any I have worked with.

Mr.  
W. J. Gray.  
5 Oct., 1886.

8542. I suppose if there was the slightest suspicion of a man being tempted to take what is more than a fair amount of liquor he would not be entrusted with the care of an engine, or with heavy castings, or anything of that kind? Oh, no. There is a rule there that any man bringing liquor there, or found with it, shall be fined 10s., and for the second offence he is not employed again.

8543. Do any of the men have their lunch there at the dinner hour? Yes.

8544. Do they bring anything with them? They are not supposed to bring any intoxicant with them there.

8545. *President.*] Do you call beer an intoxicant? Oh yes, decidedly. I do not say that a man does not bring anything in his tin can, but it is prohibited at all hours.

8546. *Mr. Withers.*] If a leading mechanic, qualified to take charge of responsible works, like those at Balmain, were understood to have a leaning towards drink, it would be a great bar to his appointment or it might be fatal to him? It would.

8547. Do you think a moderate amount of drink, taken by mechanics employed by the day, is beneficial—do you think the stimulant has a beneficial effect upon them? I can give you my own experience. Sometimes we have to work over there all manner of hours, and sometimes at night. Especially in the early morning, after working all night, I like a little whisky and water. I speak from my own experience.

8548. I suppose, according to the rules of the establishment, not very many of the men have much liquor through the day? Oh no.

8549. What you have you have in the evening before going to bed? Yes.

8550. Do you think the men are better without it—that it is better for them to be kept without it during working hours? Well I do not know. I have a small quantity of beer during the working hours. I take a glass of beer, for instance, and I find that if I am walking up a hill it creates an appetite.

8551. Do you think it would be a wise provision to prevent a large body of men like those over there from having anything? Well if I could not control myself I would be a total abstainer altogether.

8552. But with regard to the general body of the men, do you think it would be a wise thing to allow them to have it? It would not do.

8553. You think the restriction on a Sunday is a proper thing? I do.

8554. And should be adhered to? I do.

8555. *Mr. Roseby.*] In some places they close the public-houses earlier on Saturday than on other days in the week—that is to say, at 7 o'clock on Saturday, in order to prevent men from squandering their wages on a Saturday night; would you favour the closing of public-houses at an earlier hour than now on Saturday? That is a question I could not answer.

8556. In the interest of the working men you know exactly how things are with reference to the men when they get their wages. In Canada, for instance, the public-houses are closed at 7 o'clock on a Saturday night? There are a good many things in Canada from which we might take an example.

8557. But do you think it a wise thing? Well, if a man wanted it he could get what he wanted before 7 o'clock.

8558. You do not think it a wise thing? No, I do not.

8559. Would you close the houses on election days? Yes, every one of them, and have the elections all on one day.

8560. You think there is a strong element of danger in the public-house business? Well, I do at election times.

8561. Ordinarily do you think there is an element of danger—different from the business of a grocer or an ironmonger, or anything of that kind? Well, publicans are like other people; there are a great many different classes of persons in the business. Some publicans when they see a man has had enough, will not give him any more; but there are others who would give him more.

8562. I do not mean as to the character of the publican;—is there not a danger in the business? Undoubtedly.

8563. Have you not known the best and brightest mechanics go to destruction through drink? Oh yes; and others besides mechanics.

8564. But it is often the case that some of the best of mechanics go to destruction through drink? Yes.

8565. Have you known any young men, who have been mechanics at your establishment, go to destruction through drink? I have only known one during the last eight or ten years, at Mort's Dock. Our young men generally attend the School of Arts, the debating clubs, and drawing classes, at night.

8566. You attribute that to the strict rule that no drink is allowed on your works? I do not think that affects young men after 4 o'clock, because if they wanted it they would get it.

8567. But the very fact of this rule being carried out on your works shows there is danger in the drink? No doubt; everybody knows there is danger when there is liquor flying about. Many a good ship has been lost at sea through it.

8568. Do you think a publican ought to be permitted to supply young persons with liquor? No.

8569. Do you think a publican ought to be allowed to employ girls as barmaids? No, I do not. I could have made a fortune years ago if I had taken a public-house, but I said no; I would not allow my wife or children to go into a public-house.

8570. You evidently thought there was danger in it? I know there is.

8571. You know that mechanics can perform the hardest labour without the use of stimulants? Oh yes.

8572. And you have known a large number of mechanics perform the most arduous labour without stimulants? I have.

8573. And you know a large number consider that drink is injurious and dangerous? Just so.

Mr. James Macnee called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. J. Macnee.  
5 Oct., 1886.
8574. *President.*] You are in the employment of Mort's Dock and Engineering Company? Yes.
8575. And you have been there how long? Somewhere about three and a half years.
8576. In what capacity? As engine fitter.
8577. I understand you are a total abstainer? Yes.
8578. You have a large number of total abstainers among the dock men? No; we have not a large number. They may number half a dozen altogether to my knowledge.
8579. But you have a large number of temperate men? Well, I never met with them as temperate men either in society or otherwise. We have there a worthy chief of the good templars, and he has a number who follow him, but I cannot say that there is more to my knowledge than half a dozen.
8580. What I mean is that out of the 430 men (which we are told is the number of men employed in Mort's Dock) the vast majority stand for temperate men, although they may not be total abstainers? Yes.
8581. No drunkards are allowed in the dock? No.
8582. And no drink is allowed to be taken into the dock to be drunk while the men are at their work? It is not.
8583. There are some public-houses in the neighbourhood of the dock? Yes.
8584. Do they do much mischief or not? I think upon the whole they do.
8585. I mean to the dock people. Do you think the existence of the public-houses near the dock is a source of trouble and danger to the workmen and the works? Yes, I believe it is.
8586. Do you ever see men the worse for liquor there? Yes; I have seen them coming out of the public-houses the worse for liquor.
8587. Have you ever seen them the worse for it, and disabled from carrying on their work through having been supplied with liquor? I could not say that they were incapable.
8588. Were they the worse for liquor? Yes, they were.
8589. Was the carrying on of their calling dangerous to them or to the works at that time? Any occupation which the men were engaged in was certainly dangerous.
8590. And all you say is that they were the worse for liquor, although you are not prepared to say that thereby any lives or property were endangered? No; I could not say that.
8591. You think that the public-houses in the neighbourhood of these works is a danger? I am sure it must be to the employer as well as to the employed.
8592. Do the men go out during the dinner-hour? Yes.
8593. And are they employed at night? Yes.
8594. They can go out at any time? No, but they would go into the public-house in the morning as they came to work.
8595. You do not know whether these men get drinks while going to work? I could not say.
8596. Do all the men present themselves in a sober state and fit for work? Yes.
8597. Then what is it you complain of; that they can get away during the dinner and other hours and get drunk? Yes.
8598. And that is the danger? Yes; and they take liberties which they are not allowed to take. They are not allowed to leave the dock on any consideration, but they might do it.
8599. Being a total abstainer, you would be in favor of closing public-houses in the neighbourhood of such works as Mort's Dock? Yes; I would be in favor of local option generally.
8600. Whether the result were to perpetuate the existing state of things or alter it? Well, local option people are so much divided in their opinions.
8601. They might vote to keep them as they stand or reduce or increase the number of public-houses? Yes.
8602. But whatever the result might be, you are in favor of local option? Yes.
8603. And in favor of granting it to the class you represent? Yes.
8604. Would you go further and extend it to the whole colony and allow any residents within defined boundaries to say whether they would shut the public-houses or not? Yes, I would leave it in the hands of the qualified ratepayers.
8605. You would not extend it. You would not allow Parliamentary electors to vote? No, I would restrict it to the ratepayers.
8606. Have you thought this matter out? Yes.
8607. Have you been in any other country? Yes, in England and Scotland.
8608. There is a great deal of drunkenness in Glasgow? Considerable.
8609. They have a Sunday-closing Act? Yes, the Mackenzie Act.
8610. Has that any effect upon drunkenness? Well, it is very badly carried out. I have seen batches of people going to Paisley and going in for any amount of drink.
8611. Do you notice any increase of drunkenness among the younger people? No; they are sober, intelligent young men.
8612. I suppose they attend all the improvement classes they can? A good many do.
8613. In a place like Mort's Dock do you see much actual drunkenness? Well, we have had a case or two crop up, but the men have been discharged.
8614. Is it not rare? Very rare.
8615. Do you think they drank bad drink, or was it drinking to excess? I should think it was through excess.
8616. Would you close public-houses earlier on Saturdays than the present hours? Yes.
8617. On Sunday, I take it, you would not open them at all? I would not.
8618. As a total abstainer, would you still further reduce the hours of doing business on the other days of the week? I would be glad to take anything in the right direction that the Legislature thought fit to give. Any reduction of the hours would be a boon, I think.
8619. Have you heard any complaints by the men of getting bad or adulterated liquors? I have heard them say that Colonial beer is worse than English beer.
8620. And with regard to the spirits, have they complained to you of the class of spirits supplied to them? I could not say anything upon that point.
8621. Has a case like this occurred:—A man has been suddenly found the worse for drink—a truthful man—and he said, "Well, I had a glass of whisky or rum (as the case may be), and I think I have been poisoned by it"? We have heard of such cases.
8622. Have they come under your notice? No.

8623. *Mr. Roseby.*] You think that a person is better and safer without drink altogether? Yes.
8624. And you think an indulgence in drink is a very dangerous indulgence? Yes.
8625. You have known a number of excellent mechanics go to destruction through drink? Yes, I have.
8626. Have you a family? I have seven children.
8627. And you want them to follow in your footsteps as far as total abstinence is concerned? Yes.
8628. You said you were strongly in favour of keeping public-houses entirely closed on Sunday? Yes.
8629. And you think the law ought to be made very stringent in order to keep them closed? Yes. I would like to take anything that the Legislature would give in that direction.
8630. Do you know that public-houses carry on surreptitiously on Sunday? Yes, I saw it in two houses last Sunday.
8631. Do you not think that a deplorable state of things? Yes.
8632. Have you known men who formerly worked in your dock go to destruction? Yes, there was one man who, when he was there, was a blue-ribbon man, and now, through drink, he is a dissolute man.
8633. Would you not raise the age at which publicans could supply liquor to people considerably above 16 years? Yes.
8634. What would you make it? 20 or 21 years. It would be a very good thing to make it 20.
8635. Have you noticed that on election days there is a great deal of intemperance? Yes.
8636. Do you think it would not be a wise thing to close public-houses on election days? Yes, it would be a grand thing.
8637. In fact you would hail anything with satisfaction that prevented people attending public-houses? Yes.
8638. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Then you would be a prohibitionist if you could get the principle carried out? Yes.
8639. As to drunkenness in Glasgow, after all, is it not generally confined to Saturday night? Yes; every Saturday in a fortnight.
8640. As a matter of fact Glasgow drunkards are not the greatest drunkards in the world? I could not give statistics, but they are pretty drunken, there is no question of that; but as regards any other portion of the world I have not taken any notice.
8641. Notwithstanding that the Glasgow people are so drunken is it not a fact that the Town Council have petitioned for the introduction of Sir Wilfred Lawson's Bill? Yes.
8642. And that no member has a chance to be elected for Glasgow unless he supports that measure? Yes, I believe that is so, too.
8643. How long is it since you left Glasgow? About three and a-half years.
8644. You were there when Cameron went up. Was not that the very first article in his principles? I could not say. There is no doubt that the first cry out was for prohibition, and it was one of the most popular cries of the day, but I have not just before my mind's eye the opinions of Cameron. I know that Stewart would have nothing to do with prohibition.
8645. It is just possible that you have been thinking about this question at home. Do you know about McLaggan's Bill that he proposed to introduce into Scotland alone? The name is familiar, but I do not know the Bill.
8646. Do you know that the Scotch members are going to agitate for a Bill for Scotland alone like Lawson's Bill? I do not know that.

Mr. Phillip Pemberton called in, sworn, and examined:—

8647. *President.*] You are in the employment of Hudson Brothers? Yes, for ten years.
8648. What as? As a sawyer.
8649. Do you use a machine-saw? Yes, of different kinds.
8650. Have you many men under you? Occasionally.
8651. I suppose it is a business which requires that the men engaged in it should be thoroughly sober? Yes, it takes a man all his time to watch himself.
8652. I suppose a slip is fatal? Yes.
8653. Are you a temperate man or a total abstainer? I am a temperate man by habit.
8654. That is to say, that you do not totally abstain from liquor? Yes, I do; but still in a case of emergency I do not object to take it.
8655. Then you are a temperate man, rather inclined to be a total abstainer than otherwise? Yes.
8656. You would only take it as a necessary stimulant, or in case of accident? Yes; I used to take it, and found I was better without it, and could get along better.
8657. I should like to have your opinion on that feature of the Licensing law which prohibits public-houses being opened on Sunday. First of all, I suppose you do not come here as the representative of anybody. You were merely selected by the firm as an intelligent artizan in their employment? Yes.
8658. I ask you whether you think the majority of the men in Hudson Brothers' employment would like the public-houses to be open on Sundays? I do not think they would.
8659. You are at the Redfern shops? Yes.
8660. How many are employed there? About forty or fifty. There used to be 400 or 500 before the Granville place was opened.
8661. However, speaking of those you know, and those with whom you have spoken from time to time, do you consider that the majority would be against the opening of public-houses on Sundays? Yes; I believe they would absolutely.
8662. And suppose it came to a vote during an election where one candidate was in favour of Sunday-opening, and another against it, would they vote for the opponent of the Sunday-opening? I think they would.
8663. Then you think that in Hudson Brothers' establishment, Sunday-opening is not assented to? Yes; I think that is so.
8664. Are the workmen contented with the ordinary hours of the week during which public-houses are allowed to be open, or would they desire them to be extended? I do not think so.
8665. Do you think they want to drink after 11 o'clock? No.
8666. Do you think they ought to want it? No, I think not.
8667. Would you shorten the hours of opening on Saturday? I think it would be a benefit to men's families if they closed at dinner-time on Saturday.
8668. Do you have instances of drunkenness at your works? Yes, occasionally.

Mr.  
J. Macnee.  
5 Oct., 1886.

Mr.  
P. Pemberton.  
5 Oct., 1886.

Mr.  
P. Pemberton.  
5 Oct., 1886.

8669. Do you think the employment of a sawyer creates a particular kind of thirst? No, I do not.
8670. Have you noticed any particular disposition to drink among apprentices? No, I have not.
8671. Then the men generally in your establishment are a sober lot? Yes, generally speaking.
8672. I suppose drink is not allowed on the premises? No, it is not, and a man is discharged if he is found with it on the premises.
8673. Do you believe in local option? Yes.
8674. Would you absolutely prohibit public-houses? Yes, provided the vote was against them.
8675. Would you give people the right of saying whether they would have them or not? Yes.
8676. About the Sunday dinner-beer, do you think that is a true cry or not? I believe it is a *bonâ fide* cry on the part of the working-man.
8677. Do you think they want their Sunday beer? Yes, they seem to say that they do.
8678. Then you think it is an honest cry, and not one made by the publican but a demand made by the men themselves? Yes, I think it is in the suburbs and the city generally.
8679. You would open the public-houses and supply them with what they want? No.
8680. Then do you think they get it? They can get it and do get it.
8681. But I mean legitimately. Could they not supply themselves on Saturday? Perhaps they could, but it is not as good as when they can get it on Sunday at the public-house.
8682. Then you do not think public-houses should be opened simply for the purpose of giving the working man his beer? No, I would not. It is merely a habit as far as my opinion goes.
8683. Have you heard much complaint about adulteration of liquor? I have from time to time.
8684. Have you heard any complaints lately that the liquor supplied over the bars is not what it should be? I have heard of it at several public-houses, and men have walked past one public-house and gone to another for that reason.
8685. Believing that the liquor is better there than at the one they had passed? Yes.
8686. *Mr. Withers.*] Has it come to your knowledge in any way that the wives of working men have become intemperate through the agency of the grocer supplying drink in their homes? I never heard that grocers could supply wines and spirits, and I have not heard of wives becoming intemperate.
8687. Do you think the system of "shouting" tends to excessive drinking? Yes, I do.
8688. Very seriously? Yes, I do.
8689. You cannot suggest any remedy for that? No, I think it would be a very difficult thing to get at.
8690. As a rule I suppose that mechanics where they remain steady to middle age go on to the end of time? Some drink to excess, but I think as an average thing if a man keeps steady up to middle age he does not then give way.
8691. Do you think that if men become landlords through the agency of building societies it induces them to become temperate and take an interest in their wives and their families? Yes, I do.
8692. I suppose you did not lose sight of that fact when you left off drink? No.
8693. Do you think that men who are employed in heavy work during the day are better able to work and feel better without drink? Yes.
8694. Do you think that applies to the majority of men? Yes; I believe a man is far better able to do his work if he does not take drink than the man who takes it.
8695. Have you had any dread of some of your fellow men getting too much drink and endangering not only their own lives but yours? Yes; there is always a danger when a man takes drink.
8696. I suppose that is strictly watched at your works? Yes; pretty well.
8697. They would not put a man on in charge of a steam saw if he became drunk in any way? No; if a man was found the worse for drink once he would not have a chance again.
8698. *Mr. Roseby.*] You think your views are the views of most of the intelligent working men with whom you are associated? Yes; I do.
8699. You know a number of mechanics who say that they are better without drink? Yes; and there are a number who take it and they say they wish they could do without it like me, and that they would be better without it.
8700. You think drinking is a very dangerous habit? Yes.
8701. Have you known a number of excellent mechanics who went to ruin, and who brought their families to destitution through drink? Yes.
8702. And you would hail with satisfaction anything that would reduce the tendency to drink? Yes.
8703. And you think the law should be made more stringent so that public-houses should not be allowed to be open on Sunday through the back door? Yes.
8704. I suppose you think it a dangerous thing for young people to take drink? Yes.
8705. You believe the law ought not to allow the publican to sell them drink? Yes.
8706. Do you think the law ought to allow young women to serve behind bars? No; I do not think it is the best place for them.
8707. Of course you would go in for abolishing upstairs bars? Yes.
8708. And the closing of public-houses on election days when there is so much drink taken? Yes.
8709. You believe that elections would be more orderly and purer if there was no drink flying about? Yes.
8710. Would you not rather send confirmed inebriates to an asylum than send them to gaol? Yes, I think it would be better.
8711. In answer to the President you say that you would be in favor of closing public-houses earlier on Saturdays? Yes. There are a great number of workmen who do not work after dinner-time and they get their wages then and perhaps very few shillings see home. Perhaps the man himself does not get home till Sunday.
8712. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Do you think that even with a large number of men who drink, if they had a chance of voting these public-houses out of existence they would vote them out of existence? Well I think there are a good many would, but as to the majority I could not say. I daresay the majority would for the sake of themselves and their families.
8713. Do you think that a large number of men feel that they are held by these drinking customs and injured by them and that if they had the power of voting them away they would? Yes; I believe they would.
8714. As to the Sunday closing, do you believe that if the working men were polled to-day that they would vote for keeping the houses strictly closed on Sunday? I believe that the majority would.

8715. Do you think it is a libel on the working man for anybody to come here and say that the working man clamours for opening on Sunday? I believe it is.

8716. Would he not be indignant if he were told so? He might be so.

Mr.  
P. Pemberton.  
5 Oct., 1886.

Mr. Henry Charlesworth called in, sworn, and examined:—

8717. *President.*] You are in the employment of Hudson Brothers, Redfern? Yes; ever since I landed in the colony two years and nine months ago from England.

8718. You are a sawyer? Yes, a machine-sawyer.

8719. Are you a temperance man? I am a total abstainer. I have not signed anything and do not believe in societies. I have not always been a total abstainer.

8720. Have you been in the habit of drinking as you choose? I have been a moderate drinker, and have taken too much sometimes.

8721. And now you have changed all that? Yes, and thank God I have good cause to say so.

8722. We are not so much concerned in the habits of particular persons as to try and ascertain what the opinions are of the general body of working men with whom you have associated. Now the first question we have to ask you is this: Do you think the majority of men in the employment of Hudson Brothers at Redfern are content with the closing of public-houses on Sundays? I cannot answer for them, but for myself.

8723. What do the men say to you—what is the general talk? Sometimes they think that it is not right, and that men ought to please themselves, and some say total prohibition. I say total prohibition.

8724. But those to whom you talk are not all total abstainers like yourself, and yet they are good workmen and men who do their work honestly. Now, with regard to your fellow-workmen who are sober, and yet take their glass of beer or spirits, are they content with the closing of public-houses on Sunday? I cannot answer that. I have never gone so far as that. They did not seem to want to go into that question. They know I am a total abstainer and joke with me on the question.

8725. Explain? Well, I will give you the explanation: Only last Friday my master sent me down to do some work at Mr. Tooth's; I had to go down Parramatta-street, where they were building a roof; the man I took to assist me went with me; Mr. Tooth is what is called a good employer, and there is so much beer for the men at noon; my man, when beer-time came, said, "Come along, dad;" but I said, "No; if you put a sovereign in it, I won't." When he came back I said, "Well, it has not made a man of you; you cannot do half the work you could before; if you had another glass you would be man enough to lie down and do nothing." A moderate drinker cannot do the same amount of work a sober man can.

8726. This drink you are speaking of now is taken in working hours? Yes. This man came back in 5 minutes, and went on with the work. I went to the tap, and had a swallow of cold water, as usual.

8727. And you felt better for it? Oh yes; and I felt a better man than the other, though he was a younger man.

8728. And he took—how much? He took a little more than a pint. It made him seriously stupefied.

8729. He would not then be a man to go on a roof? No.

8730. That brings us to the question of drinking in working hours by men working in the sun? They do it in the sun or out of the sun.

8731. Would you think it wrong for that man you mentioned to take a glass of beer for his supper? That is a matter of taste—a matter of luxury, as some call it. I can give you a good reason why I do not drink, if you like.

8732. Well, what is your reason? At Charnford, in England, I was overseer for eight years, while farming there, and one day the other overseer said to me, "Come and have a glass before we go for the order." But I said, "No, I will go for the order with a clear head." But I drank and got muddled, and when I was going to the field with a load of manure it was said there was a drunken man in the place. "Oh," it was said to me, "there is a drunken man in the place; you had too much last night." I said, "I had, but I will make it right." Then it was said, "You should be like me; sign the pledge." This man had been a thorough drunkard. He said, "I'll make an agreement with you for 5s." I was only a moderate drinker at the time, but I said, "Jim—done!" and it was done. I went to the missus to ask her for some tea, but she said she had no tea, "Have some beer." "No," I said, "I will go for some water;" and it was all through that bet with the drunkard. I was at that time very much troubled with "rheumatics," and, through the bet, I carried on the practice of not drinking anything, and I began to feel better, and then the "rheumatics" left me. From that time to this I don't know what the "rheumatics" are; the drunken man cured me.

8733. You are really a man who has been cured by a drunken man? Yes.

8734. Very well. You have been a total abstainer from that time? From that time.

8735. I presume you think it would be better for your fellow workmen to follow the same practice? I have always prescribed that remedy, but some of them—those who like the beer—laugh at me.

8736. Do you think the people here drink more than the people do in your country? Well, I know there is more drinking on the Sunday here than when it was prohibited.

8737. Do you tell us that there is more drinking here, where drink is prohibited on the Sunday, than in your country, where it is not? Than in my native land, where it is not.

8738. That is Leicestershire? Yes. When a man goes here to the public-house on a Sunday he is let in on the sly, unknown to the officers of the police force, and he will get three or four glasses down before he leaves, and it overcomes him suddenly. If he could take a glass in moderation it would not be so bad.

8739. They drink a large quantity in a short time? That is it. They gulp it down. I have seen them drunk at my door, close to Mr. Hudson's, when I have got up at 7 o'clock to light a fire.

8740. On a Sunday? Yes. I do not know where they have got it, but I have seen them reeling and quarrelling.

8741. Before breakfast? Before 7 o'clock on a Sunday morning, and I have never seen that in England. And they have been men who get good wages. There is not much money left on the Tuesday following the pay. We pay every fortnight. They drink, and then they are all rags and tatters; and yet they get good wages.

8742. Are these family men? Oh, yes. We have some total abstainers, and I have no difficulty in getting their version. Two or three have warned me. They have given me notice to prohibit it as much as I could.

8743.

Mr. H.  
Charlesworth.  
5 Oct., 1886.

- Mr. H. Charlesworth.  
5 Oct., 1886.
8743. You say then now what they would have said? Yes; you must understand that there are a lot of men at Mr. Hudson's.
8744. How many? When I came there were 403, but there are not more now than about 100; many of them drink only moderately.
8745. You are speaking of the Redfern Mills? Of Redfern.
8746. You say that out of that number there are only a few total abstainers? Yes; as I can talk to about it.
8747. The rest are—what? I cannot answer for the majority.
8748. You know, I suppose, what local option means? Rather.
8749. Would you give the people the power to abolish public-houses? You mean to prohibit them altogether?
8750. Yes? I would prohibit them altogether independently of local option; I think they are the greatest curse in any land—prohibition by law I mean.
8751. Do you think there is much adulterated liquor in this Colony? I have never tasted it, I have never even smelt beer; I smelt a sup of brandy last week that was sent to a sick person; that is the only liquor I have smelt in the Colony.
8752. *Mr. Colls.*] What part of the city is it in which you see so much drinking going on on the Sunday? Redfern. I have seen them walk down Redfern in the morning, it is not a regular thing, but I have seen them do it.
8753. You reside at Redfern? Ycs.
8754. And that is where you see the drinking? Yes; I do not know where they get it from.
8755. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you think the system of shouting tends to excessive drinking? Yes.
8756. Very much, I suppose? Yes; what we call treating in England.
8757. I suppose as many as twenty men go in sometimes, and have a glass before they leave? They ask me to pay them for a shout; that is how I know it. I say to them, "If you had worked for me I would pay you for it, but not to shout."
8758. Are you aware whether many working men's wives have become intemperate through the grocer supplying liquor under the present Act? Am I aware what?
8759. Are you aware that the grocers can supply small quantities of drink? I do not know; they do in England.
8760. Are working men's wives, as a rule, temperate do you think? That I do not know; I never go anywhere.
8761. I suppose you often talk about this temperance question? If they begin with me I generally go in as fast as I can.
8762. You never heard any complaint from workmen of their wives or families getting drink from grocers? No; I did not know that a grocer's shop sold it.
8763. Do you think the working classes, as a rule, desire to have the public-houses open? Yes; but I never associate with even my own men; I am like what is called a new chum; I do not travel about; I am more domesticated; I am not troubled with beer-folks at home; my wife does not touch it.
8764. You spoke of seeing men on Sunday morning drunk;—taking the working men as a body, are they more temperate or drunken than they used to be? Well, I cannot say for this Colony; I am a new beginner; they are not so bad in England.
8765. *Mr. Roseby.*] Of course you know the condition of things about public-houses in England? A little bit.
8766. Have you noticed a difference between the condition of things in England and here; do you think we drink more here than they do at Home? Oh, ycs; the thing is there is more chance for the working men to get it here.
8767. Are there far more public-houses in proportion to the population? About the same.
8768. But you see more drunkenness than at Home? There is more money here to get it; there is drunkenness at Home.
8769. Your opinion is that we have far too many public-houses? Yes; I think so.
8770. Even considering those who take drink, you consider we have far too many public-houses? Oh, ycs, I think so. In Charnford they asked me about the local option, and I voted for it; Sir Wilfred Lawson was the man who brought the Bill forward; I signed my name there for the local option.
8771. You thoroughly believe in Sir Wilfred Lawson's principle of local option? I should go further. But I think it would be right in this way: I am a total abstainer, and if the publican sells the beer and makes so many intoxicated he ought to make them so at his own cost. It should not be that when a man drinks too much and is fined and cannot pay the fine the cost falls on the ratepayers. The publican ought to pay it. That would improve the local option. The publican would not then give a drunken man beer.
8772. You think the publican ought to pay the expense connected with the damage done by the drink? Yes, the same as in the case of a druggist who sells poison; he has to stand the lash of the law.
8773. Do you believe there are a number of the workmen who take drink who think there are too many public-houses? I cannot say that. If I had known I would have called them together and asked them. It shall be my duty to do so henceforth.
8774. You do not belong to any teetotal organization? No.
8775. You are simply personally a total abstainer? I am.
8776. And you think that public-houses are dangerous institutions? Decidedly.
8777. Both from your observation here and at home? Ycs.
8778. Do you consider it right to employ barmaids? I think it is an unfit place for any respectable girl to be in.
8779. I need not ask you whether you would close the public-houses on election days? They might be as well open on election days as on other days; but there is bribery with beer, no doubt. I have seen that done in England.
8780. You would favour, then, the closing of these houses on election days? Yes.
8781. And do you think they ought to be closed earlier on a Saturday than on any other day during the week? Well, I do not know. If you give them any liberty at all you should give them full liberty, I say. It would be curtailing the public-houses, and the men must pay their licenses.
8782. But you say the number of public-houses ought to be reduced? Yes, but not recouping the publican.
8783. Without compensation? Without compensation.

8784. Do you believe it is a dangerous business for the publican himself? Yes, I do.  
 8785. Of course there are respectable men in the business? Oh, yes.  
 8786. And men who rear large families? Yes.  
 8787. But notwithstanding that you think it is a dangerous business for those engaged in the traffic? Yes. I would not have a public-house if you put me in free.  
 8788. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Being a prohibitionist you go in for every possible restriction? Decidedly I do.  
 8789. But you are very careful on one point—as to whether the working men would vote for that? I cannot say what their opinion is on that question; I have never sounded them.  
 8790. Taking the working men generally, here and at home, do you think it is a fact that many who drink would be glad if they could not get it? I should say they would. It is a temptation. It is what is called getting into company which causes men to drink.  
 8791. Do you think that much of the drinking we deplore is the result of frequent temptation to working men to drink—do you think the multiplicity of temptations leads to much drinking among working men—do you think the large number of public-houses do? I do not know, for there is many a man will go 2 miles to get a glass of beer if he wants one.

Mr. H.  
Charlesworth.  
5 Oct., 1886.

FRIDAY, 8 OCTOBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,	J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.	

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Richard Lorenzo Giles called in, sworn, and examined:—

8792. *Mr. Hutchison.*] What is your name? Richard Lorenzo Giles.  
 8793. *President.*] You are from Goodlet & Smith's? Yes.  
 8794. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Are you an abstainer? Yes.  
 8795. Do you belong to any temperance society? Yes; the Independent Order of Rechabites.  
 8796. You are a Rechabite? Yes.  
 8797. That is a benefit society? Yes.  
 8798. Are you familiar with the provisions of the last Licensing Act? No, not particularly.  
 8799. You know that the law provides for entire Sunday closing? Yes.  
 8800. I suppose you are aware that the law is largely violated? It is.  
 8801. Would it be true to say that the working man, as such, is the violator of the law—primarily the cause? I think not.  
 8802. Would it be true to say that the working man, as such, is clamouring for Sunday-opening? I think not.  
 8803. Would you consider yourself a representative man? Of the working class.  
 8804. Yes? Yes.  
 8805. Now, in conversation in your shops, has it appeared to you that there is a cry for Sunday-opening again? No.  
 8806. Not even for a portion of the day? No, I think not. Not as far as I know the working man in the place that I am, at any rate.  
 8807. How many men are employed there? I am not quite positive, but there are over 150.  
 8808. And you move amongst the men? Yes.  
 8809. And are likely to know their views? Yes.  
 8810. Is drink prohibited in your workshops? Yes.  
 8811. Not allowed in? Not allowed in.  
 8812. Are there any public-houses near your factory? Yes.  
 8813. Do your men go out and get drink there? No, they cannot do that, not during working hours.  
 8814. I suppose there are saws going in your place? Yes.  
 8815. What is your particular branch? I am a joiner.  
 8816. It would be considered risky to allow any man to come into these saw-mills under the influence of liquor? Yes.  
 8817. Is it a regulation of the firm that no drink is allowed? I believe so.  
 8818. Is there any strict rule against a man being inebriated on the premises? I do not know that there is any rule to prevent men coming in, but were he found so he would be immediately turned away.  
 8819. *President.*] Are they permitted to bring in beer? No, nothing.  
 8820. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Do many men remain on the premises during meal hours? The greater portion.  
 8821. Do they have beer with them, or tea? Tea and coffee principally. There is provision on the premises to make that.  
 8822. Then they are not even allowed to have beer? No.  
 8823. Neither to fetch it, nor to send out for it? No.  
 8824. *President.*] Have you had any accidents lately? There was one slight one, but nothing of any serious consequence.  
 8825. Have you ever had any accidents traceable to drink? Not in our firm, that I am aware of, but there have been those who have gone from there; when they have gone away from there they have met with serious accidents through the drink.  
 8826. You have nothing to do with the saws or planing machines? No.  
 8827. Are you a working joiner or a superintending joiner? A working joiner.  
 8828. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Where are your workshops? At Pymont, at the end of Harris-street.  
 8829. Are there many public-houses near your place. I will put the question in another way;—do you think that in that locality there are too many public-houses? Yes.  
 8830. Are you familiar with Sydney? Yes.  
 8831. Do you think there are too many in Sydney? Yes, by far.

Mr.  
R. L. Giles.  
8 Oct., 1886.



Mr.  
B. L. Giles.  
8 Oct., 1886.

8832. How many do you think they could be conveniently reduced by? My own view is by the whole.
8833. You are a prohibitionist then? I am.
8834. Then you believe in local option? Yes.
8835. Would you give the people power by a majority to vote to shut up the public-houses in their midst? Yes.
8836. Would you compensate the publican? No.
8837. Then you are an out and out local optionist without compensation? Without compensation.
8838. *Mr. Roseby.*] You have had considerable experience as a mechanic? Yes.
8839. How long have you been in the colony? I came in 1874—12 years of ago.
8840. And you have been associated with a number of workmen during these years? Yes.
8841. Now do you believe that a man is better without the use of drink? I do.
8842. He would perform his work better and more satisfactorily both to himself and his employers? Yes.
8843. Do you consider that drink among workmen is an unmitigated curse? Yes.
8844. You have seen in your experience, have you not, some of the best mechanics over-mastered by drink? I have.
8845. You have known families brought to ruin and destruction by the father giving way to drink? I have.
8846. So you are strongly in favour of giving the people the power by local option to close these houses altogether? Yes.
8847. If these houses continue to exist do you believe they ought to be brought under very restrictive laws? Yes.
8848. You regard the use of drink as a great danger to the community? Yes.
8849. And I gather from what you say that the law to close these houses ought to be very restrictive? Yes.
8850. You know that law is now very frequently violated? Yes.
8851. Do you know that the law for Sunday closing is frequently violated? Yes, I do; I observe it every Sunday.
8852. Would you permit a publican to supply young people with drink—do you think it right that a publican should supply young persons with drink, as the law now permits? No, I do not.
8853. To what age would you raise the standard at which the publican could supply a youth with drink; the law now says 16—do you not think that is too young? Yes; I should say 21.
8854. In no case would you allow a publican to supply a child with drink for its parents or anybody else? No; because it leads them to drink themselves, as I often see.
8855. Would you permit a publican to employ young girls or women as barmaids in his house? No.
8856. Do you think it is a proper place for any respectable woman—to be found behind a public-house bar? No, it is not.
8857. Have you noticed whether many workmen—young men—have recently given away to drink? Yes.
8858. Has that habit increased since you have been in the Colony? Yes.
8859. You think it is worse now than you have ever known it to be in your experience? Yes.
8860. *President.*] Have you known that amongst your fellow-workmen, the young ones? Yes.
8861. *Mr. Roseby.*] Has it ever struck you that drink very frequently overmasters the very best and brightest of mechanics—the most intelligent, genial, and generous-hearted? Yes; and not long since.
8862. And hence you would hail with pleasure the suppression of that drink which is so disastrous to the workmen of the country? Yes.
8863. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Can you illustrate an instance when you say, as you did just now, not long since? One of the best mechanics in the employ of Goodlet & Smith.
8864. *President.*] What happened? He was off his work entirely.
8865. What do you mean by that? Staying away under the influence of it, and the firm not able to take him back again.
8866. Unable to continue his work, and when he came back unable to go on with his work? Yes.
8867. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Some time ago there was a very serious assault case in your works? That was at the old premises, but the same employ.
8868. Were you in the employ then? Yes; but had just been transferred to the new mills, which was done a few at a time.
8869. Are you then not familiar with the case? No.
8870. *Mr. Withers.*] Were you always a total abstainer? Yes.
8871. Never associated with persons who took wines or spirits moderately? No; I am a life abstainer.
8872. *President.*] You have never touched liquor? No.
8873. *Mr. Withers.*] You have never been thrown much in the way of persons who take wines and spirits in moderation? No; not much.
8874. You have not attended to any extent those demonstrations where there is an abundance of liquor? Well, I have seen during the holidays such places as Clontarf, and like that.
8875. Do you think you are, from your own observation, well able to judge of the effects of excessive drinking? Yes.
8876. Has it ever occurred to you that no good effects ever come as the result of persons taking liquor moderately, and as a rule regularly? I think not.
8877. There can be no question about excessive drinking, to all persons, individually, and the public generally, but do you think there are any good effects directly or indirectly from moderate drinking? I would say no; I think it is altogether a curse.
8878. Even in sickness you think it is a dangerous medicine? Yes; I believe there are other things that can be used in its place; I have never had it, and should never use it.
8879. *President.*] You think it is a curse from its results? Yes.
8880. And you think the results themselves are curses? I do.
8881. But if the community were a community of temperate people would you see any such results. You would probably alter your opinion then? I think not.
8882. Is not your mind made up from the worst cases you have seen;—if you can imagine a case where persons are entirely temperate in the taking of liquor, would you then think it was a curse? Yes; the drink itself is a curse.

8883. Why? Because of its effects.

8884. But there would then be no effects such as you see now. If men were temperate could you say liquor was a curse? Yes.

8885. Then I cannot understand why you reason so. If no one would be in gaol, if there were no lunatics, and if nobody were disturbed, how could it be a curse? It is a curse from its very nature.

8886. Are you not passing a vote of censure upon the higher powers? No; I do not think so.

8887. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Could you answer, as a representative Rechabite, if I put a question to you in connection with your Society; are you a representative Rechabite? I am one of the officers of the Order.

8888. The chief officer? I am now Past Chief Ruler.

8889. Has your society any statistics which contrast the life of men who do not drink with that of men who drink moderately? Yes, there are statistics.

8890. Can you give us the effect of them? It is only a day or two since I was reading some. Of course there are not statistics from our own society; and yet I may say there are, because the person who gives them is Dr. Richardson, and he has lately joined the Rechabites, that is, not in this colony, but it answers the same, the world round. He gives the particulars, and the difference between the length of life of those who take no drink whatever and those who take it moderately.

8891. You are referring now to the United Kingdom Temperance Society and the Rechabites? No, I am referring to a speech delivered by Dr. Richardson in connection with the Rechabites.

8892. Well, can you tell me what the actuary's statement is of the two columns—expected deaths among moderate drinkers and the expected deaths among total abstainers? I cannot tell you for a number of years.

8893. Then you have not got those statistics? No.

8894. *Mr. Withers.*] You think there is no good in wines and spirits, and never took them medicinally or in any other way? No.

8895. And you are not in a position to say what effect it has individually? No.

8896. You are not prepared to say how much stronger or more powerful a man you would have been by taking wines or spirits moderately? No.

8897. You have never indulged at all? No, never had any desire.

8898. I suppose you wish to set an example to your fellow men, because you see that excessive drinking has created such havoc among them? Yes.

8899. You sacrifice yourself to your fellow men? I do not consider it a sacrifice. I have lost no time through sickness, and I have found that those who have taken drink have lost a great deal of time.

8900. From your observation of and your acquaintance with your fellow men do you think that drink has an ill-effect upon the man who takes his glass moderately? The effect is not so perceptible upon the moderate drinker.

8901. Have you seen this practice of drinking grow upon persons who first used it moderately? Yes, on most of them.

8902. Do you think that the system of shouting is a very great evil among workmen? A very great evil.

8903. I suppose a large per centage of the earnings during the week go in this way? Yes.

8904. Have you seen that it has impoverished them very much? Yes, I have seen it.

8905. Have you heard of intemperance being introduced into families through the agency of the grocer supplying liquor? No, not personally.

8906. You stated that hotels were not proper places for barmaids to be employed. Do you think that the immoral influence on young women employed as barmaids is to be compared with the effect upon young girls in factories, where the sexes are mixed? Yes, I think it is worse.

8907. You admit that public-house bars are unsuitable places for women to be employed. Do you think that factories where women are employed and the sexes mixed are worse places for women to be employed? No.

8908. You are aware that in the hotel the public eye is on the barmaid, but that in factories they are shut out from the public? I think the bar is the worst because it has the evil effect of the drink.

8909. *President.*] How many of your fellow workers are moderate drinkers? I could hardly say.

8910. How many are total abstainers. Are there thirty there who are total abstainers? I suppose there are.

8911. And there would be perhaps 120 who would be either moderate drinkers, or perhaps drinkers to excess? Yes.

8912. Are there any men who drink to excess? There are.

8913. Is this fact known to the employers? It is.

8914. Have you ever seen these men going to their work the worse for liquor? Yes, I have.

8915. Are the Superintendents or foremen in the various departments allowed to let these men go on with their work? I have seen them when they are going from work.

8916. Sent away for the day or expelled? Yes.

8917. Were these men who gave way to drink good artizans? Yes.

8918. Have you ever voted under the present local option vote? Yes, I have.

8919. Can you tell us why there is so much apathy in going to the poll under the present local option law. You know that there are very few who go to vote. Do you know why that is so? No.

8920. *Mr. Roseby.*] I suppose there may be a number of total abstainers on your works without your knowing them? There may be. I would not like to say how many there are there.

Mr. John Akrell called in, sworn, and examined:—

8921. *Mr. Davies.*] What is your occupation? Engineer at Goodlet & Smith's.

8922. Are you a total abstainer? No.

8923. Are you what is called a moderate drinker? Yes; a very moderate drinker.

8924. Have you given the question of local option any consideration? Yes; and I give it my support as far as the ratepayers have power to say that they will have no more public-houses is concerned.

8925. And your vote has always been given in that direction? Yes.

Mr.  
R. L. Giles.

8 Oct., 1886.

Mr.  
J. Akrell.

8 Oct., 1886.

Mr.  
J. Akrell.  
8 Oct., 1886.

8926. Do you believe in the people having the power to control the traffic in intoxicating drink? Yes, to a certain extent.
8927. That is to say you would give the majority of the people power to say that a house shall be closed up? Yes; especially in the suburbs, where there is no great business, except from the people living there.
8928. Take your own portion of the city; would you give the electors of West Sydney power to say that they should not have any public-house in the electorate of West Sydney? I would not go to that length. In some parts of West Sydney there is a great traffic, and people want to go into a public-house to do business, and if you closed them up there would be no place to go to do their business.
8929. You would not create a distinction between public-houses and accommodation houses? Well, people generally go to public-houses. The publican generally provides for these business people. But where there is no congregation of business I would have full local option in force.
8930. Then you are not in favour of placing in the hands of the people the power to veto drink absolutely by a majority of votes? Not absolutely.
8931. Are you in favour of opening public-houses on Sundays? Well, my opinion about it is that it is a farce at the present time, and if you cannot close them then I would have them wide open. I would prefer to have them absolutely closed, but it is a farce at the present time. They are supposed to be closed but they are not; it is not the fault of the law but the way in which it is administered. I am in favour of entire closing on Sunday.
8932. Is there a great deal of drunkenness on Sunday, as far as you know? Yes; I have seen people coming out of public-houses on Sunday in a barefaced manner.
8933. Is there any great desire on the part of the working classes to have public-houses open on Sunday or not? I do not think so; I have not heard complaints from any large number.
8934. And you think that as a body they would rather have the public-houses closed on Sunday? Yes, I think they would.
8935. The working classes as a whole are a sober class, are they not? Yes, as a whole I believe they are, and much more so than they were twenty years ago, when I first came to Sydney.
8936. Take the demonstration on Monday for instance, how did the working classes conduct themselves? They were very sober.
8937. It was a great gathering? Yes.
8938. And you saw very little drunkenness during the day? Very little.
8939. *President.*] Suppose a petition were sent round among Goodlet & Smith's men for opening public-houses on Sunday, how many would sign it? I believe a large majority would be against it in the shop where I am working.
8940. *Mr. Withers.*] Are they moderate drinkers? Yes, and very temperate men; in fact a drunkard soon gets his discharge.
8941. *Mr. Davies.*] I presume you have taken notice of the vast difference between the present Licensing Act and the old law, and the change in the character of the people generally? Well, I think that less time has been lost owing to the early closing of the public-houses. More men got drunk later at night under the old law, and had less time to get sober in the morning.
8942. It has been a great advantage to the families of the men, and less time has been lost in drunkenness? Yes.
8943. You would not open the public-houses any later? No.
8944. Would you curtail the hours in any way? No; I think 11 o'clock is a reasonable hour.
8945. And what about the morning? I think that the present hour is quite early enough.
8946. You would not be an advocate for altering the hours of sale? No, I would not. I would advocate a similar system to that at Home, where they have early opening for market mornings at the markets. I would make an exception in those cases for the benefit of the people arriving early in the morning.
8947. *President.*] Would not that be a temptation to other people to go that way as they went to work? Not at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning.
8948. But do they not keep open later in the morning? Yes.
8949. Then would they not be open to the 6 o'clock workmen? Well, it generally happens that men start away from home just in time to get to work, and if they went to work with any sign of drink on them they would very soon be discharged.
8950. *Mr. Davies.*] But if they want to get something to warm them? They can get it now.
8951. 7 o'clock is the usual hour for men to go to work? It is now.
8952. The houses only open at 6 o'clock? Some of them open at 5 o'clock. That is to say, that the law is not administered properly.
8953. *President.*] Persons connected with engines have to commence long before 6 o'clock? Yes.
8954. *Mr. Davies.*] Is there as much drinking and nobblerising among the working classes as there was in former years? Oh, no.
8955. How long have you been working for Goodlet & Smith? Four years; and sixteen years with Chapman.
8956. *President.*] As the result of your experience, are you able to say that the working classes, within your own knowledge, are more temperate now than they were in former times? Most decidedly. When I first came to the country you would not suppose that any working man had a house of his own, and now no matter how small the wages are you will find that working men are trying to get houses of their own, and they cannot drink and pay the extra money for houses.
8957. Is not that the married man you are speaking of? Yes, and the single man too. There are a large number of working men where I live at Balmain who own houses, and these men will vote for local option in order to protect their property.
8958. *Mr. Withers.*] You say they are very temperate men? Yes.
8959. What does that mean? They would take, perhaps, only one glass a day. Sometimes I do not take one in a month, and sometimes three a day if I meet some friends.
8960. And on Sunday? I never take it on Sunday.
8961. Do you think that mechanics and working men, as a rule, who go in for building societies and building operations do not "shout"? No; they think more about their homes and paying them off.
8962. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Do the working men talk about Sunday closing? Yes, they do. But only those who are regular tipplers.
8963. Were you ever in a public-house when the question came up? Yes.

8964. Did they speak for it or against it there? Well, the generality of the frequenters of the public-house advocate opening on Sunday.

8965. I understood you to say that one of your objections to giving full local option was on account of the accommodation furnished. Suppose ample accommodation could be furnished without the traffic, would you give the people the right to vote the traffic away? If accommodation could be supplied without going to the public-house it would be much better.

8966. In that case you would give full local option? Yes.

8967. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you think the wives of working men who go to these public-houses would prefer to see them closed on Sunday? They would sooner see total closing on Sunday.

8968. You do not think that many wives sympathize with this cry that the working man must have his beer? No; some of them have good cause to think otherwise. They would be long sorry if they were open. There is another crying shame under the Act and that is little girls being sent to public-houses for beer. If a new Act is introduced that should be stopped, and no publican should be allowed to supply children with grog.

8969. *President.*] Up to what age? They should not be allowed to serve children under 18. I have seen little things go to the public-house with a jug. I have seen them under 3 years of age coming out of a public-house and lifting the jug to their mouths to drink the beer. I think it would be a great thing if children were stopped from going to public-houses.

Mr. Robert Riley called in, sworn, and examined:—

8970. *President.*] Where are you employed? In Farmer & Co's.

8971. In what capacity? I have charge of the porters.

8972. What do your duties consist of; who are the porters there? The men who drive the carts.

8973. How long have you been in this employment? Since February, 1868, nearly eighteen years.

8974. Are you a total abstainer or a moderate drinker? That depends upon what is called a moderate drinker.

8975. You are not a total abstainer and do not belong to any temperance organization? No.

8976. But you are able to take a glass of wine or spirits as you think fit and at convenient times? Yes.

8977. Not of course in such a way as to allow it to interfere with your work? I have been in the habit of taking a little drink since I have been a boy.

8978. Did you take beer as a boy? No I do not take beer as a rule.

8979. I suppose you consider yourself a temperate man? I should think I am a very temperate man, but I am not a teetotaller.

8980. There is one thing we should like to know and that is whether the people you associate with require the Sunday-closing law to be in any way altered; in other words, do those people require drink on Sunday? I do not think they require drink on Sunday. I have been speaking to several parties that I have been keeping company with and their opinion is that Sunday should be kept as it is and that the public-houses should be closed.

8981. And are those persons with whom you have been associating of the same habit as yourself, that is temperate men? Yes.

8982. Are any of them given occasionally to excess? No.

8983. Then you think that all these people in your opinion express no desire to have the public-houses opened on Sunday? Not in the least.

8984. Would they so far as you know desire to see the hours shortened on the business days of the week, or would they like to have the public-houses opened after 11 o'clock? I can only give my own opinion of that; I should say that they should be shortened.

8985. What would you think a reasonable hour? I think it reasonable that a working man should be in his own house at 10 o'clock; he is not up to his work next day if he is not; I would not let the public-houses remain open after 10 o'clock.

8986. Then you think the effect of these public-houses being open until 11 o'clock is to keep the working man away from home? Yes, in a great many instances; it does not keep the better class of working men out of their homes, but many would be in their homes if it were not for the public-houses.

8987. Do you think that the working men with whom you associate are in favour of having the power of saying whether there shall be any public-houses or not in the areas within which they reside; are they in favour of the extension of controlling public-houses by local option? Yes; those I am acquainted with are in favour of local option and extending it still further.

8988. Have you ever voted yourself on the local option question? I am not aware that I have.

8989. Do you think so far as you know that the people have been enthusiastic in voting under the present local option law? I do not think they have.

8990. What is the reason why they abstain? A good many reason this way that whether they vote or not it will amount to the same thing, and very little notice is taken of it by the Government.

8991. Can you tell us whether the working classes, so far as you know, desire to have the scope of local option extended to the extent of saying whether they will have any public-houses in their neighbourhood or not? Yes, they would.

8992. Do you think, in addition to desiring to have the right to say whether there should be any, they desire to record their votes as to how many should be permitted? I would let them have that privilege myself. I believe we have about two-thirds too many public-houses.

8993. You think there should be some public-houses? Yes; I think a limited number of public-houses with proper accommodation for supplying food and drink is a necessity in towns; but I would not say so much about the suburbs. I do not think we should have any houses for the purpose of selling drink alone and that did not accommodate travellers.

8994. Then you think that they ought to be obliged to sell reasonable food and provide accommodation? Yes.

8995. Then you would be in favor of getting rid of the mere drinking shops that retail drink and have no accommodation? I would like to see them shut up.

8996. And you think two-thirds of the number should be dispensed with? Yes, I believe they are a disgrace to the community.

8997. I suppose you go to these places sometimes? Yes, every day of my life.

8998.

Mr.  
J. Akrell.

8 Oct., 1886.

Mr. R. Riley.

8 Oct., 1886.

Mr.  
R. Riley.  
8 Oct., 1886.

8998. And you know so much about others that you would not go into them? Yes.
8999. Is much adulterated drink sold here? I am sure of it. I have called for drink in some places and would not drink it.
9000. How were you aware that the drink was pernicious? A man who has been drinking for a number of years is a judge of drink. I have been in a wine and spirit store for about twelve months, and I know when drink is good or bad.
9001. Do you think that this drink had been tampered with, or was only raw spirit of a bad kind? It had been tampered with.
9002. Not merely whisky which was too young? No, it was adulterated.
9003. What do you think they adulterate it with? I have not the slightest idea, but I know it was doctored.
9004. This publican where you got the bad spirit would have no object in hocussing you? No.
9005. Was the doctoring done by the spirit merchant or the publican? The publican does it in his own interest. A good deal of it is done in the wine and spirit store.
9006. Then you think that doctoring is practised both by the publican and the wine and spirit merchant? I am led to believe that from conversations I have had. I have been told that the process goes on.
9007. Do you mean from conversations you have had with persons in the employ of wine and spirit merchants? Yes, that they doctored the spirit.
9008. Have they told you what they put in? No; it is not a very nice thing to inquire into anyone's business.
9009. I suppose you know that the publicans in the city and suburbs do not observe the Sunday closing law? Yes, I am aware of that.
9010. I suppose that has come under your own notice? It has.
9011. On a Sunday when you have gone about you have found that the Sunday closing law is very considerably evaded? It is by two-thirds of the public-houses and perhaps more than that.
9012. Now, when they open their houses illegally on a Sunday do you think their reason is merely to do business, or do you think it is to supply the demands of customers, who, if they were not supplied would during the week-days go elsewhere, thereby damaging the trade of the publican who refused them liquor on the Sunday? I believe their object in opening their houses is to make money, to do business.
9013. Not to keep their custom together? They may have the twofold object in view, as I believe they have. Publicans are business men.
9014. Have you heard that these publicans say that if they do not sell on a Sunday to some of their good customers they do not see those customers during the rest of the week? No, I have not.
9015. Would you believe it—do you think it sounds like a true and good reason? It might be so with a few, but I do not think it would be so with the great majority of those who go in for drink.
9016. A man is refused on a Sunday, say by the publican who keeps the "Magpie and Stump"; he is refused, and he says, "Now I will go somewhere else for the rest of the week"? Some few might say it.
9017. *Mr. Hutchison.*] What class do you think it would be who would say that? The lowest class of labouring man.
9018. The soaker? The soaker.
9019. As a matter of fact the working man is not so good a customer as to be a weekly customer? Certainly not; he cannot afford it.
9020. I understood you to say you were in favour of local option, but that still there ought to be some public-houses left? Yes.
9021. Would you be in favour of a local option of this class: That there should be three questions on the ballot-paper: Shall there be any increase of the public-houses? Shall there be an increase and by how many, or shall there be none at all? and let the people vote on that ballot-paper? I would be favourable to that; I think that would be a very fair paper to submit; yes, vote any way they like.
9022. *Mr. Roseby.*] I suppose you have known a number of your fellow workmen go to destruction through drink? I have known some.
9023. The indulgence in drink generally, you have observed, has frequently had a very disastrous influence; it has not injured you personally, but you have noticed this? Yes.
9024. Have you noticed of late years many young men give way to drink, more than was the case in former years? Well, I could not say that I have; but I believe that drinking is on the increase.
9025. You think it is? I do.
9026. And your opinion is that the public-houses might very well be reduced by two-thirds? Yes.
9027. And you would give the people the power of closing them or keeping them on as they wished? Yes, give the people the right of saying so.
9028. *Mr. Withers.*] You said, in answer to the President in regard to the 11 o'clock closing, that you thought 10 o'clock was late enough, especially for working men to get home and keep proper time in the morning for their work? Yes.
9029. If that applies to men with families, men who have an attraction at home, do you think it applies more so to young men who have more abundant means and not so great an inducement to get home? I think it should apply more to young men.
9030. There is a greater danger of young men being tempted to keep out late of an evening than there is of men with families? Yes.
9031. Do you think the wives of men with families who visit hotels on the Sunday consider that their husbands should be allowed to get their dinner beer on Sunday; do you think the wives would consider it a hardship not to get the beer on Sunday? I do not think they would.
9032. You think it would make their homes more happy if they did not get the drink on Sunday? Yes, because if a man goes to the public-house he stays there.
9033. And it makes his home unhappy? Yes.
9034. You do not think this is much in this cry that the working men want the houses open on a Sunday? I do not think so. Speaking for myself if I never tasted a drop of drink I would not get it on a Sunday.
9035. And you think if the wives were polled they would say close the houses on a Sunday? Yes.
9036. And not only the wives but the children? Yes, and the children.

MONDAY, 11 OCTOBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,

A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Charles Paul called in, sworn, and examined:—

9037. *President.*] What is your name? Charles Paul.

9038. What office do you hold in the Railway Department? Railway Station-master at Darling Harbour.

9039. For about how long have you been in the railway service? Twenty-one years and six months.

9040. In Sydney during the whole of that period? During the whole of the time.

9041. At the same station? No; I have been nearly seven years at Darling Harbour.

9042. For how long have you held your present office? Six years and some few months. I was at Redfern for nine years as goods foreman; the other portion of the time I was on the Redfern station.

9043. About how many men would you have had under your eye—the average number—during the last six or seven years; I am speaking now of railway employees? 100 a day would be a fair average for the whole of the time. Of course it is heavier lately; 150 now.

9044. Are the Government regulations very stringent in regard to the sobriety of the men? They are.

9045. Do they differ in accordance with the employment of the men; that is to say, are they the same whether the men are engaged about locomotives or are merely porters? There is no difference whatever. The rules are very strict.

9046. Are they allowed to take beer in the middle of the day—that is, with their dinners—and drink it openly? Any man who is caught going out would be immediately suspended from duty.

9047. Do they go out for it or do they bring it? A man is not allowed to bring any intoxicants with him.

9048. Then a man is not allowed to bring it with him for his meals, or to go out for it? No.

9049. Do they occasionally break the regulations; have you had occasion to bring their conduct before the Commissioner? Very seldom indeed; I do not think we have had more than one case for a long while, where a man has been reprimanded, and the Commissioner dismissed him at once.

9050. You have nothing whatever to do with the workshops? Not with the workshops.

9051. You are speaking entirely of the station? Yes, of what we call the general hands—the engineers and firemen, in addition to our ordinary staff.

9052. But you have nothing to do with the workshops? No.

9053. Do they work under the same rules in regard to bringing in intoxicants? One rule applies to all throughout the Department.

9054. That rule governs the Department, I presume, from the Traffic Manager or the head of the station downwards? Yes, and from the Engineer for Existing Lines, or the Locomotive Superintendent, downwards.

9055. And does that rule prevent them from going into a refreshment room, and getting anything of an intoxicating character? It is not so stated in the rules; but the officer in charge would see if they did, and would stop them.

9056. Then a porter or a guard is prohibited from getting a glass of beer at a refreshment room? Any of our employees are.

9057. For what portion of the Sunday are the employees at liberty—I suppose there are some always there on a Sunday? Well, our station is different from a passenger station; we have only the watchman on a Sunday.

9058. Then practically a large proportion of the employees are at home on a Sunday? Our staff numbers 150, and we have only four hands on during the Sunday—only the watchmen.

9059. Then the rest of the men are at home the whole of the Sunday? Yes.

9060. Have you been able to trace any accidents at this end to lapses on the part of the men in regard to sobriety—in not obeying the regulations of the Department? No, I do not remember any.

9061. Then the Departmental Regulations are, in your opinion, fairly complied with by the employees? Yes. Of course I have seen a good deal of it during the last 16 years, in which I have had charge of a large staff of men, since I was appointed goods foreman in the early part of 1871.

9062. So far then, as the liquor traffic, and the supposed increase in the intemperance of the community are concerned, you know nothing of it at the station? No.

9063. During working hours you see nothing of that kind? No; only, as I said before, we had indications sometime ago which made it necessary to deal severely with one man. In fact I never saw any sign of drink on any of our men; if I did I would speak to him about it.

9064. You do sometimes see it? Yes, but very seldom; a long time ago.

9065. Do you see much of the men when they are away from work? Not many of them.

9066. Do you come into contact with the men so as to know what their ideas are with regard to the closing of public-houses on Sunday;—are they prohibited by Departmental rules from going to a public-house on a Sunday? No.

9067. Do you know what the opinions of the men are in regard to Sunday-closing? I can only speak of our own men. There are decidedly a great number of men in favour of closing public-houses on a Sunday, because a great number of the men are teetotallers.

9068. That is, of keeping the law as it stands? Yes.

9069. When you say a great number do you mean a majority? Three parts of them.

9070. That implies then that there is a minority? Yes.

9071. And with regard to the minority, do you know what their opinion is? I am always moving amongst the men and I hear them talk—even those who seem to take a little at times—and they do not seem to be much in favour of having public-houses open on a Sunday.

9072. Then you seem to think that among the men who are inclined to indulge on a Sunday you have not seen a disposition to alter the law, so as to open the public-houses on that day? No.

9073.

Mr. C. Paul.  
11 Oct., 1886.

- Mr. C. Paul. 9073. Have you heard, in the same way, any openly-expressed views as to the hours of keeping open on the business days of the week? Yes.
- 11 Oct., 1886. 9074. And as for yourself you are not discontented with them? No.
9075. You think that 11 o'clock is sufficiently late? I think it would be late enough.
9076. Are you a total abstainer? Yes.
9077. Do you belong to any organisation? Yes, I have belonged to the Total Abstinence Society for nineteen years.
9078. As you have disclosed the fact that you belong to an organization there may be no harm in asking you what your views on the subject of local option are although the particular purpose for which we wanted you here is to ascertain, as far as you can inform us, the general current of opinion among the employees at the station on the subject of Sunday closing of public-houses;—what are your views on the subject of local option? I have never thought of these things much.
9079. Do you think there is much adulteration of liquor. You might have known cases in which men have taken a small quantity of stimulant and were suddenly subdued by it. Have any cases of that kind come under your notice? I do not remember any.
9080. You have very few public-houses in your neighbourhood? Oh, there are plenty all round. There is one about 40 feet from the front gate, and there is the "Pier Hotel," about 60 feet from the side gate, and then there is the "Vicar of Wakefield," and the "Ultimo Hotel."
9081. Do they look forward for much business to the railway employees? I do not know. I know when I first went down we used to have a little trouble with them.
9082. Do you think there are too many houses? Yes; there are four close together.
9083. I do not mean for the public but for the employees? Yes, I think so.
9084. Do you think that the railway employees are pretty much attracted by the number of houses, and occasionally, when off duty going home, went there? They may do so going home but I do not know.
9085. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Would you very much prefer not expressing an opinion of local option? As far as I am concerned I am decidedly in favor of it.
9086. Have you any idea how the men feel on that particular question? I can only speak from what I hear amongst the men, and I know that there are a great number who are decidedly in favour of it.
9087. *Mr. Roseby.*] From what you have observed during your long experience in the Railway Department you regard the sale of drink as a very dangerous business? Certainly.
9088. And hence there are these rigid restrictions to prevent the men indulging in drink? Yes.
9089. Then, from what you say, you do not think it desirable to have refreshment-rooms along the line? Yes.
9090. You think there is a danger attached to it? Yes.
9091. If the heads of the Department had the power to stop it they would not allow them at all? I do not believe they would allow them at all.
9092. Then in your opinion anything that could be done to suppress the facilities for getting drink you would think desirable? Certainly.
9093. You do not think drink is necessary for a man engaged in most arduous labour? No, I do not think it is necessary.
9094. No matter how laborious the work is a man could do it better without drink than with it? Yes. I have seen it in the department where men worked laboriously for very long hours, and I have seen men who were total abstainers able to do the work better than those who were not. My experience for sixteen years is that the man who is a total abstainer can knock off fresher and go to work fresher in the morning than those who take drink, even moderate drinkers.
9095. You have known a number of men who have gone to destruction through drink? Yes, in my earlier years in the Department.
9096. The men now employed in the Railway Department are a very sober class of men? Yes, very different from what they were ten years ago.
9097. You consider that there are far too many public-houses now in existence? Yes.
9098. And you think something ought to be done to reduce the number very materially? Yes.
9099. If the men employed on the railways of the Colony were polled do you believe that a very large majority would favour closing on Sunday? I would not like to give an opinion, except as far as Sydney is concerned.
9100. A large number of the men with whom you have been associated during these years are now transferred to various parts of the Colony as station-masters, head porters, and other different positions. You have known hundreds of them probably? Yes.
9101. And you have a pretty good knowledge of their opinions on the subject? Yes, unless they have altered their opinions, I would certainly say that a large majority of them if polled would be in favour of early closing and reducing the number of public-houses to a minimum.
9102. And you believe in the principle of allowing the people to say whether they would have public-houses or not? Yes. A short time ago a person applied for a license at Ultimo and our men were very much opposed to it and the man did not get it.
9103. *President.*] I suppose the houses near the station are nearly all drinking shops? Yes.
9104. Are there no hotels worthy of the name where a respectable person can go and get lodgings? I would not recommend them to go there. I know there is one opposite the gate where one of our men died nearly six years ago, and after they had got all they could out of him they would not bury him.
9105. We have been told that people have to come all the way to Sydney from Redfern Station because they cannot get accommodation? I was referring to Darling Harbour when I was referring to there being too many houses. The public-houses are not so close at Redfern as they are at Darling Harbour.
9106. *Mr. Roseby.*] But as a citizen your impression is that we have far too many public-houses? Yes, far too many.
9107. You must have a very good general knowledge of the opinions of the men employed on the railway? Yes.
9108. You have mixed up with them for so many years? Yes.
9109. Being a total abstainer you would think one public-house too many? No, I am not a bigoted total abstainer.
9110. *President.*] Have you always been a total abstainer? No; when I first came to the department I used to have a glass of portor, but when I saw the effect of drink upon others I gave it up and have never felt the want of it.

9111. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you believe that the clamour which we constantly hear set up about the working-man's beer originates from *bonâ fide* working-men; that is to say, a man who is not a total abstainer; but who is sober and industrious. Do you think it is a libel on the working-man for them to be charged with wishing to have public-houses opened on Sunday? I certainly think it is a libel on the working-man, and that it is an agitation by men who are not *bonâ fide* working-men.

Mr. C. Paul.  
11 Oct., 1886.

9112. It has been stated by a person who has been in the public-house business, that if the publicans were alive to their own interests, the best way to succeed in getting their houses opened on Sunday, would be to close strictly on Sunday, and that there would be such an outcry from the people, principally working-men, that the Government would be obliged to open these houses? I do not believe any such thing.

9113. Is the system of shouting carried on much amongst the men now? I do not think there is a great deal of it. There has been a great change during the last 8 or 10 years.

9114. What has brought about that change. Do you think the opportunity of getting homes of their own through Building Societies has brought that about? Yes, I think so. Before I went into the goods branch I was in the traffic branch up and down the line to Rookwood, acting as pilot, when I was continuously among the public, and with one or two exceptions we looked upon the men as very steady men.

9115. *President.*] You have been in the traffic branch but not of late years? Yes.

9116. Now, with regard to the passengers, do you think that visible intemperance has been decreasing among them of late years as far as you know? It is so many years since I was mixed up with the passenger traffic that I should not be able to give an opinion. There used to be a good deal of drinking amongst the passengers.

9117. It is said that the effect of the new Licensing Act is to induce people to take flasks of liquor, those especially who have long distances to travel, and that this is supposed to be a new institution, the result of the present Licensing law. Have you anything to say about that? I have never seen much of it. Of course the distances are greater than they were when I was in the traffic Department.

9118. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you know of cases in which working men have been put to terrible unhappiness in their families through drink being brought in with the groceries? I have not heard of any cases. I do not think so, so far as my experience goes.

Mr. Henry Clement Hoyle called in, sworn, and examined:—

9119. *President.*] You are employed in the Government Railways? I am.

9120. And have you been in that employ for some time? Nearly eleven years.

9121. In what capacity? Blacksmith at the Sydney yards. I am assistant foreman blacksmith.

9122. Do you belong to any temperance organization? No.

9123. Are you a total abstainer? Yes; this far that I never use stimulants, except as medicine. I never use drink otherwise.

9124. You never use drink at your meals? No; I never drank a glass of beer in my life.

9125. Do you consider that you know the feeling of the men in your department on the subject of closing public-houses on Sunday? Well, I can say, that as far as the men I am immediately connected with are concerned, opinion is pretty equally divided. Some consider that the closing on Sunday is more conducive to drinking than otherwise, because men have taken home drink on Saturday night for their Sunday dinner, and the temptation was so great that the drink was consumed on the Saturday, and more had to be obtained before the house closed. I know a personal friend of mine who was always accustomed to have his Sunday beer, and when the houses closed on the Sunday he purchased a bottle of beer, which was double the quantity he would drink under ordinary circumstances.

9126. Have you reason to believe that that is the experience of many; that is to say, that they are induced to take more liquor home or consume more in anticipation of the Sunday? I would not say that more drink would be consumed generally, but in some cases it is.

9127. You say that opinions are pretty well divided among the men of whom you have experience? Most of the men with whom I am personally acquainted are very temperate men. There are fifty-seven in the shop, where I am working, and about 250 or 300 come under my notice daily, and there are very few that drink.

9128. We understand from Mr. Paul that the regulations are very stringent? Yes.

9129. Are the men allowed to get drunk? No man is allowed to leave the premises without the permission of his superior officer, and the penalty for bringing anything in the shape of liquor to the works is instant dismissal; and I have known two cases where men have come on to the works intoxicated, and have been instantly dismissed.

9130. Have you known any accidents to occur on the works through drunkenness? No; I have only known the two cases to which I have referred of men coming on to the works under the influence of liquor. I am now speaking of the Permanent Way Department.

9131. Speaking for the Permanent Way Department you have said that there is a division of opinion as to the opening of public-houses on Sunday; are you not able to give us an opinion whether there is a preponderance of opinion one way or the other; are a majority in favour of some alteration of the law in the direction of opening public-houses on Sunday or are the majority the other way? As far as I have heard an opinion expressed in the works I think the men, being a temperate body of men, are indifferent as to whether they are opened or closed on Sunday; but opinion is very much divided as to the policy of keeping public-houses open or closed on Sunday.

9132. I suppose the men are aware that the law is very largely violated? Yes, that is a fact which comes under my personal knowledge every Sunday; I live opposite a public-house and I see it.

9133. Where is this? Buckingham-street, Surry Hills; I see them going in, and they have every indication of going in for drink from the clandestine way in which they go about it.

9134. How many have you seen? Three or four usually at a time; I have seen twenty or thirty going in there during the day.

9135. Supposing the Sunday closing were effective would your men take decided views on the subject for or against? Well, you see that whenever you do anything which a Briton considers to be trenching upon his liberties you make him a law-breaker instead of a law-abiding man. Now when a man has been deprived of his ordinary glass of beer on Sunday, he thinks that his rights have been infringed and you compel him to do something which the law says he shall not do; he then becomes obstinate and a law-breaker, who will get drink simply because he is debarred from his usual privilege by the law.

Mr.  
H. C. Hoyle.  
11 Oct., 1886.



Mr.  
H. C. Hoyle.  
11 Oct., 1886

9136. When you speak for Britons, do you think that when their liberty is in any way interfered with that that of itself turns them into law-breakers? In the case of the liquor law I believe it does.
9137. Then you think the law is responsible for a great many drunkards? I think the law throws great temptations in the way of children.
9138. That is another point. You mean that children are served at the bar? No; I mean that drink is taken to different homes on Saturday night and the temptation is there before the children and before the wives.
9139. Do you know of your own knowledge that that has had a disastrous effect? No; it is a matter of speculation.
9140. But if you carried out your principle to the fullest extent the way to sober the Briton is to have free-trade in liquor? What I say is that coercion makes the Briton drink because it makes him rebellious.
9141. Do you state that it makes him drink on Sunday and violate the law when he would not otherwise do so? I believe the law does act in that way in many cases.
9142. That being your opinion as an ordinary citizen, you would oppose the Sunday-closing law? I believe if the public-houses were kept open for one hour on Sunday and that any offence of Sunday trading before or after that hour caused the forfeiture of the license entirely, it would have the effect of stopping Sunday trading.
9143. Is that opinion endorsed by many of your fellow-workmen? Yes; it is.
9144. Is it the general opinion that there should be an hour on Sunday during which the public-houses should be open? I could not say that; but I have heard that opinion expressed by a good many. I do not say it is a majority. As far as the majority are concerned they are indifferent. Not being drinkers they do not take much interest in the drink traffic, and are indifferent about the matter.
9145. Now suppose the law was rigorously enforced and there was no possibility of getting drink on Sunday, would that not be a still greater infringement of liberty? If the law were so stringent as to stop licenses altogether the irritation on the part of the Briton would be futile.
9146. Would not the clamour be greater? No, for he would be sensible enough to know that it would be no use clamouring.
9147. In speaking for yourself you say that you think one hour might be devoted to dispensing liquor on Sunday? Yes, and make the penalty for selling at any other time on Sunday the cancellation of the license.
9148. That points to the conclusion that you think dinner beer is an institution of the average Englishman and ought to be maintained? Yes; I think the average Englishman is a man who takes his glass of beer on Sunday and does not go beyond that.
9149. Is the favourite beverage among the workmen that you know, beer? Yes.
9150. That is Colonial beer? Yes; it is somewhat lighter than English beer and cheaper. It is most decidedly the favourite drink.
9151. Have you ever heard any complaints among your friends in the shop as to the quality of the beer or the liquor supplied to them? No.
9152. Not in the way of adulteration? No; I have heard the remark sometimes that one brewer is better than another, but I have never heard any complaints as to the adulteration of drink.
9153. Speaking on the question appertaining to the liquor traffic, have you ever heard the men express themselves in favour of the local option system? I may say that the majority of the men in our department are in favour of local option.
9154. Would they go to the extent of prohibition? No; I may safely say that the majority are against total prohibition.
9155. You know the present law. Do you think that people want local option extended or is it large enough for them? I think it is large enough for them and they think it should not apply to renewals.
9156. Nor to a stated number of houses? They think it should be left to the ratepayers to say whether there should be another house or not.
9157. Have you considered this matter yourself? I cannot say that I have given it very great consideration.
9158. I suppose you are aware that the holder of a license votes in the same booth with the local optionist? Yes.
9159. Do you not think that curious. Do you value such a vote as an expression of opinion? No; I do not, because he is an interested party.
9160. Do you not know that the voting has been singularly apathetic? Yes.
9161. And do you think that that is because the local optionist places no value upon it as an expression of opinion? Yes.
9162. And would you not go further and say that if there is to be any expression of opinion on local option it should be general and should be so extended as to permit the voter to give expression to his opinion? Yes.
9163. Your friends are not in favor of any extension of local option? No; they think that the present law is ample.
9164. Have you many public-houses in the neighbourhood of the workshops? There are about seven in the immediate neighbourhood of the railway-yard, and there are some as close as 20 yards from the gate and another 50 yards, and others about 100 yards.
9165. None of them are first-class hotels? No; unless you can call the old "Exhibition Hotel" a first-class hotel, and then there is the "Locomotive Hotel" in Regent-street.
9166. Is the nature of the work such as to promote perspiration and thirst? Yes; we have a large number of carpenters, but their building is very cool, and I do not think the work the men have to do increases thirst, but in the blacksmiths' shop it has decidedly that effect, and is terribly hot.
9167. And yet, speaking for them, you say that they are temperate men? Very much so. I know of only one man who lost any time from drink. I am now speaking of eleven years' experience. They are the most temperate body of men I have ever seen. There are not five men in the shop who are not struggling to get houses of their own.
9168. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Are you quite sure that the majority of men in your workshop are not in favour of extending local option? I believe I am.
9169. Would you be surprised to know that you are the first working-man that has said that? No, I would not.
9170. Do you believe that the majority are in favour of Sunday closing, if it could be strictly carried out? Yes.
- 9171.

Mr.  
H. C. Hoyle,  
11 Oct., 1886.

9171. Do you think that they would vote for strict Sunday closing if they had the opportunity? I could not say that. As I have already said, they have a feeling of indifference as it does not affect them.
9172. But if a vote were taken, how do you think it would go? I believe it would go towards closing.
9173. Do you think there are too many houses generally in the city? Personally, I do.
9174. Suppose the law allowed the reduction of the houses by a given number by the vote of the people, would you allow them to vote on that? Under certain circumstances. I think it would be unwise at the present time to take the trade from a number and give it to a few. Unless you reduce the traffic it would not do.
9175. Then you do not think that increased facilities for drink increases the traffic? No; I do not. I believe it must be done by moral suasion, either by means of fathers of families or temperance organizations.
9176. Are you aware that the temperance societies have been struggling hard, and find that they can do nothing unless the Legislature helps them by restricting the number of houses? I was not aware of it.
9177. Suppose prohibition were practicable would you believe in it? Yes.
9178. Can you see any better way of getting it than by the vote of the people in each district? That would be a fair way of getting at prohibition, but if it was extended in that way would it have a tendency to reduce the drink, or turn the trade to other houses. If it were practicable I would be in favour of it, but it is still my opinion that to reduce the number of public-houses to a statutory number would not have the desired effect. I would rather have prohibition than that.
9179. *Mr. Rosby.*] Nevertheless, Mr. Hoyle, you consider that the traffic in intoxicating liquors a dangerous one. You have known a number of people come to destruction through drink? Yes; I have known some.
9180. As far as you are personally concerned you know nothing of the drinking customs in the factories at Home? No.
9181. Practically you are a total abstainer? Yes.
9182. And personally you do not think that the use of drink by working men is a necessity? No necessity whatever.
9183. And the use of it at all is somewhat attended by danger? Yes.
9184. In fact do you not believe that drink is a curse? It is.
9185. As far as the principle is concerned you are in favour of allowing the people to control this traffic themselves? Yes.
9186. And I understood you to say that you believe if the employees in the Railway Department were polled they would vote in favour of keeping public-houses closed on Sunday? I believe if the opportunity were given to them they would vote in favour of closing public-houses on Sunday.
9187. Do you think that the establishment of drinking bars along our railway lines is a danger? I do not, provided that the sale of drink is limited, because I have seen an inordinate quantity of liquor carried in the carriages, and very often I have seen men intoxicated in carriages from drink which they had brought with them, and if they had been able to get drink along the railways they would not have taken so much.
9188. Do you not consider it dangerous in connection with our railways, and especially if any facilities are given to railway people to carry drink at all? The regulations prevent railway officials from entering these bars at all, although, I believe, often drink is carried in the brake-vans. Where they get it from I am not in a position to say. The regulations of the Department are that no railway official is allowed to enter the bar, except upon the order of the Station-master, or some other official, and then only on business.
9189. Then you regard this drinking by men holding responsible positions on our railways as a source of danger? A very great danger indeed.
9190. *Mr. Withers.*] How long have you been out of your apprenticeship? Since 1872.
9191. Have you noticed any improvement in the condition of mechanics during the last fourteen years? Yes, I have. I have noticed an improvement in their social condition, in their education, and by higher rates of pay than they formerly received, abundance of work, and greater increase in social comfort.
9192. What do you think has brought that about? Education, communication with one another in their various lodges and unions. That has brought about a healthy state of things. I have known men to wander about the street, but in consequence of these unions they have become better men.
9193. And you think all these surroundings have a tendency to make them more temperate? Yes.
9194. And more economical? Yes.
9195. And who really are the people who are asking that public-houses should be open on Sunday—surely not the respectable mechanics? I think not; I think it is a class of men who are no good to themselves or to anybody else—loafers, who have no fixed employment, no ambition, and no intelligence; they think more of the amusement of the tap-room than their homes; they are men of no education as a rule.
9196. *President.*] You yourself said that you would rather have Sunday opening? I think, under existing circumstances, it would be best; there would be less drink. Under existing circumstances I believe that one hour would be better than the present system.
9197. It will be necessary to make it clear that there are two classes of men indicated. You can understand a large section of respectable men being of the same opinion as yourself, and for the same reason? Yes.
9198. You would hardly like to describe them as loafers? No.
9199. *Mr. Withers.*] I wish to know the class of persons who are really clamouring for Sunday-opening, and whether you consider it a libel upon the respectable working-man to say that he has been clamouring for opening on Sunday? I understood you to ask me what was my opinion of those who were for opening on Sunday; you did not ask me what I thought of the men who were asking for opening for one hour on Sunday. I believe that opening for one hour on Sunday would do away with the breaking of the law; and if a publican opened beyond that his license should be taken away from him.
9200. *President.*] It is a kind of compromise with you? Certainly.
9201. *Mr. Withers.*] The class of persons who are now clamouring for Sunday-opening are loafers? Yes.
9202. And you think it is a libel on the *bonâ fide* respectable mechanic that they should be credited with asking for these hours of opening on Sunday? I do.
9203. You think the provident industrious respectable mechanic who pays ordinary respect to the Sabbath would be ashamed to be identified with the clamour? The provident respectable mechanic is a man who has no desire to have opening on Sunday or any other time, for the matter of that.

- Mr. H. C. Hoyle.  
11 Oct., 1886.
9204. You believe that there are a very small class who clamour for opening on Sunday? Yes; I believe the majority of the men who are clamouring for opening on Sunday are men of improvident habits and reckless character, who think more of the allurements of the public-house than their own homes.
9205. *President.*] Do you think the publican instigates the clamour? I could not say that; I know respectable publicans who would not stoop to that sort of thing. Unscrupulous publicans may have something to do with it; it is my opinion the law has been very lax in allowing certain publicans to sell impure drink. If the law were carried out and Inspectors were sent to the hotels on Sunday, and if the publican was compelled to sell a certain quality of drink, it would ruin many of the low houses which are kept going by adulteration, and the abominable stuff they put into the drink.
9206. Is that opinion the result of conversation you have had with your fellow workmen, or have you come to that conclusion yourself? I know one case that came under my personal observation; I was in company with a man who went into a public-house, and only took one drink and fell down insensible.
9207. Was that lately? About twelve months ago; I have known a very respectable credible man go into a public-house and take only one drink, which seriously affected him; and I believe, from information I have got from the men, that the drink dispensed in the lower parts of the city is abominable.
9208. Had the publican any object in focussing the man you speak of? I could not say; I have been told by the men who have visited these low drinking houses that the drink is of the most inferior description; and although it may not be given for the purpose of focussing it has a very bad effect, and it would be impossible for these places to keep open if they were compelled to sell pure drink.

Mr. G. Smith called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. G. Smith.  
11 Oct., 1886.
9209. *President.*] You are in Cameron's Tobacco factory, are you not? Yes; I am engineer there.
9210. In what capacity? For the last ten years as engineer.
9211. Up to the time I suppose of the recent fire? Yes, and now in the new place.
9212. How many men have you had under your eye as a rule—the average number daily? About 170.
9213. How many would there be in the factory when in full work? About 230 men and youths.
9214. You have had under your eye then about —? About 170.
9215. Engaged in the various processes of the manufactory? Yes.
9216. Do you belong to any temperance organisation? No; I never took the pledge in my life.
9217. In habit what are you; are you an abstainer or a moderate drinker? A moderate drinker; if I were out I would take a glass of brandy as well as anybody, but I do not make it a habit.
9218. At any rate you do not take it at your meals or at any other regular time? No.
9219. We might call you then a moderate abstainer. Have you always been in this business? Yes, except that I am an ex-publican; I kept an hotel in Sydney.
9220. How long ago? In 1879, or just at the beginning of 1880, just before the Exhibition was burned down.
9221. Had you been long in that business? Between five and six years.
9222. Then in addition to your experience of men with whom you have been brought in contact at the workshop you have been yourself a publican? Yes.
9223. Do you think there is any desire on the part of the operative class to have the Sunday-closing law altered? I have proof positive from nine-tenths of the people I mix up with generally that they do.
9224. They want the law altered? Yes, nine-tenths.
9225. Would you put it then that so many as 150 out of the 170 you mentioned would be in favour of opening the public-houses on Sunday? I should say ninety out of every 100.
9226. I suppose that though you have been a publican your sympathy is not necessarily with publicans? No, I have no desire to sympathise with one class or the other.
9227. Do you think yourself that the closing of public-houses on Sunday is a mistake? I think it is.
9228. Do you mean in the interests of temperance? Yes, in the interests of temperance.
9229. Because that is the point? That is the point.
9230. And do you really think that people have been more intemperate because the public-houses have been closed to them on Sunday? I do, that more intemperance has been caused in the city and suburbs.
9231. You left the public-house business before the new Act was passed? Yes.
9232. Can you tell us how you come to that conclusion? Yes.
9233. Give us your reasons? I go round on Sundays and I see so much drunkenness on that day, so many persons hanging round hotels watching the police and waiting to get in, to an extent which never occurred during my personal knowledge when the houses were open on Sunday. Only yesterday I saw a dozen young men drunk in Foveaux-street, Surry Hills—a thing I had never seen before.
9234. Do you mean to imply that you find more drunkards in the streets now than under the old law? Yes, than under the old law.
9235. Would you be surprised if I told you that you were the first witness out of fifty or sixty who has stated that? I would not be surprised.
9236. Do you not think that you have noticed something which is very exceptional? No; I have taken a great deal of notice of this Act ever since there has been a talk about it. Since this Commission was formed I have watched it particularly, and from one end of the city to the other I have noticed more young men as a rule on Sunday led away to intemperate habits than I ever saw before.
9237. Are those persons whom we would call larrikins, or are they respectable men? I would not call them larrikins; they dress the same as anybody else; they are respectably dressed persons.
9238. You can tell larrikins when you see them? I should not say they were larrikins.
9239. Do you know any of your own people who have relapsed into drunkenness under this new law? I do, from Cameron's. I believe there has been more drunkenness caused in our own factory from the Sunday-closing clause than there ever was before.
9240. Do you not think, with regard to these twelve men in Foveaux-street, that your seeing them there in that condition was something exceptional? No; it is not the first time I have noticed the same thing.
9241. You tell us you have kept your eyes open since this Commission was appointed—that is eight months ago? Yes.
9242. That is to say, for the purpose of gathering facts? Yes.
9243. Did you receive any notice of being called? No; the paper I received was the first notice I had of it.
- 9244.

9244. Now, I suppose you are aware that the Sunday-closing was a concession in 1881 to a very strong expression of public opinion? Yes; I have some slight recollection of it. Mr. G. Smith.
9245. And are you prepared now to say, that in your opinion (and I suppose yours would be the opinion of a man representing many others) Sunday-closing has been a mistake—in fact worse than a mistake? In my opinion worse than a mistake, because it has caused a great deal of drunkenness among families that never would have come about before. 11 Oct., 1886.
9246. You have families connected with your establishment? Yes.
9247. And you think that this Sunday-closing law has absolutely created the intemperance which it was intended to diminish? Yes; I believe it has.
9248. Well, now you see the burden of proof rests very strongly with you and those who agree with you. So I must ask you again for more facts. You have given us one instance of twelve men—have you seen that sort of thing often? I have. It would be three or four Sundays ago when I was in Waterloo, and I saw on that occasion both females and men going along George or Pitt streets, and they were anything but sober, and the language used was anything but fit for people going to church or Sunday-school or anything of that sort, to hear.
9249. Do you notice any signs, or do you see any proof of what you say in your own establishment? Yes, there is great proof; many of them lose time on the Monday from this very cause; Monday is always, as a rule, a black day for us from this one cause.
9250. Are you speaking of the engineering department? No; of the factory generally; when I have charge of it, from one end to the other, and I am mixed up with them.
9251. I thought you were in the engineering department? Yes; but I keep my men under me for driving.
9252. Then you are practically the overseer? Yes. I do not actually have to go into the rooms to tell a man to do a thing, but if he does it wrong I check him.
9253. Then you are walking about the rooms always? From one end of the factory to the other.
9254. *Mr. Withers.*] You are overseer, like the overseer of a printing room—you have to view the different machines at work? Yes; just the same.
9255. You would have, for instance, a cutting machine for cutting tobacco, and twenty hands may be at the machine? I am responsible for that machine during the time it is cutting.
9256. *President.*] Have any accidents ever happened in the factory? Several.
9257. Do you attribute those at all to intemperance? In one case I can. In one case where a man lost his fingers, I believe he was under the influence of liquor—he had his fingers cut off. But I have had one case of a young fellow of 18 who got caught in the belt and was killed; I was taken up with him, and had my shoulder dislocated; that was just twelve months ago; from the carelessness of one man I lost one of my toes.
9258. Was that on a Monday? No; on Friday.
9259. But you do not connect that with intemperance? No; but you are asking if accidents happen.
9260. I mean connected with intemperance? I do not think any of those accidents were connected with intemperance.
9261. That is to say, the men were in full possession of their faculties? Oh, yes.
9262. Going back to what you have mentioned before. You say that nine-tenths of the persons you are connected with ask for Sunday opening? I do.
9263. Then I gather, you think it is a demand that ought to be granted? I do believe it.
9264. Do you think it would make men sober to be able to get drink on Sunday? I think if the public-houses were open on Sunday there would not be so much of this jug and bottle business carried home on Saturday night.
9265. I understand you to say the result of the closing of the business on Sunday is that the people consume a much larger quantity of liquor between the Saturday and Sunday? Yes.
9266. Does that demoralize them more or less? More, certainly.
9267. It makes them heavy and stupid? Yes.
9268. And makes them crave for more during the week? Yes.
9269. And I suppose they indulge that craving? Yes; I am positive of that.
9270. Do you not know that a very large number of public-houses are really available to the public on Sunday? Yes, I know that, though not from my own experience.
9271. Then practically they can get the drink on Sunday? Yes; and they go in there, and for fear of not getting any more they take one or two glasses too many.
9272. Then that is separate from the jug business—those who take too much by drinking it off the premises, and those who take too much by drinking it clandestinely? Yes.
9273. And you do not think that the law could prevent that? Not unless there were two or three policemen at each public-house door.
9274. You know as a matter of fact that the large majority of publicans violate the law on Sunday? Oh, yes.
9275. Those who have been here tell us they violate the law for their own protection—that if they did not supply their good customers on Sunday their good customers would leave them on the week day. Do you believe that? I do; I believe the majority would do so.
9276. You know something about the business? I do. No man kept the Sunday clause better than I did, for I usually went into the country; but I know I lost many a good shilling on the week days by keeping the people out on Sunday.
9277. They did not come back to you? They did not.
9278. Now, if the law were made more stringent—and I do not mean by keeping three policemen at each public-house door—but if the law were in itself more stringent, and there was less facility for the evasion of it, would not all those publicans be on the same level? I don't think so.
9279. You think there would always be some who would violate the law in order to get a monopoly of the Sunday drunkard? Yes; I believe if it was a question of hanging some of them would violate the law.
9280. *Mr. Hutchison.*] The publican? The publican I am speaking of now.
9281. *President.*] You mean hanging themselves, or their customers? If there was a clause in the law, providing even for hanging, you would still find some of the publicans would violate the law.
9282. Well, now, it seems useless to ask you any question about local option if you have those views? I would open every house that was called for if I had my views carried out.
9283. Then you are a freetrader. Now, you are an intelligent man; you are not here to give us nonsensical

- Mr. G. Smith. nonsensical theories; you are telling us on your oath what you believe, and you believe if everybody were allowed to open a public-house there would be less drunkenness? I do believe it; I believe if more houses were open there would be less drunkenness.
- 11 Oct., 1886. 9284. Then we have been going back. You have no sympathy with the public-houses or with the trade? No; the business was one that did not suit me; I was an engineer.
9285. And I suppose you left your wife in charge during the day? Yes.
9286. That is rather a rare instance, is it not? Yes; I believe many of the publicans get a liking themselves for the smell of the beer; they get a hankering after it.
9287. *Mr. Hutchison.*] I suppose there are a large number of juveniles in your employment? Yes, a great number.
9288. How many adults are there? About 200 or 250.
9289. How many Parliamentary voters have you? I could not tell that.
9290. Approximately? I should say about 150. What age would you take them from—21?
9291. Yes? There would not be that many; I should say about ninety.
9292. Then you think that eighty of those would vote for Sunday opening? Yes.
9293. Have you talked with them on the matter? No; not personally; but I hear them talk amongst themselves. They are always talking on something or other from a political point of view.
9294. Then you have caught their opinions? I have from their own unbiassed talk.
9295. Seeing that you are very pronounced in your opinions with regard to Sunday opening they may have toned their conversation to suit you? Oh, no; they do not talk to me once in twenty-four hours, unless on some particular business connected with their trade.
9296. They know your opinions on the subject, I suppose? I do not think so. I do not know that any-one knows whether I drink or not.
9297. I am not asking whether you drink or not, but with regard to your opinions? I do not think so.
9298. *Mr. Withers.*] There is a very distinct line between you and the operatives? Oh, yes.
9299. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Do you not think that the fact of your being in the trade has given you very strong prejudices in favour of the trade? No, I do not.
9300. Do you know you are the first representative working man who has told us there is a majority for Sunday opening? I fear it would go on the other side if a vote were taken upon it. I feel confident of it.
9301. There seems to be a little inconsistency in men who have taken up your position. You say that any amount of drink can be got in public-houses on a Sunday? In some.
9302. There is no difficulty in getting drink on Sunday? Not in some neighbourhoods. I have not tried it myself; but I judge from what I have seen when going about from one street to another.
9303. Seeing that there is no difficulty in getting drink on Sunday how is it so much is taken home? That is a point I cannot argue. The only thing I can consider is that what is taken home on Saturday night is consumed on Sunday, and then they find it necessary to get more. In one street on a Sunday morning—one of the back streets between the Park and Foveaux-street—I saw five females abusing each other at their doors, and if they were not drunk at the time I do not know who would be.
9304. Were these respectable working-men's wives? From appearance I should take them to be so. I should not take them from appearances to be loose characters.
9305. However you seem to be firmly persuaded that the working-man will have drink on Sunday, and that if he cannot get it by the public-house being legally open, he will either take it home on Saturday and drink more than he ought to, or have it clandestinely on the Sunday? I believe so.
9306. You have a very low estimate of the working man? I cannot help it.
9307. *Mr. Roseby.*] You do not think drink is a real necessity for the working-man? No; I think it is a mistake to think so.
9308. You take very little yourself? Very little.
9309. You have known a number of persons go to destruction through drink? I have.
9310. Have you known a number connected with your own establishment go to destruction through drink? Well —
9311. Have you had to dismiss a number through drink? I have.
9312. Have you noticed an increased amount of intemperance among young people of late years? I have; more so since this Sunday closing than before.
9313. But, from whatever cause, you have noticed a large increase of intemperance among young people? I have.
9314. Both male and female? I have.
9315. Do you not think the public-house business somewhat a dangerous business? From what I have known I do.
9316. You have known persons in the business go to destruction through drink? I have.
9317. And notwithstanding that, you are not in favour of restricting the traffic? I would be if it could be done; but as the law is it is doing more harm than good.
9318. If it could be made restrictive you would be in favour of it? I would if it could be, but it is impossible to get the publicans to be in favour of anything.
9319. Do you believe in giving the people the privilege of voting upon the existence of this traffic or not? Decidedly; I would give the people the opportunity of voting either way; I would not bias them any way.
9320. You think that is the people's right? I do.
9321. *Mr. Withers.*] What hours do the people work in the factory? Nine hours.
9322. Do you think six days in the week a sufficient number on which to work? I think so.
9323. Do you think it is fair then to those publicans who desire to have the seventh day to themselves to force them to open on Sunday? No; the Act never did force you to open on Sunday; it only gave you the privilege to do so.
9324. It places a man in a very invidious position if he does not open and the man at the other corner does? That is where the difficulty is. In the present state of the law I believe the Sunday clause would save a deal of intemperance if it could be made stringent.
9325. You have described a class of males and females who hang about public-houses; are those the persons you would entrust with a vote to make the laws of the community? No; I would not.
9326. You say the women are dissolute, and the same applies to the men you have described;—are they worth considering, except in the way of providing an inebriate asylum for them? Oh, yes; I think if they were clear of the drink, and allowed to take it in moderation, they would be just as good citizens as anyone else.
- 9327.

9327. But you say they are a class of men you would not trust with a vote? You asked that with regard to the women, not with regard to the men; I would not trust any woman who gives way to drink.
9328. Do you not think that to a large extent the same character applies to the men who hang about public-houses on a Sunday and give way to drink? A proportion of them.
9329. As far as I can gather from your remarks there are many respectable men who are in the habit of having a glass of ale every day, and especially on a holiday, with reference to whom there is a danger that when they go into a public-house on the Sunday they will take more than is good for them? Yes; and it becomes a serious matter with them; they take more than is good for them.
9330. Do you think the State should have some control over the public-house business—over the selling of spirits? Decidedly.
9331. But you think that every application should be granted? Not necessarily; I should consider more the character of the man than the house, which is not in all cases done.
9332. You would not be reckless of the character of the man taking the house? No, I think the important thing is to look after the character of the man.
9333. We have had persons in the trade who think it an insult for anyone to look after their characters? I think the characters of all should be canvassed.
9334. You think the business is such that the publican should be a respectable and honorable man? Yes.
9335. He might be a dangerous man if he is not a respectable and honorable man? He might be a dangerous man if he is not a respectable first-class character.
9336. And conspire to rob anyone and such like? Yes.
9337. I did not ask what nationality you are, Mr. Smith? I am of English descent, but I am a New Zealander.
9338. Do you think there is much drunkenness brought about in the homes of mechanics, through the agency of grocers selling drink? I do.
9339. There has been a good deal said about the bad influence of women being employed as barmaids;—do you think from your own observation in tobacco factories that the influence from the sexes being mixed together in factories is very bad? Well, no; they are not mixed very much; there is proper supervision.
9340. Is there proper supervision over morals and so on? Yes; I think you could walk the factory, and not hear an immoral word from anyone of the females there during the day.

Mr. G. Smith.  
11 Oct., 1886.

Mr. John William Morris called in, sworn, and examined:—

9341. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Where are you employed? At Cameron Brothers.
9342. What is your position there? I am manager of the leaf department.
9343. How long have you been in the employment? About six years in the business altogether.
9344. Do you come into contact with all the employees? Yes.
9345. You mix up among them? Yes, I have to mix with them.
9346. Are you an abstainer, or do you drink moderately? I drink moderately.
9347. With regard to the question of Sunday closing, do you think the working-man as such wants the public-houses open on Sunday? Well, I am inclined to think that the majority of the working men are in favour of them being open.
9348. You think the majority in your factory would be in favour of it? I am sure of it in our factory.
9349. About what majority? Oh, I think three-fourths of them.
9350. Do you think from observation that applies to other working men—to working men universally through New South Wales? I would not say that universally. I believe two-thirds of the working-men do. From conversations I have had on different occasions and mixing among the working-classes, I believe two-thirds of the working-men are in favour of it. I do not say for all day on Sunday, but for a portion of the day.
9351. Do you think the working-men are clamouring for it? No, I do not.
9352. Then you do not think it would be true for any one to say that the working-men are clamouring for it? No, I do not.
9353. I am speaking of the *bonâ fide* working-man; they are obeying the law, but they require to have an hour on Sunday to get dinner-beer? That is my opinion.
9354. Do you think we have too many public-houses? No, I do not think we have too many public-houses, but I think we have too many of an inferior quality.
9355. Are you a believer in local option? No, I am not a believer in local option.
9356. Neither as it is now nor extended? Extended, I am a believer, but not as it is now.
9357. If a majority of the people in a given locality voted that there should be no public-houses, would you let them so vote and let the vote be effective? Undoubtedly.
9358. *Mr. Roseby.*] Knowing how things exist now and have existed for many years, do you not think the public-house business a very dangerous one to the morals of the community? Well, of course every person must admit that public-houses to some extent have a dangerous effect on a portion of our community; but, as a rule, I do not think that public-houses are dangerous to our community.
9359. Have you known a number of persons go to destruction through drink? I have known some.
9360. A considerable number, in your long experience? I have known several people.
9361. Have you noticed an increase of drinking of late years among young people? A very great increase.
9362. Do you not think that an appalling fact? Taking that view of it it is of course an appalling fact.
9363. You believe in the principle of giving the people a right to say whether public-houses should be in their midst or not? Yes; undoubtedly so.
9364. And if they are increased the people should have the power to say how many they will have? That is right. Of course I regard it this way: that if a public-house is a nuisance they have a right to say whether they will have it or not.
9365. To veto it? Yes, to veto it.
9366. You have known the public-houses to become dangerous to many? Yes; I have.
9367. And you have known some bright, intelligent workmen go to destruction through drink? I have.
9368. In fact some of the best-hearted men among the first to go to destruction from this cause? I have known that.

Mr.  
J. W. Morris.  
11 Oct., 1886.

WEDNESDAY, 13 OCTOBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT, |

J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,

A. HUTCHISON, Esq.

## THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Edwin Cock called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. E. Cock. 9369. *President.*] You are employed at Farmer & Company's? Yes; for the last twenty-five years.
- 13 Oct., 1886. 9370. How? I am in the Dispatch and Parcel Delivery office.
9371. In which capacity you have had opportunities of associating and conversing with your fellow-employees? Yes.
9372. Do you consider that you know, and can fairly represent, the views of Farmer & Company's employees? Yes; I think I may say all.
9373. How many men and women do the firm employ? Over 600, including the place in Kent-street.
9374. How many adult males would there be in that number? I should think about two-thirds.
9375. Do you think there would be 300? About that. The number fluctuates on account of business.
9376. As the business is of a very extensive kind, and occupies many branches, I suppose you have all sorts of tradesmen there? Decidedly.
9377. Do you consider that you know the opinions of these employees sufficiently well to be able to tell us what their views are upon certain subjects connected with the Licensing Law? Yes; I think I am in a position to do so.
9378. I suppose these employees will comprise within their numbers persons sometimes addicted to intemperance as well as total abstainers? Yes. There are not very many total abstainers.
9379. And do these people often lose a great deal of time? Indeed they do, and their situations into the bargain.
9380. With regard to the firm I suppose they have regulations of a very stringent character for the conduct of their employees? Yes, there are regulations.
9381. But have not they regulations such as they have in Government Departments and other places? No.
9382. And can an employee bring liquor with him? Not if they know it. It is not allowed, but still they go out and get it.
9383. I suppose they have tried regulations of that kind, and they have been failures? Yes; where there's a will there's a way.
9384. And people bring what they like? Not to the knowledge of the firm; but they send out for it and get it.
9385. And I suppose you see the results of that? Indeed I do.
9386. It is generally said that the class of workmen who are confined and have sedentary occupations are much more given to intemperance than those who have larger physical enjoyment? Yes; that is so.
9387. What do you ascribe it to? That men have not their hobbies as they have at Home. They have too much time on their hands, and they get into a habit which they cannot release themselves from.
9388. Is it not a fact that the same class of workmen in England are addicted to intemperate habits? Yes; but not to the same extent, and the climate has a great deal to do with it here.
9389. And do you think the climate induces them to drink? Yes.
9390. And to that extent you have some excuse for them? Yes, to a certain extent.
9391. Are you a total abstainer? Yes; I am bound to be for example's sake, and knowing the weakness of human nature.
9392. Have you always been a total abstainer? No; but I have been for thirty years.
9393. Are you connected with any total organization? No; they are too straight-laced for me. When I first came here I appeared on the Temperance platform, and they carried on to such an extent that I told them my friends at Home would put them down as raving madmen.
9394. Although a total abstainer, you say you could not belong to these Societies because something in their organization would offend you? No; it is not that, but I have no time to spend at their meetings. There is too much rude debate, and they talk against time. I belonged to a Benefit Society, but I could not afford the time; there is a waste of time, and I find I could work to better purposes elsewhere.
9395. You mean you could not afford to belong to them? No, but I had only limited time and I could not afford to devote it to them.
9396. Have you discussed the question of Sunday opening with any of your fellow employees? Yes; continually.
9397. Will you say with what result? I must say that taking the aggregate they are in favour of the public-houses being opened for a small portion of Sunday, because they are so partial to it; that is not all of them remember; others, like myself, would not have them open at all any day.
9398. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Do you think the *bonâ-fide* workmen, as such, if polled, would vote for Sunday opening? I do not think so.
9399. Then who are the clamourers for Sunday opening? The tipplers; if it were put to every man's conscience I think he would vote to close.
9400. Supposing a vote were taken all over New South Wales on the basis of the Parliamentary Voting Roll, what do you think the majority would be? For partial, if not total, closing.
9401. You yourself are decidedly in favour of absolute closing? Yes, at all times.
9402. Then you are a prohibitionist? Decidedly, because I can do without it.
9403. How do you think the workmen are affected towards full local option; do you think that if it were put to them as a direct issue without any side issues that they would vote in favour of closing public-houses? They would not on the whole; I think they would on Sundays.
9404. You do not think the working man is in favour of full local option? I do not, but I do not think they are fair judges. One half of these people are not capable of voting or judging, and not one half of our jurymen are fit for the box.
9405. You yourself are in favour of full local option? Decidedly.

9406. You think it is a fair measure to allow people to veto the traffic in their midst? Yes.
9407. Do you think you are in a position to judge of the voters' opinion on this local option question? No, I would not say that I am. I do not mix sufficiently with politics, and I can only give the results of those things.
9408. What do you think would be the result in your own shop even, taking the men who drink, if they were allowed the right to vote would they vote against it? I question it.
9409. Do you think they would vote for a reduction in the number of public-houses? Unquestionably they would do that.
9410. Then you think a workman would be in favour of a local option law something like this: That there would be three questions on the paper—one voting that there be no further increase in public-house; another that the number be reduced by a given number; and another that they be closed altogether. If they were allowed to vote on all these three questions, do you think that would be an acceptable Act? Yes, I think so, and I think the workmen would be in favour of it, and I believe they would vote to reduce the number.
9411. Do you think it is generally believed amongst working men that there are far too many public-houses? Yes, I do; and I believe it is seeing so many that leads them to drink.
9412. Would you give any compensation to the publican for the loss of his license by reason of the vote of the people? I would.
9413. Have you thought of the nature of the compensation? No; it is the first time I have been asked the question, and I have not thought of it. I think money would be preferable.
9414. Is the fact of your conceding compensation a compromise with yourself, or do you think that the publicans have an absolute right to it? I think that they have an absolute right to it.
9415. *Mr. Eoseby.*] You have had a very long experience in Farmer & Company's;—do you think intoxicating liquors necessary for a man to do his work satisfactorily? Certainly they are a great hindrance.
9416. You think he can do his work more satisfactorily to himself and his employers if he is a total abstainer? Yes.
9417. Have you known many who have gone to destruction through drink among the employees of the firm? Yes; I have known men and women who have gone to early graves, and I have known some women who have committed suicide through drink.
9418. Have you known young men to go to destruction through drink in that establishment? Yes, numbers.
9419. If these public-houses are to exist, I suppose you believe that they ought to be under very stringent and rigid legislation? Decidedly.
9420. Not only to curtail the number but the time at which they ought to be allowed to keep open? Yes; and I would prohibit them from serving the wives or children.
9421. The law now says publicans can supply children over 16 years of age;—is that too young? Decidedly; the age ought to be over 21.
9422. Have you known a number of young girls to become compromised by their indulgence in drink? Yes.
9423. I suppose you are opposed to young women serving behind bars? I am strongly opposed to that.
9424. Do you think it would be desirable to close much earlier on Saturday? Certainly; but these people who are addicted to drink would take in double the quantity.
9425. You would hail anything that would restrict the temptation to people to take drink? Certainly, because it is affecting me every day of my existence.
9426. *President.*] Do the employees in Farmer & Co.'s wish the liquor bars to be open on Sunday? They would vote to restrict it to certain hours.
9427. Do a large number of employees of Farmer & Co. approve of the Sunday prohibition law now in force? On the whole I do not believe they do.
9428. And do many of the employees in Farmer's go away late at night? No; I am the latest, and I go away at 7 o'clock.
9429. There are no late workmen? No.
9430. Then the public-houses on the business days of the week are open too late for them? In my opinion, yes.
9431. But in their opinion? In their opinion I believe they are not open too late.
9432. Do you think that they would be in favour of a reduction of the number? Yes.
9433. And in favour of a reduction of the number by local option? Yes; I think so.
9434. You are a total prohibitionist; have you been in any other country besides this? Only in England.
9435. You have not been anywhere where total prohibition is the law of the land? No; but I have had communications about it from a man in America in one of the States where they have total prohibition, and he said it was something astonishing to see how it worked. They have no police, no prisons, and no Magistrates. That man was formerly in Farmer & Co.'s. If the question were asked me what I think of the drinking custom here, I should say it is appalling.
9436. Do you consider that what you describe as existing in Farmer & Co.'s exists in similar establishments in this city? Yes.
9437. Do you consider that young men behind the counter share in the same misfortune of being addicted to drink? Certainly.
9438. Do you see signs of intemperance on these people? Yes.
9439. In the day-time? Yes.
9440. Then this must be seen by the customers also? Possibly so.
9441. And also by the responsible person, the shopwalker, for instance, and the employees themselves? Yes.
9442. But I should have thought that the duty of counter-assistant in one of these large shops is so responsible that a man could not fulfil it if he were under the influence of liquor? Oh, but some one else would do the work for him and shield him.
9443. Do the employees go out during the luncheon hour, or dine on the premises? They go out.
9444. Is not there a system of dining in Farmer's? No; Hordern's is the only place I know.
9445. Then you think that the facilities for getting drink are increased by going out, and could be diminished if the employees had dinner inside? Yes.
9446. Then you say that the habit of intemperance is a common one in this class of employment? Yes.

Mr. E. Cook.

13 Oct., 1886.



- Mr. E. Cock. 9447. Do you notice this amongst the women employed there? Yes.
9448. Have the women begun to take drink there? Decidedly; one died not long since.
- 13 Oct., 1886. 9449. In speaking of these people you are speaking of the elder people? More especially the unmarried ones, about 30.
9450. This establishment includes dress-makers and shopwomen of all kinds? Yes; there is no doubt the confinement is very trying.
9451. But there are other employments besides the draper's shop in which there is much confinement, and I have not heard that such employees are addicted to drink? But they are.
9452. Then it is not only the confinement? No; but a great deal of it is attributable to the confinement.
9453. I suppose no objection was taken to your being heard on behalf of the firm? No; they sent me.
9454. And I suppose no restriction was put upon what you said? None whatever; I was simply to say what I knew.
9455. What is the favourite beverage of the people you are describing; is it beer or ardent spirits? Well, they go in for beer, as a rule.
9456. Do you see any prospect of reformation; what do you look forward to, to legislation, or what is called spiritual or moral suasion? Well, I would like to see a better example on the part of parents; smoking unquestionably leads to drink.
9457. Do you know that some total abstainers are very great smokers? No; but smoking reduces the system to such an extent that depression sets in, and then a man turns to something to sustain him.
9458. *Mr. Roseby.*] Your long connection with Farmer & Co. and the nature of your duties give you special facilities for knowing the social habits of those employed in the firm? Yes; I have been in the different departments for a great number of years; and in the parcels department, where I have to do with all of them.

Mr. John Claydon Atkinson called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. 9459. *President.*] You are in the Government Printing Office? Yes.
- J.C. Atkinson. 9460. What position do you hold there? I am a compositor.
9461. How long have you been there? I have been in the office twenty-nine years.
- 13 Oct., 1886. 9462. And I suppose you are on the permanent staff? Yes.
9463. Are you yourself a total abstainer? Yes.
9464. Have you been so long? All my lifetime.
9465. You have associated, of course, with all the employees in the Government Printing department? Yes.
9466. And know their habits and their sentiments intimately? Yes, of the permanent staff.
9467. I suppose that, as a body, compositors, readers, and men connected with machines, must necessarily be a temperate body, but not necessarily total abstainers? Yes; with respect to readers, the strictly mental character of their employment demands that they should be temperate.
9468. Will you tell us what you think is the predominant view held by the employees in the department in connection with the closing of public-houses on Sunday. Would they desire the law to be sustained, or in any way mitigated? There are a variety of opinions in regard to that matter.
9469. Can you speak as to the majority? I do not think so. We have a number of temperance men, good templars, and moderate drinkers.
9470. Could you state what is the predominant opinion? The general opinion is that they think the Act is really unworkable, and that they would rather see the houses open for an hour on Sunday—say, between 1 and 2—and that that would prevent a good deal of the drinking now carried on in private houses.
9471. Do they hold that opinion in the interests of temperance and not of self-indulgence? Yes.
9472. Do you think that men supplied with drink between 1 and 2 will be temperate for the rest of the day? Some of the men I have been speaking to say that men have been in the habit of taking home on Saturday night more than they would perhaps use were the old facilities in existence—that is, the public-houses open between 1 and 2.
9473. You say that they notice the existence of a habit of taking liquor home on Saturday in a larger quantity than they would take under other circumstances if they had been able to furnish themselves with it on Sunday? Yes.
9474. Do you think that observation is likely to be true? I do, and I believe it. I have seen men go with large jugs and take home these jugs full of beer; and these are men who I know only take their glass of ale for dinner.
9475. Were these men of intemperate habits? No; they were temperate men.
9476. Then do you conclude from that that they blame the law which compels them to lay in a larger supply? Yes; they say the law compels the public-houses to close on Sunday, and they cannot do without their dinner beer.
9477. You are aware that you can be supplied on Sunday now at a large number of public-houses? Yes.
9478. Do these men abstain from breaking the law on Sunday? Yes.
9479. You are sure of that? Yes; they say that they would not go into the public-houses on Sunday, and they lay in their supply on Saturday night.
9480. Do you see any signs on them on Monday of having taken too much? Not the men I mean.
9481. There has simply been then a larger consumption on their part without any signs of excess, and they begin the week none the worse? Yes.
9482. And it is your opinion that the Sunday prohibition might be relaxed? Yes.
9483. I suppose your men, besides discussing the Sunday opening question, discuss the question of the number of public-houses? Yes.
9484. Do not they think that they are greatly in excess of the requirements? Yes, they think they are one-third too many.
9485. What would be their way of carrying out a reduction, is it by local option, or would they like to have the power to reduce the number by their own direct vote? Yes; by their own direct vote.
9486. Do you hear many complaints of the adulteration of liquor? Yes; I have heard complaints in connection with both beer and spirits.
9487. And is that in reference to city and suburban houses? More in reference to small suburban houses. 9488.

Mr.  
J. C. Atkinson.  
18 Oct., 1886.

9488. Do you believe in the genuineness of these complaints? I do.
9489. Do you consider drunkenness a crime or a vice? I look upon it as a vice.
9490. Do you mean by that that it belongs to that kind of human failing that should be cured rather than punished? I think it should be cured.
9491. What do you consider an effectual mode of treatment? Moral suasion; and instead of sending these people to gaol I would send them to some kind of reformatory, because if you place them in gaol, say, for seven days, the only result is that as soon as they come out they go in for drinking, and are arrested again. It would be far better to put them in an asylum where they could be treated.
9492. Do you not consider that it would be a violation of the liberty of the subject to put men away for a period of six months or a year? No, and I give here my reasons: Where it would benefit a man I do not see that there would be any more injustice in enforcing a judicious system of restraint and compulsory confinement than there would be in the case of a person suffering from some infectious disease. Intemperance, we know, at a certain stage, is a disease, and if we do not hesitate at compulsory detention with the view to proper treatment in the case of a person suffering, but only in a different form, why should we allow false scruples to step in in the case of the drunkard? As such he is his own enemy, bringing endless trouble on home and friends, and a pest to society from the bad example he sets. Being so if there are any chances of redemption at all these should be availed of by a resort to extreme measures by compulsory detention in an Inebriate Asylum, from whence he might be restored an altered and better man.
9493. You would look upon him then as a temporary lunatic? Yes, undoubtedly, I should, where an absolute craving for drink makes him an irresponsible being.
9494. Do you consider that we as a community are capable of enduring a law which would send an habitual drunkard into a retreat whether he would or not, on the order of a Magistrate, for a period of from six to eighteen months? I think in the case of the habitual drunkard that we are, where the general interests of society and the drunkard himself are at stake. The law, when brought in, would do honor to its introducers.
9495. Can you mention any other reforms in the licensing system or the liquor traffic system which you think might be suggested? I think we ought to do away with barmaids, because their presence as such do not benefit our young men. There is a wonderful infatuation existing where there is a pretty and attractive barmaid, possessing more than ordinary conversational powers. This infatuation would not exist were barmen substituted. The attraction removed there would unquestionably be then less loitering about the bars, and, as a consequence, less drinking. Behind a public-house bar, subject it may be to low language from some foul-mouthed drunkard, is certainly not a fitting place for any young girl, and is not likely to add to her ideas of morality.
9496. Do you think it is right to sell liquor to people under 16 years? I would not allow any boy to be supplied with liquor who is under the age of 16.
9497. Would you allow him to be supplied with liquor and take it away? No.
9498. But would not that interfere with children being sent to the public-houses by their parents? Yes, and it would be better not to supply them because that is the age that a boy turns either one way or the other.
9499. How many men are there in the Government Printing Office? Men and boys nearly 400, if not more.
9500. How many of these do you think you represent the opinions of, in the answers you have given;—do you think you represent half? No, I do not think so.
9501. Have you thought much about the subject of local option? Yes, and I would give the people full local option, and give them power to say whether they would have public-houses or not.
9502. Do you think public-houses are required at all;—are you in favour of local option as a prohibition, as one form of abolishing the drink traffic? Yes.
9503. Would your object be to get rid of public-houses entirely? Oh, no.
9504. Then you are not a prohibitionist; you simply think there are too many by one-third? Yes. I would allow the people to say whether there should be a public-house in their district or not. For instance, there are too many public-houses on the Albion Estate, and if the people were asked to vote I believe they would vote to reduce the number. I will certainly say that they should have the power to vote to reduce the number of public-houses because there are too many of them, but we cannot shut up the present houses by local option.
9505. Then your vote would be to fix a certain statutory number? Yes.
9506. Then you are not in favour of local option in the sense of closing all houses in every locality? No.
9507. You would not be in favour of full local option, which simply means that the public shall have the power of saying whether there shall be any public-houses at all in certain areas? No.
9508. *Mr. Roseby.*] You have been a long time in the Government Printing Office? Yes.
9509. And have had long experience as to whether drink is necessary for workmen to discharge their duties efficiently, and you believe they would be far better in all respects without drink than with it? Yes, I believe they would be better without it.
9510. Are you in favour of allowing the people to have full control of this traffic as far as reducing the number of houses is concerned, and for everything to bow to the will of the people in this matter as in every other matter? Yes; I think the majority of the people ought to be allowed to carry out their will, the same as at municipal elections.
9511. *President.*] State what you would allow the local option vote to operate upon, and to what extent? I would allow the people to say whether there should be any public-house at all in a given area.
9512. *Mr. Roseby.*] Have you noticed whether a number of young men of late years have given way to drink? Not amongst those with whom I associate.
9513. You think there is an increase of intemperance of late years? Yes.
9514. Are you a native of the Colony? No.
9515. You have been in the Colony for a number of years? Yes; I was only 6 years of age when I left England.
9516. Do you think the Australian youths are more given to intemperance of late years than they were in former years? Yes.
9517. And do you think that intemperance is induced to a large extent in consequence of the facilities there are for getting drink? Yes.

- Mr. J.C. Atkinson. 9518. You stated just now that you are strongly opposed to the employment of barmaids, as they drag young men to ruin? Yes, and for the reasons already given.
- 13 Oct., 1886. 9519. You are not in favour of these upstairs bars? Oh, no; I am strongly opposed to them. To draw an analogy between public and private bars. If an evil exists in the former we may rest assured it is none the less deteriorated in the latter, and for this reason alone they should be discountenanced.
9520. Mr. Hutchison.] Provided the present law with regard to Sunday closing was fully in force, do you think the working men would willingly observe it—I mean the *bonâ fide* working men? No.
9521. You think they would not? No.
9522. You think if the working men were polled the majority would vote for opening for an hour on Sunday? I think so.
9523. What is your opinion. Would you open for an hour on Sunday? If I were a publican I would not.
9524. You said you were a total abstainer;—do you belong to any temperance organization? Not now. I did belong to one at one time.

Mr. Francis Edward Watson called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. F. E. Watson. 9525. President.] You are engaged in the Government Printing Office, are you not? Yes.
- 13 Oct., 1886. 9526. Have you been engaged there long? I have been there for four years.
9527. Are you on the permanent staff? No; I am a supernumerary.
9528. A compositor? Yes.
9529. Do you think you know the opinions of many of your fellow compositors in the typographical department of the Government Printing Office in reference to this question of the liquor traffic? Well, I do, generally speaking.
9530. You have frequently exchanged opinions on the matter? Oh, yes.
9531. Now, on a matter upon which public opinion is considerably divided, viz., whether the public-houses should be opened for a short time on the Sunday, or whether the prohibition should be retained, what is the general impression amongst your fellow employees: would they be in favour of retaining the present law, or of altering it? Some are in favour of retaining it, but I think the majority are in favour of having the houses open; that is, for two or three hours on the Sunday; for instance, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, or between 2 and 3, something that way, and then again at a later period in the evening, such as from about 9 or 10, because that enables them to have their beer for their dinner, and also for their supper. The majority of the men, as far as I know, that is speaking of printers generally, all take a little. Some of them take it more than others, but they all take a little.
9532. I suppose they are necessarily a temperate set of men, or would you say they were not? Generally speaking they are, though they have got a bad name.
9533. I have heard that readers have a bad name? Readers, if intemperate, would not be able to pursue their vocations, and printers are considered to be of very dissipated habits by the public.
9534. Then you think that some of the typographical class are a little addicted to habits of intemperance? Some of them. I do not say the whole of them. I think the majority of them are very steady people.
9535. As a body you think they would like to have a couple of hours given to them on a Sunday? I think so.
9536. And on the week days are they content with the existing law? I think so. With regard to the people employed in the day-time it does not matter to them.
9537. Many of them are up till as late as 3 or 4 o'clock? Many of them till daylight.
9538. Not Government printers? When the House sits late they are.
9539. And speaking for them you think they would like the houses during business days to be opened for a longer period than they are now? Well, they would. For instance, I think, with regard to the printing trade, that there should be something after the style they have in England. They have there what they call night-houses, and by applying they have the privilege of remaining open a little longer and supplying people like those connected with the morning papers with beer, and also, if they like, with bread and cheese and sandwiches.
9540. Do they sell all night? Oh, yes.
9541. When do they open? Some of them never close.
9542. That is, it is a continuous sale? Yes. I think too, with regard to the system they have now got, that the law would not be broken so much as at the present time if the old system were again in force.
9543. Were you here under the old system? Yes; I kept a public-house between seven and eight years.
9544. When the old law was in existence? When the old law was in existence.
9545. Do you think there is more consumption of drink through the operation of the new law, proportionately to the population, than there was under the old system? I think so, judging from what experience I have.
9546. Are you prepared to say that the reforms (as we hoped they would prove) in the Licensing Act of 1881, have operated the wrong way? I think so.
9547. And brought about a greater consumption of liquor? From what I have observed of it I think it has, because people now get it in another way. They get into a public-house—for of course people who are in the habit of taking drink on a Sunday know where a house is open—then, instead of getting one drink and going away until a later period in the day, they sit down, and some of them get intoxicated before they leave the house. Then they go home and sleep and go at it again in the evening, whereas, if they had the means of getting it by going in and out they would not sit down in the place and continue drinking. They say, "If we do not take now what we want we will not be able to get it again."
9548. But do you not think that the fact that they are able to get in at all is owing to some considerable infirmity in the law? I do not know that.
9549. Supposing the law were made as stiff as it could be, and were enforced stringently, do you think there would be this kind of drinking which you have described? Yes.

9550. It is said that you can on any Sunday get drink in three-fourths of the houses in the city and the suburbs;—do you believe that? I cannot speak from experience upon that, but I know there are numbers of houses, and if I wanted a drink I could go round and get it both in Sydney and the suburbs.

9551. But it is your honest belief that more liquor is consumed in these houses on the Sunday now than was consumed in old times when they were open? I think so. In fact I have heard a publican boasting that he sells more liquor on one Sunday than he does during the week, that is Colonial beer.

9552. Saturday included? I suppose so.

9553. Was the Saturday's jug business, which we understand to be very large, included? Yes.

9554. Would you believe him? I had no cause to doubt him.

9555. It was not a silly boast on his part? I do not think so. I also heard the police accuse him of making that statement.

9556. I suppose the publican in that instance was the keeper of a suburban hotel? No, down in Lower George-street.

9557. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Did he confess it before the policeman? No, but I heard the policeman telling him that he had been making that boast. I heard him say he had sold a hogshead and a half on a Sunday.

9558. *President.*] He got rid, then, of about 75 or 80 gallons? Yes, somewhere about that. I have seen persons in this house sitting down; in fact they do not go into the bar; it is done in the kitchen. You go down the lane into the kitchen, and the drinks are brought to you.

9559. Was this man ever prosecuted under the law? Not that I am aware of, but he might have been. Even now if I go into certain houses I find the parlour is set apart; no drink is seen, but you can get your drink if you want it. You sit down and drink what you want, and the glasses are immediately taken away, and you wait for more to be brought in.

9560. We have been told by publicans that if they do not open on Sunday they lose their business on the week-day? Well, a falling off of custom would take place.

9561. That is, a man who was refused drink on a Sunday would not go to that house on the week-day? That is the fact.

9562. Then if the public-houses were really only drinking shops, it might end in the ruin of the trade;—do you think that is a *bonâ fide* statement? I think it would be the case.

9563. You would not suspect this statement to be instigated by the pecuniary interest of the publican to sell what he could? I think if a man has a public-house and does not sell on the Sunday, the people will go off during the week to where they are in the habit of getting it on the Sunday.

9564. Do you not think there are a number of public-houses in excess of the requirements? Yes.

9565. How many? That is a difficult question.

9566. Do you not think the suburbs have more than the city in proportion to population? Yes.

9567. You think that they ought to be reduced in number? I think the brewers are to account for that greatly; I am positive of it.

9568. When you had a house it was not a tied house? No, I was not married to Tooth; that is the expression, either married to Tooth or Toohey, or some one else.

9569. Then you think the brewers' system, or system of brewers' houses has increased the number of public-houses? I think it has.

9570. Has it inflated the value of good wills? This new Act has done so.

9571. Because of local option reducing the number? That is it.

9572. If the brewer did not make any advance do you think the good-will would be as valuable as it is? There would not be so many people looking for houses.

9573. Would there be as much competition? I do not think there would.

9574. A man gets an advance from the brewer, and if he did not get that he would have to provide his own money, and the house might not then be taken? Yes.

9575. Do you think that worse grog is supplied under this system, when the publican, we are told, is obliged to put up with inferior spirits and beer from the brewers? I think the quality of the beer sold now is much inferior to what it was some years ago.

9576. How long back? About seven years.

9577. You remember the time when Colonial beer was exceedingly poor stuff? That is years and years ago.

9578. But you think it was better seven years ago? Yes; first of all, the Castlemaine came into the market to compete with Tooth; then Toohey came into competition. The beer was far superior to what it is at the present day.

9579. With regard to the supply of other liquors, do you think the brewers' system encourages or compels the publican to take worse liquor than if he supplied himself? No; I do not think that, because he knows the brands, and if he is any judge of it he can get it.

9580. You do not think inferior liquor is put upon a publican because he has a tied house? No; I do not think so.

9581. Do you believe liquor is much adulterated now, or sophisticated or counterfeited? It may be counterfeited. I have known the forging of brands to be done in the city; the supplying of inferior liquor in the city under certain brands, and the putting of capsules on.

9582. Have you known liquor to be doctored? I cannot say anything about that; I have heard people say such things are done.

9583. I mean made up by essences? I cannot say; I have heard of such things.

9584. Do you think there is much low, immature spirit in consumption in the city? I could not answer that.

9585. You know what I mean? Yes; the spirit itself.

9586. You think there are too many public-houses? I do.

9587. How would you reduce them;—are you a local optionist? No; I am not.

9588. Would you reduce them by any form, by the vote of the people? I should think the people.

9589. Do you think there should be a statutory number, according to the population? I think that would be a better way of going about the matter.

9590. Or do you think there should be an increased license-fee? If you raise the license-fee I think it would compel them to supply an inferior article. I think if you had a sliding-scale with regard to some of the houses it would be better, such as, for instance, with regard to the large houses about town, some of which have twenty or thirty rooms; or even if you adopted a plan to issue what they call beer licenses.

- Mr. F. E. Watson. 9591. Would you be in favour of beer licenses? Yes; it used to work very well some years ago.
9592. Do you think it ought to work well now? I think so.
- 13 Oct., 1886. 9593. Do you know anything about the Colonial wine licenses? I only know they are in existence, but I think there is a deal of adulteration in regard to wines.
9594. Do not you think that in these wine-shops spirits are sold? Well, I do not think so. I have seen this, that they use a great deal of spirit in the wine; but there are only two or three wine-shops that I have been in—Bouffier's and Inglis', I think.
9595. Have you been in any upstairs bars? I have.
9596. What do you think of them? Well, I think they are anything but decent places for the resort of young men.
9597. Are they kept by women? As far as my experience goes they are.
9598. Do you think an upstairs bar a necessity for a decent public-house? I think not.
9599. Would you abolish them? I would, decidedly.
9600. You think them immoral resorts? They are.
9601. *Mr. Roseby.*] I suppose with reference to the various questions submitted to you by the President, you have found a variety of opinions among the workmen with whom you associate? I have.
9602. So much so that you can probably hardly give a pronounced opinion so far as others are concerned. Do you know the general opinion upon this question of those employed in the Government Printing Office? You are speaking in regard to the majority, I suppose.
9603. Yes; do you talk these matters over with the majority of your fellow workmen? Well, I have in a kind of banter; in the printing office there are what are called temperance men and non-temperance men, or beer drinkers and non-beer drinkers, and I have heard a good deal of chaff going on.
9604. Do you not think with reference to the liquor traffic that everything should bow to the will of the people, that the people should have a voice in saying whether there should be a certain number of public-houses or whether there should be any at all; that the people themselves should decide this matter? That would be by way of a majority.
9605. Yes, a substantial majority? Yes, but majorities are rather arbitrary at times.
9606. But supposing the majority were in favour of closing the public-houses, would you agree that compensation should be paid to those in the business? Decidedly not, because that would be selfish. It is not because the minority wish to have a glass of beer that you should deprive them of it.
9607. Do you think that drink is necessary? I think beer is; I do not mean Colonial beer, but malt liquors.
9608. You mean English beer? I think it is.
9609. You know a number of workmen in your office who do not touch beer at all? I know a few.
9610. Do you think they injure themselves by not drinking? If you take the beer drinkers and the non-beer drinkers, I think the former look the most healthy class of people.
9611. Do you not think the liquor business a very dangerous one to the morals of the community? I do not think so, because it is this way. If liquor cannot be obtained in a legitimate way by going to the public-houses, persons could go to a chemist and obtain from him the spirit, and make up the liquor themselves.
9612. Have you been in a place where there are no public-houses? No.
9613. So you do not know how things are where no public-houses exist? No; I have heard a number of fairy tales about these things where it is said to exist.
9614. But you cannot speak from experience? No.
9615. Have you noticed that young men are given more to drink now than in former years? I do not think so.
9616. If it is not a dangerous business do you think it is a harmless business, that it does no injury to the community; do you think that the public-houses do an injury to the community? I do not think so.
9617. Do you know whether drink has any connection with the crime of the country? I should think not. A good deal is put down to drink in regard to crime, but I do not think so, because people in their sane and sober moments do more harm than others would do.
9618. And you are an ex-publican? I am.
9619. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Were you in business in the city? I was in South Sydney, in what I consider one of the worst neighbourhoods in the city; I was down in Macquarie-street South.
9620. *President.*] Have you observed the practice which is adopted here, as in all English communities, of punishing the drunkard by sending him to gaol if he cannot pay a certain fine, and that the man so punished is none the better for his punishment, but goes back to his drink again, and again gets into gaol? Yes.
9624. Now, have you ever thought seriously about the desirability of altering the system of treatment entirely, and instead of punishing the habitual drunkard let the State try and reclaim him? I have. My reason for it is this: I find that some men are given to drink more than others, and it is like a mania with them; and if they were to be taken up and treated as lunatics I think you would be able, perhaps, to cure them.
9622. I will ask you a further question: suppose, by some misfortune, it happened to you to become an habitual drunkard, that you were proved to be an habitual drunkard, and that in consequence your personal liberty was restrained for a period of from six to eighteen months, until you were certified to have been cured? I would not object, because I would consider it beneficial to me.
9623. Do you think that such treatment, if carried out, would be a deterrent against drunkenness; people now know that it is 20s., or seven days for drunkenness, and they pay the 20s. or undergo seven days' imprisonment. Suppose they knew that, in consequence of their drunkenness, they would be taken from their families and kept a year or eighteen months, do you think that would deter them from intemperance? Well, some it might, but others it would not. Some acquire a taste for the drink, and it is difficult for them to give it up; whereas if they were taken from it, and find they would be kept from this stuff by that means, they would give it up; by being where they can get it they will have it. As for fining them and sending them to gaol, the moment a man comes out if he has the money he goes to a public-house and gets drunk again.
9624. And if he has not the money, but can find a mate, he will get the money from him? Yes. And there is another mistake, and that is the practice of getting a pick-me-up, which carries them on for a little, and then leads them to go and get more drink; I know it from my own business. If these persons were taken away

away from temptation, and put somewhere, I think, by care and looking after them, you would be able to bring them round. As it is, when they do feel inclined to get straight they get a little money together and then meet with a pal, go out and have a drink together, and then get into the same old state again.

9625. Do you think that a transaction like this would be endured by this community—an habitual drunkard is brought up by a policeman before a Stipendiary Magistrate, he is proved to have been convicted thrice within the period of a year, the Magistrate treats him as an habitual drunkard, and orders him into seclusion to one of these retreats for nine months? That would not do.

9626. You see I am giving you your case now? For instance, a man may be brought up three times in a year and still not be an habitual drunkard. I know men now, and one man in particular, a reader, who has what is called a periodical. During the week he never touches drink, but as soon as he is done on Friday evening he commences. He is drunk to a certain extent on the Friday night and on the Saturday night, and on the Sunday he pulls himself together and goes to work on the Monday morning.

9627. And that is not an habitual drunkard? No; I would call an habitual drunkard a man that is never sober.

Mr.  
F. E. Watson.  
13 Oct., 1886.

Mr. William Hannon called in, sworn, and examined:—

9628. *President.*] Have you been any time in the Government employment? I have been twelve months in the Tramway department.

9629. What is your occupation there? Car-cleaner.

9630. Are you a total abstainer? No.

9631. I suppose you are what is called a moderate drinker? If I feel inclined I take it, and if I do not I may go a month or two months and take nothing.

9632. And then on the other hand? I may walk in and take something if I meet a friend.

9633. Do you think it is a great hardship that the houses are closed on a Sunday, speaking for men in general? I do.

9634. Do you feel it a hardship for yourself? No.

9635. Do you think that for the public in general it is a hardship? I do think it is a hardship.

9636. You think they ought to be open for a certain period during the Sunday? Yes.

9637. And what period do you think would be sufficient for moderate men? I should think a couple of hours in the afternoon.

9638. During the dinner-hour, I suppose, after Church? Yes, after Church.

9639. Between 1 and 3? Yes, that would do.

9640. Would you open them again? No, I would not open after that.

9641. You know I suppose, that a man, if he feels inclined, can get into many of these houses now and get a drink on a Sunday; and still you would open them? Yes.

9642. What they do now illegally you would let them do legally? Yes; that is it.

9643. Do you think the closing of public-houses on the Sunday leads to much drunkenness? Well, I think it leads to a great deal more than if they were left open.

9644. Do you think the people that go in there illegally, knowing it is illegal, drink more than they otherwise would? I feel sure they do.

9645. Then you think it would be a reform in fact to open the houses on a Sunday? I think so.

9646. That is to say, it would check intemperance? Yes, that is my belief.

9647. Do you think that is the opinion of the majority of the men in the Tramway Department? I believe it is in my own opinion.

9648. But the men in the Tramway Department—the drivers and men connected with the engines and the cars must be a very sober, respectable body of men? The majority of them are.

9649. They would not hold their situations if they were not? No.

9650. You still think, then, that taking them as a body, they would like the public-houses open for a certain number of hours on a Sunday? I believe in my opinion they would.

9651. Do you think there is much bad drink sold now? Yes, I do; a great deal.

9652. Is it bad whisky, bad rum, or bad beer, or bad brandy? The whole lot.

9653. I suppose you think you can tell good liquor from bad? I think so.

9654. By the effects on you? By the taste.

9655. Do you think that the spirit or liquor which is sold is too new, or do you think it is counterfeited stuff? I think it is adulterated.

9656. You mean that some stuff is put into it? That is what I mean.

9657. It is not water you mean? No.

9658. It is something else? I believe so.

9659. What do you believe it is—is it something to make you thirsty? I do not know so much about that, but I think this way, that they cannot afford to sell the liquor for the money, and then they adulterate it.

9660. Do you think that it is inferior liquor—new liquor, which is sold, that often does people harm. You know that young rum and young spirit of every kind is very bad for any man—that the more crude it is taken the worse it is? Yes.

9661. Do you not think that it is as much that as it is putting anything in it; they buy the cheapest liquor? I am aware of that.

9662. Do you think there are too many public-houses? I do.

9663. Do you think we could do with half of them? I think we could do away with a third.

9664. How would you reduce them in number; would you let the people vote to reduce them? I would leave it to the majority.

9665. In wards, I suppose—in municipalities? In municipalities.

9666. Do you think that liquor is now supplied to people of too young an age; do you think that persons of 16 years of age ought to be served with liquor over the bar? I do not think so.

9667. What do you think the age ought to be? 20 years.

9668. The person ought to be a man? Yes.

9669. *Mr. Roseby.*] Have you spoken to many of your fellow workmen about this matter? I have only spoken to one of them, just showed them the form I got.

Mr.  
W. Hannon.  
13 Oct., 1886.

- Mr. W. Hannon. 9670. But with reference to the opinions of your fellow workmen, have you ever asked for their opinions on these matters; do you know the opinions of your fellow workmen? Well, only by associating with them; I have never asked them for their opinion.
- 13 Oct., 1886. 9671. So with reference to the opinions of your fellow workmen about Sunday closing you have never obtained from them an expression of opinion? No.
9672. *President.*] That which you have said is not the result of conversation with them; it is only your own opinion? Yes.
9673. *Mr. Roseby.*] You do not think drink is a necessity, do you? Well, no, I do not.
9674. You think a man can do his work quite as satisfactorily without as with it? Perfectly.
9675. You have known a number of workmen go to destruction through drink? I have.
9676. Have many men been discharged from your works in consequence of their drinking habits? Not many, to my knowledge.
9677. None? There might have been one or two, I could not say that; there might have been half a dozen.
9678. How long have you been in the colony? I am a native.
9679. Have you not noticed that of late years young men are given more to drink than in former years? I think so.
9680. You see more young men drunk now than used to be the case when I was a lad and when you were a lad? Yes, I think so.
9681. And you think we have far too many public-houses? I do.
9682. And you think the quality of the liquor sold in a great many of these houses is very bad? In very many of them.
9683. Do you not think the public-house business a very dangerous business? Not if conducted on a right principle.
9684. As conducted now do you not think it is a dangerous business? As some of them are.
9685. As many of them are? As a few.
9686. Do you think it desirable that young women should sell drink behind a bar? No; I am thoroughly against that.
9687. Do you think that upper bars ought to be tolerated that are presided over by females? I think the system of having females behind bars ought to be done away with altogether.
9688. You do not think it a proper place for females? No, I do not.
9689. You think the licensing of public-houses ought to be in the hands of the people? Yes, I do.
9690. Would you not go further; if the majority of the people in any ward wished to close the houses in it would you not allow them to do so? If they could show sufficient evidence that they were improperly conducted I would be in favour of that.
9691. Do you not think that in these matters, as in others, everything should bow to the people, that is, if a ward or district wanted to close a house that they should have the privilege of doing it? Not unless they could bring some charge against the places of not being properly conducted.
9692. I understand you that with reference to Sunday closing you do not know the opinions of your fellow workmen; and what you have said are only your own views? Only my own views; it is only a matter of my own opinion.

FRIDAY, 15 OCTOBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,	T. COLLS., Esq., J.P.
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.	

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Long called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. J. Long. 9693. *President.*] You are a storeman, I understand, at Lassetter & Co's? Yes; foreman of the bulk store.
- 15 Oct., 1886. 9694. Have you been long in that capacity? Not very long in that capacity.
9695. But in Lassetter & Co.'s employment you have been some time? For fifteen years, or about fifteen years.
9696. Are you intimately acquainted with the workmen there? Yes, with the whole of them in that department.
9697. You mean in the store department? Yes.
9698. But not acquainted, then, with the others? Well I know everybody there; but I know the men employed about where I am personally, and, in fact, I know most of their habits. Most of them have been there a long time.
9699. Is the list of employees very large;—how many men do the firm employ? About 200 men and boys.
9700. Are any women employed? No women.
9701. They have one or two places of business, have they not? Well, they are all connected. They are pretty near—there is just the crossing of a street between them.
9702. When you say about 200 you mean all their establishments? Yes, including Riley-street, where they have part of an establishment.
9703. Are you a total abstainer? A total abstainer.
9704. Do you belong to any temperance or abstinence organization? None whatever.
9705. Have you been a total abstainer continuously? Continuously for eighteen years.
9706. Now, you are well acquainted, you think, with the opinions of your fellow-workmen, and those with whom you come into contact in your employment at Lassetter's? Yes.
9707. With the men with whom you associate you are, of course, constantly in the habit of conversing? Yes.
9708. And on subjects like the liquor traffic? Yes; it very often comes up in conversation during the dinner-hour, and when we have time to spare.
- 9709.

9709. Well, this Commission is endeavouring to ascertain the views on the liquor traffic and the licensing laws of the artizan classes, and the persons employed in the large establishments in the city? Yes, I understand. Mr. J. Long.  
15 Oct., 1886.

9710. That is why you are here? Yes.

9711. Now, the first question I shall ask you is, whether, in your opinion, there is any reasonable demand made amongst the employees with whom you are acquainted in Lassetter's employment, for opening the public-houses on Sunday? I do not think so.

9712. Have you heard that subject broached? I have.

9713. Of course you are aware that the public-houses have been closed during Sundays for some years, or supposed to have been closed? Yes.

9714. Are you also aware that the prohibition has not been effective—that is to say, that a great number of the houses remain open? Yes.

9715. Or, at all events, if they do not have their doors wide open, they admit people and supply them with drink on a Sunday? Yes.

9716. That you know? Yes.

9717. From your own knowledge? I know it from my own knowledge.

9718. Many people think that a despotic Act of Parliament compels them to break the law? Yes; I understand.

9719. A section of the community says, "We are compelled to be breakers of the law by reason of this prohibition;" however, among your employees, what view is taken of that question? Well, the majority of them are for closing all day on Sunday; but there are a number of them, I believe, who would like to see the houses open for an hour or two during the day.

9720. Now, you have told us you are a total abstainer. We are not therefore going to discount your opinion; but we are going to ask you whether the majority of the intelligent employees in Lassetter and Co.'s are inclined to ask for a relaxation of Sunday prohibition or not—is the majority in favour of a limited opening of public-houses, or does the majority approve of the existing law? I think they approve of the existing law.

9721. You think so? Yes; the majority of them—that is, of the men I am acquainted with. I do not know the views of all; but I am more intimately acquainted with the working men.

9722. It is the opinion of the intelligent, temperate drinker we should like to have. It is not the opinion of the few sots, nor is it the opinion of the systematic total abstainer, because we know very well what that opinion would be; but it is the opinion of the average temperate man in your employment that we want to get at? Yes; I should not allow my opinion to be narrow-minded in any way. I offer it in a broad way.

9723. Your people are never employed on a Sunday? Oh, no.

9724. It seems reasonable enough when it is so stated—that is, that men ought to have the means of getting their Sunday beer on Sunday. When so stated it seems difficult to contend against that with a temperate man; but you know the Legislature has thought otherwise, and closed the houses on a Sunday. The question is, is the intelligent majority content to abide by that closing or not? They are, for this reason, so far as I am concerned. There are fourteen men in the department who get their living by manual labour; six are total abstainers, two are moderate drinkers, and two others, who would make ten, are for closing on a Sunday. The other four I am in doubt about their opinion, for I never asked them.

9725. You are speaking in reference to the store department? Yes.

9726. Do you happen to know the opinion of any other people besides the men in the store department? Well, I have the opinion of my neighbours where I live at Waverley.

9727. But with reference to the employees in the department? Well, no further than a little chat together, but not much on that subject.

9728. When this law was passed, was it received with general acquiescence? Oh yes, it was generally.

9729. Then you think that Lassetter & Co.'s employees, as a whole, are not against the Sunday prohibition? I think, as a rule, they are not.

9730. They are in favour of it? The majority of them are.

9731. Now, with regard to anything you know outside your employment, what is your opinion—(you say you reside in Waverley)—what is the opinion you have gathered as a resident? As a resident, I believe the people are in favour of keeping the houses closed on a Sunday—that is, in the locality I live in.

9732. Amongst your friends and fellow-workmen are you cognisant of any movement to open the public-houses during any time on a Sunday? No.

9733. Is there any agitation or expressed desire to obtain an amendment of the law in that respect? I never heard of any.

9734. Then you think there is an acquiescence in the law as it stands? I do.

9735. Then you think it would be a backward step to open the public-houses now;—would it do any good? I do not think it would—not a bit.

9736. One reason is, that men ought to have by law what practically they get against the law. The law is ineffective now. The publican supplies the drink. A man, if he likes, and knows how to go about it, can get his drink on a Sunday? Yes, I know that.

9737. Well, how does the matter present itself to you, when I put it in that way. If, practically, they can get their drinks—that is to say, hold the law in derision—would it not be better to make that legal which practically they carry out now? Well, you would have to make it legal for them to open all day; for, if you stated any hours for them to be open, you would find the law broken during other hours.

9738. That is to say, if you give them two or three intervals of an hour each, they would violate the law, you think, and keep open for certain persons who might have a certain watchword—that they would practically keep open all day? I know it for a fact.

9739. That they break the law? I know it. I knew it when the old law was in operation, from my own experience.

9740. Tell us what your experience has been? Well, before I went to Lassetter's, I was employed at Mr. Cunningham's printing office, in Pitt-street, to assist in putting up a lot of machinery. I was assisting to put it up, and they wanted it put up on a Sunday; and, though I do not like working on a Sunday, I had to do it. About 11 o'clock on that day we adjourned to a public-house across the road. We had no difficulty in getting in, and we all had drinks there.

9741. What time was that? 11 o'clock.



- Mr. J. Long. 9742. Before it was open? Yes. They drew the beer as we wanted it, and I think other people were inside in another room.
- 15 Oct., 1886. 9743. Did you have any other experience? Well, I do not know; I have not a very good memory.
9744. Then you infer that what they did then they would do now? Yes, I think they would. I had a good experience of public-houses before, when I was in a situation as night-watchman at Lassetter's, and before this Act came into operation. I then saw the effects of public-houses, and the effects of early closing.
9745. And how did they strike you? That it was a great boon to the public by closing the public-houses at the time they did. When the public-houses were open, the streets were never clear up to 8 o'clock in the morning—in fact they were never so. The houses in the streets in my round would relieve one another all night long.
9746. Suppose you heard a witness say there was more drunkenness since the passing of the new law than there was before? I could hardly credit it. There may be more drunkenness, but not in public. My experience has been, that there was a wonderful change when the new law came into operation.
9747. Suppose you were told that the working classes will drink; that, though they are prohibited from drinking on Sunday, they nevertheless get admission to public-houses on that day; and, when there, that they drink twice as much as when the houses were open? I believe there is some truth in that. I think there is a possibility of that, because they hurry up and take as much as they can in a very short time.
9748. That is exactly what we are told? Oh, yes; I think there is something in that.
9749. Would not that class belong either to the habitual drunkard, or to the sot or soaking class? I think it would.
9750. Would not that class be always the class that would violate the law? Always.
9751. Or be accessories to the violation of the law? Yes, night or day—while the houses were open, or while they could get it.
9752. Do you think the fact of public-houses being open on a Sunday, besides supplying the wants of the intemperate classes, would act as an incentive to drinking on the part of the temperate classes? No, I do not. I think if a man is temperate he can pass by the public-houses, or he can keep a bottle in the house; and, if he is a temperate man, he will not take more than he wants.
9753. And you see no harm to the temperate classes by the public-houses being open during a portion of the Sunday? Oh, yes I do. Well, if you could confine it to the temperate classes alone, but it is the surroundings which I look at. You cannot open the public-houses without admitting everybody. You cannot open the public-houses for the temperate classes only; and the consequences would be that you would find men rolling out of the public-houses and knocking up against other persons, and against children going to Sunday-school, or against old ladies, as I have often seen.
9754. You think then, that the large balance of opinion, as far as you know, is against the opening of the public-houses on Sunday? I do.
9755. Do you think the balance of opinion is also against a return to the old hour of 12 o'clock on the week days? Very nearly everybody, I think is against that.
9756. Do your people go very early to the establishment, or go away late? They do not go very early. They have gone away late lately, but they do not generally.
9757. As late as 11 o'clock? Very seldom.
9758. Then the public-houses are open long enough for their purposes? Oh, yes.
9759. They do not go to work before daylight? Not before 8 o'clock.
9760. Now, what do you think about the number of public-houses in your own suburb, Waverley; do you think there are too many, too few, or enough? Well, there are two going up now, and one was opened the other day. There are quite sufficient.
9761. That is where you reside? Yes, quite enough.
9762. Now, going to and fro between your place of employment and your residence, I suppose you have noticed that there is a large number of public-houses? Yes.
9763. Do you think they are in excess of the reasonable demands of the people? I do.
9764. And ought to be reduced? I think they ought to be reduced.
9765. Would you allow any public-houses at all;—do you think they are a necessity? They are, to some extent.
9766. Taking the community generally, do you think the public-houses are a necessity? Yes; a few, under certain restrictions.
9767. You think they ought to be reduced in number? I do.
9768. Do you think they ought to be reduced by the direct vote of the people, or by fixing a statutory number, or how? By a fixed vote of the people.
9769. That is what we call local option—you agree with that? I do.
9770. You would then let the local option vote diminish this number;—by what process, by stating how many there ought to be for each thousand of the population, or by voting directly against those that ask for public-houses, or how? I think there ought to be some limit. There ought to be a certain number of public-houses, according to the population.
9771. Do you mean the resident population? The resident population in any locality.
9772. And do you think more than the ratepayers ought to vote;—would you give a vote to more than the ratepayers? I think the residents and the ratepayers.
9773. The Parliamentary voters? Yes.
9774. That is to say, the residents, apart from the owners of property? Yes; I think they ought to have a voice in the matter.
9775. Have you seen much destitution, dismissal from employment, and similar trouble caused by intemperance amongst the classes that you have been mostly acquainted with? Yes; I can say this, that all the men in our department who have had to leave, or have been dismissed, the cause has been traceable to the drink, and nothing else. There are not many that have been discharged. As a rule, they are very temperate men, though they are not total abstainers; but, in the cases of those that have been discharged, the cause has been traceable to drink, and nothing else. And as to destitution and misery, I have seen that in my own family—through it and nothing else.
9776. In your own family? Well, I do not mean my own wife and children; but amongst my relatives—distant relations, though closely related on my wife's side.

9777. Do you hear many complaints of the retail of bad liquor amongst your friends? Yes, I do.
9778. It is a subject then of complaint, that inferior liquor is supplied to them? Yes; in fact, when I was watchman I used to hear of it as I passed the public-houses at the corners. I used to hear there of the bad liquor that was retailed out, and how quick it took effect on men.
9779. Now as to those men who were discharged, do they swell the ranks of the habitual drunkard—I mean do they come before the police courts, get convicted of drunkenness in public places, and sent to gaol? No; I do not think they come under that.
9780. Do you think, then, that after losing their places, they get employment again, and turn over a new leaf? No; it seems to have that hold of them that they cannot shake it off. I was speaking to a man who was in our employ, only the other day, and he said, "Long, only for lifting my right hand so much, I would have been with you to-day." That man was given many chances, but he would not alter.
9781. The craving for drink was too much? Yes.
9782. *Mr. Rosoby.*] From your extensive knowledge of working men you do not think drink is at all necessary for a man to do his work satisfactorily, and, in fact, he is better without it? Oh, I am positive he is better without it, as a rule.
9783. Apart from those actually in the employment of your firm, you have known, as an old citizen, numbers of people go to ruin through drink? Oh, yes; a great many.
9784. If these public-houses are to be open in the community, you believe they ought to be under very stringent regulations, do you not? Yes, I think they ought to be.
9785. You say the present early closing in the week is a boon to the community? It is.
9786. Would you close them still earlier—do you think 10 o'clock better than 11? No; I think that would make men more liable to break the law. People going to concerts and other such places would be bound to go to the public-houses before going home.
9787. Would you be in favour of closing them earlier on Saturday, as in Canada, where they close them at 7 o'clock, so as to give the men a chance of spending the night with their families? Well, I think it would be a benefit to the working classes to close them at that time.
9788. Do you think it would be a wise thing if they were closed entirely on election days? Yes, I do; because many men are influenced by them on those days.
9789. I think I understood you to say that you are thoroughly in favour of local option? Yes.
9790. Full local option? Yes.
9791. Have you noticed whether there has been an increase of drinking among our young people in Sydney—it has been so stated;—have you noticed it amongst young men of late years? No; I have not noticed it myself.
9792. Do you think publicans ought to be permitted to give children drink for their parents, or to supply children under any circumstances? Certainly not.
9793. Do you think they should be permitted to employ young women or girls on the premises? I think not. Barmaids are a great inducement to lead young fellows away.
9794. Then, I gather that you think the greatest trouble we have in the community is the drink? Is the drink.
9795. *Mr. Hutchison.*] With reference to your very pronounced views, are you quite sure that your own adhesion to the temperance cause does not induce you to come to these opinions? No; I have studied the thing.
9796. Then you are quite sure you are correct when you say that, so far as you know, the entire community, both the working men at Lassetter's and where you live, are in favour of strict Sunday-closing? I believe so.
9797. You stated to the President that public-houses are necessary;—did you mean drinking shops are necessary? Not the low public-houses; but I believe an hotel ought to be in a suburb, or something like that, in case of sickness in which stimulants are required, but in very rare cases.
9798. But you are in favour of giving people the right to vote in regard to the public-houses? I am.
9799. *President.*] Have you ever exercised your right in the case of the local option vote? I have.
9800. I suppose you have noticed that there has been a singular apathy among the people at these times? Yes, I have.
9801. To what do you attribute that? I really cannot tell. I cannot explain myself exactly; but I think people come to the conclusion that those in favour of it are bound to carry the day without going to the trouble of voting for it; because, if it was the other side, there would be some pressure brought on the people to get the local option vote reversed, as in East Sydney.
9802. Do I understand you rightly, that the people abstain from voting because they think they are bound to win? I think so.
9803. Would not that be a very curious reason; they have a franchise given them, and they do not exercise it;—is not that a very curious reason? Well, I think if there was a chance of losing, there would be more energy put in it, and more persons would vote; but they seem to take it for granted that they are bound to win. That is my opinion.
9804. Does not that leave the poll entirely to the drinkers, and to those interested in public-houses? Of course it does; but I think if there was a movement made in that way it would wake them up.
9805. Do you not think the publicans would vote local option;—you know that the publicans now when they vote vote local option as it secures them a monopoly? Yes; I know that.
9806. The publican hardly votes conscientiously? I understand.
9807. Is the local optionist therefore content with the publicans vote? I think they are.
9808. Do you see what I mean: At present, as the law now stands, the publican is interested in voting against the multiplication of competing houses? Ah, I understand.
9809. The present local option is against new houses and removals. It does not touch renewals, only the opening of new houses, and the removal of licenses from one place to another. Do you not see that the publican is interested in voting "No," that there shall be no new houses and no removals. Is it your opinion that the local optionist is content with the publicans' vote, knowing how that vote will be used;—you know I ask you this question, because you stated that you vote, but you saw that there had been a great apathy in the voting; you explained that apathy by stating that your party knew they were going to win the day;—did they know they were going to win the day in consequence of the adhesion of the publicans? Well, I do not think many of them would understand that. I did not understand it until you explained it.

Mr. J. Long.  
15 Oct, 1886.

- Mr. J. Long. 9810. But you do see it now? I do see it now.  
 9811. No publican would vote for more public-houses in his district? No.  
 15 Oct., 1886. 9812. Do you think a system of local option of that kind is reasonable;—you are a total abstainer, and you and the publican in your ward are found voting the same way? Yes.  
 9813. Does not that seem strange? It does.

Mr. James Gordon called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. J. Gordon. 9814. *President.*] What is your name? James Gordon.  
 9815. And you are employed in Lassetter & Co.'s? Yes.  
 15 Oct., 1886. 9816. As a blacksmith? Yes.  
 9817. How long have you been employed there? About fifteen years.  
 9818. You remember then the old Licensing laws in this Colony? Yes.  
 9819. When there were certain hours on Sunday during which the public-houses were open, and when, on business days, they were open until 12 o'clock at night? Yes.  
 9820. Do you think the prohibition against Sunday trading has been beneficial, or do you think it has not? I think there is more drinking now than when the houses were open for a certain time in the day.  
 9821. Will you say why you think so? There is a house close by where I am, and we were never annoyed by anybody coming there when the houses were open on Sunday, and now we are annoyed every Sunday.  
 9822. Where is this? Forest Lodge. There are two or three places there, and they are all the same.  
 9823. Suppose that house were open during certain hours on Sunday, do you not think there would be the same annoyance? No, because they are perfect strangers who go there; and I believe, if the public-houses were open all over the city, these people would stay nearer home.  
 9824. Then you think it is only here and there where publicans disobey the law, and it is where they do so that people crowd to the place? I do not know that.  
 9825. How many public-houses are there in your neighbourhood? There are three or four.  
 9826. Do they all open on Sunday? I believe they do.  
 9827. And yet there appears to be a kind of rush to the one near your place? I say that because it is at my own door.  
 9828. Do you see many people go there on Sunday? Yes.  
 9829. Have you seen fifty? I believe there would be that number sometimes, but not always.  
 9830. Has this publican never been prosecuted? Not that I know of.  
 9831. Are there any police in the neighbourhood watching the public-houses? Yes.  
 9832. And how, then, has he managed to escape? I do not know; that is a mystery.  
 9833. I suppose you have no doubt that the people who go there do so for drink? Not the slightest.  
 9834. And yet the publican escapes punishment? Yes.  
 9835. Are you a total abstainer? No.  
 9836. You take an occasional glass when you wish? I take a glass when I think it does me good, and when I think it does not, I do not take it.  
 9837. Do you think the public-houses ought to be open for some time on Sunday? Yes; a very short time. I do not think there would be as much drinking as there is now if they were. A man would not make a beast of himself as he does now.  
 9838. You think that if the public-houses were open a certain time on Sunday a man would not make a beast of himself? I do.  
 9839. Say, for instance, you know John Smith, who works next door to you, and that he is one of those unfortunate fellows who have a craving for liquor, who is always thirsty, and on Sunday he must go and get his liquor; he goes now, and, because the houses are shut, when he gets in, he drinks more than he would if they were open? I think he drinks more at one time.  
 9840. Do you think the publican supplies worse liquor now on Sunday than if the houses were open on that day? I could not tell you.  
 9841. Do you think it would be more likely to make a man drunk? I do not think so.  
 9842. It is the same liquor? I should think so.  
 9843. However, you think a man who goes to the public-house on Sunday drinks more than he would under other circumstances? Yes.  
 9844. Do you know it of your own knowledge? No.  
 9845. You suspect it? Yes.  
 9846. You have seen men coming out with the appearance of having drunk heavily? I have seen them going in perfectly sober and come out about a quarter of an hour afterwards almost drunk.  
 9847. Is it beer that they chiefly drink? I do not know.  
 9848. You yourself do not patronise public-houses on Sunday? No; if I want anything I keep it in my own house.  
 9849. How long do you think the public-houses should be open on Sunday? An hour in the middle of the day, and one hour at night.  
 9850. Between 1 and 2 in the middle of the day? Yes.  
 9851. And at night? Between 8 and 9.  
 9852. Then your idea is to supply the temperate man with beer at dinner and supper? Well, both temperate and thirsty.  
 9853. You would not open the public-houses in the interests of sots, would you? No; because they would get it whether the houses were open or not.  
 9854. You would open the houses for the purpose of enabling a man to get beer, to be drunk off the premises or on them, as he likes? Yes.  
 9855. You were acquainted, of course, with the old law, when the houses used to be open for so many hours on Sunday? Yes.  
 9856. Do you not think the appearance of the streets is very much improved by the new law, particularly in regard to there not being so many men rolling about drunk, and so many men frequenting the public-house corners? Well, from what I see at home, I think there is a lot more; and many of them are strangers to the place altogether.  
 9857. Do you notice that in the city or in the suburbs? Only at home. Sometimes, when I come down into the city, I notice it.

Mr. J. Gordon.

15 Oct., 1866.

9858. Is not the evasion of the law practised more in the suburbs? I do not think so.
9859. Are not some of the decent houses in the city open on Sunday? Yes; I have seen some of the best houses open on Sunday.
9860. During the operation of the new law? Yes.
9861. How long ago is it since you saw those houses open? Eighteen months or two years ago.
9862. Was that down at the Haymarket? No; in Oxford-street.
9863. Latterly you have not seen that? I have not been up there lately.
9864. Do you not think there are too many public-houses? Yes, of a class.
9865. Of a low class? Yes.
9866. Do you not think they ought to be reduced by some form of legislation? Yes.
9867. Would you let the people have a voice in reducing them, or would you let the Legislature do it? I would let the people have a voice.
9868. Would you let residents in a given locality have a voice in some such form as by local option? Yes; we have had that once tested at an election, and each time we have won it.
9869. Have you voted on those occasions? Yes.
9870. Then you take an interest in it? Yes.
9871. Do you think the vote ought to extend to the renewals of public-houses? If it was a worthy house.
9872. All you can say by your vote now is that there shall be no new public-houses and no removals. Would you like to answer a third question when voting, whether there shall be any renewals of existing licenses? If it was a respectable house I would renew it.
9873. You are not a prohibitionist? No.
9874. You think public-houses ought to exist? Yes.
9875. In a reasonable number and under stringent regulations if they are well-conducted? Yes.
9876. Do you think the trade of a publican is one that must necessarily be carried on? Yes, I do.
9877. Then your vote would be to reduce them to a certain number and getting rid if possible of the improperly conducted houses? Certainly.
9878. Do you think there is much adulterated and spurious liquor sold? I do; a lot of it.
9879. I suppose in your own person you occasionally suffer? I never drink it.
9880. But you have seen persons who have suffered? Yes.
9881. Do you think they suffer from bad liquor? Yes; in one case I was certain of it.
9882. Was it taken on Sunday? No; on a holiday. I was out shooting with a friend, and he went into a public-house and got some rum, and it nearly killed him.
9883. Was that all he had that day? Yes; he was never out of my company all day.
9884. Was that in the suburbs? Out in the country.
9885. Whereabout was it? It was up on the Illawarra line.
9886. Far from Sydney? Hurstville.
9887. Long ago? Last Queen's Birthday twelve months was the day we were out.
9888. And you think that that man was made suddenly drunk? Yes.
9889. By something impure or deleterious in the rum? Yes; something that ought not to have been there.
9890. But you would not suppose that the publican would put it in for the purpose of hocussing a man he never saw before? Well, I cannot tell you.
9891. You do not think a publican has any desire to poison his constituents? Well; some I think have,—not poisoning.
9892. But of supplying them with bad drink? Yes.
9893. Cheap, raw, new rum? Cheap; I do not know whether it is old or new rum, but I believe it is done.
9894. Simply to make money; the worse the spirit is the further it goes? Yes; and I believe houses of that kind ought to be put down, because I think it is in the inferior houses such a thing is done.
9895. You know a publican can supply liquor to people of 16 years of age. Do you think that is a fit age at which persons should be supplied with liquor? No, I do not; they ought not to be allowed to supply them at 16.
9896. Do you think a publican ought to be prevented from supplying anybody with spirits or liquors unless the person supplied is an adult? I think they ought not to be allowed to do it. I think there is a great mistake in supplying youngsters in Sydney as now.
9897. You would fix the age higher? Yes.
9898. At what age? I think a young man ought not to be supplied with spirits, unless he is 18 or 20 years of age.
9899. I suppose you have seen a good many of your fellow workmen reduced to destitution by intemperance? Well, in my present employment, I have not.
9900. But you have known many men who have drunk themselves into ruin? Yes, plenty of them.
9901. I suppose you have known men who have been so addicted to drink that they could not pass a public-house; do you think that when a man has arrived at a stage like that, he ought to be taken care of in some way? I think he ought to be taken care of in some way—put into some sort of reformatory, for he is a nuisance to himself and to everybody else.
9902. First of all, in his own interest, would it not be a merciful thing to take him away from temptation? Yes.
9903. And treat him while away so that he should be returned to society as much as possible a reformed man? Yes.
9904. And secondly, in the interest of society itself, would it not be a merciful thing to take him away and return him to society a respectable member of it? Certainly. I think a man ought to be taken away from temptation if it is possible to do so. The worst of it is that no one takes any notice of it.
9905. Would you think it a very dreadful thing to put such a man into an inebriate retreat or institution for six or nine months? No. I think it would be a charity. There are plenty of men who, when they get a taste of drink, cannot keep away from it.
9906. Do you not think the working classes as a whole would revolt against the proposal of such a law as that? I do not think the sensible part of them would.
9907. The question is this: when you have got an habitual drunkard, he either drinks himself to death

or

- Mr. J. Gordon. or his family into ruin and destitution, or else, if he is found drunk under certain circumstances, or aggravates his vice by committing certain other offences, he is taken to gaol, in which case he is punished by imprisonment if he cannot pay his fine. I ask you whether you think a system of treating the drunkard as an irresponsible agent would not be better, and perhaps even more economical than the present system of treating him as a criminal? I certainly believe it would be better. I know of an instance now of a young man, a friend of mine, who about four years ago was a sober steady man. He took to drink, and I believe if there had been a reformatory to put that man in he would not have come to the end he did. He ruined his family, and at last drowned himself. He was found in a waterhole in the George's River, and I believe he went there to drown himself. He was in a good business, and he drank himself almost to a pauper, and then drowned himself.
9908. Do you think a man of that kind could be rescued by curative treatment? I think he could. I believe he was a man who could have been saved if there had been a place to which he could have been put. He was never locked up in his life, and yet he drank till it killed him.
9909. Then you think the artisan class would consent to be deprived of their personal liberty for the end in view I have mentioned;—that is, their reclamation? Yes. In the case I referred to, if I had been asked to put this man into a place of that kind I am sure it would have been for his benefit.
9910. *Mr. Colls.*] You mentioned that a friend of yours took some rum and became suddenly ill; what quantity did he take? I do not believe he took a glass of it.
9911. What effect did it have on him; was he paralysed, or did he vomit? It seemed to knock him off his legs, and make him stupid about an hour and a half after he took it.
9912. *President.*] Did he take it pure? No, with water.
9913. *Mr. Colls.*] With regard to the house near your place that you have alluded to, has the publican ever been convicted? No.
9914. Has any notice been taken of it? Notice has been taken of it, but there have been no convictions.
9915. *President.*] Has he been prosecuted? No.
9916. *Mr. Withers.*] On that question about the rum, I don't think it was made clear whether the man was simply drunk or purged? He was made drunk.
9917. Were there any ill effects afterwards? Well, he went to sleep, and you could hardly wake him up.
9918. Did he complain of the effects next day? No.
9919. Do you think the rum was overproof? I do not know about that.
9920. It might not have been adulterated? Well, whatever it was, it knocked him off his legs, and unless it was adulterated it ought not to have had a result like that.
9921. With regard to apprentices. When I was an apprentice there was a very great restriction in the indentures that boys were not to visit tap-rooms under any circumstances. Do you think that is in indentures now? No; I think indentures are greatly altered from what they were in my time.
9922. You think that is ignored now when boys are bound to masters? Yes.
9923. But you think that is a very important clause? I do. Apprentices ought not to be allowed to visit tap-rooms on any pretence whatever.
9924. They should not be sent for men's beer or anything of that kind? No.
9925. And you think that should be embodied in the indentures now? Yes.
9926. You served a long time, did you not, in the Volunteers in No. 2 Battery? Yes; about sixteen years.
9927. Are you in the Volunteers now? No.
9928. Did you ever notice any ill-effects at that time on members of the force through drink? Yes, I have.
9929. Persons coming on drill the worse for liquor? Yes.
9930. Do you think it is safe to the other part of the detachment in artillery practice for any person to be under the influence of drink? If I belonged to a gun, and saw a man under the influence of drink, I should place him under arrest for safety.
9931. And that has been done? I have done it myself.
9932. Have you heard any instance of working men's wives getting beer from the grocer's? I do not know an instance, but I have heard of it.
9933. And drink introduced into the family in that way? Yes.
9934. Do you think the system of "shouting" is as prevalent with the mechanics now as it used to be? I do not think it is as much now, for the times are not so good, but that is the only thing that keeps it back.
9935. Do you think men have become more economical, and take more interest in their homes during the last five or six years, and before the present depression? No, I do not.
9936. Have they been more extravagant? Yes.
9937. In the way of drink? Yes, on Sunday. I think they drink more on Sunday than they did when the houses were open.
9938. Do you think the agency of the building societies has been of good effect in keeping men from excessive drinking? I do not know. I have not had a chance of having anything to do with them.
9939. Do you not think that provision being made for these men by the societies in the way of homes has made men to some extent temperate? Well, it has a certain amount of check on a man to keep him from spending the money that he has to pay into the society.
9940. On a limited wage he could not provide money for both, and you think the balance after paying the society would go to the man's house and his home? Yes, it ought to do so.
9941. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Suppose Sunday closing could be made by law absolutely successful, would you be in favour of it? Yes.
9942. You would be in favour of it if the law could be maintained? Yes, but I don't think it could be.
9943. Do you think it is the *bonâ fide* working man who wants the public-houses open? Well, I think the working man does want it.
9944. You have told us it is strangers you have seen go into the public-houses? Yes.
9945. And that a quarter of an hour after going in they have come out drunk? Yes; not drunk, but nearly drunk.
9946. Do you think these persons are respectable working men or persons belonging to the class of the loafing drunkard? I think some are the loafing drunkard.
9947. Then do you say that all the houses should be open for the loafing drunkard? No, I do not say that; there are others also to be considered.

9949. If the law could be maintained for all Sunday as strictly as on the other days, would you not prefer Sunday closing? Certainly. But I would prefer the houses to be opened two hours in the day now, sooner than see the people gather about the houses as they do. Mr. J. Gordon.  
15 Oct., 1886.
9950. That is a compromise. But you would rather see the Sunday closing if it could be made effectual? Yes.
9951. Do you think the *bonâ fide* working men are with you on that point? Yes.
9952. Did you say you would be in favour of allowing the people in a locality to vote as to whether there should be any, or how many, public-houses in a given locality? Certainly.
9953. You are prepared to allow the people that vote? Yes.
9954. *President.*] As to whether there should be any at all? No; not any at all; but I mean the same as I voted last time—whether there should be any more houses.
9955. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Suppose you lived in a locality, and there were twenty applicants for public-houses, would you allow the people to vote on those twenty applications, and no one to be licensed who had not a majority of votes cast in his favour? Yes.
9956. You would be in favour of that local option? Yes.

Mr. Richard Snell sworn and examined:—

9957. *President.*] Are you in the Tramway Department? Yes. Mr. R. Snell.  
15 Oct., 1886.
9958. What is your occupation? Car-cleaner.
9959. Have you been there some time? Between four and five years.
9960. Do you associate much with employees of a similar character to yourself? Nothing more than just working together.
9961. One reason why we want you here is to get you to speak, if you can, on behalf of the tramway employees, not the guards or the engine-drivers, but those who have to do with the cars afterwards—the car-cleaners. There must, I suppose, be a great number of them—how many? About twelve or fourteen.
9962. Is that all? I think that is all.
9963. Where is your work? In the Bridge-street yard.
9964. Do you work very late at night? Till half-past 10.
9965. What I wanted you to give us, if you can, is the opinion of that class of employees, the car cleaners, in reference to the opening of public-houses on the Sunday. You know they are closed now? Yes.
9966. Do you think that it is a hardship, and do they think it is a hardship? Well, I have heard a few of them say if the houses were open a couple of hours on the Sunday it would be a deal better, and I have heard others say if they were open a couple of hours it would be worse than now—that there would be more sneaking-in during those couple of hours than there is at present.
9967. Were you acquainted with the state of things when the houses were open five years ago? I remember them being open.
9968. Then you think your fellow workmen, or some of them, are of opinion that if the houses were opened it would be only the old state of things again—that people would be sneaking in, as you say, during the prohibited hours? Just so, as they say they are at present. I have heard people say that you can get into almost two out of every three public-houses in Sydney.
9969. Do you think people take more drink when they go to a public-house illegally than they would otherwise? I think they take it quicker. Perhaps half-a-dozen chaps go into a public-house; one treats the lot, and another does the same, and so it goes round.
9970. Then you think there is a great deal of "shouting"? Yes. One will say, "Fill them up again," and another says the same, and they drink it off so quickly that they are almost tipsy before they come out of the place.
9971. That is beer generally, I suppose? Generally beer.
9972. Do you think it would be beneficial to revert to the old state of things, or to open the public-houses for an hour or two, or to retain the law as we have it? Well, I am blest if I know. If they were open for a couple of hours people would be sneaking in just the same; they would want more just the same.
9973. And you are puzzled? I am puzzled.
9974. Or which would be the best? Or which would be the best.
9975. Of course you know that quite two out of every three public-houses supply drink on the Sunday? Almost.
9976. Do you not think there are too many public-houses in Sydney? Yes; by a third. It would be a deal better if there were a third less.
9977. Have you heard that in many low public-houses very inferior liquor is supplied? I have heard people say that in some houses they go into they would not know what they were drinking compared with what they get in other places.
9978. Do you mean that the whisky and the brandy are the same or not? One would be so much better than the other—so much nicer.
9979. In some places the drink was inferior? Yes; in some places you ask for a drink, and get it, and you go to another place and call for a drink, and you would not know what they were giving you.
9980. So different? So different, one from the other.
9981. Do you mean that you would drink different brands of good liquor, or that one liquor was inferior to the other? That they would drink in one place more than the liquor, or something like that.
9982. Seeing that you think there are too many public-houses by one-third, how would you propose to reduce the number; what do you think your fellow-workmen accept as a way of reducing the number of public-houses; what plan would they adopt—do you think the people themselves ought to have a vote in it—would you let them vote? I am blest if I know how to think about it.
9983. You agree that there are too many, and you think they ought to be reduced; well, now, how would you reduce them? Well, I would reduce them if I had my will, and improve a great many of those low, filthy places about town.
9984. Do you mean that the magistrates should refuse the renewals of their licenses—is that the way you would do it? Well, yes, I think that would be as good a way as any, to have them kept by more respectable men.
9985. Have you ever voted in the local option vote, when the local option vote has been taken; where do you live? I live out in Surry Hills.
9986. Very well; there has been a local option vote? I never voted in it. 9987.

- Mr. R. Snell. 9987. Are you a ratepayer—do you pay rates for your house? No; I think the landlord does.
- 15 Oct., 1886. 9988. Do you consider that you ought to have a vote by reason of your being a resident and a householder, and if you had such a vote would you exercise it with regard to this matter of reducing the number of public-houses? Yes.
9989. Would you have sufficient interest in the question to go to the poll and record your vote? Yes, I would.
9990. Do you think the people, the residents in any given area, in any given ward or district, ought or ought not to have the right of saying how many public-houses there ought to be in their district? Well, yes; I should think if they thought there were too many they should have the right to say so.
9991. To reduce them? Yes.
9992. I suppose you have seen some men made destitute by drink, have you not? Yes; go into a public-house after they get their wages, and then go home without a penny; drink every penny they have in their pocket, and would not go home then if they could get more.
9993. These are not men in your department? No.
9994. But others you have known? Others I have seen and known.
9995. When a man becomes an habitual drunkard, do you not think it would be a good thing to put him away somewhere and treat him as we treat lunatics—I mean by careful, watchful treatment—rather than punish him by putting him in gaol. Suppose you were given to drink, do you not think it would be a good thing to be put in an asylum for six months and by that time be restored so that you could get your living, rather than you should be put in gaol or fined? Well with some it would and others not. They say, "Oh, what is it—locked up for six months—it is nothing", and they go on again.
9996. Do you think some people think very lightly of six months in gaol? Oh, yes, I think so; some people think nothing of it.
9997. I suppose you have heard of people who have been fined and sent to gaol dozens of times through drink? Oh, yes.
9998. And who have been no better for it, but rather worse? Oh, yes; as soon as they taste the drink again they want more.
9999. Do you not think the present system of punishing for drunkenness is a very insufficient system, that it does not effect its purpose—that it does not deter from drinking again? Well, some it does I believe. Some you could not punish enough to cause them to leave off drinking.
10000. Are you at work very late in the cleaning department? Half past 10 o'clock on the evening shift.
10001. You think the public-houses are open sufficiently late at night? Yes, plenty.
10002. I suppose the regulations of the department are very stringent with regard to men giving way to intemperance? They do not have any drink on the premises.
10003. They do not allow any drink on the premises? No.
10004. *Mr. Colls.*] How long have you been in the Colony? Before I can remember.
10005. Have you always been an abstainer? No; I take a nobbler or two sometimes during the day. Perhaps I go eight or ten or twelve months and never have a drink, and perhaps I may take two or three some days.
10006. *Mr. Withers.*] I suppose you have been upwards of forty years in the Colony? Yes.
10007. Are you of any trade? Well, I am blest if I know whether it could be called a trade or not. I was apprenticed to horsemanship and veterinary and to do with horses.
10008. *President.*] Do you mean a farrier? No; a jockey. I was bound at one time to Mr. Henry Reeves in Maitland.
10009. I understand you have never been apprenticed to any trade. Were you long connected with the jockeys and the racing fraternity? Yes.
10010. From what time—from 15 years up to 30 perhaps? From 10 to about 20.
10011. Are the jockeys as a rule a temperate body of young men? No.
10012. They are not all abstainers? Very few.
10013. What do you think it is that tends to lead them into excessive drinking; are they led into it in any way by their duties in connection with horses; can you give us from your own knowledge any cause for their being an intemperate body? Leading such a sporting life, and meeting so many different people, they say "Come in and let's have a drink."
10014. Their employers would rather that they were temperate men? Oh yes.
10015. If they give way to drink they become incapacitated from riding? Yes.
10016. Do you think that many of the accidents with racehorses are attributable to drunkenness? No; the jockeys are quite sober when they ride, but after the race is over and they make a win they drink greatly.
10017. What have you been engaged in as a working man since you left horse-racing? I was a drover, and then I was a long while at Mr. O'Brien's, at Tattersall's, where I used to rent the billiard-table, and then I was coach-driving.
10018. *Mr. Colls.*] I suppose you have not ridden many winning horses? Yes, a great many.
10019. *Mr. Roseby.*] Then, in the variety of occupation you have had and your long experience in the colony, you have known a great number of persons go to destruction through drink? Oh, yes.
10020. You think the public-house business a very dangerous business? Very.
10021. And do you think the public-houses ought to be kept under very stringent regulations—that they should be very strictly kept? Yes, very.
10022. You are in favour of closing the houses altogether on Sunday? Yes.
10223. And you believe that is the opinion of the majority of your fellow-workmen? No, I think the majority would sooner have them open for a couple of hours.
10024. You have talked to a number of them about this matter? I have heard them talk about it; I have not spoken to them.
10025. You do not think drink is necessary, do you? No.
10026. Have you noticed whether of late years a number of young people are giving way to drink more than in former years? They mostly all do, generally.
10027. Young people? Yes.
10028. More so than formerly? Yes, I think so.
10029. Do you think young women or girls ought to be allowed to serve drink behind public-house bars? No.
10030. I think you stated to the President that you believe the people ought to have a voice in saying whether they should have the public-houses or not? Yes.

MONDAY, 18 OCTOBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,

A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Liston called in, sworn, and examined:—

10031. *President.*] You are employed in Dixson's Tobacco Factory, are you not? Yes.
10032. And have been for some time? Well, I have been there for years.
10033. How long? Since Mr. Dixson, the old gentleman, commenced business in Scotland; and I have been with him since he commenced employment here in 1862. But I was in the country before that.
10034. However, you have been in Mr. Dixson's employment, in connection with the tobacco factory, ever since he began business? Yes.
10035. You came with Mr. Dixson? No, I did not come with him; he came before me. I followed him out here.
10036. Are you connected with any temperance organization here? No, I never belonged to any of those; but I do not drink.
10037. You are an abstinent? I do not take anything at all, unless I am ordered it by the doctor.
10038. What is your position in Mr. Dixson's factory? Well, I prepare the work for the men, and serve it out to them. My part of the occupation is what you call caseman. I case the leaf down, and prepare the leaf so that the men can work it.
10039. How many employees has Mr. Dixson? Well, I daresay about 160—boys and all.
10040. Are there any females in the factory? No females.
10041. Boys and men? Boys and men.
10042. Now, our object in calling you to give evidence is principally to be informed what the views of the operatives engaged in such industries as that of Dixson & Co. are, on subjects connected with the drink traffic. Can you tell us, first of all, whether Mr. Dixson's employees have more incentives towards intemperance than any other class of people;—is the business of a tobacco factory likely to encourage or to induce habits of intemperance—are the employees a temperate class? Well, the greater portion of them are. We won't have any drunkards in our place. We won't encourage it at all. If any of our men are given to drink we do not keep them.
10043. It is said that some tobacco factory operatives are much given to intemperance;—do you believe it? I do not.
10044. Not in other factories? Well, there may be in the other factories, such as Cameron's. They may have men who are given a little to drink, but I believe there are plenty of men in Cameron's who are steady, sober men. I cannot answer for all, but I can answer for a great many of them I know.
10045. You do not think, then, that they make up a bad average;—you do not think the majority of them are given to intemperance? Oh, no. I do not think you will find three men in our factory who are. I do not say they are teetotallers, but they will not take more than one glass perhaps in a week, perhaps not in a month—not in the whole establishment. A great many belong to the Sons of Temperance, and a great many to the Blue Ribbon Army. I can vouch for Mr. Dixson being very greatly against drunkenness.
10046. Have you very stringent regulations against bringing any drink to the establishment? No, there is nothing of the kind. It is left to themselves. There are no regulations or anything of that kind.
10047. But they understand? Yes; they understand that they will not be kept there if they drink.
10048. Having told us of the general feeling that obtains amongst the operatives in Dixson's factory, can you tell us whether they demand any alteration of the liquor laws? No.
10049. Do you think they are in favour of the prohibition of the drink traffic on the Sunday? Well, I do not think there is one in our establishment who upholds the Sunday drinking at all. I have heard those from this part of Sydney, I have heard those from the country, those who live at Burwood, and I have heard those who live at Newtown, and the whole of them are against the Sunday opening of public-houses.
10050. So, whether they are abstinents or moderate drinkers, they are all in favour of the existing law? Yes.
10051. They do not want, in the neighbourhood of their residences, the public-houses to be opened? No, they do not. They do not hold with drinking on the Sunday at all. A great proportion of our men say, that if they want a glass for their Sunday dinner they should provide themselves with it on the Saturday night.
10052. You know something of their habits, and I suppose some of the men you know intimately? Yes.
10053. Do you think the habit of providing for themselves on the Saturday night induces them to make rather too ample a provision for the Sunday? I do not think so. I can say for one man I have known for years, that he never takes anything all the week; but he provides himself with a bottle of ale on Saturday night. He likes a glass for his dinner on Sunday. If he does not provide himself with a bottle on the Saturday night he won't bother about it.
10054. That is to say, he does not want the public-houses open for his sake;—he gets his bottle of beer before hand? Yes; he takes it home on the Saturday night.
10055. Do you think that is the custom? That is the custom. It was his custom in England too.
10056. So you think the majority of your people have no desire to see the public-houses open on Sunday? No desire whatever, the greater proportion of them.
10057. I am speaking of the majority? Yes, the majority.
10058. Do you think the majority is a large one; out of the 150 or 160 employees you have, do you think 100 are in favour of retaining the existing law. I am sure of that; and very temperate men. Where I work now I have got a young man with me. I brought him there from school, and he has been twenty-two years with me, and he never tasted liquor in his life.
10059. Have you always been an abstinent man? No; if I were ordered a glass, as I was when I had the fever, I should take it. I was ordered brandy by Dr. Gilman, and I took it; and when I was getting better

Mr. W. Liston.

18 Oct., 1886.



Mr.  
W. Liston.  
18 Oct., 1886.

better he ordered me to take a glass of ale daily, to keep my strength up; and I took it for a considerable time, until I found I was strong and able to go to work again.

10060. You are a Scotchman, are you not? Yes.

10061. Sometimes we have heard of Scotchmen who have been given to excess and have become total abstemious afterwards;—you do not belong to that class? No.

10062. Well, I suppose you have frequently seen great family disaster and ruin caused by drink amongst the employees of your present master? No, I never experienced it there, except once. A boy I had was working with me, and I was informed he did not take all his wages to his mother; and I made it my business to go and inquire whether it was the case that he did not give up his wages. The boy was a steady boy, and took nothing himself, and I took a little interest in the matter. But when I went to see his mother I am very sorry to say she was too "fu" to speak to me. I found out that the father was as bad. The boy told me afterwards, "If I was to give all my money to them, I would go hungry before the week was out." What could I do or what could I say? I took the boy, of course. I could not do any more. There were two of the boys in the factory. They were pushing boys, and got on in spite of their father and mother. That was the only case that came to my knowledge, although I know that there are plenty of families ruined through the drink.

10063. That you have seen? Yes; what I have seen and experienced.

10064. But whilst you have been in this employment you have not seen much trouble coming to the employees through drink? There has not been much trouble. I know one man who was discharged from us through drink.

10065. The work in a tobacco factory is not, I understood you to say, an avocation—a calling—which tempts people to drink? Oh, no; there is nothing there to tempt people to drink.

10066. I mean, not that there is drink on the premises, but is there anything in the nature of the work to tempt people to drink; there are some employments in which men are always sober, and others in which men are given to intemperance; in other words, that the drinking habit is found to be present in some employments somewhat stronger than it is in others; but there is nothing, you say, in the working or manipulation of tobacco to induce drinking; I suppose you make figs and cakes? Yes.

10067. No cigars? No. If there is anything in the factory which tempts a man to drink, it must be me, because I prepare all the work.

10068. If there is anything in the tobacco it comes through you? Yes, because I prepare it. I must be the man.

10069. And you are not? No.

10070. Well, you have been a long resident here, and I suppose you do not think public-houses ought to be increased—do you? No; I think there are too many.

10071. You think they might be diminished then? I do; a great deal.

10072. Do you think public-houses are at all necessary? Oh, yes. There are a great many public-houses I am against; but I am not against an hotel for the accommodation of travellers who go to the country or come from the train, or anything of that kind, that they may have some place to go to for refreshment. I am not against the drink altogether.

10073. Then I suppose your view is, that if people would only be moderate you do not think there would be any outcry against the drink, supposing the drink were the honest liquor that it ought to be? I do not think there would be.

10074. But people are not moderate, and you think that perhaps the publicans are not what they should be; consequently you would like to see the public-houses reduced in number? Yes.

10075. You think there are too many? I think there are.

10076. How do you think they ought to be reduced in number? For instance, I have heard—I do not know whether it is the case or not—that some publicans would actually serve a boy with drink if he went to the bar and paid his twopence. I think a man like that is not the man to keep a public-house and encourage children.

10077. I suppose you have heard of publicans vending liquor that is not what it ought to be? Quite so. I live at Burwood. There are public-houses there but not many; but if a man was dying there for a glass on a Sunday he could not get it.

10078. You think that at Burwood they keep the law? Yes.

10079. In Burwood a man cannot get any drink on a Sunday? They won't give it him.

10080. And we are told there are only two public-houses there? Yes.

10081. Then I suppose you are satisfied with the public-houses near your own residence? Oh, yes. I approve of a man if he thinks in his conscience that he requires a glass of beer, taking it; but he should content himself with that.

10082. You have heard of the local option vote? Yes.

10083. Have you exercised your vote? Oh, yes.

10084. You exercise your privilege when there is an opportunity? Yes.

10085. Are you a believer in local option? I do believe in it in a great measure. I do not think it is a right thing that licenses should be granted to certain individuals to open public-houses where they are not required—where the neighbours do not wish it. If they think there are sufficient public-houses in the neighbourhood I think that ought to be quite enough.

10086. Taking the case of the principle of local option, as applied to Burwood, would you think that local option should be extended in such a way that Burwood should be left without any public-houses? Oh no; but I mean to say there are quite enough of them, without any more, to supply the borough.

10087. It appears there are two. Do you not know that the advocates of local option demand that it shall be committed to them to say whether there shall be any public-houses or not. Now, supposing they voted "No—none," the effect of that vote on Burwood—if there were the necessary majority—would be to abolish all the public-houses, and Burwood would be without a public-house until such time as the local-option vote was taken again—three years, we will say. Now would that be a result that would be satisfactory to you? Oh, yes. I would not care whether there were any public-houses there or not. I would not care if there were not any in the country, nor would any of my family.

10088. But a little while ago you said you thought a public-house was admissible, on the ground of its supplying travellers—people of moderate desires—with refreshment or food. It is not on the question of food I am speaking now, because there could be houses of refreshment, and houses that simply provide food; but, taking the houses as now established, do you think the public-house is a necessity

or

or not? Well, I think myself, as far as my voice goes, as I told you before, I do not care if there was not a public-house in the country. But then I am only one. If it came to a vote in Burwood against any public-houses at all, there would be three to one against it. Burwood would do away with them altogether, I think.

Mr.  
W. Liston.  
18 Oct., 1886.

10089. Then are there bad public-houses in Burwood now? No, they are very respectable. They would not give you a glass if you were dying for it on a Sunday. I know by the case of a woman who took bad, and the doctor came and ordered her a glass of wine immediately. I was the man the doctor ordered to get it, but I could not get it. I went up the road to get it, in my shirt sleeves; but they would not give it to me. They are respectable public-houses. There are men—respectable working men—men who work with the pick and shovel in the burning sun—whom I believe a glass of ale would not do any harm, provided they were satisfied with that; but there is no moderate drinker. One who goes from one to two, and from two to three, is not a moderate drinker. When I was landed in 1847 in this country—when there were prisoners at Newcastle, prisoners at Blackheath, and prisoners at Port Macquarie, and when Queensland belonged to us—were our gaols and asylums in the state they are in now? No; and I venture to say, with regard to our asylums and gaols, that in nine cases out of every ten, drink is at the bottom of it. I read the papers at night sometimes, when I go home, and I see that the state of the country is something frightful with regard to what comes before the Police Magistrate on Monday morning through drunkenness. In 1846 and 1847, when the country was full of prisoners, you would not see such drunkenness. Now, the women are apt to be worse than the men. You cannot go along the streets here without coming across women—I say girls, not women—the worse for drink.

10090. You have noticed that? Yes.

10091. Do you not think that since we passed the Licensing Act, five years ago, there are many less cases of drunkenness in the streets? Yes; but though there are a certain number of respectable publicans who will not serve people when they ought not to have it, there are others who will. Regarding Sunday, I have heard that there is a good deal of drinking carried on on Sunday. They watch the policeman; they watch anybody in authority; and they give the signal, and the glasses are snatched up, and they are off. Of course I do not mean to say I never drink. I am giving you my opinion.

10092. But you have no hope, I see, for the moderate drinker? You know I put myself down for a moderate drinker, for I do not take anything at all, unless the doctor says I am to.

10093. If it were ordered for you by a doctor you would take it? Oh, yes.

10094. You would make a wry face, but you would take it? I would take anything at all that was ordered when I was sick. I have had it in my power to swim in drink. I was in one place where I was allowed a gill of rum a day, but I never touched it; and so was every man in the British Army.

10095. You were a soldier then? I was.

10096. I suppose you saw a good deal of drunkenness in Scotland in your time? No; I was too young when I came away to know much about it. I left Scotland in 1841. I was in Dixon's before that; and then Mr. Dixon left me there, and came out.

10097. You know nothing of Glasgow? I have been there; that is all.

10098. But you saw nothing of drunkenness in Scotland? I was too young to notice. I know this much: In Edinburgh, say from half past 10 o'clock to 11, you could hardly get along the streets, and from 11 to 1 you would see no one. If you saw two boys playing in the streets they would be locked up. Nothing of that kind on a Sunday in Scotland. I will tell you what I remember once seeing in Scotland when I was a boy. There was a place like our Domain, called the Meadows, in Edinburgh, a kind of racecourse, and a regiment of soldiers coming to Edinburgh, one of them was caught walking on this racecourse on a Sunday whistling, and he was apprehended, and got sixty days for it. Now that is Edinburgh for you. As for Glasgow I cannot say anything about it.

10099. *Mr. Withers.*] With regard to apprentices do they bind the boys employed in your factory—are they indentured for a term of years? We have no apprentices there now. We used to. We have not had any for years.

10100. They are just taken on day work now and then? Yes, just day work.

10101. How long is it since you left off binding them? Upwards of twenty years; because the boy that I brought from school I brought there for an apprentice. He would have been bound, but Mr. Dixon altered his mind, and said he wanted no more bound apprentices.

10102. From your own observation do you think that lads, ranging from 15 to 20 years of age, are more drunken now than when you first came to the Colony? I think they are going more the other way now than they were then—more inclined to get the drink now, when it is in their power, than they were at that time.

10103. How long is it since you first came into Mr. Dixon's employment in Scotland? I think it would almost take the old gentleman to say. I could not exactly tell you.

10104. It is forty years I suppose? I went with Mr. Dixon from Mr. Robertson's, when he was about 20 or 25 years old, before he was married. I went to Mr. Dixon between fifty and sixty years ago. Do you remember one time in Scotland two men, called Burke and Hare, who used to commit murders? Well, I was a little boy then, and I was with Mr. Dixon then.

10105. In the old country? In the old country.

10106. *President.*] I suppose you are about 60 years old? Oh, more than that.

10107. *Mr. Withers.*] You resided in Surry Hills for many years? I resided there for eighteen years.

10108. About sixty years ago you had under your observation lads being brought up to the tobacco manufacturing business? Yes.

10109. How are those lads to be compared with those of the present generation? I never thought of anything of the kind.

10110. Are our boys more temperate? Among the tobacco-boys in the old country drink was out of the question.

10111. Then, what is the cause of the boys here being different? It is the parents.

10112. How do you account for it being the parents? Because it is the drink, and setting bad examples, and sending the boys for drink to the public-houses.

10113. How is it that the parents become so lax in their morals here, seeing that many of them come from home, where they are not so;—do they get too much money here, or what? It is not the money, I think, because I know that the liquor is different here. It takes more effect on them.

10114. *President.*] Is it the relaxing climate? It may be. I do not know.

- Mr. W. Liston.  
18 Oct., 1886.
10115. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you think the children become more precocious here? I do not know.
10116. You say it is the parents fault? Yes; in nine cases out of every ten it is the parents fault that the rising generation takes to drink.
10117. Our object is to get at the cause of the excessive drinking, especially with regard to the young. You have stated that there is more drunkenness amongst youths now in your business than was the case fifty years ago;—that is very useful information? I do not know the reason, unless it is the bad examples put before the rising generation which make them go to the drink when very young. One little thing draws on to another.
10118. You yourself have not visited the public-houses much;—you do not know much of their habits? No.
10119. You can give no account of the degradations that go on in some of them sometimes? No. I may want a glass, and if I were to say to my son, "go and get me a pint of beer," and he sees me drinking it, and I hand it to the Mrs., and he sees the mother drinking it, he will say, "what is good for the goose is good for the gander," and it would go from one to another. I have only one son and two daughters; and they have never been inside a public-house bar, and never put the drink to their lips in their lives. As for my son he says he would like to see all the breweries in the country burnt down.
10120. *President.*] How old is he? He is twenty-four, and my eldest girl is a married woman. She belongs to the Blue Ribbon Army, and her husband never drank in his life. My daughter's husband is a wheelwright. His father carried on the wheelwright business, and kept an hotel. He reared his family in the hotel, and not one of that man's family ever tasted the drink in their lives, although they were brought up in the public-house all their lives. The son said to his father, "I am going abroad to settle down." "Well," the father said, "if you do I won't give you any money." "Well," the son said, "I don't care; I will go to Australia, and if I succeed I will settle down. I intend to earn my living with my ten fingers, and not over the bar, to take the bread out of the children's mouths, as you have been doing." That is my son-in-law. He is not two years in the country, and look what a fine business he has got through it. He has got his eldest brother out, and now he is sending home to bring one of his father's apprentices out; but if he had drunk where would he be?
10121. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You believe that the people should have the right to stop all public-houses if they so wish it? Oh, yes; they should have a right to stop them. I think it is a very wrong thing to put up a public-house against the people's wish—when they say they do not want it.
10122. *Mr. Roseby.*] You do not employ girls in your factory? No.
10123. Do you think that girls or young women ought to be employed at public-house bars? Oh no.

---

Mr. William Sharp sworn and examined:—

- Mr. W. Sharp.  
18 Oct., 1886.
10124. *President.*] What is your employment in Dixon's factory? I am foreman in one of the departments.
10125. And have been for some time? Nearly two years.
10126. You know the last witness who has just gone out? Yes.
10127. Although you have been there only two years, I suppose you have some considerable familiarity with the habits of the employees there? With the hands—yes.
10128. Do you think there is anything in the nature of the work, or the avocations in a tobacco factory, that induces intemperance? I do not think that there is.
10129. You have not noticed it then in Dixon's place? No.
10130. I ask you, because we have been told by others, speaking for tobacco factories, that there is a great deal of intemperance visible at times amongst the operatives? Well we have had cases where men have had to be discharged on account of drunkenness; but I do not know that that arises through their connection with a tobacco factory.
10131. The work is sedentary, is it not? Yes, partially in one or two departments.
10132. And therefore like the work of tailors and bootmakers? Well, not so much sitting. Most of the men in my department are very active.
10133. We were told by the last witness that very little intemperance is ever seen in Dixon's establishment? There is no sign inside, because we do not allow it.
10134. But that the workmen themselves are very rarely found addicted to the use of it? Taking them altogether, I should say they are as steady a lot of workmen as are to be found in a factory almost anywhere. Of course you find drunkenness almost anywhere—that is, men who occasionally get drunk.
10135. You have only men and boys in the establishment, and about 150 in all? Only men and boys, and somewhere about that number.
10136. The last witness told us that a large majority of your employees ask for no alteration of the Sunday prohibition law, that they are content with the law as it stands, that they want no liquor themselves on a Sunday from the public-houses, and that if they are inclined to drink they take it home, as a bottle of beer, on Saturday? I do not know what his means of ascertaining the opinion of the men may have been. I have not taken any steps to ascertain, but have just asked a few of the leading hands. There has been no meeting; but according to my experience the opinions of the men are considerably divided. I ask one, and he is of opinion that public-houses ought to be closed on Sunday; and I ask another, and he is of opinion that they ought to be open for a short time, say an hour, at each end of the day.
10137. An hour in the morning? He actually said an hour in the morning, an hour at noon, and another at night.
10138. Then you say opinion is divided on this subject? I believe it is.
10139. What is your own opinion? My opinion is, that they are better closed on Sunday.
10140. I suppose the notion present to those who would like to have some opening of public-houses on a Sunday is, that they should be able to get their beer for dinner and their beer for supper? I believe that is the idea. One of them made the remark that a man ought to be allowed to get his beer for his Sunday dinner. I answered that by saying that the working man could take his bottle on Saturday night and get it filled, and keep it for his Sunday dinner. I believe that is done in many cases in the district where I live.
10141. The reply to that is, that the beer is apt to get stale or flat, and another remark, made on behalf of the working man, is, "Why should not the working man be able to get what the rich man can get?" A rich man draws from his cellar but the working man cannot, and why therefore should he not be able to buy?

I do not see why the working-man cannot go without it on a Sunday. I can, and I am not a teetotalter, and I do not keep a cellar. I go without, and I am satisfied with either drinking water or a cup of coffee, or some thing of that sort.

Mr.  
W. Sharp.  
18 Oct., 1886.

10142. In the course of conversation with these men has it ever occurred to you to point out to them that if the houses were open for one or two or three hours on a Sunday they would probably remain open very much longer? Well I do not know how it would be if Sunday opening were adopted; but I know in the old country, where I came from, they were open part of the day on Sunday—from half-past 12 to half-past 2, and from 6 to 10 at night.

10143. Was that in Manchester? No, Bradford; and as a rule the keepers of the places were very strict in closing the places to the minute.

10144. And the police enforced the rule stringently? Very stringently I believe.

10145. Have you left England long? A little over three years.

10146. Do you consider there is more drunkenness here than in the town in which you lived, in Bradford? I do, a good deal; especially on a Sunday—when the public-houses are supposed to be closed.

10147. Well in that case it would apparently be in the interests of temperance to open them? Well I do not know that that follows. I should say it would not. I think the police are not sufficiently active on a Sunday in enforcing the law. I should adopt some more severe means of punishment for those who break the law.

10148. Do you mean the publicans or the customers? I should punish both, but the publican more severely than the customer. I have just moved from a street in the Emore District, where I was unfortunate enough to live opposite a man who, five Sundays out of every six, managed to get drunk; and when he got very drunk he was almost mad. He went out in the morning before breakfast and he would come home fresh. He would be out again before dinner, and come home drunk; and by night we had the greatest rows. He would often turn his wife out and make noises in the house as if he was breaking up the furniture. Now, that he did Sunday after Sunday. I should say that five Sundays out of six it occurred regularly.

10149. You think the police are to blame here? I do not think they are sufficiently vigilant.

10150. You know there is a difference between the law in this Colony and that in England, not only in regard to closing but in regard to the enforcing of the law against law-breakers; you see in England if a person is found in a public-house he has got to show that he is there for a legitimate purpose? Yes, I believe he has.

10151. Have you noticed that there are many more public-houses in the city and suburbs than you think necessary for the requirements of the people? I should say there are double the number that are required.

10152. Do you think there are double the number here that there would be in such a town as Bradford—that is, proportionately? Well, I don't know.

10153. Bradford is much larger than Sydney? Well it has a population of 220,000.

10154. Then it is double the size of Sydney? It may be, but I do not think the public-houses are so thick in Bradford as they are in Sydney.

10155. Do you mean relatively or actually? Actually within a given area and relatively in proportion to population.

10156. That is to say, taking 100 yards in Sydney you will find more public-houses than you will find within the same distance in Bradford? Yes.

10157. But the traffic is larger in Bradford than Sydney? No, it is not. I was astonished to find the amount of traffic in the streets when I came here, seeing that the population is less here than in Bradford.

10158. When the operatives are in the streets in Bradford the traffic is very great? Yes.

10159. Have you discussed the question of the number of public-houses and excess of public-houses with your fellow-workmen? No, I have not.

10160. You are of opinion that they are too numerous;—how would you reduce them? I do not know how licenses can be dealt with. I suppose that when a man once gets a license, and he conducts his business properly and does not break the law, he has a right to keep that license.

10161. Practically here they do not disturb an old license. As to new licenses that depends upon the local option vote; and if that vote is against the new licenses there are none granted in that area. We are very much exercised in this country, as you perhaps know, about the question of reducing the public-houses by local option. A great many advocate that mode of bringing the vote of the people directly on the subject. What is your opinion;—would you be in favour of a local option vote, which would mean that the people should say by voting for three years, whether there should be any public-houses in any ward or municipality? I do not suppose any vote of the inhabitants of a ward could have any effect upon the public-houses there.

10162. What is claimed is the extension of local option? I think the people of a district have a right to say whether they will have public-houses in that district, or whether the number should be limited, but I do not think I would give the power to a mere majority to say we will or we will not have a public-house in this district.

10163. Do you think public-houses a necessity within certain limits as to number and good conduct? I think so. I should be rather puzzled, perhaps, to give any satisfactory reason; but I have an impression that they are a necessity to a certain extent.

10164. Have you ever heard any of Sir Wilfred Lawson's lectures? I have heard him speak.

10165. It would of course be on temperance? Yes.

10166. Of course you know he is the great advocate of a Permissive Bill? Yes.

10167. It is a similar Bill to that which is asked for by many influential and intelligent people in this country? Yes; but I never studied Sir Wilfred Lawson's Bill much on this question.

10168. We are none the less satisfied that you have not studied it, or had any discussions about it, because we want to know as well as we can the untutored opinions of people about it—of people in large industries like Dixon's; and your opinion would be valuable, because you have recently come from England. We do not often get such witnesses who have been connected with these large establishments? No; it is not often a recent arrival can jump into a position such as I jumped into at Dixon's—I had a friend there.

10169. Do you look upon drunkenness as a vice or as a crime? Well, I should think it is more a vice than a crime.

10170. I think in England you have no inebriate asylums except a few, where people go of their own accord; there are none where a man can be sent for treatment for habitual drunkenness? I do not know any in Yorkshire.

10171.

- Mr. W. Sharp.  
18 Oct., 1886.
10171. I suppose Yorkshire people are in no need of any such asylums? Well the people there are just a medium sort of people.
10172. I suppose the great homes of drunkenness in England are Liverpool and Manchester? Liverpool I think is worse than Manchester, and Glasgow is not a very good place.
10173. Have you been in Glasgow? Only as a visitor.
10174. You say you are not a total abstainer? No.
10175. But of that class called moderate drinkers? Moderate drinkers.
10176. Have you had occasion to complain of the class of liquor supplied in this Colony? Well, as a rule, when I get any, I do not drink the liquor made in the Colony.
10177. Then you are not a Colonial beer drinker; when you ask for beer you ask for English beer? Yes.
10178. Have you had occasion to take other liquor; do you know whether other liquors are adulterated? I think they are diluted.
10179. You think there is water put in? Yes; but when I go for anything I go to a respectable place and get a respectable sort of thing.
10180. But I suppose you are aware there are some public-houses here little better than drinking dens? I do not know.
10181. Now, to go back again to the view entertained by the hands of whom you are foreman, you say opinion is very much divided? Yes.
10182. Am I right in concluding that the opinion is equally divided, or nearly so, between those who would have a limited opening on a Sunday, and those who would retain the closing on Sunday;—is opinion about equally divided? I do not know. I have not taken steps to ascertain what the general opinion is, but I should say the majority of the men would favour a short opening on Sunday.
10183. But the majority of intelligent men whom you know to be temperate men, what would their opinion be? I could not say.
10184. But you say the general opinion, so far as you have been able to ascertain it, is a divided one? It is.
10185. You, yourself, you said, have no disposition to see the houses open on Sunday? None whatever.
10186. You think the man who wants his beer can get it on a Saturday? Yes.
10187. Or, if like you, he can do without it? Yes, if he likes to practise a little self denial.
10188. Do you think the employment of barmaids, where you have noticed it in England, is reprehensible; in the great saloons in England barmaids are employed, are they not? Yes; and pretty barmaids when they can be secured.
10189. Do you think that has a demoralizing effect? I think it has, but I see no reason why a respectable woman should not be employed in a bar, if she can keep her respectability; but I would not allow one of my daughters to serve in a bar.
10190. You think the temptations are sufficient without those of a bar? Yes.
10191. *Mr. Withers.*] Were you in the same line of business before you came here? No; I was never in a tobacco factory before that of Dixon's; I was in the worsted manufacturing trade, making women's dress goods; I do not know of any place nearer than Liverpool where tobacco is manufactured in England.
10192. Were the same proportion of young persons employed where you were employed before? Ours were mostly adults, but women chiefly, and, in spinning, girls from 14 to 16 years of age.
10193. Were they as temperate a class of people as the people you deal with now? Well I have not much dealing with women here, because we have none.
10194. What is your opinion generally of the conduct of the public-house business in this colony as compared with other places you have seen. Taking a view of the whole business, especially in the city and suburbs, what has been your impression since you came to reside with us; do you think it is carried on with sufficient strictness? I do not think sufficient care is taken to preserve the morals of the people, as in the Old Country. I was in New Zealand for about twelve months before I came to Sydney, and in Dunedin I found very much the same sort of life as in Sydney, though on a very much smaller scale; but drunken people can be there readily met with on a Sunday, although the public-houses were closed as they are here.
10195. Do you think the hotel-keepers here are not up to the standard of men that ought to be licensed? I am not sure of that; I do not know.
10196. You think there are too many houses? I think so.
10197. If it came to a question of reducing the houses, which class of houses do you think it would be most beneficial to the public to abolish? I think what we used to call in England the gin-shops, where people go and stand at the bar and drink. In most of the respectable houses at Home, people went and sat in comfortable rooms, and they generally were acquainted with each other, and they would talk over trade and other matters; but very few were places like those in Sydney, where one has to stand at a bar and keep drinking.
10198. No other accommodation for you? No other accommodation for you.
10199. It has been stated that the higher class of hotels tend more than the others to encourage young men to drink; it has been stated here by a witness that he regarded the higher class of houses as most likely to initiate young men into drunkenness? The effect of the higher class of hotels would be on a higher class of men. I do not think the effect would be very different—that is to say, the higher class hotel would have the same effect upon the higher class of men, men of respectability and education, as the lower class hotel would have upon the lower class of men, who have had no education, and occupy a lower position.
10200. You do not think they graduate into the other hotels after being initiated into the higher hotels? I do not think so.
10201. What do you think of the hours of closing through the week? That is 11 o'clock at night: Well it is quite late enough.
10202. Do you think 10 o'clock would be a reasonable hour at which to close every day in the week? I think it is quite late enough; it would be for me, at all events.
10202. *President.*] Is Saturday-night wages night in Bradford? No; that is Friday.
10204. *Mr. Withers.*] You think 10 o'clock is late enough for a man to leave an hotel in order to get home and get up in the morning? I think 10 o'clock is quite late enough.
10205. Do you think the system of "shouting" among the people of this country is out of proportion to what it is among persons in England? I believe there is a great deal more of it in the colonies than in the old country.

Mr.  
W. Sharp.  
18 Oct., 1886.

10206. How do you account for that? I do not know, unless money is more plentiful here.
10207. The age for supplying youths, under the present Licensing Act, is 16; do you think the age should be extended? I think no one ought to be supplied under 16 years of age. I do not know whether I should extend it at all.
10208. What about girls and young women; would you make any distinction with them? That is a question I have never much thought about; I hardly know how to answer it.
10209. *Mr. Roseby.*] You do not consider drink necessary for a man to discharge his duties connected with hard work? No; I do not.
10210. You think a man can do the hardest kind of work satisfactorily, perhaps better, as a total abstainer than as a drinker? Well, he would do it no worse.
10211. You have not had a long experience in the colony? No.
10212. But you have seen a good deal of the disastrous effects of drink? Yes, and read of it of course.
10213. From your observation you have noticed a number of people go to destruction through excessive drinking? Yes; a very large number. I have the misfortune almost every morning to see the police van, near the railway station, taking away the people who have been arrested, and I should say that most crimes arise from drink.
10214. Do you think a larger number of young people give way to drink here than in the old country? Yes.
10215. Both young men and young women? Yes.
10216. And in this matter do you not think everything should bow to the morals of the people? Yes; I think so.
10217. I think you said the people, by a considerable majority, ought to have the power of closing these houses if they think it necessary? I should think if a very large majority of the people in a district said they should have no public-houses in the district there should be none. But I would not give the power to a mere majority.
10218. With reference to reducing the number of public-houses, would you give the power to a bare majority? Yes; I would give the power to limit the number to a bare majority.
10219. You do not think there is any general desire on the part of the law-abiding people of this country to have the public-houses open on a Sunday? Well I do not know how that would be if the people were canvassed generally, but I should say that amongst the most intelligent part of the community at all events the inclination would be to have them closed on a Sunday. I should think so.
10220. You know that the law now is in that respect very considerably violated? I believe it is, so far as my own observation has shown me.
10221. And do you not think that the Sunday trading now in the public-houses has a very demoralising tendency? I do.
10222. In some places in Canada they close the houses on Saturdays, not at 10 but at 7 o'clock, so that workmen shall not squander their wages on Saturday nights. Do you not think such a law would be desirable here? No; I do not think the law-makers ought to impose upon the liberties of the people to that extent. I think a man ought to have some liberty to get in reason what he wants in the way of drink.
10223. But you would close the public-houses at 10 o'clock? I would.
10224. Would you close them altogether on election days? I believe closing them on election days would have a very beneficial effect on the people. You would see a great deal less drunkenness on election days than we have seen; at all events in the old country. There was a movement on foot there some time since to close the public-houses on election days, but I do not know that it ever came to anything.
10225. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Who moved for that in the House? I am not quite sure.
10226. Was it the Hon. Mr. Shirley? I do not remember a statesman of that name.
10227. *Mr. Roseby.*] You do not think a man is in a proper position to give an intelligent vote when he is intoxicated, as many people are on election days? No, I do not believe he can be.
10228. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You believe that if Sunday-closing is made effective it is the proper thing? Yes, I do.
10229. Do you think now that if a vote were taken in the community for Sunday-closing, and provision was made that the law would be observed, the vote would be in favour of Sunday-closing? Well, I am not prepared to say.
10230. I will put the question in another form: Do you not think that, to some extent, the permission to open is a compromise;—it is offering something so as to secure ultimate Sunday-closing. Do you not think that is what is meant by giving them an hour or two hours on a Sunday? I do not know that I quite understand you. Do you say that the object of those who advocate an hour or two hours' opening on a Sunday is to have the houses more effectually closed on a Sunday?
10231. It is to obviate the open violation of the closing on a Sunday? Oh! perhaps it is.
10232. You say that you consider public-houses are necessary;—is that by virtue of the drink sold in them, or do you consider that houses of accommodation are necessary? Houses of accommodation are certainly necessary.
10233. Could they not be provided without drink? Yes, entirely, in some places.
10234. Is that what you meant? No. I believe that a large number of the people desire to have drink, and I do not see, so long as they do not break any law, why they should not have provision made for them to get drink.
10235. Suppose a law was passed giving this power:—In a given municipality there are twenty public-houses, and they seek a renewal of their licenses; suppose the names of the applicants connected with those twenty houses were printed in a schedule, and the people were allowed to vote on that schedule in that locality, striking out the public-houses they did not wish licensed, and only allowing those who received a majority of votes to get licenses, would that be a fair ballot, and would you agree to that? That would be giving the power to reduce to a mere majority. Well I think I should be in favour of a mere majority having the power to say how many public-houses they would have in a certain district.
10236. You see the difficulty is, how are we going to reduce them. I submit this as a solution; would you agree to that; do you think it would be a fair local option test? My opinion is that a vote of the inhabitants of a better class district might have the effect of closing the worse houses, but in a lower class, and perhaps more populous district, the probability is that some of the best and most respectable houses might be closed, and the bad houses preserved, and therefore such a plan can hardly be considered satisfactory.
10237. Do you know Saltaire? Yes.

- Mr. W. Sharp.  
18 Oct., 1886.
10238. There is no drink there? There is no public-house there; but then the property all belonged to the late Sir Titus Salt.
10239. Do you think the people suffer through having no drink? Not at all.
10240. Do you know a more elegant little place in all England? I do not.
10241. What is the population? They keep in Saltaire about from 4,000 to 5,000 workers at the mill, and the population would be about double that number.
10242. *President.*] Such an experiment as Saltaire has never been repeated, for obvious reasons? I do not know of any other place.
10243. *Mr. Hutchison.*] I suppose you know it is a fact that a grocer in Saltaire began to sell very questionable temperance drinks, and that Sir Titus had the drinks analysed and stopped their sale? I do not know that. I was just going to say that between Saltaire and Shipley, which is a distance of only a mile, there are several public-houses. There is one building on the nearest land to the Saltaire property.
10244. *President.*] With reference to your answer to Mr. Hutchison's questions on the subject of reducing the public-houses by local option vote to a stated number;—suppose the number were twenty, and the local optionists determined to reduce them to ten, is it not possible that the votes might retain not the best but the worst houses? Yes, it is quite possible.
10245. Would it not to some extent depend upon the popularity of the publican and the number of persons he could get to vote in his interest? I dare say there would be a good deal of canvassing.
10246. What I mean is this: It is a way of reducing the number, but without reducing on the merits? I see what you mean.

WEDNESDAY, 20 OCTOBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,	A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.	

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Enoch Talbot called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. E. Talbot.  
20 Oct., 1886.
10247. *President.*] What is your name? Enoch Talbot.
10248. You are employed in the factory of M'Murtrie, Kellermann, and Co.? Yes.
10249. What is the nature of your employment in the factory? A maker-up of boots.
10250. Are you merely one of the hands? I am one of the hands. I used to be over the boys at one time, but I turned it up because I could do better at the bench.
10251. Then now I suppose you work at piece-work? Piece-work.
10252. How many persons are employed in the establishment? I could not tell you the number.
10253. Are there a couple of hundred? More than that I should think. There are some putting up or making boots for finishing, and of these there are fifty or more.
10254. I do not know whether you are at all aware why we wanted some such person as you here? Only from Mr. George M'Murtrie, who told me what he thought the paper I received was.
10255. We want to know directly, and not at second-hand, what are the views of the men employed in manufacturing works on certain subjects connected with our Inquiry as a Commission. That is why you are here. Now, first of all I will ask you whether you yourself are an abstainer or whether you are a moderate drinker? An abstainer.
10256. A total abstainer? Yes; I never drank in my life except when I took a drop of rum once in gruel as medicine. I do not know the taste of anything else.
10257. Do you belong to any temperance organization? No; I did at one time, but that was only when I was a young lad, over eighteen years ago. I belonged to No. 1. I was in it for about two years, and I left it because I did not think it a good thing to belong to.
10258. Why? Because some of the members that belonged to it used to drink.
10259. Are you speaking of a Friendly Society or a Temperance League? Of the Sons of Temperance. I belonged to them over eighteen years ago.
10260. You left the Sons of Temperance because some of them were not sons of temperance? I do not think they were. I was not satisfied with them, and I paid up and left.
10261. But there are temperance organizations that are not composed of sons of temperance? I do not belong to them.
10262. There are temperance societies, as, for instance, the Blue Ribbon Society and Local Option League, and others; but you belonged to a friendly society called the Sons of Temperance? I did at one time.
10263. And left it for the reason you have mentioned? Yes.
10264. Was that a suspicion of yours, or did you know that your suspicions were well founded? I could not say now as it is a long time ago, and I was very young.
10265. But you have had a suspicion of these sons of temperance ever since? I cannot say that. I must have had at that time. I left and joined some other benefit society which I thought would be better.
10266. Did you join a benefit society? Yes; I joined the Oddfellows afterwards.
10267. They are not a temperance society you know of course? Yes; they do as they please.
10268. How long have you been in the employment of M'Murtrie, Kellermann, and Co.? I think I went there about May or June previous to the International Exhibition.
10269. That is about six years ago? I think it is.
10270. Are you a native of the Colony? Yes.
10271. Have you always been connected with the boot industry? Yes; I worked at Alderson and Sons.
10272. You were apprenticed there I suppose? I never was bound, but I served my time there.
10273. You have been connected with the boot business [then for many years altogether? More than twenty.

10274.

Mr.  
E. Talbot.  
20 Oct., 1856.

10274. Is it a fact that the journeymen bootmakers are as a class not famous for habits of temperance, or is that a calumny? I could not say. I think the majority of them drink.
10275. Then as a class they are not temperate men. You think the majority of them drink? I think so; I can only of course speak for the room I am in.
10276. Is there much intemperance in your shop; do your employers have to turn men away, or do the men lose much time through intemperance? Not a great deal. The employers will not stand it; they will pay the men off if they do not attend to their work.
10277. Is there any reason why bootmakers should be more addicted to drink than others? Not that I know of.
10278. It is a very sedentary employment, is it not—you sit a good deal? We do not sit at all, we stand at the bench.
10279. At all events there is a great deal of confinement? Yes, you are in the one position until you come out, just in the one small square up to dinner or tea time.
10280. Then although it is not a sedentary occupation it is one of considerable confinement, inasmuch as you do not use your limbs? No, only our arms and chest. We go through very much the same action as when sitting down, only that we stand.
10281. With regard to your fellow workmen there, I suppose you associate with them a good deal, and that you know their views and opinions? I could not say that, for I never asked them their opinions. They pretty well all know, however, that we are coming here on this business to-day.
10282. What is their opinion with regard to Sunday closing;—do they as a body object to that, or are they in favour of it? Well we have never put it to them as a body. There are only one or two we have asked and they have different opinions.
10283. Do you think you would be justified in saying that in your establishment there is a wide spread difference of opinion on this subject whether the public-houses should be closed on Sunday or not? I think there is a difference of opinion whether they should be closed or not.
10284. I should like to know what the opinion of your fellows is? I can only tell you the opinion of two I have spoken to; they work at the same bench.
10285. Do you know their habits? Oh no. I am a married man and have a large family, and I do not go out of a night. I live at home.
10286. You have been six years there, and of course you know the habits of the majority of your fellow workmen, and therefore you had better tell us. It is not what you have seen of them, but it is the general character they bear—you know what that is, and you can tell us if you will? I have come here to tell you what I know.
10287. I will ask you this question again: As a workman in this factory can you not tell us what the prevalent opinion is on the subject of Sunday closing? No, I could not answer in that way. I can only give you the opinion of two I have asked about it, for it will not pay me to run over the shop to ask them about it.
10288. Then you have no communication with one another? Not to run over to them; we sing out to them occasionally.
10289. After work do you not see many of your fellow workmen? Well, seldom; for I go home.
10290. Then you do not chat with them? Only those who go home with me, and they are steady men.
10291. Are the majority of the men in this employment very steady men? Yes, I think so.
10292. Have they any stringent regulations in the factory against drink, or having drunken men there? Yes; no one can take drink there.
10293. Do any of the men lose any of their time on Monday in consequence of a little excess on Sunday? Very few; Mr. M'Murtrie will not stand it.
10294. What are your hours there? From 8 to 6, and an hour for dinner.
10295. On Saturday? From 8 to 1.
10296. Then if you know nothing about Sunday-closing, I suppose you know nothing of what the opinion of your fellow-workmen may be with regard to the week-day hours during which the public-houses are open. We are anxious to know whether there is any well-grounded desire among the great body of workmen for a change of the law, and we ask men like you to come and tell us? I can only give you the opinion of those I have spoken to about it.
10297. Very well. Speaking for yourself, you think, I suppose, there are too many public-houses about? I think we could do with less.
10298. Where do you live? Shepherd-street, Darlington.
10299. Are you speaking for the place you live in, or for the city generally, or for the suburbs? Generally.
10300. How many do you think we could do without; have we twice as many as we want? I could not say that.
10301. However you would reduce them considerably? Yes, I think there are too many; but that is only my opinion.
10302. Do you hear the men complain of having bad drink? I have heard them say they have had bad drink. When I see them of a morning they have said, "I have a bad head-ache; they gave me bad drink there last night." Of course I never tasted it, and do not know.
10303. You have heard that which has given you to understand there has been some inferior liquor supplied to them? Yes.
10304. Do these men who are in the employment of M'Murtrie, Kellermann, & Co., occasionally go to the private bootmakers, that is, the journeymen; or are they bench-men, who do not work at private bootmakers; do these men, or bench-men, ever work as ordinary bootmakers; or do they keep in the factories? Not always; some go out, and then go back to the other kind of work—the seat work.
10305. You know the complaint is that you never have your boots in the time they are promised; your bootmaker tells you that he cannot depend upon his men, and he generally gives them for the first two or three days of the week a very sad character? I have heard that from a child.
10306. I have never heard of a bootmaker who gave his men a good character; but whether that be the case in factories or not I do not know. I should think if there was any demand for Sunday-opening we should find it among the journeymen bootmakers. Can you tell us whether that is so, or throw any light upon it? No; I could only give you the opinion of the two chaps I spoke to this morning.
10307. Well have you ever voted in the local option vote? No.
10308. Have you ever given your vote for local option; you know what local option is, I suppose? I have heard them talk of it; I do not take much interest in it.



- Mr. E. Talbot.  
20 Oct., 1886.
10309. Are you a ratepayer? No.
10310. Did you know you had not a vote? No; I know that tenants who do not pay the rates have no vote.
10311. Then you do not vote? No.
10312. Would you vote if you had a vote? I do not know.
10313. You say you take no interest in it? No.
10314. On this other subject of voting I suppose you have strong ideas on temperance and public-houses; if you had a vote would you be so apathetic as not to use it; suppose you had a vote would you take the trouble to go to Darlington to vote? I might.
10315. And if it were to reduce the number of public-houses would you exercise your vote? Yes, I would, if I thought there were too many public-houses in Darlington.
10316. Probably being an abstinent you think there ought to be no public-houses? No, I do not think that.
10317. Do you think public-houses a necessity or not? I will not say that.
10318. Are they such a convenience to the public as to be a sort of necessity? Yes; I think a man can use it and abuse it.
10319. Then you are in favour of a limited number of public-houses well conducted? Yes.
10320. Then if you had a local option vote you would employ your vote to reduce the number and improve the character of those that we retain? Yes.
10321. *Mr. Colls.*] Are you foreman of the establishment? No.
10322. And you never heard the men express their opinions about the drink traffic? Only the two I spoke to this morning. There is so much machinery in our shop that you cannot talk.
10323. Are there any females in your establishment? Yes; but not on the same floor.
10324. Do they leave at the same time as the men? Yes.
10325. How many females have you? I could not say.
10326. Have you 100? I do not think so.
10327. In the part of the city in which you reside do you think there are too many hotels now? Well, I do not think there are, not in the part I am living in.
10328. If you were told there are 830 public-houses in Sydney, would you think there are too many? I think there are too many now. I do not know the number.
10329. Do you think there are many badly conducted? I think many might be conducted better.
10330. *Mr. Withers.*] You served your time at Alderson's? Yes.
10331. Were you apprenticed there? No; no boys were bound, but he kept us longer there than if we were apprenticed before he put us on our own hook.
10332. Were there any restrictions at Alderson's with regard to the boys to prevent them from drinking or entering public-houses? No.
10333. During business working hours you were restricted of course? There was no drink allowed in the place at all.
10334. That applies equally to men and boys? Yes.
10335. There was no special provision for the lads in regard to drinking habits? No.
10336. I suppose the majority of the men were temperate drinkers? Yes, to the best of my recollection. I have been away from there about six years.
10337. With regard to the boys of 15, 16, or 17 years of age, were they, as a rule, abstainers, or were a reasonable portion of them given to take a glass occasionally? I can only speak of my time when I was a boy and give my own opinion. I do not think they knew the taste of drink any more than I did.
10338. You have a good many lads under your observation now where you are working, have you not? A good many.
10339. Do you see anything in the habits of the boys in your class of work different from those boys at Alderson's? No; I think they are just as temperate.
10340. Are the boys, where you are working, now indentured? Some are, I believe.
10341. Do you think any reasonable proportion of them are? I could not answer that. At the making they are.
10342. Are you aware whether there are any restrictions in the indentures against their entering public-houses or taking drink during their apprenticeship? I could not say.
10343. Provided it is not there do you think it would be a wise provision to have that enforced in the indentures of all lads now. In olden times, twenty or twenty-five years ago, there was a special clause prohibiting a boy from entering a public-house on any consideration;—do you think it is necessary, provided that clause is not in the indentures, to have it embodied there? I do not know.
10344. In order to prevent them from acquiring the habit of drinking too early? I think it would be a wise plan to prevent them drinking too early, if that would stop them.
10345. Do you think the system of "shouting" is more prevalent now than formerly? I could not say.
10346. Do you think men are becoming more provident now than in years past? That I could not answer.
10347. Do you think many men are getting homes of their own now under the facilities offered them by building societies? Yes.
10348. Do you think that has a tendency to make men drink less? Yes, I think so.
10349. You think they have a greater interest in the State, more inducement to go straight home than otherwise? Yes, I think so.
10350. *Mr. Roseby.*] Have you not known a number of persons engaged in your factory go to destruction through drink? I could not answer for any.
10351. You do not socially mix up with the employees then? No, I do not.
10352. You are a family man and go to your family without mixing up much with the workmen? Yes.
10353. And you can give us only your own opinion? That is all.
10354. You are in favor of keeping the public-houses closed on Sundays? Yes.
10355. Did you say you are in favor of the principle of letting the people have the power by vote of saying whether they will have public-houses or not? Do I think it should be left to the majority of the people?
10356. Yes, to decide whether they should have public-houses or not; have you ever thought of the matter at all? No, I have not.

10357. Then perhaps you could not give a pronounced opinion? No, I could not.
10358. Do you think the public-house business a dangerous one to the morals of the community—that it is not a good school of morals? It is not.
10359. If public-houses exist do you think they ought to be kept under very stringent regulations? Yes, I do.
10360. Are you in favor of having the houses closed earlier than now on week-days? I think 11 o'clock a very reasonable hour.
10361. Would you close them altogether on election days when people are so excited? I could not answer that.
10362. It is the case in some places that they close them on election days? In some places, too, they throw them open.
10363. Is that a good thing to have the public-houses open on election days? I could not say that.
10364. You are not connected with any temperance organization? No.
10365. Did I understand you to say that most of the persons in the lodge you belong to were drinkers? I was speaking not of the majority but of one or two.
10366. Because there were one or two who you thought were not loyal to their principles you left them? Yes.
10367. But you do not think drink a necessity for a man doing his work? I do not drink, but I do not think that a man should be deprived of a glass of ale. If I thought a glass of ale would do me good I would have it.
10368. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Do you know of your own knowledge that these men associated with you as sons of temperance drank? No; it was my opinion at the time.
10369. Now it cannot but be that you have formed some opinion as to what the working men as a whole think about the Sunday closing; what do you think the workman's opinion is on Sunday closing or on Sunday opening; if they were given a chance to vote how do you think they would vote? I could not give you their opinion.
10370. What do you think they would do? I can only give you the opinion of two I spoke to this morning.
10371. And their opinions are different from each other; can you not form an opinion from conversing with the men? No, I could not. When the question has come up they all seemed to have different opinions, so I could not form an opinion on it.

Mr.  
E. Talbot.  
20 Oct., 1886.

Mr. Charles Ernest Smith called in, sworn, and examined:—

10372. *President.*] You also are a workman at M'Murtrie, Kellerman, & Co's? Yes.
10373. Are you in authority there, or are you a bench-man? Just a bench-man, working at the bench.
10374. About how many employes have you? Taking them all through, I cannot say, but on our floor I should reckon there are from fifty-five to sixty. There may be more; I do not think there are less.
10375. But collectively—could you not give us the whole number;—are there 200? I think there are more, including the women and boys.
10376. How many women and boys are there? It would be only guesswork for me to say.
10377. A third? Of women and girls there might be fifty.
10378. And boys? About fifteen boys, or perhaps twenty.
10379. How long have you been in the employment? About four years now. That is this time; taking it altogether I have been about seven years.
10380. Have you been apprenticed to the work? No, never apprenticed. I learned the trade at Alderson's.
10381. Then you were at this trade some time before going to M'Murtrie & Co.? About twenty-one years.
10382. Always in this Colony? Always in this Colony.
10383. Are bootmakers somewhat addicted to the use of stimulants? Not more than other workmen I think; I think they will compare very favourably with other workmen.
10384. Then it is a calumny to say they drink as a class? Yes, as a class. I am one of those men who when they leave the workshop go straight home.
10385. You are not a total abstinent? No; I am a moderate drinker.
10386. That is when you want a drink you take it without going to excess, and know when to stop? Yes.
10387. Let us suppose that the majority of your companions are of the same kind; not total abstinent but taking their glass of beer, or if need be their glass of spirits or wines, and knowing when to leave it alone; looking upon them as a class of that character what do you think their views are with regard to the closing of public-houses on a Sunday. Do they consider the closing of those houses an undue violation of what is called personal liberty, or are they content with it in the interests of sobriety and morality? You will find the men vary. Some like myself, as moderate drinkers, would like the public-houses closed on Sunday.
10388. Are you one of that sort? Yes, I strongly protest against the opening of hotels on the Sabbath.
10389. In that protest of yours do you think the majority of your fellow workmen join? I really think if I took the majority in the shop, right through, they would be in favour of opening. I sounded some of them, and some would say, well, they thought the hotels ought to be opened on the Sabbath.
10390. Did they give any reason? Some say they do not think it is right for the working-man to do without his beer on the Sabbath. That is, some of them; but I think they are pretty well equalised, taking them right through the shop.
10391. The working-man can get his beer now, can he not? The man that wants his beer can get it very easily.
10392. But some men would not like to be parties to a violation of the law; some men would like to have it by right, not wrongfully. At present a man to get his beer on Sunday, if he does not belong to a club, has to get it wrongfully? There is this—a man may get it on Saturday night.
10393. But the answer to that is, that it is stale on Sunday? But I have spoken to some who say it is not stale. They get it and put it into one of those stone jars, and keep it that way.

Mr.  
C. E. Smith.  
20 Oct., 1886.

- Mr. C. E. Smith.  
20 Oct., 1886.
10394. Have you ever used your local option vote? I have.
10395. May we ask how you have used it? I have always voted in favour of local option.
10396. Do you think public-houses are too numerous either in the city or where you reside? I do; but where I reside there is only one.
10397. Where is that? Summer Hill; and I think that is quite sufficient.
10398. As to the city and other parts, do you think public-houses are too numerous? I do; I think there are too many.
10399. Are you of opinion that the local option vote is sufficient as it is now, or would you extend it? I would extend it, I think.
10400. In what way; to prevent renewals? Something like this: At the present time, if I understand it, a publican is allowed three chances. That is, if he is fined to-morrow he pays his fine, and still goes on in the same hotel. Well I would object to that. I think if a publican is fined once it should be sufficient to cancel his license altogether; I do not think he is fit to have an hotel.
10401. But how would you bring the local option vote to bear on that particular class of publican. How would you bring the vote of the people to bear on a particular man? Could they not pass a law in Parliament to bear on that?
10402. But local option is not Parliament? No, it is the voice of the people. Of course you must get a majority of the people in favour of it, and then they would put men into Parliament who would soon pass a law in favour of it.
10403. That is very well in its way, but that is not what the advocates of local option want. One section of them, who are not full and absolute local optionists, want to have the renewals subjected to the vote of the people, and others would put the question of public-houses or no public-houses absolutely before the people and a majority of the people? Well I would myself always vote to do away with an hotel. For instance, in the borough where I live, if they were going to increase the hotels, I should vote against them.
10404. You say there is one there. Can the people sustain that one; do they require it? I think they do.
10405. Then you would not submit the bare question of public-houses or no public-houses to a majority of the people, because you seem to think that some public-houses are an absolute necessity? Yes, I think some are a necessity.
10406. But you say the judge of the necessity should be the people? Yes, it should go by a majority.
10407. Then, suppose in a municipality 500 voted against having any public-houses, and 480 voted in favour of them, would you prevent the 480 from having any public-houses at all. I ask you that question because I want to see whether you want to go by a bare majority or by a substantial majority? Well I would let the majority carry the day.
10408. Of course you see what the result would be? You would have no hotels in that borough.
10409. A man would have to take a long walk for a drink? That may be.
10410. But you would be content to take your chance? I am content to take my chance with the rest of them.
10411. Have you heard many complaints of the character of the drink vended in the city and the suburbs? I have had a little rum, and have left it for a day or two, and there have been little pieces of tobacco at the bottom of it. I have tasted it; I am not one who uses tobacco, and therefore I know it.
10412. Have you heard many complaints to the same purport from others? Yes.
10413. That was absolute adulteration? Yes.
10414. And do you not think that water is freely put into liquor? Yes, water is freely put into the rum.
10415. Have you heard that the spirits retailed here are often very new and raw—not sufficiently aged? Yes, some people complain of that. I have heard men who drink it to excess complain that they have had one or two, as they say, in a certain hotel and it has made them sick, though they could go and drink five or six at another place without the same effect.
10416. Do you believe them? Yes.
10417. It is often said that a man who is given to drink is never given to truth;—do you believe that? No; many men who drink are very truthful.
10418. Understand me: It is said that men who drink to excess never tell the truth with regard to their particular habits; two or three of their drinks may mean twenty or thirty;—do you believe that? No; I think many of them are truthful.
10419. With regard to intemperate men—would you believe that they are very intemperate when speaking on the subject of intemperance? Well, of course; men who drink to excess will try to make you believe that they do not drink to excess.
10420. However you say that these men have complained to you of the bad quality of the liquor? Yes.
10421. And you believed them? Yes.
10422. In your experience have you, in addition to the instance where you observed the tobacco, found the quality of the liquor inferior? Well I am not to say a good judge of liquor. I drink moderately; but I would not like to call myself a judge.
10423. Now, suppose it should be your misfortune to take to immoderate drinking, because it is often said that the moderate drinker runs a risk of becoming an immoderate drinker? Yes.
10424. Have you heard that? Yes; I have heard that.
10425. Suppose by some misfortune you, from being a moderate drinker, became an immoderate drinker, would you consider that you were barbarously treated if you found that the punishment of your offence of immoderate drinking took this form: that you were sent for treatment for six or nine months or a year to an inebriate asylum? Well of course I should have to work myself into that position before I could answer that.
10426. Consider yourself a drunkard; that you are proved before some magistrate to be a drunkard, and the magistrate orders you away for treatment for six or nine months? I do not consider that man would be badly treated if he were sent away for medical treatment; I think that would be doing him a good turn.
10427. Then you do not think the community would at all complain of the alteration of the present method, the present method being to send the drunkard to Darlinghurst Gaol amongst pickpockets and thieves and others of that sort? You are speaking of a man who would be gone in the head?

10428. No, I am not? Oh then, I think he would be badly treated if he were sent away for six or nine months.
10429. I am speaking of an habitual drunkard: Say it is his fifth or sixth time of being drunk; he is taken up drunk, and instead of being sent to Darlinghurst Gaol it is proposed to send him for six or nine months to some place where he would be restored—reformed? I would not like to see that.
10430. Then you would like to see him sent to gaol? I would rather see him treated as he is now.
10431. He is now sent to gaol? Yes, or fined; he pays a fine.
10432. But if he does not pay the fine he goes to gaol—do you not think that a degradation? Well, it is this way: A number of such men may have families depending on them. A working man may go and get drunk, and then not touch it for some time. What is that man's family to do for twelve months if he is sent away?
10433. It is evident you do not understand what I mean by habitual drunkard. I do not mean a man who gets drunk every six or nine months, and then pulls himself together and maintains his family; I mean the man who becomes a regular sot, loses his situation, and then is picked up in the streets and sent to gaol? Well I know men who get drunk on a Saturday, who get drunk weekly, yet at the end of the week they have always something to draw. That helps to sustain their families; but if a man of that kind were taken away from his family altogether, what is to become of the wife and children? They get a little from him now, but if he were taken away that would be taken away. If the Government or some institution were going to support the family while the husband is away I should say send him away for three months.
10434. Then your objection is on the score of the family; if a man had no family there would be no objection? No.
10435. If there were means of supporting the family whilst the man was in gaol would you say take him? Yes; I would say send him away for three months.
10436. For the same reason you mention, you would prevent a lunatic from being taken up? But in the case of a lunatic he may make away with himself or with some others.
10437. But is not a drunkard a lunatic? Some of them.
10438. And would you not take them away for some time? If the Government would make provision for their families. I know men who get drunk once or twice a week; I would call them habitual drunkards; but at the end of the week they have a certain amount of wages to take home, and that helps to sustain the family. I know men who may come to work, and be rather crooked, but at the end of the week they have something to draw, and they do not get the sack; but if they do they go somewhere else, and they have always something to keep their children out of the poor-house.
10439. There is a great deal in what you say; it is a difficulty no doubt; but if you could get over that difficulty? If you could get over that difficulty, and have the children looked after.
10440. You see nothing despotic or tyrannical in having that power exercised? Not if provision were made for the wife and family while the man was away.
10441. Do you not think the fact that the man might be taken away for that time would deter him from giving way to habits of excess? Well some men it would but others it would not. We have seen men go to gaol—habitual drunkards—and as soon as they come out of gaol you will see them drunk again. I have known men sent to gaol for months at a stretch, and the few pence they have when they come out have caused them to go to the public-house. I know one case in particular of a man who went to gaol for six months. He was boozed when he went in, and when he came out it was all the same.
10442. *Mr. Colls.*] Was he a married man? He was a married man.
10443. Who kept his family during the time he was in? Well, he had sons; but it often happens that the children are small, and there may be as many as six of them.
10444. *Mr. Withers.*] You have been over twenty years at the same business? Perhaps twenty-four or twenty-five years.
10445. Were you apprenticed in the ordinary way? No.
10446. Are many lads apprenticed? Very few.
10447. Do you know whether there are any restrictions put on them with regard to entering public-houses or taking drink? No; I do not think there are any apprentices in our place; there may be a few instances.
10448. You do not think there is any supervision of that sort by the firm over these lads, or with regard to their morals generally? No, I do not think so.
10449. Were the lads where you were working before fairly temperate? I believe they were.
10450. Have you noticed a greater tendency to drink among the lads now? Yes, some of them. I should fancy the boys when I was a lad were better than the boys are now; they were not so fast as the boys are now; they seemed a quieter lot of boys.
10451. Do you think drink has anything to do with it? I have never seen any of the boys under the influence of drink.
10452. *President.*] You mean at the factory? Yes.
10453. *Mr. Withers.*] You do not think drink has had anything to do with bringing about the alteration you notice? No, not among the boys; I do not know how they have been brought up.
10454. Have you ever heard your fellow workmen complain of drink finding its way into their homes through the grocer supplying it? No, nothing of that sort.
10455. You have stated that the bootmakers in the factory are a very temperate body? They compare favourably with any other body.
10456. Are they a temperate body of men? I think the majority of the men compare very favourably with any other body of workmen.
10457. Do they take an interest in politics? Some of them take a great interest in politics.
10458. You stated that you recorded your local option vote? Yes, in favour of local option.
10459. In favour of restricting the number of houses? Yes.
10460. And in favour of renewals being granted? Renewals of licenses—new hotels you mean?
10461. *President.*] No. You mean to renew those who have got licenses at the present time? I would renew the licenses to respectable men, who have not been charged under the Act with selling drink on the Sabbath.
10462. *Mr. Withers.*] Did you vote in favour of increasing the number? Of decreasing the number.
10463. Any more public-houses—you said "no" to that? Yes. 10464.

Mr.  
C. E. Smith.  
20 Oct., 1886.

- Mr. C. F. Smith. 10464. And you are in favour of renewals? Yes.  
 20 Oct., 1886. 10465. *Mr. Roseby.*] You have known a number of the best workmen go to destruction through drink? I would not say the best workmen.  
 10466. It is often said that the best workmen go to destruction through drink? I would not say the best workmen take to drink; as a rule they take very little.  
 10467. But you have known a number of workmen go to destruction through drink? Yes.  
 10468. And ruin their families? Yes.  
 10469. Do you object to young women being employed at bars? Yes, I object to that.  
 10470. *Mr. Hutchison.*] I understood you to say you would be in favour of allowing the people to vote on the whole question of drink or no drink in their midst? Yes, I would take the majority for it.  
 10471. You are living at Summer Hill, where there is only one public-house? Yes.  
 10472. Are you aware that there have been efforts made there to get another? Yes.  
 10473. As the law now stands, even after the vote is recorded against an increase, the Magistrates have a discretionary power to grant licenses. Would you object to that? I object to that; I think they ought to stand by the voice of the people.  
 10474. And an applicant should not be allowed to come again and again? No; I would only give him one chance; and a man who continues selling drink on the Sabbath I do not think is a fit man to have an hotel. I know a case where there was a man always on the watch at a telephone.  
 10475. *President.*] A telephone? Yes; a man would be upstairs, and when a policeman came he would speak down the trumpet.  
 10476. *Mr. Withers.*] Under the present law, though the local option vote is taken every three years, any person desirous of building a house with special accommodation in a special locality can apply to the Resident Magistrate, and if the building has a certain number of rooms the house may be licensed. Take Surry Hills, for example. Notwithstanding the vote has been taken there declaring that no more houses are required, any person getting up an elaborate plan and specifications, showing, say thirty rooms for a house in a particular locality, if the Magistrates consider the house necessary they have the power to grant a license? I would not give them the power after the voice of the people—after the people had objected.  
 10477. *Mr. Hutchison.*] I do not remember whether the President asked you this: Have you any idea what the view of the working-men generally is on the question of local option; do you think the working-men are in favour of local option? Taking the working-men as a body I think they are in favour of it.  
 10478. Of having a whole voice on this question? Yes, I think so.

Mr. William Graham called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. W. Graham. 10479. *President.*] You have been for some time in the employment of the proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*? About twenty-four years.  
 20 Oct., 1886. 10480. As a compositor? As a compositor.  
 10481. I suppose a very large number of men are employed there? Yes; there are over eighty compositors on the *Herald* besides fifty on the *Echo* and *Sydney Mail*.  
 10482. I suppose compositors, machine-men, readers, and others there would be over 100? Considerably; about 250.  
 10483. Are you a total abstainer, or a moderate drinker? I am a moderate drinker; I take a glass of ale occasionally.  
 10484. We are anxious to know what is the prevailing view in the large industrial and manufacturing establishments in the city with reference to several questions lying within the scope of our inquiries as a Commission. One of them is what the prevailing view is with regard to the closing of the public-houses on the Sunday, which you know to be the present law. What do you think the prevailing view amongst your fellow-workmen is with regard to that subject—the closing of public-houses on the Sunday? Last night, in my discretion—but I should first say I am the Father of the Chapel.  
 10485. What is the Chapel? The men form themselves into a companionship, and one over them conducts their meetings. Last night I thought I would obtain an opinion from the men, and I called them together. There were some fifty of them present, and I put this question to them: What was their opinion with regard to the opening of public-houses on Sunday; and I was surprised to see it was almost unanimously in favour of the public-houses being open for certain hours on a Sunday.  
 13486. How many might there have been present on this occasion? About fifty, I dare say.  
 10487. Compositors? All compositors.  
 10488. I suppose most of these men live out of town? No, very few of them.  
 10489. They live in the suburbs? Yes.  
 10490. Most of the men live in the suburbs now? Yes, I think so.  
 10491. Is there any part of the Sunday during which these men are at work in the office; necessarily we know that compositors have to do certain things in order that Monday's paper may be printed; does the compositor come to work before 12 o'clock on Sunday night—has he to work at any time on the Sunday, supposing the Sunday to begin at 12 o'clock on Saturday night and to end at 12 o'clock on Sunday night? Yes, he must come at 5 o'clock on Sunday night to get his work prepared.  
 10492. Then he must come on Sunday? Yes. The work of the paper commences at about 7 o'clock in the evening, and he must come a couple of hours before that.  
 10493. Then, I presume, he works right on into the night? Yes; sometimes until 4 o'clock.  
 10494. Is that the reason of this general consensus of opinion: is it not that the compositor recognizes or rather feels the want of some establishment being open at which he can get refreshment after his work is done, or as he is coming to it, if he comes a long way? Or at supper-time.  
 10495. At present he has either to do without that refreshment or get it on the sly? Get it on the sly—yes.  
 10496. And then you think perhaps he feels it is better for him to get it legally than to get it illegally? Yes, I should think so.  
 10497. No respectable man likes to be a willing lawbreaker;—do you think that the reason I have mentioned is why the compositors as a body wish to have the public-houses open on a Sunday? I think it is that they would like to have their refreshment.  
 10498. As they are engaged in exceptional work? Yes.

10499. Suppose they did not have such exceptional work would they require the houses open on a Sunday—suppose they had no work to do? I could not say.

10500. The opinion you have got is —? Is a fact I obtained.

10501. Their opinion as they are? Yes, not my personal opinion.

10502. What is that? Well, I never go out on a Sunday to a public-house, but I know others do.

10503. But you go to your work on a Sunday? When it is necessary.

10504. You think, I suppose, that your opinion is a rational one? I think so. They think it would be better to have the houses open for an hour legally than to have to go in illegally.

10505. But would it be possible to keep the houses open to suit the compositors without keeping them open all night on a Sunday? I could not say.

10506. You are speaking of men who would be at work from 5 o'clock on Sunday evening until 4 o'clock on Monday morning, who need their supper, and perhaps refreshment after their supper—say those who go home at 2 or 3—what I say is without keeping the houses open all night you could hardly furnish those compositors with the refreshment they might consider necessary for them? I do not think the compositors in the office as a rule, look for much of that kind after their work is done.

10507. Do you think having the houses open between 7 and 8, or between 8 and 9, would be sufficient on Sunday? It would be only for a small percentage of the men, because the great bulk of the men do not go out, it is at supper-time they require refreshment.

10508. Would they require the houses open between 1 and 2, or during any other hour in the middle of the day? No, not more than anybody else.

10509. You refer to the city houses not the suburban houses? No.

10510. Have you ever exercised your local option vote? No, I have not; I should be in favour of it.

10511. Would you be in favour of extending local option—are you a ratepayer? No.

10512. Not in a municipality? No, I have no rate vote at all.

10513. Have you any opinions with regard to the question of local option? No; I think it is a very desirable thing that the inhabitants should have a voice in regard to the number of public-houses in their neighbourhood.

10514. As a class, I suppose, the typographers are very temperate? Well I think they are, I could not say they are not.

10515. Have you heard any complaint of the kind of liquor vended near your office? I have often heard men speak of the liquor as bad, but I cannot say where it came from.

10516. I suppose when you asked the question you did of your fellow workmen you did not ask about the hour of closing on business days—11 o'clock? Well, I did ask them that.

10517. What did they say about that? They thought the hours might be extended half an hour at night.

10518. That is to say, half-past 11? Yes.

10519. Is that the time they get away? They seldom get away at that hour.

10520. But it would be to enable them to get some refreshments at half-past 11? Yes.

10521. Was that the prevailing opinion—the opinion of the majority? Yes.

10522. Is 11 o'clock the supper-time of the men? Yes, but we altered the hour since the closing at 11 to a quarter to 11.

10523. *Mr. Withers.*] You stated that you were surprised to find the men were in favour of opening the public-houses on Sunday? Yes, such a very large majority.

10524. I was curious to know what created the surprise—had you heard them conversing about the matter before? Yes, and the men were so different that I thought there would be more variety of opinion among them.

10525. You have young men I suppose among the printers—men verging on manhood, as well as others who are family men? Yes, young men and married men.

10526. Do you think the majority of them would be young unmarried men? No, I do not think the majority would be.

10527. Have you any reason to suppose that the minority on the question of Sunday opening would be the men of more mature years? Yes.

10528. And in all probability men of families? Yes.

10529. Men who have settled down in life? Yes, and men who have formed opinions. But taking them altogether I have a very good opinion of the body altogether.

10530. Taking them altogether, you think they are men of independent thought, and men who take an interest in the general community? Yes.

10531. But you think the minority are men with families, and, if possible, more thoughtful than the others? Yes.

10532. Are persons engaged in your calling as temperate, as a body, as other men? Yes, I think so. Of course there are exceptions.

10533. You do not think their business leads them more than any other class of employés into a desire to drink? I think it does.

10534. The nature of the calling, and the irregular hours? Yes; the wear and tear of mind and body leads to the necessity for some stimulant.

10535. In other words, considering the temptations, they are more temperate than other bodies of workmen? Yes, possibly so.

10536. *Mr. Roseby.*] I suppose you think that the opinion expressed by your fellow workmen was more in the way of studying their own interests than those of the whole community; they were looking at the matter from a personal point of view? When I come to think of it I think every man would have voted personally.

10537. Did I understand you just now to say that you think the liquor traffic ought to be subject to popular control—that is, that the people generally ought to have a voice as to whether public-houses should exist or not;—you are in favour of that principle? Yes, I think so.

10538. Do you think this habit of drinking in public-houses a dangerous one? I do; I think it a most pernicious habit.

10539. And you have known a number of persons in your avocation go to destruction through drink? I have known a number of workmen go to destruction through night-houses.

10540. Have you known some of the best workmen go to destruction through these habits? Yes, in some cases.

Mr.  
W. Granham.  
20 Oct., 1886.

10541.

Mr. W. Graham. 10541. Are you in favour of the employment of barmaids? Not if it could be obviated; I do not think it is a proper place for a young woman—to be behind a bar.  
 10542. You think the language and other characteristics of a public-house bar are such that it is not a proper place for a young woman? I do, but I do not see how it can be obviated.

20 Oct., 1886.

Mr. William Dunshea called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. W. Dunshea. 10543. *President.*] Are you also a compositor employed in the office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*? Yes.  
 10544. How long have you been there? About forty-three or forty-four years.  
 10545. Are you in charge of any department? No.  
 10546. Are you a total abstainer? No.  
 10547. I suppose you are what we call a moderate drinker? Well, I do not like that term; I am temperate.  
 10548. You do not like the term moderate drinker? I do not think it applies; I can either take a drink or leave it.  
 10549. I suppose the employment of a compositor is rather a peculiar one in this respect; that the hours of work are very long, and that the work is very wearying? Very wearying indeed.  
 10550. And therefore a compositor would naturally look for perhaps more refreshment than persons of ordinary avocations? Yes.  
 10551. Then one would expect to find a good many of them become very temperate men, and some who were moderate drinkers become addicted to drink? It has that tendency, no doubt.  
 10552. But as a class we are told they are very temperate? They are temperate as far as the *Herald* office is concerned.  
 10553. I suppose generally they are a very temperate class? Well taking into account the nature of their occupation.  
 10554. In spite of the temptation? Yes.  
 10555. I suppose they have to go out and get what they require? Yes.  
 10556. I suppose on the subject of Sunday prohibition there is a difference of opinion among your fellow-workmen? There is a decided difference of opinion.  
 10557. Are they in favour of the present law or against it? Against it, I think, as regards the restrictions.  
 10558. What is their opinion with regard to this matter? On account of having to go to work on Sunday they would like the magistrates to give them a special permit to afford them an opportunity for getting refreshment at 11 o'clock at night, the time at which they leave off work for half-an-hour.  
 10559. Do you mean give them a permit to open the houses generally? To give them an opportunity of getting refreshment at 11 o'clock. That is the hour at which we stop for half an hour for refreshment. What I mean is this: You might have noticed during the time this new Bill was under discussion in the hands of Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. Garrett observed that he thought it would be right to give printers and gardeners an opportunity of having the houses open for their accommodation.  
 10560. But that was to have the houses opened generally? Mr. Garrett mentioned printers and bakers and gardeners, and Sir Henry Parkes replied that that might be left to the discretion of the magistrates, and that he would make some provision for it, but no provision was made.  
 10561. An effort was made to have later licenses, but that was defeated, as it would have left the houses open to Jack, Tom, and Harry, and everybody? I would not have that.  
 10562. But you mean to let special individuals from the nature of their occupations have an opportunity for getting needed refreshment? Yes.  
 10563. That means licensing certain to get refreshment. You see how difficult that is. Would you have it done for certain houses? I would have the men to ask for a certain house to be open in the neighbourhood in which their work lay.  
 10564. And to compel the house to be open? The proprietor would consent; you would first obtain the consent of the proprietor.  
 10565. I am beginning to see what you mean; that on the application of the proprietor, backed by a certain given number of men having night occupations, they should have the privilege of having a house that would be named—it may be one or more houses—in a certain neighbourhood, open during certain hours of the night? Yes; not for hours but for one hour; we would give an hour.  
 10566. Do you not see that what would suit the typographer might not suit the gardener? Then I would put the gardener under a new rule. Those men are on the road all night, and without shelter.  
 10567. Those men can get nothing now, as the law stands, either on the Sunday or any other day after 11? No.  
 10568. You think these men are fit objects for compassion? Yes; I think from the nature of their occupations both classes are.  
 10569. Then you would say that to suit the gardener coming to market some place near the various markets should be opened for him? Yes.  
 10570. And some place near the printing-office for the printers? Yes.  
 10571. Are there any other class of persons who work long hours? There are bakers, but they are not large in number. The law should be in regard to numbers. If there are only some few it does not matter much; but where there is a large body of men, and they are compelled to be at work night and day—and in the case of the compositor there is the mind to be exercised as well as the body, and some leniency should be shown for that reason—I should look upon them as a special class, and because of their special employment there ought to be special legislation.  
 10572. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you not think it would be rather a complicated piece of work to attempt to legislate for the persons you refer to, that is, for gardeners and printers? No doubt there would be some difficulty. There might be a stringent law with regard to the permit. If a man is found in these places without showing his permit let the publican be under a penalty.  
 10573. I was going to say that if it were not for the permit the house would be crowded out? No doubt.  
 10574. All the refuse from other places would go there and hang about till morning? Yes, exactly. I wish to avoid getting what is wanted illegally. If a house were opened as I say, it would be almost on the same level as a man belonging to the Athenæum Club.  
 10575. *President.*] Can the men get liquor at 3 or 4 o'clock? No; but before this law was passed I could name houses where you could get in at all hours. Now, going home at all hours of the night, the whole city

city is at peace, and the new law, under those circumstances, is highly beneficial to the whole community. So that the law, as in existence, if properly carried out—it is carried out in regard to the night—but if it was carried out as regards the Sunday it would be wholly beneficial. But then it is not carried out. I have repeatedly, on a Sunday, noticed dozens of men coming out of public-houses, but the policeman is in uniform, and he sees nothing. What I would suggest is that special constables, without uniform, should be on duty to detect crime; that the doors of a public-house should be left open to a common constable, as well as to a sergeant, to enable him to get in.

10576. *Mr. Withers.*] Take the bakers. Of course they are a class of men distributed very much more than compositors. Suppose the Legislature afforded means for supplying refreshment to any large establishment like the *Herald* office, or suppose bakers were provided for, do you not think it would be a hardship on the publican for him to be called up at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning? But I say that the publican must make the application in connection with those who want to get refreshment at that hour.

10577. *Mr. Roseby.*] If this special arrangement you speak of could be made, do you think the majority in your establishment are in favour of having the houses closed on Sunday and early in the week? I rather think that they would be.

10578. You yourself are in favour of keeping these places closed? I am, but I do not represent the opinion of the majority of the men.

10579. Are you in favour of giving people generally the control of this traffic? Decidedly.

10580. Do you think respectable young women ought to be employed behind a public-house bar? By no means; except perhaps, it may be, in the case of a father of a family bringing up children. And I would not have any of those upstairs decoy places.

10581. You are strongly opposed to them? Yes.

10582. *Mr. Withers.*] Are the lads in the *Herald* office bound as apprentices? Yes.

10583. Bound for a term? Yes.

10584. Is there any supervision, approaching paternal supervision, with regard to their conduct in relation to drink? Oh, I think so. In my experience for a number of years, they are very abstemious.

10585. Is there any clause in the indentures with regard to drink? Oh, yes; if there is no direct clause the meaning is embodied.

10586. Have there been many cases of lads who have grown up under your observation going astray afterwards through drink? No; as far as my knowledge is concerned, young fellows who have been brought up in the office have, on the whole, turned out to be very steady men.

10587. There have been very few who have gone astray? One or two; I might mention half-a-dozen, perhaps, in thirty years.

10588. You consider that, I suppose, a very small per centage? Yes.

10589. *Mr. Colls.*] I suppose you have heard a great deal of upstairs bars? Well, I have not had great experience of them. I have been told, and occasionally have gone in myself. I have seen and heard sufficient to induce me to believe that many of those public-houses would have had to close if it were not for this means.

10590. Would you be in favour of the bars being on the basement floor? Yes, under proper supervision; and also that clubs should not be allowed to be attached or connected in any way with public-houses.

10591. Would you have the same supervision over the printers as Mr. Graham has, or another kind? It is this way: There is in all large printing-offices what is called a chapel. It is just the same as in the Legislative Assembly, and they choose their head or speaker. We make our own laws, and the father of the chapel is elected half-yearly to make any representations in the name of the printers to Mr. Fairfax or others. He yesterday got the opinion of the men on these subjects. I expressed my opinion then, and express it now. I do not come here as a delegate.

10592. Mr. Graham said he was surprised to find such a large majority in favour of Sunday opening? Yes.

10593. Do you think the men in favour of Sunday opening were a majority of those of the most mature years and thought? No; I think the notice for us to attend here was so short that it could not be laid before the men and considered properly. A vote was simply taken. It was not properly "Are you in favour of so and so," and then voting, but it was "Hold up your hand."

10594. A fair number of the men were present? Yes.

10595. A full meeting? Not quite a full meeting.

10596. Did the minority represent what might be called the family men? I should hesitate to say. But I would like to qualify the answer to that. That is to say, when the meeting was called, the hour for commencing work was near, and the thing was hurried through and not argued. Usually before any decision is come to we express our opinion before a vote is taken, and in this particular case the vote was taken without discussion.

10597. *President.*] If there had been more deliberation do you think there would have been a different vote? I do not think so, but it might not have been so unanimous. They want this special privilege, and they will have it at all hazards.

10598. *Mr. Withers.*] I would like you to say whether the minority were men of more mature years and habits than the others, and settled down? I should say the younger portion of those present exhibited more desire than the older portion.

10599. The younger members of the body were in favour of opening the public-houses on Sunday? Yes.

FRIDAY, 22 OCTOBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,

A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,  
S. H. HYAM, Esq., J.P., M.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Davidson called in, sworn, and examined:—

10600. *President.*] You are in the employment of Mr. Flood, at Blackwall Stores? Yes.

10601. What is the nature of your employment? I am a wharf labourer; I do general work in connection with the lightering of wool.

10602. Have you been long in this employment? Four years.

Mr.  
W. Dunshea.  
20 Oct., 1886.

Mr.  
J. Davidson.  
22 Oct., 1886.



Mr.  
J. Davidson,  
22 Oct., 1886.

10603. How many men are employed, on an average, at Mr. Flood's? About 200.
10604. Is that the average? Yes.
10605. Is that all through the year? In some portions of the wool season we have over 300, but the average is about 200.
10606. I suppose their hours of work are limited to daylight; they do not work at night? Yes, we work a great deal at night; sometimes all night and all the following day.
10607. In shifts? No, right through.
10608. One man doing the work continuously? Yes.
10609. I am asking you this in order that we may know whether this particular class of labourer has a more exhausting occupation than is usual? Yes, I think they have.
10610. Have you had any opportunity of discussing the question of Sunday closing with your friends? Yes, very often.
10611. Shall we be right in supposing that you in any way represent the general opinion of Flood's employés? I think so.
10612. Are you yourself a total abstainer, or are you a moderate drinker—that is to say, do you take refreshment when you wish it? Yes, I take my drink; I am not an abstainer.
10613. Do you think that the opinion of wharf labourers in the same employ as yourself is in favour of the present law, which closes public-houses on Sunday, or would it be in favour of a relaxation of that law? I should say it would be in favour of a relaxation; I know the men are not in favour of the present law.
10614. Give us your own opinion, and, if you can, the opinion of the majority of your fellow-labourers? I think the law is a mistake because, in the first instance, a great deal of drink is got into homes on Saturday nights where there are families, and I think that is an injury to those homes. The drink is got in for Sunday. Many men, finding that they cannot get drink on Sunday, take too much on Saturday.
10615. I suppose you know that if you are so inclined you can get drink on Sunday? Yes, I am sure of it.
10616. Do you think the men would rather have the right to get the drink legally on Sunday? I think so.
10617. Do you think that is the opinion of the majority of the temperate men, the really moderate drinkers, in this employment? Yes, I do.
10618. We have been told that if a publican refuses drink on the Sunday to a customer, that customer in the future nearly always avoids that publican—not only on the Sunday but on every other day—and that the publican's business therefore suffers? Yes, I believe that is true.
10619. Is that the sort of thing you think you would do yourself? I believe it represents the views of the men as a rule.
10620. That is to say, that if the publican will not serve the men on Sunday, they leave him alone on the other days of the week? Yes.
10621. Do you think that is so to a large extent? To a very large extent.
10622. You think that if a publican were law-abiding then it would be at the risk of ruining his business? Well it would do him an injury.
10623. Then you say the majority of your people wish the houses to be opened for some hours on Sunday—for what hours? I should say from 9 to 11.
10624. That is before Divine Service? Yes, and from 3 to 4.
10625. That does not allow the labouring man to get his supper beer, that is if he takes beer at supper? I think the labouring man generally uses beer for the midday meal, between 12 and 1.
10626. Do you find fault with the closing at 11 o'clock on other days of the week? On Saturday night only.
10627. In what respect? I think the hour might be extended to 12 on that night.
10628. Do you think that, with this extension, there would not be a desire for further extension on the part of those who frequent public-houses? I could not say. No doubt some would require a further extension, but I think the change I have named would be satisfactory.
10629. And these changes are really asked for in the interests of temperate men who rarely exceed? Yes.
10630. You recognize the fact that the law should be made, not for the sot but for the temperate man? Of course for the temperate man.
10631. Do your men go very early in the morning to their work? 6 o'clock.
10632. Do they complain that the houses are not open early enough? Some may do so but I think they are open quite early enough.
10633. Do you think it is reasonable that a man should require a stimulant before his breakfast, say at 5 or half-past 5, before going to his work—do not you think that stimulants at that hour would rather disqualify him for his work, especially if it were upon heights or dizzy places? I do not think a drink at that hour is necessary.
10634. Then you think that the hour of opening is sufficiently early? Oh, yes.
10635. Are you well acquainted with any other countries outside of this Colony? I know Victoria, and I know the interior of this Colony. I have been a miner.
10636. How long is it since you were in Victoria? Seven years.
10637. Do you think the licensing system of Victoria, with which you were acquainted, kept the people more sober than the people are kept here by our Licensing law? I could not say that I saw any difference.
10638. I suppose you saw a great deal of Melbourne? I have seen it only for short periods, a fortnight, three weeks, or a month at a time.
10639. Were you among the wharves? No, I was not working. When I was in Melbourne I was there only on short visits.
10640. Speaking on behalf of your class do you not think that there are too many public-houses? Yes, too many inferior public-houses.
10641. About the wharves? I think there are too many in Lower George-street and at Miller's Point.
10642. I understood you to say that there were too many inferior houses? Yes.
10643. Then you would reduce the houses and raise the standard of good conduct? Yes, and of good accommodation.
10644. Have you heard many complaints of the character of the liquor retailed at these places? A great number.
- 10645.

Mr.  
J. Davidson.  
22 Oct., 1886.

10645. What is the nature of these complaints? Do people complain of the liquor being adulterated or of its being too new? They complain of its being adulterated—the rum and beer principally.
10646. Do you think that only the rum and beer and not whisky are adulterated? I could not say. I think that stuff is sold which is not rum at all, the other kinds of spirit are mixed with it.
10647. And is the favorite drink of the wharf labourer rum and beer? Yes.
10648. And it is in these drinks that they detect the inferiority? Yes, the quality varies very much according to the houses.
10649. Have you noticed any cases in which strong able-bodied men have been taken suddenly ill after drinking? After heavy drinking.
10650. But I mean in consequence of his having been supplied with a moderate quantity of adulterated or inferior liquor? I have noticed cases in which men have become intoxicated after taking one or two drinks.
10651. Were they temperate men? No, they were in the habit of taking their drink.
10652. You have noticed bad effects immediately traceable to inferior liquor? Yes, I have known it to create a great thirst.
10653. Are the rules against the taking of liquor in your establishment very stringent? Yes, we do not believe in it.
10654. It is dangerous to the wharf labourer that he should be engaged in work while under the influence of liquor? Yes; he not only endangers his own life but the lives of other men.
10655. So that you have very stringent regulations on the subject? Yes; a man is not allowed to bring drink on to the premises.
10656. And if he is seen under the influence of liquor he is sent home? Yes.
10657. I suppose a number of the wharf labourers have been sailors? Yes.
10658. They are mostly mariners, are they not? Yes.
10659. Then we gather from you that the wharf labourers as a body would ask for a relaxation of the Sunday prohibition law to the extent of having the houses open two hours in the morning and one in the afternoon? Yes.
10660. You do not work on Sundays? Occasionally.
10661. This relaxation would be for the houses where they resided, and as a rule they reside out of Sydney do they not? They are scattered all over Sydney; they live in Balmain, Leichhardt, Newtown, and other suburbs.
10662. The alteration of the law which they require would have effect in the suburbs mainly would it not? No; I should not say that it would apply to one particular section; you might say that it would embrace Sydney and the suburbs. A great number of the wharf labourers live in Sydney.
10663. Are many of your class occasionally in the hands of the police for being intemperate? A few, but not many, having regard to the numbers of the men; I should say not more than in any other class.
10664. Do you consider them, as a whole, a temperate class? Yes, I do.
10665. Are there many total abstainers among them? A good many.
10666. About what proportion—one-fourth? Not one-fourth; I should say about one-sixth.
10667. So that in your employment you may have fifty? We have not fifty.
10668. How many do you think you have? I do not think we have fifteen in our employment, but there are two or three temperance lodges in other parts of the wharves and they have a number of members in other employments. The wharf labourers as a class comprise about 2,000 men.
10669. I suppose you are a union man? Yes.
10670. Is it not a part of your rules that you have no benefits in sickness or any other contingency arising through drink? The union is not a benefit society in cases of sickness.
10671. Do you belong to any benefit society? Yes, to one.
10672. And have they not adopted a rule such as I have mentioned? Yes; for instance, if a man meets with an accident through drink he receives nothing.
10673. How will you reduce the number of public-houses in Sydney—are you a local optionist? I do not agree with local option; I think the publicans ought to be recompensed to a certain extent.
10674. How would you reduce the number of public-houses? Would you hold that a vote of the people could act directly upon them by way of reduction, or would you have the number reduced in some other way? I think it should be reduced by measurement, that is to say, by distance.
10675. You mean that the houses should not be of a less distance from one another than so many yards? Yes.
10676. I suppose you know Lower George-street? Yes.
10677. Is there not one place where nearly every house is a public-house? Yes; there are a great many houses at Miller's Point, two of them adjoin one another. There are four or five close together in one spot. There is another place in Campbell-street, near George-street, where there are six or seven hotels close together.
10678. Would you not like to have a vote in the reduction of those houses, or would you leave it to the licensing authorities to reduce them by ensuring that there were no houses within a certain distance of one another? I should like to have a vote as regards the measurement of the distance.
10679. You know that men are often punished by being sent to gaol for being drunk in the streets? Yes.
10680. Many men finding themselves unable to pay a fine go to gaol for so many hours or days. Do you think that is a reasonable kind of punishment for a man to endure? No, I do not.
10681. Now, suppose that it were your misfortune to be an habitual drunkard, and suppose it were the law that habitual drunkards should be taken from their families on the order of a magistrate, and, instead of being sent to gaol or fined, should be sent to an asylum or retreat for treatment for periods varying from so many months to perhaps even a year? I should be strongly in favour of that.
10682. Have you thought anything about it? I have.
10683. Do you think that the labouring classes would not resent such an interference with their personal liberty as is implied in sending a man away for six months? I do not think there could be any very great objection because such a drunkard as you described is of no benefit to any one, he is a nuisance to his neighbours and he is of no use to his family.
10684. But there is this objection, what is to be done with the family while he is away. Suppose he is the bread winner, how would you get over that difficulty? If he is the sort of man you describe he would be of no benefit to his family.

Mr.  
J. Davidson,  
22 Oct., 1886.

10685. We have been told there are many men who get drunk periodically, that is to say, from Saturday to Monday, and who earn sufficient during the intervals to sustain their families. Have you known cases of that sort? Yes.

10686. Don't you see that there would be a difficulty in dealing with these cases in the manner I have described? There might be.

10687. How would you propose to get over such a difficulty? I believe the family might be treated with by the employer.

10688. Then you would work a man during his confinement? I would make him support his family by work while he was in the Asylum.

10689. That would be if he were able to get work. A wharf labourer could do only ordinary manual work for instance, and there might be no other work available for him? That is so.

10690. Still you think the difficulty as to the family might be got over? I think the man might be punished, and at the same time kept to his work to a certain extent.

10691. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Are you quite sure that you express the opinion of the majority of the wharf labourers in Sydney when you say that they desire the Sunday opening of public-houses? I was speaking only of the employes at Flood's.

10692. Have you taken any means to ascertain the opinions of the men? I have heard what I say stated among so many.

10693. You guessed that there was a majority in favour of the step? I never counted them.

10694. But from hearing it said so often, you verily believe that a majority would like the Sunday opening? I do.

10695. You are strongly in favour of that step yourself? Yes.

10696. Do you know any good reason why those persons who take home drink on Saturday night should necessarily debauch their families? I don't know that they would necessarily do any injury, but the children get to the drink, and I think the practice causes a man to take more than he really would if he were permitted to go out and get a glass when he wanted one on Sunday. He takes home two or three quarts on one Saturday night, and on the following Saturday night he wants more, and so it goes on. His friends come round to see him on Sunday, and his home becomes a regular drinking house instead of a private dwelling.

10697. How much of that is theory, and how much actual knowledge? I have seen it, so that I know it exists.

10698. You know of some men who are, so to speak, groaning under this trial? They think very little of it. A quart or two of beer is nothing to them.

10699. According to you the men drink more when they can only get drink at certain periods than they would drink if they could obtain the liquor at all times? Yes, but I was thinking chiefly of the habit of drinking on Sunday.

10700. If a man takes too much on Saturday what guarantee have you that he will not take too much on Sunday if the houses are open? We have a guarantee to this extent, that the men would not be in the habit of going to these places in secret to get drink, as they do at the present time.

10701. You think it probable then that because they are restrained they kick against the restraint? Yes, and when they get into a place on the quiet they drink more than they would do if they were allowed to go in openly.

10702. Do you think a downright sober man would do such a thing? He would not go into a public-house at all.

10703. You call yourself a downright sober man, I suppose? No, I don't.

10704. I refer to men who take a drop of liquor because they like to do so, and who do not abuse it. Do you think that class of men violate the law on Sunday. Do you not think the men who do so are those who are given to soaking? Not altogether, I believe.

10705. You believe the sober, moderate drinker allows himself to be overtaken on Sunday from the fact that he is obliged to obtain drink on the sly? Yes; I believe he takes more when he takes the drink on the sly than he would take if the public-houses were legally open.

10706. Why do you suggest that the public-houses should be open between 3 and 4 on Sunday afternoons? It is the middle of the afternoon; a great many persons go for a walk on Sunday afternoon after dinner, and the working-classes have their dinner early.

10707. You think that if the number of public-houses is to be reduced, you would like to have a vote on the question? Yes, as regards the distance.

10708. Of course that pre-supposes that the people in a given locality will vote on the public-houses which are in that locality? I would not confine it to one portion of the city.

10709. Then you want an Imperial Act to fix a certain distance? Yes; that is what I mean.

10710. Are you in favour of the people having a vote to say whether there shall or shall not be any public-houses; and if the majority say they will have none, are you in favour of effect being given to their decision? I don't think a majority should rule in any one locality, because some localities would have more public-houses than others; there are so many different classes. Some localities would like to have a public-house every other door, and I should not care to see that state of things. I would apply a general rule to the whole city.

10711. Suppose a ballot-paper were placed in the hands of a voter in a given locality with these three questions:—1. Shall there be any increase in the number of public-houses. 2. Shall there be a decrease; or, 3. Shall there be no licenses granted at all. The community is to answer any one of the three questions; do you think that would be a fair ballot-paper? No; I believe in there being no further increase, but I would not agree to the question with reference to the reduction.

10712. Providing the houses were shut up, with compensation, do you think the three questions I have named would be fair? I think not.

10713. Have you ever been in the drink trade? No.

10714. What induced you to form your opinion with reference to the opening of public-houses later on Saturday night? I have gone round town late on Saturday, and I have seen a lot of butchers' and other shops open. These persons are compelled to work late; and when they have ceased working they are unable to obtain a drink; they are often working after 11 o'clock.

10715. Do you think that drink is very essential to man's life and comfort? If the Government grant licenses

Mr.  
J. Davidson.  
22 Oct., 1886.

licenses for the making of beer, and for the distilling of spirits, I don't think that persons should be punished for using it.

10716. But supposing none of these licenses were granted, do you not think it would be a gain? The drink would be made privately if you did that.

10717. Would it be a gain to the community? No; I don't think it would be a gain.

10718. You think that would be less gain than there is by the making, selling, and drinking of alcohol? I don't know that there is much gain; I think that the good and the evil about balance.

10719. You think that there is as much good as there is evil? Yes; I think there is quite as much good among those who drink, as there is in the temperate section of the community.

10720. *Mr. Roseby.*] You do not think that drink is really necessary to enable a working-man to do his work? No.

10721. Have you known many working-men—good-hearted fellows—who have gone wrong through drink? I have known a few.

10722. How many years have you been here? Twenty-seven.

10723. Have you known many young men go to the bad through drink? Yes; I knew a few in the Albury District were ruined through drinking Colonial wine.

10724. Not lumpers and wharf labourers? The lumpers I have known who have gone wrong through drink have been chiefly hardened old men. They have been at sea during the greater portion of their lives, and you may say that they were thoroughly lost. I have known a few of these persons go quite wrong through drink.

10725. There are not many young men engaged in your work I suppose? No; a man requires to be thoroughly set and strong.

10726. As you want to limit the number of public-houses, I suppose you regard the public-house business as being a dangerous one? To a certain extent.

10727. You regard it as being different to any other kind of trade? In the case of other trades competition does good.

10728. But you think that in the drink trade it does not? No.

10729. Do you not think that the more facilities persons have for taking drink, the more they will take? No; I should not say so.

10730. Why do you wish to lessen the number of public-houses? So that the class of house may be improved, and there may be better accommodation.

10731. Do you mean accommodation in the shape of food and that kind of thing? Yes; and also in regard to beds.

10732. *Mr. Withers.*] You have a Wharf Labourers' Society;—is any liquor admitted during the deliberations of that body? Not that I am aware of—not in the union room. If it is done at all it must be done slyly.

10733. I suppose it is a rule that the office-bearers are fairly temperate men? Yes.

10734. It would be a disqualification to them if they were found to be intemperate? Yes; if they made any mistakes they would be dismissed.

10735. Unless they were popular men? No; I think they would be dismissed under any circumstances.

10736. That has not occurred I suppose? I knew a man who used to take too much, who was at one time one of the delegates.

10737. Do you hold your meetings at an hotel? No; at St. Bridget's schoolroom, Kent-street.

10738. Is there not an office in connection with the Seaman's Union? There is a room in the Sydney Marine Benefit Society's hall which we use as an office.

10739. Have you heard many men complain about their wives becoming intemperate? Yes.

10740. By getting drink from the grocer's? No; not from the grocer's. The complaints I have heard on this head were against the publicans who gave them drink. In many cases it is given to the children.

10741. Do you think it right that an infant or a growing child should be sent to a public-house? I am greatly against a child going to a public-house for drink, a female child especially.

10742. You think there should be a provision in the law to prevent persons under a certain age from entering the bar of a public-house under any pretext whatever? Yes.

10743. Do you not think the age at which drink is supplied to young persons is fixed too low? Yes, I think it is.

10744. Would you extend it? Yes, I would make the age from 18 to 20.

10745. And would you make the age different as regards the other sex? Yes, I would make it 25.

10746. *Mr. Colls.*] What part of Albury were you staying at? I was working at the 9-mile diggings near Albury.

10747. Have you not heard of the people there drinking something else besides Colonial wine? I am not aware of it.

10748. Have you not heard of white spirit being sold? A spirit was sold which some of us used to call croton oil.

10749. In what part of the city are you living? Near Francis-street, Park-lane, near Hyde Park.

10750. Is there much drinking on Sunday in that neighbourhood? Very little.

10751. Then how do you judge of the extent to which the law is broken on Sunday? By going out for a walk on Sunday morning towards Woolloomooloo, Moore Park, and Pymont.

10752. Have the houses near the wharves more than one bar, or are they confined to one? A few of them have two bars.

10753. If you had been a publican you would not have been ashamed to answer any questions which have been asked here to-day, and you would not have been offended? Not in the slightest.

10754. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you think the wives and growing up children of the men, who desire to have the public-houses open on Sunday, would vote in favour of it if they were polled? I could not say.

10755. Do you think that the majority of the men who would go to the houses on Sunday would return to their homes in such a condition as to contribute to the happiness of the family circle—I am referring now to the class of persons who must have a little drop on Sunday, and who think that they cannot possibly be without it? I believe it would be a benefit to have the houses open on Sunday.

10756. But do you think that the wives and families of the men who would desire to frequent the houses on that day would not prefer that they should be closed? I don't think so. If a man is inclined to get drunk

Mr.  
J. Davidson.  
22 Oct., 1886.

drunk he will do so, there is no doubt about that, and many women would prefer a man going out on Sunday and getting a drink when he required it, to his having a lot of people in the house drinking up the large quantity of beer which he now gets in on Saturday night.

10757. You think that if a man had his glass of beer on Sunday he would be more sociable and contented—you think that that is the point of view from which the wife would regard the question? No, not exactly that. I think she would prefer the opening of the houses on Sunday to the getting in of the drink on Saturday night.

10758. Do you not think that, in spite of the alteration of the law enabling him to get drunk on Sunday, the working man would also get it in on Saturday night? I don't think so.

10759. *Mr. Colls.*] Has it come to your knowledge that any wives have taken to drink in consequence of liquor being brought into the house on Saturday night? Yes; I know of one case.

10760. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Are you a married man? Yes.

10761. *Mr. Hyam.*] Do you not think that the habit of taking grog home on Saturday night has caused women, who would otherwise have been sober, to become intemperate—that is to say, they get into the habit of taking drink by degrees until they become absolutely intemperate? Yes.

10762. Do you recollect the provision of the old law with reference to the opening of houses on Sunday? No.

10763. Do you find that you generally get bad grog in the inferior houses in Sydney? I believe in some cases it is always so.

10764. And you get a far better kind of liquor you think at the larger hotels? Yes.

10765. Are you a fair judge of liquor. I suppose you know when you get a good glass of beer or a bad glass of grog? I imagine so.

10766. It has come to your knowledge that bad liquor is sold in the city? Yes.

10767. Very indifferent liquor? Yes it is.

10768. Do you find that the teetotallers at Flood's work as well as the moderate drinkers? I do not think the total abstainers are so good.

10769. You think the moderate drinker is the better man of the two? In cases where I have worked side by side with total abstainers I have found that as a rule they are not as good men as moderate drinkers.

10770. It is your opinion that when a man is tired out, say with working in the hold of a ship, a glass of grog is a good thing for him to take as a sort of pick-me-up? I would not say that it would be of much benefit to him, but I don't think it would do him any injury. I see no reason why he should not take it after work, but I don't like the idea of his taking it during work hours.

10771. I am brought into contact with wharf labourers daily; I employ some of them. My business lies on the wharves. You know I suppose as a matter of fact that there is a great temptation for wharf labourers to drink, especially when ships are discharging liquor upon the wharves and the gaugers are about. You know I suppose that the liquor is frequently left there and that there is every facility for obtaining what is called a cheap drink sometimes. Having regard to this circumstance do you think that the wharf labourer is inclined to drink more than any other class of labourer? The men who go round with the gauger are not wharf labourers.

10772. But the wharf labourers are tempted to drink, and you think that considering their temptation they are moderately temperate? Yes, as a rule the men who hang about the gaugers are not wharf labourers.

10773. But the *bonâ fide* wharf labourers could as soon obtain a drink from these gaugers as could any of the other men to whom you refer? In many cases they could wade in it, so to speak, if they chose.

10774. They have also other opportunities of drinking; for instance they are frequently shouted for if they care to take a drink. You find I daresay that this is a common occurrence? Yes, and I think they withstand the temptation very well.

10775. Your knowledge of the wharf labourer induces you to believe that he is as temperate as most labouring men or mechanics? Yes, on the average he is.

10776. Do you think that drink is on the increase or on the decrease among the working classes? I don't think it is on the increase, I believe it remains about the same.

10777. *President.*] Do you think the labouring man takes more or less liquor according as times are more or less prosperous? I don't think so.

10778. You think there is a general average? Yes, but I understand that bushmen as a rule take more drink when they have plenty of money.

10779. What class do you consider is open to the greatest temptation to take liquor? I should say the wharf labourers.

10780. What class gives way most to the temptations of drinking? I noticed when I was among the miners that they were very much given to drink; miners and smelters I think give way most.

10781. Do you refer to coal-miners? No, to alluvial and quartz-reef miners.

10782. *Mr. Hutchison.*] And it is your deliberate conviction that a man who is a total abstainer is a worse man than another? That is not what I said. I said that when I had been working side by side with them I do not find them as good men as others.

Mr. George Sayers called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr.  
G. Sayers.  
22 Oct., 1886.

10783. *Mr. Hyam.*] You are a wharf labourer? Yes.

10784. Where do you work? At Mr. Flood's.

10785. Have you been there long? About seven seasons.

10786. Are you a constant hand or an occasional hand? An occasional hand.

10787. Are you a total abstainer? No.

10788. You take a glass now and then? Yes, I do.

10789. You do not find that it interferes with you in any way as a working man? No; it does not affect me in any way.

10790. Are you married? No; I am single.

10791. Are you aware of the fact, that in consequence of public-houses being closed on Sunday workmen who like their glass of grog are in the habit of taking it home on Saturday night for use on Sunday? I know that they do.

10792.

Mr.  
G. Sayers.  
22 Oct., 1886.

10792. And are you aware that in consequence of this habit of taking home grog the wives acquire the habit of drinking with their husbands? Yes.
10793. Women who were otherwise temperate have perhaps become fond of liquor? Yes.
10794. You are in the habit of visiting public-houses occasionally to get a glass of grog? Yes.
10795. Do you think that some houses sell better grog than others? Certainly.
10796. Have you ever come across any inferior liquor? I am not much of a judge as to whether the liquor is good or bad, so long as it is wet.
10797. I suppose there are total abstainers working in the same place as yourself? Yes.
10798. Do you know any of these men personally? I know one.
10799. Is he a good workman? Yes.
10800. He can do a good day's work with any one, and yet he never takes any grog? Yes.
10801. Suppose you had been at work all day and were knocked up, would you consider a glass of grog or a glass of beer when you knock off work as being beneficial or injurious? I do not think it would be injurious.
10802. Do you think it does you good? Yes.
10803. In what way? When I have been wet through I have sometimes taken a glass of brandy, and I think it has done me good.
10804. But I am talking of fatigue after a hard day's work—do you consider that a glass of grog is beneficial then? Yes.
10805. Do you think that the wharf labourers as a rule are temperate men? A number of them are drunkards.
10806. Confirmed drunkards? Yes.
10807. Do you think that the habit of taking drink has increased or decreased lately among working people? I think it has increased.
10808. You think some of the working people are not so steady as they used to be? Yes.
10809. *Mr. Hutchison.*] What is the general opinion of the lumpers with whom you are acquainted as to the Sunday opening. Suppose a vote were taken, do you think the men would be in favour of opening the houses on Sunday? I think so.
10810. For any particular hours? Well, say from half-past 12 to 3 o'clock; from after dinner to about church time.
10811. You are quite sure that that is the feeling of the majority of the lumpers? Yes, I think so.
10812. Have you talked with them at all about the matter since you knew that you were coming here? I have said nothing to them.
10813. Do you think that there are too many public-houses? A great many too many.
10814. Would you let people in given municipalities vote for the reduction of the number? Yes, I think I would.
10815. Would you take the vote of the people as to whether the houses should be closed altogether? I should not like to shut them up altogether.
10816. You would like a few to remain? Yes.
10817. Supposing there are 800 in the city and suburbs, would you consider 400 enough? Plenty.
10818. Do you think that drink is essential to your being able to work? No.
10819. But you enjoy a glass? Yes.
10820. *Mr. Roschy.*] You consider a public-house business a dangerous business? I do.
10821. You have known many men go to destruction through drink? Any number.
10822. You think there has been an increase of intemperance among workmen of late years? Yes.
10823. Have you known any young men go to the bad through drink? I think that most of them who do so are young.
10824. Do you think that the age at which young men can be supplied with drink is too low? A great deal too low.
10825. At what age do you think they should arrive before they can obtain drink at a public-house bar? I think not before they are 20 years of age.
10826. Do you think young women should be allowed to serve behind bars? No.
10827. You do not think they are fit places for respectable women? No.
10828. You do not think that children should be supplied with drink for their parents? No.
10829. You would not allow a child to enter a public-house under any circumstances? I would not.
10830. And if public-houses exist they ought to be held under very severe restrictions, and to be very closely watched? Yes.
10831. *Mr. Colls.*] To whom do you refer when you refer to young men going wrong through drink? Not to any class of young men in particular.
10832. You do not allude to young men who are working do you. I suppose you allude to the larrikins? Yes.
10833. Have you a favourite house to which you go to obtain your drink? No.
10834. You take it as it comes? Yes. I have no particular house.
10835. How long have you been in the Colony? Since 1868.
10836. Have you been upon the wharves ever since? I have been at sea.
10837. *President.*] Have you ever had any complaints from your fellow workmen as to their having been intoxicated suddenly? Yes, I have heard some of them say so.
10838. By reason of the character of the liquor supplied? Yes.
10839. Do you think that their becoming intoxicated was owing to the quantity or to the quality of the drink? More from the quantity I should think.
10840. Do you think that it is the practice in the houses down by the wharves to supply the men with bad drink? I believe that in plenty of houses they do so.
10841. I suppose the wharf labourer knows when he gets good drink? Yes.
10842. And he goes to the houses where he gets it? Yes.
10843. You work very late hours sometimes, do you not. Sometimes day and night? Yes, when we are busy.
10844. Do you think the hour of 6 o'clock in the morning is early enough for the houses to open, so far as the convenience of the wharf labourers is concerned? Plenty.
10845. Do you think it is right that they should be supplied with liquor as they go to work. Do you think they want it? No, I do not.
- 10846.

- Mr. G. Sayers, 22 Oct., 1886.
10846. Do you think it does a man good to have a glass of rum in him when he is up attending to a chain or something of that sort? No, I do not.
10847. You do not think it is necessary for the sake of the wharf labourers that the houses should be opened earlier than they now are? No.
10848. Do you think the houses should be opened later at night for the supply of liquor to men of your class when they are fatigued by working late?
10849. I suppose they sometimes work as late as 12 o'clock. Should they be supplied with liquor after 12? No, I do not think so.
10850. You are not allowed to take liquor on the wharf premises? No, that is not allowed.
10851. I understood you to say that you thought it not a bad thing to take a little liquor after work? Yes.
10852. And you often work later than 12 at night? Sometimes all night.
10853. *Mr. Colls.*] Can you get your beer on Sunday? I have often tried, but I have not been able to get it.

MONDAY, 25 OCTOBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,

A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Daniel O'Connor called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. D. O'Connor, 25 Oct., 1886.
10854. *President.*] You are in the employment of Anthony Hordern & Sons, at the Haymarket? Yes.
10855. In what capacity? As an assistant.
10856. At the counter? Yes.
10857. In what department? In the Manchester department.
10858. How long have you been there? About five years.
10859. Are you yourself personally a total abstainer? I am a teetotaller.
10860. Belonging to any association? The Sons of Temperance.
10861. How many are there in the employ of Messrs. Hordern at the Haymarket? I should think we have 400 at least.
10862. Do you mean on the average day by day? I could not say exactly, but I should think there would be about 400.
10863. What are the hours of employment? From half-past 8 in the morning until 6 o'clock at night.
10864. Every night? Excepting Saturday; the hours are then from half-past 8 o'clock until 10 at night.
10865. Do the employees have their meals on the premises? Yes.
10866. If they wish it they have beer? No.
10867. It is not allowed? Not on any account.
10868. They are not allowed to take any liquor on the premises? Yes. Any person found bringing in liquor or taking liquor during work hours is fined, and after several fines there is the penalty of instant dismissal.
10869. Are not the men allowed to go out? Not for the purposes of obtaining drink. They may go out for some particular business of their own. They can get leave to go out occasionally.
10870. I am told that you sell almost everything at your establishment at the Haymarket? I think so. We sell soft goods, hardware, boots and shoes, bedding, crockery, glass; in fact almost everything.
10871. The work of a salesman is, I suppose, rather of a sedentary character? It is.
10872. Taking them as a whole do you consider the employees a sober class? In our establishment I consider that they are sober. Of course there are a few exceptions, but as a whole I think they are very steady.
10873. Do you consider that as a class they require special privileges or treatment at the hands of the Legislature in regard to the Licensing law; are the hours of opening early enough for their requirements? Plenty.
10874. Are the public-houses closed too early for them at night, or is the hour of closing suitable? The public-houses are open hours after they leave their business.
10875. There is no hardship then in the 11 o'clock closing hour so far as your employees are concerned? I do not think so.
10876. And what would be true of Anthony Hordern & Sons would be true of the other large establishments of the kind? I think so.
10877. Of Farmer's, for instance? Yes; all houses giving the same employment.
10878. Have they the same hours at these places? I think they have different hours in the other shops; I fancy they leave between 1 and 2 in some of the other places. I do not think they take lunch on the premises.
10879. There is nothing in an establishment of that kind requiring any alteration in the existing hours of closing public-houses? I do not see how there can be.
10880. As you know, we are not supposed to allow any drink to be sold on Sunday. Is there any reason why, in the case of the employees of Anthony Hordern & Sons, there should be any relaxation of that law. Is the nature of a shopman's employment such as to induce him to require stimulants on a Sunday? I do not think they are necessary. I know I do not require them myself, and I do not see why others should.
10881. I suppose you have been for a long time a total abstainer? About twelve or thirteen years.
10882. Do not you think the climate here is sometimes so relaxing as to make people resort to stimulants? I was at one time under that impression, but I have since found that I could do without them.
10883. When you were under that impression did you give way to it? Well I used to take my glass.
10884. But now you find that you are better without it? Yes.
10885. And you do not find that the climate has such an effect upon you as to make stimulants requisite? No.
10886. I suppose a great many of your people are in the habit of taking stimulants? Yes.
10887. And does it necessarily follow that when taken in moderation spirits disqualify them for the performance

Mr.  
D. O'Connor.  
25 Oct., 1886.

- formance of their duties? I have peculiar ideas upon that point. Some men would call six glasses drinking in moderation, others would call two glasses drinking in moderation, but I do not think they are competent to transact their business as it ought to be transacted if they take even two glasses.
10888. If a shopman were to take half a pint of English beer with his dinner would you think him disqualified? I do not think it would disqualify him if he took his drink with his meal in that way.
10889. Or if the same man took a glass of good Colonial wine under similar circumstances would that disqualify him? I do not think so.
10890. Then, although you are a teetotaler you believe that there is such a thing as temperance in liquor, that is to say, not temperance according to the capacity of a man's stomach but real temperance? I think a man is better without even one glass taken in the way to which you refer. I think he would be better up to his business if he did not take that glass.
10891. You find good employees who have been accustomed to have their midday glass of beer or wine? Yes, men of that description have often come to us.
10892. But you think they would be better without that glass? Yes.
10893. Have you not met with people who are able to take one glass and then abstain from taking any more? I do not think I have. I have frequently noticed that if a person takes one glass he wishes to get a second. I have found that to be the case. There is a kind of craving which increases.
10894. Would there not be a craving on the part of those who have been accustomed to take liquor in that way if they were to take none at all? Yes, for a time.
10895. Have you an excess of public-houses in the neighbourhood of your establishment? Yes, I think there is no necessity for half the number. The houses are a very short distance apart from each other.
10896. At too short a distance for the requirements of the traffic? Yes, there are too many for the traffic.
10897. Do you consider a public-house in that part of the town to be necessary—you know you must take the average of the community; they are not all teetotalers? I think it is necessary to have plenty of accommodation as regards food and bedding.
10898. But you do not think it is necessary to supply drink? No.
10899. This being your opinion, how would you reduce the number to what you would consider a fair proportion? I should like to see a fewer number of small houses and more better class hotels.
10900. By what means would you obtain them. Do you believe in local option? Yes.
10901. Have you a vote now? I have.
10902. Have you exercised it? I did not do so the last time.
10903. But you are a believer in local option? Yes.
10904. Then you would reduce the number of public-houses to the limit you think necessary by means of local option? Yes.
10905. Do you lose many of your fellow employees through intemperance? Since I have been there they have lost a good many.
10906. Do you think 10 per cent.? I do not think so many. Hardly 5 per cent.
10907. Sometimes they lose their time do they not? Yes. They have opportunities of asking leave to go away for a day or half a day. If a man is away from business his time is stopped.
10908. Do they often lose their time on Monday? It is not often on Monday. The men are always obliged to be there on Monday. It sometimes happens on Saturday.
10909. Have you noticed an increase in the habit of intemperance among females in your employment? I could not say; I have not observed it.
10910. What do you think is the opinion of your employees with reference to the closing of public-houses on Sunday? I have not heard them say, but I believe that they would wish to have it done.
10911. That is to retain the existing law? Yes.
10912. They do not want the houses opened? I think not.
10913. Can you also say whether they require any alteration in the hours on the business days of the week? No.
10914. *Mr. Hutchison.*] In addition to giving people power to reduce the number of public-houses in a given locality, would you also let the majority say whether any public-houses should or should not exist? I would, undoubtedly.
10915. *Mr. Roseby.*] You are an old citizen? Yes.
10916. How long have you been in the Colony? I went to school with the Right Honorable W. B. Dalley. I afterwards went to Victoria, and remained there some years.
10917. As an old citizen, have you noticed an increase in intemperance among the young people of the community, not only at Hordern's but generally? I have, unfortunately; I have seen a great deal of it.
10918. Do you not think that publicans should be prohibited from supplying persons with drink until they reach mature age? I do; it would have been far better if that had been the law in the past.
10919. What age would you fix? About 18 I should say.
10920. You think that a majority of the employees of Anthony Hordern & Sons would favour absolute Sunday closing? I have not talked with them upon the question, and I cannot speak definitely as to what their views may be, but I do not think the whole of them are in favour of keeping public-houses closed altogether on Sunday.
10921. Do you think that most of the employees of Anthony Hordern & Sons would like to have the houses opened on Sunday? I am afraid so.
10922. Do you mean for their dinner beer, or something of that sort? That is a question I cannot answer.
10923. Have you discussed this question with them? I hear them speaking about it at the dinner-table almost every day. Some of them would like to have the houses open all day long.
10924. But the more moderate of them? I suppose they would be satisfied if the houses were open for a part of the afternoon.
10925. *Mr. Withers.*] I suppose the class you refer to would not object to the houses being open all night long? No.
10926. *Mr. Roseby.*] But I am speaking of the majority of the sober, well-thinking employees of Anthony Hordern & Sons? I think the majority are not in favour of keeping the houses closed on Sunday.
10927. Do you think publicans should be permitted to employ young women as barmaids? I do not think it is right to the women. There are evils attached to it.
- 10928.



- Mr. D. O'Connor.  
25 Oct., 1886.
10928. I suppose you regard drink as a terrible curse to humanity? I do.
10929. From your long experience and observation you think the public-house business is a dangerous one? I do.
10930. You think that the law dealing with public-houses ought to be very restrictive? I do.
10931. Do you not think it would be well if the houses were closed earlier than 11 o'clock at night? I think it would be better if there were no public-houses at all.
10932. Speaking in the interests of the moral well-being of the community, do you think it would be wise to close the houses earlier than 11 o'clock? I do not see what you would do by that. If you were to close the houses at 10 o'clock they would still sell drink.
10933. But was it not wise to change the hour from 12 to 11? I think it was very wise.
10934. Then would it not be wise to close the houses earlier still? I do not know, there are so many interests to be considered.
10935. Do you think it would be wise to close the public-houses altogether on election days? I think so.
10936. You think it would prevent a great deal of corruption and stupid voting? I think it would stop it in a certain measure.
10937. What do you think of the general conduct of the public-houses now, compared with what it was twenty years ago? I have been away from Sydney a long time, but, speaking of the last twenty-three years, I think there has been a great improvement in the hotels; I think there is a decided improvement.
10938. In accommodation? Including all that sort of thing.
10939. What do you think of the drinking habits of the draper's assistants as compared with their drinking habits twenty years back? Comparing them as a class with what they were then I think they are very much improved.
10940. Do you think the shortening of the hours of labour has tended to give them to some extent more interest in their homes? I think it has had a slight influence in that way.
10941. Seeing that drapers have very long hours, it has occurred to me to ask you whether they resort much to picnicing on Sunday, and, if so, if there is much drink consumed by them on these occasions? I do not think Sunday picnics are carried out among the draper's assistants to any great extent. If they go out in small parties I suppose they take their hamper with them.
10942. Has it ever come to your knowledge that drink has been introduced into homes through the agency of grocers, and that wives and the young members of families have thereby become addicted to intemperance? I have never known such a thing.
10943. It would be a detriment to a draper's assistant in a respectable establishment like yours if he were to have the smell of drink upon him in business hours? It would be very objectionable.
10944. It would prejudice his prospects of promotion? It would affect his position, because it would be very unpleasant to customers.
10945. You have said that a number of persons of your own acquaintance are in favour of having hotels opened on Sunday for a limited period; do you think most of the wives of these men would vote for it? I imagine that three-fourths of them would say "No."
10946. And would that apply to the growing-up, intelligent children? I think so.
10947. I suppose you think they are entitled to an opinion on a question of this kind? I think the wives ought to have some persuasive influence over their husbands.
10948. Have you any apprentices in connection with your business? None under indenture.
10949. You have a number of lads? Yes.
10950. Is there anything approaching paternal supervision over their drinking habits when they have a disposition to drink? There is no opportunity for young people to drink there, unless they bring the drink in themselves.
10951. If they give any signs in the morning of having taken any drink over-night I suppose it would go against them? I have never noticed anything of the sort among the young people.
10952. *President.*] Do you think the enforced abstinence from beer or other stimulant during business hours has a tendency to make the draper's assistant resort to public-houses after these business hours? I think it has. Directly he leaves the shop he makes straight for the public-house.
10953. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Would that be the class who would be likely to go to a public-house then even if they got their beer for dinner? Yes.

Mr. Robert Melhuish called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. R. Melhuish.  
25 Oct., 1886.
10954. *President.*] You are an employee in the establishment of Anthony Hordern & Sons, at the Hay-market? Yes.
10955. You have been there some time? Five years.
10956. In a responsible position? I am a draper's assistant, but I have had charge of a department at times.
10957. Are you well acquainted with your fellow-employees? Yes, with those in the same department as myself.
10958. We are anxious to know what the prevailing opinion is among the intelligent shopmen and shop-women employed at Hordern & Sons on certain subjects within the scope of our inquiry. Do you think that the employees of Hordern & Sons acquiesce in the Sunday closing? I do not think the majority do.
10959. You think the majority would like to have the houses opened? Yes, at a certain time.
10960. At what time? About the same time as in England—that is, from 1 to 3, and from 6 or 7 till 10.
10961. Are most of your employees English? I could not say.
10962. Do you think their habits have been formed by residence in England? The principal portion, I should say, but I could not vouch for it.
10963. Have you any reason to think, from your conversation with them, that their opinion is what you have stated it to be? That is how I came to know it.
10964. You have not conversed with them immediately before coming here? No; I knew nothing about it until Saturday night. What I have just told you is the result of my own thoughts, and conversations I have had with a certain portion of the men.
10965. Are they not as a rule a sober class? They are.
10966. We have been told by a previous witness that drink is rigidly prohibited at Hordern's? So it is.
10967. Do you think the prohibition of drink during the business hours of the establishment makes the employees

employees resort after business hours to the public-house; does he as a matter of fact go there? As far as my knowledge goes, those who are in the habit of taking a glass of beer are no sooner out of the place than they go and have one.

Mr.  
R. Melhuish.  
25 Oct., 1886.

10968. Perhaps they would indulge that propensity whether they had drink at Hordern's or not. Suppose these men had a glass of beer at their lunch, or a glass of Colonial wine, or some not very intoxicating beverage, do you think they would still resort to the public-house afterwards? I think they would.

10969. So that you think that the total abstinence from intoxicating beverages enforced by the firm has not effect one way or the other upon them? It has an effect in one way; they know that if they go out to take a glass of ale they are liable to be dismissed.

10970. Whether there are signs of intoxication upon them or not? Just so; if they are only caught.

10971. It is a rule which they are bound to observe? Yes. Possibly, in some cases, they would not be dismissed; it would depend upon who they were. When I had been in the employ of the firm about 18 months I was myself caught going out to get a glass of ale. I was spoken to about it, but that was all.

10972. You were told that you had violated the rule? Yes.

10973. And I suppose the rule is made, not in the interests of the employees but in that of the customers? I could not say for what purpose the rule was made. I do not see in what way it is a benefit to customers.

10974. Suppose there were no such rule, and that a man saturated himself with beer, would he not be inclined to be disagreeable to the customers. He might be serving ladies? I think that no employers would countenance it whether the laws allowed drink or whether they did not. I have been employed in large houses in London, where we were allowed as much ale as we chose to drink for dinner; but no one was allowed to be tipsy in business for all that.

10975. Perhaps there is some difference in the climate which makes the beer or other liquor which is taken have an effect more rapidly than in England? I cannot see that. Hordern's at the Haymarket and Hordern's at Brickfield Hill are the only two houses I know of where the employees get their meals on the premises. All other employees in the soft goods line go out and get their lunch. If they like to get one or two glasses of ale for their dinner they can get it. In England the employees live generally on the premises.

10976. Have you been to Whiteley's or Shoobred's? Whiteley's was not in existence in my time. I was speaking just now of Tarn's, at Newington Causeway. We lived on the premises, and were allowed a glass of beer with our meals. The firm supplied it.

10977. The other firms here, you say, allow their employees to go out? Yes; I think that if a man is inclined to indulge in liquor, he will have it in spite of anything.

10978. But Hordern & Sons prevent him from having it on the premises? They do.

10979. Would the majority of whom you speak, as being in favour of Sunday opening, consist of temperate men? I am taking the majority of the people altogether, I would not limit myself to Hordern's; I would go outside of Hordern's.

10980. Do they feel any relaxing effects from the climate in summer time? There is no doubt of it, I think; I know I do myself.

10981. Do you think that that sensation suggests some kind of restorative or stimulant in the nature of alcohol? I myself have been used, ever since I can recollect, to have a glass of something when I felt inclined for it. I was brought up on a farm in the old country, where cider was our beverage; I could help myself to it when I felt inclined. When I went out into the world afterwards if I felt inclined to take a glass of ale I have always taken it; I continue to do so up to the present time. If I were to go without it I think I should find the want of it. I do not think I should carry on business well without it.

10982. Your hours are from half-past 8 to 6? Yes; Saturdays excepted.

10983. During all these hours you have to abstain from liquor? Yes; from the time I go in till the time I come out nothing passes my lips.

10984. Having been five years in this establishment, you are of opinion that the climate of the country is such as to suggest a stimulant to persons who feel its relaxing effects, especially if they have been accustomed to take their glass of beer? Certainly.

10985. You see no harm in taking drink in moderation? I do not; I enjoy it in moderation myself, and I would not deprive any other man. I am sure I feel a better man than I should feel if I went without my glass of beer.

10986. While you have been in Hordern & Sons have you seen many cases of dismissal for drunkenness? I have.

10987. Have they been numerous? I have known a good many; I could not say how many. They employ from 400 to 500 men, but these dismissals will occur at all places.

10988. Do you think the draper's assistant as a rule is in the habit of taking more than is good for him? Certainly not; I consider them as respectable and as well educated a class of men as you could find.

10989. And you think that there is nothing in their occupation which would induce them to take too much? They have a great deal to put up with; they have a great many tempers to please.

10990. There is a good deal of mental and physical exhaustion? There is.

10991. And a good deal of handling of goods? Yes.

10992. And you think a good antidote for all that sort of thing is a glass of beer? I speak for myself. Some say a glass of water will revive them quite as much.

10993. Do you not think that there are too many public-houses in the neighbourhood of Anthony Hordern & Sons' establishment? Yes, I think there are far too many.

10994. Then you would be inclined to reduce them in some way? I think so; but not by local option. I would appoint a Commission to see that they did not sell deleterious drinks.

10995. Do you not agree with local option? Not as it is. It is not local option. I have occupied a house for four years under a landlord. I have no vote, because the landlord pays the rates.

10996. If you liked you could pay the rates? I could, but I do not know whether I shall stop in the house.

10997. If you were on the lists as a voter you would be a local optionist? As far as prohibiting the opening of more public-houses in neighbourhoods in which they were not wanted is concerned, I certainly should.

Mr.  
E. Melhuish.  
25 Oct., 1896.

10998. Then, as far as the reducing of the houses where they are in excess of the wants of the people is concerned, you would be a local optionist? Well I should not like to see a man ruined by the closing of his house.

10999. But you say you have too many houses in the neighbourhood of your establishment? Yes, and the most vile liquor you could find. I have not been into a house near Hordern's for months. I never could get a glass of anything fit to drink. I am speaking of ale.

11000. Do they dispense Colonial ale there? Yes, and English ale. I do not care for the English ale on draught, it is too strong.

11001. And you are not acclimatised to Colonial wine? I do not drink Colonial wine.

11002. You think the liquor retailed is an inferior kind? It is.

11003. Do you think it is adulterated? I think a great deal of it is.

11004. And although you might be a local optionist if you were on the roll, you would hesitate before abolishing any premises because you would not like to ruin a man? Certainly; it would be unfair to do so. These men have bought the good-will of a business, and it would be unfair to close their houses without compensation.

11005. Then you are not a full, but what is called a limited, local optionist? You can put what construction you like upon what I say.

11006. I suppose in England there is no system by which an habitual drunkard can be reclaimed except by his own free will? I could not say. It is over twenty years since I left England.

11007. You have seen a good many men ruined by drink? Not many to my knowledge. I have seen some.

11008. Were they your friends? I have never seen one of my friends ruined by drink.

11009. But you are aware of the fact that some people are ruined by drink? I am, but it is their own fault.

11010. Suppose it were your misfortune to proceed from moderate drinking to immoderate drinking, and to become an habitual drunkard? I cannot suppose the case at all.

11011. But suppose it were your fate, do you consider that the right course to pursue would be to confine you in an asylum or a retreat for inebriates, or to send you to gaol? Send me to the retreat by all means.

11012. Do you think the sending of a man to a retreat or to an asylum is an undue and improper interference with his liberty, if he is proved to be an habitual drunkard, wasting his means and otherwise conducting himself so as to be a nuisance? I do not think so. If he were a nuisance you would send him to a gaol, and it would be far better to send him to a retreat.

11013. Then you think a reformatory system is far better than a system of punishment? Certainly.

11014. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Supposing that Parliamentary voters were all entitled to record a local option vote, and that equitable compensation were allowed to the public-houses which were shut up, do you think that the people should have a right to vote upon the question? Certainly they should.

11015. But you think the publican should be compensated? Yes; but I would say, at the same time, that you cannot make people sober by Act of Parliament.

11016. Putting compensation out of the question, do you consider that the majority of the people are as able to deal with this matter as are the magistrates? Quite as able, I think.

11017. Do I understand you to say that most men leaving your establishment at night go straight to the public-house? Not most of them, but a great many.

11018. Would it be fair to say one-half? I should think about one-half would go and have a glass of beer. I do not mean to say that they go direct to the public-house as soon as they come out of Hordern's, but the chances are that they will have a glass of ale before they get home. I refer now to the principal proportion of those who are not total abstainers. Nearly all the total abstainers are as a rule men who have been drunkards.

11019. Do you refer to Hordern's employees? No, I mean throughout the community.

11020. Why do you think they are reformed drunkards? I am judging from my own experience.

11021. Do you think you are as likely to know as much about total abstainers as men who mix up with them and who are constantly in their society? I am speaking now of men whom I meet in every-day life. I have met hundreds of them. I simply give you my opinion for what it is worth.

11022. Do you think you are as likely to know a larger number of total abstainers in Sydney than I know? Perhaps not. I formed my opinion from men I have met and from what I see in the newspapers.

11023. Do you not consider, that, mixing up as much as I do with total abstainers, I am more likely than you are yourself to know whether your opinion is correct? There are few men I have met in the way of business, who are total abstainers, who have not been hard drinkers. There are exceptions; I have met with men who have never tasted drink in their lives, and as they have never tasted it they have never wanted to taste it.

11024. You think the majority of respectable people desire the public-houses to be opened on Sunday? I could not say the majority of people, because there are a number of people in Sydney who can go to their clubs at any time and get what they require.

11025. But the number of artizans and working-men? Taking it in that way, I should say yes.

11026. Your opinion then extends beyond the employees at Hordern's? Yes.

11027. *Mr. Roseby.*] Do you not regard intoxicating drink, as it is now used in the community, as a great curse? If it is used properly it is not, but if it is abused it is a curse.

11028. But I say drink as it is now used? To a great many it is a curse.

11029. You have known a great number go to ruin through drink? I cannot say I have known a number to do so.

11030. Do you not regard the public-house business as a dangerous one? Certainly not.

11031. Do you think it is harmless? I do not see any harm in it.

11032. Do you think young women should be employed as barmaids? I have never considered the question. I do not see any harm in their being employed there.

11033. Do you not consider that drink has a great deal to do with the crime of the country? Very likely it has.

11034. Have you noticed in your reading that it has? I have noticed that a great many things are imputed to drink which should not be imputed to it.

11035.

11035. Have you observed whether more young people have lately given way to drink? Yes. I have noticed that a great many young people have done so.

11036. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you think it right that public-houses should be licensed? Yes, I think they should be licensed, and I would also exercise some supervision over them, so as to ascertain that the drink they sold was not deleterious, and that the houses were conducted properly. I would fine a publican heavily for serving a man with drink when he was already intoxicated.

11037. You think the publican's character should be inquired into before he has a license, for the reasons you have mentioned? Yes.

11038. Then you think that if the publican were not a respectable man he would be a very dangerous man to society? Yes, because he could poison a man, or next door to it. There are certain spirits into which you can put anything; you can put anything into rum and it will absorb it. I have heard a good many persons say that publicans are in the habit of putting tobacco into rum; that surely is not fit for human beings to drink. I think there should be quite as much supervision, if not more, than there is over the milkman.

11039. You think that too much supervision cannot be exercised over the drink? Just so.

11040. Do you not think that 93 per cent. of the prisoners in gaols is an excessive proportion to be there directly or indirectly through drink? I should never have thought the proportion was so large.

11041. I suppose you know that the supervision of the drink traffic and the maintenance of the excessive drinkers is a heavy item to the State? There is no doubt about it, but if the publican were to vend a good article there would not be so much crime in consequence of its consumption.

11042. Do you think that the wives and the growing-up children of the men who would like to have the public-houses opened on Sundays, would vote for having these places opened if they had a voice in the matter? I think the majority of the wives would, that is to say the wives of the men who get their wages weekly or fortnightly, and I will tell you why. These men go out on a Sunday morning ostensibly for a walk, and they sneak into a public-house and remain there. If the door were open and they could go in and go out as they pleased, they would have their glass of beer and continue their walk. As things stand now, when they get inside they find several other men there and they are prevailed upon to stay. One of the friends of the man says to him, "If you go out you may not be able to get in again," and he stops on and drinks.

11043. *Mr. Hutchison.*] But why would he not get in again? Because when he gets out there may be a policeman there, and you must be pretty well known in order to be let into a public-house on Sunday at all.

11044. *Mr. Withers.*] And the man who goes out of one public-house may not be so fortunate as to get into another public-house? Just so. If you go into the suburbs on Sunday morning you will find ten, twelve, and perhaps fourteen men waiting about in some places endeavouring to ascertain whether the publican is at home and whether there is a chance of getting a drink.

11045. *Mr. Hutchison.*] At what hour of the day is that? It happens at all hours of the day. You may see it in every direction, if you go to Surry Hills, Redfern, Eveleigh, Newtown, and other suburbs. Under the old Act the public-houses were allowed to be open at a certain time, but the police did not keep such a strict supervision as they do now; the side door was almost invariably open. You might go in and find a couple of gentlemen drinking some beer, but you would never see a man drunk. In those days persons would take a glass of liquor and would go out, and they would not return to the place.

11046. *Mr. Withers.*] At what age do you think a youth should be supplied with drink by a publican? I do not see very well how you can draw the line.

11047. The age provided by law is now 16. Do you not think that it should be 18? I do not see where the benefit would come in. Depend upon it the youths would get the drink if they wanted it.

11048. Do you think the age of 18 would be high enough? I could not give you an opinion upon that point.

11049. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You think there was less drunkenness under the old Act than there is under the new one? I do.

11050. The streets do not indicate it? I suppose the people who have had too much stay in the house till dark, or manage to get home somehow; but from what I have read of statistics I have come to the conclusion that the drunkenness has increased.

11051. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you not think it is an advantage that those who are given to excessive drinking on Sunday are not now a nuisance to law-abiding people. Under the old Act you might see them reeling about in the streets? I never saw them reeling about in the streets in any numbers while the old Act was in force.

11052. Did you not notice them in the vicinity of public-house doors? I have never stayed at a public-house door to see who was drunk and who was sober, but I do not remember noticing any drunken persons.

11053. *Mr. Hutchison.*] How do you come to know that drunkards are now to be found in public-houses on Sundays, and that they are carried home after dark? I have gone into houses myself. I have seen men drunk there, and I have gone in hours afterwards and I have noticed the same men still there. It seemed to me that they had been there all the time.

Mr. Jeremiah White called in, sworn, and examined:—

11054. *President.*] You are Corporation labourer? I am.

11055. Are you employed regularly? Yes.

11056. Have you been so employed for many years? I have been here a little over four years.

11057. Do you work in the streets? Yes.

11058. What is the nature of your work? Metalling, ballasting, and work of that kind.

11059. Are you a total abstainer? I am.

11060. Are there many such in the employ of the Corporation? I do not think so.

11061. Have you been always a total abstainer? I have not.

11062. The law has closed public-houses on Sunday—do your fellow-workmen object to that? Some of them do, I believe.

11063. Do not you think that there are too many public-houses in the city? I do.

11064. Would you like to have a voice in the reduction of the number? I have. I pay my rates and I have my vote.

Mr.  
R. Melhuish.  
25 Oct., 1886

Mr.  
J. White.  
25 Oct., 1886.

- Mr. J. White.  
25 Oct., 1886.
11065. But would you like the vote extended so as to enable voters to say whether there should be any, and what number of public-houses in a given area? I should.
11066. Do you think the hours of opening and shutting public-houses are suitable for men of your class? I think they are open quite early enough and that they shut quite late enough.
11067. And you think the existing law should be preserved on Sunday? I do.
11068. Do you think drunkenness is a crime or a vice? I think it is a crime.
11069. Then you think it deserves punishment? In a good many cases it does.
11070. Do you think that drunkenness is a crime in the sense in which an assault is a crime? I do not think it is; the two offences are different—drunkenness seems to be a habit.
11071. Do you not think then that drunkenness would be better treated in some retreat, or asylum, or reformatory, than in gaol? I do not quite know.
11072. Supposing it were your misfortune to become a drunkard, would you not be better pleased if the State put you in some temporary seclusion till you reformed, than sent you to gaol? That is according to circumstances. If a man had a family it would be hard to take him away from them.
11073. But supposing you had to work at the asylum, and that the proceeds of your work went to your family, would not that be some alleviation? That would be better for the family, certainly.
11074. And if you returned to your family a sober and healthy man, able to work, would it not be better than putting you in gaol half a dozen times, thereby bringing you into contact with the most vicious persons in the community? I do not think there is much good in sending a drunkard to gaol; I think he sometimes gets worse.
11075. *Mr. Withers.*] Is drink admitted at all among the Corporation labourers during work hours? It is not permitted. Drink is taken at times, but it is not allowed by the authorities.
11076. The rule is not strictly carried out? They cannot carry it out, because there is no one there to see whether the men observe the rule or whether they do not.
11077. Have you been employed continuously in one part of the city? I have been in this part of the city, but lately I have been employed at Pymont and Ultimo.
11078. I suppose that some of the labourers working with you desire to have the houses opened on Sunday? Some of them would like to have them opened, I believe.
11079. Do you think their wives would like it? I do not.
11080. And I suppose in many cases the children would be sorry to see the houses opened? I think some of them would be very sorry. Some men I know take very little to their wives and children.
11081. *Mr. Roseby.*] Do you believe that the majority of workmen in the employ of the Corporation are in favour of local option? From what I hear them say they are not.
11082. But you yourself are? I am.
11083. *President.*] I suppose you have found a good many of your way of thinking? Yes, a good many.
11084. Have you noticed many men fall out of the ranks and go to the bad through drink, losing their positions? I have now and again, but not very many. I have seen several.
11085. *Mr. Withers.*] Working in the streets in the summer time I suppose creates a great thirst? Yes, but I think cold water is better than grog.

Mr. James Davis called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. J. Davis.  
25 Oct., 1886.
11086. *President.*] You are a pick and shovel man in the employ of the Corporation? I am.
11087. Have you been in their service long? Over twenty years.
11088. Continuously? Yes.
11089. Road-making? Yes; and pipe-laying, and other works of that description.
11090. You have seen a large number of men in the employ of the Corporation during that time? Yes.
11091. So far as you know, are many of these men given to intemperate habits, and do they lose their situations in consequence? I have known many to do so.
11092. From the nature of their work have they any temptation to indulge? Yes. You may say that the public-house is always in front of them.
11093. You yourself are a teetotaler? I am.
11094. Have you been so always? Not always.
11095. Then you have found that, notwithstanding the hardship of the work and the nature of the climate, it has been better for you that you should remain a total abstainer? Far better.
11096. That is to say that you are in a better condition for doing your work? Yes.
11097. Do you think that it is the prevailing opinion of your fellow-labourers that the public-houses should be open on Sunday? I believe it is. I hear men say that if the public-houses were opened on Sunday there would not be the same temptation to get drunk, and that men would go in and get a glass of beer and then go away.
11098. Do you think that an honest statement; was it an expression of feeling or of opinion? I think of feeling.
11099. Do you think that if the houses were opened there would be less drunkenness? I wish they were not open at all.
11100. You remember the old Licensing Act, Driver's Act, as it was called, under which the public-houses were opened for a portion of the Sunday; was there more drunkenness then or less than there is now? I could not answer that question, I did not observe the drunkenness under the old Acts as compared with the new.
11101. But you say that a large number of your fellow-workmen think the houses should be opened on Sunday in the interest of temperance? Yes. In the locality in which I live I can see a number of men hanging about the public-houses anxious to get in, and when they get in you may wait a long time before you see them come out. As a rule when they do come out they show signs of drink.
11102. When they get in you think that they drink more than they would drink if the houses were opened to them? Yes; they say to themselves, "While we are in we might as well stay in, because when we get out we may not have a chance of getting in again, let us make the most of our opportunity;" whereas if the houses were opened they would take a glass of ale and pass on.
11103. That is your opinion as a result of conversation with themselves; that is their own confession? It is.

11104.

11104. Apart from your views as a total abstainer, do you consider that there are too many public-houses in the streets of Sydney? I think there are too many for the reasonable wants of the people.
11105. You are a local optionist? I have not meddled in these matters, but if I were a ratepayer I would exercise my privilege of voting.
11106. Do you consider that the reduction of the number of public-houses, where they are in excess of the public requirements, should be effected by the vote of the people or by some other authority? I think by the vote of the people, by the residents of the neighbourhood.
11107. Do you think that a large amount of inferior drink is vended in the city? Yes.
11108. You have reason for believing that from what other persons tell you? Yes, and when I have been taking drink I have always found that the effect of it was to make me sick. If I took a little drink over-night I would be unable to take a mouthful for two or three days afterwards. It would be then some years before I would touch it again.
11109. Suppose you were a drunkard would you think yourself a fit subject for a reformatory or a gaol; would you think that you ought to be punished or that you ought to be reformed? If I were a drunkard I should think that I ought to be reformed.
11110. Even if your personal liberty were interfered with? Yes.
11111. How about your family? That is another consideration. A man with a family has no right to be a drunkard.
11112. But I am supposing that he is a drunkard? Well if you took him to a reformatory you would to some extent be dealing with the wife and family as well as with himself.
11113. But suppose the man could be made to engage in an occupation or to turn the work of his hands into money, could not the family have the money earned by him in the reformatory. If he were in gaol you know the State would not give his family anything? If a man were to labour in a reformatory and could give his wife and family the proceeds of his work, after deducting what it would cost to support himself, I should say that it would be a fair thing.
11114. Suppose it were not enough, do you think it would be a great hardship, when the man had a wife and family depending entirely upon him for support, if the State were to pay something to them during his detention? Well in one sense it would be a hardship, but in another it would be a blessing. You must remember it is the poor industrious labourer who helps to supply the State with funds, and that is where the hardship would come in, you would be making him work indirectly for the support of the family of an idle man.
11115. But the State gets £30 a year from every publican in exchange for his license? Then I think the State should be liable to that extent for the support of every drunkard in detention.
11116. *Mr. Hutchison.*] I understand you to say that in the interests of temperance you think that it would be better to open the houses for a short time on Sunday? I do.
11117. That is because the law is openly violated I suppose? Exactly so.
11118. But suppose Sunday closing could be made effective, would you not rather have it? Undoubtedly, if it could be made effective.
11119. You would open the houses then in order to prevent clandestine drinking? That is my idea.
11120. *Mr. Roseby.*] Do you consider drink a great curse to the community? I do, indeed.
11121. In your experience in the employ of the Corporation, have you seen many men go to ruin through drink? I have.
11122. Have you noticed whether of late years young men have been giving way to drinking more than they used to do? I have noticed that young men are more addicted to it than they used to be when I was young, about thirty years ago.
11123. How long have you been in the Colony? Twenty-eight years.
11124. Do you think publicans should be allowed to supply young people with drink? The present age is too young; I think a man should be 20 or 22 years of age before a publican should be allowed to serve him with drink. He would then have some common-sense.
11125. Do you think young women should be employed as barmaids? I do not think a public-house bar is a proper place for a female.
11126. In your opinion the public-house business is a very dangerous one? Dangerous to the morals of both males and females. I think the authorities should also look after the dancing saloons. My occupation during the last ten years has taken me out a great deal at night. I have been at work with the steam roller, and I have had many opportunities of seeing what takes place in connection with the dancing saloons.
11127. In the interests of the morals of the community would it be wise to shut the public-houses even earlier than 11 o'clock at night? I could not give an opinion upon that point. I see a great alteration in the conduct of persons in the streets since the houses were closed at 11 o'clock instead of at 12. I think the change was very beneficial.
11128. Do you think it would be wise to close them altogether on election days, when, as a rule, there is so much drinking? I have seen some elections in Sydney when you could scarcely see a sign of liquor in any man, but on other occasions they have all been lopsy-turvy with drink.
11129. *Mr. Withers.*] How long have you been a total abstainer? For the last five years. Before that, if I were to take a drink at night it would have such an effect upon me that I would not touch another drop for another year or two.
11130. Do you think a moderate amount of drink is of any benefit to a man who is engaged upon heavy work? I do not think it is a benefit. I have had some very heavy work to do in connection with pipe-laying. If I were to take three or four pints of beer, and it had excited me or made me half intoxicated, I should, perhaps, do twice the amount of work in that day.
11131. But would the next day's work be a fair one? It would not; the system would be exhausted. It would be several days before I would be able to do a fair day's work again. I think that if a man had no drink at all he would be better able to do his work. I have seen men take a glass or two a day, and that, perhaps, would not affect them in the way in which drink used to affect me. Perhaps they would not become so exhausted unless they became fairly intoxicated; but in any case I think that, taking things all through, they are better without any drink.
11132. Have you observed whether, under the old Act, the men lost much time before breakfast, as compared with the time which they lose before breakfast under the present Act, which closes the houses earlier

Mr. J. Davis.

25 Oct., 1886.

Mr. J. Davis. earlier at night? I could not say. In referring just now to the beneficial effects of the closing of the houses at 11 o'clock, I meant to say that it had made an improvement in the traffic in the streets at that hour of the night.

25 Oct., 1886.

WEDNESDAY, 27 OCTOBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,	G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.	

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Henry Ford called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. H. Ford. 11133. *President.*] You are in the employ of Dalgetty & Co.? Yes.
11134. What are you? I am the foreman of the lumpers.
11135. Have you been always engaged in that capacity? I think I am the oldest hand there; I have been there close on five years.
11136. I suppose you have constant occupation? Yes.
11137. How many men are employed by Dalgetty & Co., on the average, as lumpers? About 300 a week; sometimes we have 700 a week, but 300 would be the average.
11138. That is in the wool season? That is taking the average right through.
11139. Our object in asking you to come and give evidence before this Commission is, that the Commission, before they report, may be thoroughly well acquainted with the views on the liquor question entertained by the working men in the various industries of the community; first of all, therefore, I would ask you are you a teetotaller? I am.
11140. Have you been always a teetotaller? Not always; but I have never gone to excess.
11141. You are a teetotaller by conviction? Yes; a staunch teetotaller.
11142. I suppose the lumpers as a rule are not? Most of them are not.
11143. I suppose that during the working hours it is necessary in your occupation above all others that a man should be sober? Yes, I should think so.
11144. I suppose that in discharging a ship's cargo a lumper is frequently in as dangerous a position as a man could be in? Yes, you may say that either of the stores or of the ships. We have some very dangerous machinery in the stores.
11145. A slip would often be fatal to a man, perhaps to several men? Yes.
11146. Lumpers I presume then during their occupation are a sober lot? Yes, I can speak very highly of those I have under me.
11147. We might expect from their different habits some being teetotallers and some not, that opinions among them would differ upon such a question as prohibiting the sale of drink on Sunday, but do you think the lumpers as a whole acquiesce in the existing law? Some do and some do not. I have spoken to several on this point; some would have the houses closed altogether on Sunday and others would rather have their drop of beer on Sunday.
11148. Are those who are content with the present law chiefly of the teetotal class? Yes, and some of the moderate drinkers.
11149. How do you think the balance goes? It goes very heavily on the side of drinking.
11150. That is, in favour of opening public-houses? Yes.
11151. How long does the lumper work? Ten hours in summer and eight in winter.
11152. And the Sunday prohibition only affects him at home? That is all.
11153. Do they live in town? They live in the suburbs close down to where they work.
11154. Then Sunday opening for them would as a matter of fact mean the opening of houses in the suburbs? That is so.
11155. I suppose as a matter of fact you know that drink can be obtained by them on Sunday if they choose? I know several houses at which drink can be obtained and am sorry to see it.
11156. If they could not get it do you think they would be still more clamorous for it? Yes, I think that they would. I think they might supply themselves on Saturday night.
11157. Some do that now I believe? I do not think many, if any, of the lumpers do so.
11158. They go to the public-houses on Sunday and get it? They get as much as they can drink on Saturday night, and they get what they can on Sunday.
11159. Do you think the habit of going to the public-house on Sunday tends to make these men drink to excess on that day? I do.
11160. Have you formed any opinion as to Sunday closing in the way of such alternatives as these:— (1) either the law must be made more stringent by making it impossible, except with the certainty of punishment, to supply liquor to men on Sunday; or (2) it must be relaxed in the interests of temperance:— which do you think ought to be done? I think that if the houses were open, say from 1 to 3 o'clock, on Sunday, and then closed again, the requirements of a number of people would be satisfied. If that were not done I think it would be better to close the houses altogether and not give the publican a second chance.
11161. Which of the two alternatives would you adopt? I think I would close the houses altogether and if the publican were caught serving I would take his license away from him.
11162. You do not think the houses ought to be opened? No, but on the other hand it might be said that if the houses were open from 1 to 3 and then closed again, men would not go in and drink as much as they do at the present time. Now they go into the houses on Sunday and drink to such an extent that they do not know when to stop.
11163. Have you noticed the effects of that drink upon them on Monday? I have in several cases, and have had to discharge several men through it. I have known some of our men to be paid on Saturday as much as £4 or £4 10s. I have seen them reeling about the street on Sunday drunk, and on Monday morning they would come down to me for a little money to help them through.
11164. Are those men with families? Yes.
11165. There is only one way of accounting for the loss of the money; they must have got into a public-house

house and have been "shouting" continuously during Saturday evening and Sunday? Yes, I have watched them go away from the pay-table and go to the hotel at the corner, and sit there drinking till all hours. I live on the wharf, and from my place I can frequently see what goes on at some of the hotels in the neighbourhood.

Mr. H. Ford.  
27 Oct., 1886.

11166. You think that if the public-houses were rigidly closed on Sunday there would be a large supply taken in on the Saturday night—which of the two evils do you think would be the worse? I think it would be best to close the houses altogether on Sunday, because not many of the lumpers would turn to and bring home jugs of beer on Saturday night. I do not think they would think of doing such a thing.

11167. You think they would do without it on Sunday? I am certain they could do so if they tried. It only wants a trial. They would soon get over the want of it.

11168. In what direction is most of Dalgetty's business done;—is it towards the Central Wharf? Next to the Central Wharf. We have one wharf at Parbury's, Dawes' Point, and the other is next to the Central.

11169. Are there a large number of public-houses near you? Yes, I objected to one being opened there a short time ago—the "Cheshire Cheese."

11170. Did the objection prevail? Yes, on two occasions I went up and stopped the license.

11171. I suppose the house is really not required? No, there are too many there already.

11172. Do you find that the men go out much to refresh themselves? No.

11173. Do you think that when the lumpers are going to their work at 6 o'clock in the morning it is their custom to call at the public-house? Yes.

11174. Is it the common custom? Yes, I know plenty of them who call at "M'Bride's," and at the "Lord Nelson."

11175. Is that because they cannot get breakfast at home? No, it is what they call their "morning."

11176. It is before they have their breakfast, then? Yes, they go to breakfast at 8 o'clock.

11177. Some of them have said that sort of thing steadies the nerves? Not unless they have been drinking heavily over night I should say.

11178. Do you not think the public-houses are open a little too soon for these men in the morning—would you keep the hour at 6 o'clock? Yes.

11179. You see no objection to it? No, I have never seen a man come down intoxicated in the morning. They go in and get their glass, but I have never had to find fault with them through it. Sometimes they have taken too much at the dinner hour, and I have noticed it, and called them out of the ship's hold.

11180. It seems to me that considering the hot sun at some times of the year the taking of rum or ardent spirit must be always dangerous to men working under the tackles? I should think a glass of beer would do them more good.

11181. But as a matter of fact it is not so much beer as what is called "hard stuff" that they take? That is mostly before the breakfast hour. They generally take spirits then because they do not care about the beer lying in the pipes all night.

11182. They do not believe that the publican washes out his pipes? No.

11183. You say that there are too many public-houses in your neighbourhood? Yes, too many close to the wharf. There is "M'Brides," the "Lord Nelson," the "Hero of Waterloo," the "Hit or Miss," and there is another next door to it of which I forget the name.

11184. Are there no wine-shops in your neighbourhood? None.

11185. Saloons? No.

11186. As to the excess of houses, how would you reduce the number? I would certainly reduce them; there are three next door to one another at the end of Windmill-street. I think that if two of them were taken away there would be quite sufficient accommodation.

11187. Do you think the men working in your place ought to have a voice in the reduction of the number? I think they should have a say in the question.

11188. Do you think the lumpers would vote if they had a local option vote? I could not say; some would and some would not.

11189. Have you a vote? I have not.

11190. If you had a vote would you vote? I would.

11191. Do you think it would be a proper thing to reduce the houses in the particular locality in which you reside by a vote which would be directly aimed at their reduction? Yes, I think so.

11192. For example, supposing you were to say how many public-houses there should be? I think the houses should be a certain distance apart, and that so many should be taken away.

11193. But supposing you destroyed those houses, do you think the publicans ought to be compensated? Yes, I think so.

11194. Then you do not think a public-house is a public nuisance? Not altogether.

11195. You evidently think, although you are a temperance man, that some are required? I have not to work so hard as I used to work; I have to use my head now.

11196. You think that if men work with their hands they require a stimulant? I think they do.

11197. Although a temperance man, you think that a man who works all day in various forms of hard manual labour requires some restorative or stimulant? I think he does.

11198. Do you hear the men complain about the character of the liquor sold to them? Yes; I have heard them complain of the spirits and the beer. I have heard them talking to one another as to where they get the best drink, and so on.

11199. Have you heard them complain of becoming suddenly almost insensible after a glass of liquor? No; I have heard them say that such and such a house sells better liquor than another.

11200. Do many men in your employ fall out of the ranks through drink? Not many; I have discharged several, but not many; I am very lenient with them. I often tell them a couple of times that the best thing they can do is to keep steady and knock off drink; and then if they do not do so I discharge them. I always give them a second chance; it does not do to be harsh with the good workmen, and there are many good workmen who take their glass of liquor.

11201. Many of the men under you have been mariners? Nearly all of those on the wharf have been mariners; those in the stores, however, are shore hands.

11202. While mariners I suppose they have fallen into the habit, as many sailors do, of drinking? Yes. I have been a sailor myself, and I know what it is.

11203. It was a habit when you were at sea? It was.



- Mr. H. Ford. 11204. And you would not be surprised at wharf labourers being inclined to take a little, but you would be surprised at their being total abstainers? Yes; if they were to knock it off altogether I should be.
- 27 Oct., 1886. Although I am a teetotaler I do not believe in these men who have to work so hard knocking it off.
11205. Do you think it is a necessity? Where they work so hard I think it is.
11206. Have you not total abstainers among your body? Yes.
11207. Do they do their work as well as the others? Yes, I find that they do.
11208. Then it would appear that drink is not a necessity with the men? All men's constitutions are not alike.
11209. If A can do without it it does not follow that B can? No; some men require stimulants and others do not.
11210. I suppose some men would pine for it if they did not get it, and would not do their work? I could not say.
11211. *Mr. Colls.*] Many men under you, I suppose, are family men? A good many.
11212. Are they a religious body, generally speaking? No; rather the reverse.
11213. That is to say they do not attend church at all? I think I know about four who attend church.
11214. Are the houses in your neighbourhood well conducted houses? Yes. I have never seen anything amiss, except the jugs going in on Sunday, and such like, but at the other end of Windmill-street I have heard some great rows going on at night.
11215. You know the difference between a drinking house and a house of accommodation? Yes.
11216. Would any of those houses near you accommodate any families or travellers? I do not know. There is accommodation in all the houses for travellers, I think; I know they take boarders.
11217. The men could get their luncheon there if they chose? Yes; there are dining-rooms in the hotels, and in the boarding-houses close by.
11218. Do many of these houses have two bars—a threepenny and a sixpenny bar? I think the "Lord Nelson" is the only one.
11219. Where are they? On the lower floor.
11220. You have heard of the starting of private clubs in order to get drink on Sunday; are there any round your way? Yes. One drinking club used to be held in the "Lord Nelson." They call it the "Buffaloes."
11221. And they can get served there on Sunday? I could not say if it is so now or not, but when I used to go there to an Oddfellows' Lodge I know that the "Buffaloes" were in the habit of meeting there.
11222. And at that time they could be served on Sunday? I dare say; no doubt they could. I know that some of my own men have joined the "Buffaloes" lately. They have told me about it, and of the spree they have had on Sunday night. I have told them that if they carry on like that they will not be fit for work on Monday morning. The men to whom I refer joined last week; I found it out, and spoke to them about it. I know that the wife of one of them took to liquor also, and I took the liberty of going to her and speaking to her about it, because I was sorry to see a young woman in that condition. She turned a staunch teetotaler, but when her husband used to go to these Sunday meetings she broke out again.
11223. Some of the men appear to earn large wages? Yes; I see the pay-sheet every week, and I know what they earn. Some of the men are paid as much as from £5 to £5 10s. a week. They are paid overtime, 1s. 6d. an hour.
11224. They work late hours? Last Friday they were working all night.
11225. Do you consider that it is necessary for these men, when they are working so late at night, to have their beer? I think it is.
11226. Did I understand you to say that they took beer for breakfast? No; they call in at the public-house on their way to breakfast, and I think they take it then.
11227. *Mr. Withers.*] What is the average wage of the men? We employ a lot of weekly hands, and their wages run from £2 10s. to £3 5s.
11228. A lot of casual hands are included in the 300? The hands sign for from six to twelve months as a rule, and the casual hands come on by the hour as they are wanted.
11229. But the 300 men do not average anything like £5 a week all through the year? I should say the average would be about £3 10s., including overtime.
11230. I suppose nearly the whole of your men are living under landlords? Yes.
11231. Do you hear them talk of making homes for themselves through building societies? No.
11232. I suppose a large number of them are birds of passage? They are; they go away in the winter time.
11233. You think that a proportion of the men would prefer having the houses open on Sunday. Do you think that the wives and children of these men would vote for that? I do not think they would.
11234. Do you think they would be much opposed to it? I know several families who would be glad to see their father sitting at the Sunday dinner table. I know that they do not do so.
11235. Do you not think that these persons should be considered in the framing of a new Licensing Act? I do not believe in a woman having anything to do with a man's affairs. I like him to be the master.
11236. But the women are interested in the welfare of the country, are they not? I dare say they are, but every man should have sufficient sense to know what is good or bad for himself.
11237. *President.*] But would you allow women a local option vote? I would not mind that.
11238. *Mr. Withers.*] Is there much "shouting" now among the men as compared with years back? I could not say; I do not hear them talk about "shouting" or anything of that kind very much.
11239. You think they are more economical in their drinking habits than they used to be—I refer to the moderate drinkers? Yes.
11240. What do you think is the cause of that? Perhaps they are getting more enlightened, and so becoming more steady than they used to be.
11241. Do you think the trades unions are inducing them to take a better interest in the community and in the country? That might be so.
11242. As a body they take an interest in politics? Yes.
11243. *Mr. Roseby.*] Are lumpers and men who work on the wharves connected with some union? There is a wharf labourers' union.
11244. Are the union meetings held in any public-house? I do not think so; I think they are held in the school-room in Kent-street.
- 11245.

11245. How long have you been in the Colonies? It is about eleven or twelve years since I came out the last time.

Mr.  
H. Ford.

27 Oct., 1886.

11246. How long have you been a teetotaller? For close upon two years. I was a teetotaller for five years, but I was taken very ill and the doctor ordered me a little whisky. I drank the whisky for a time and when I recovered I joined the teetotallers again.

11247. And you say that a number of men employed by the firm are teetotallers? Yes.

11248. Good Templars, like yourself? Yes.

11249. I think you said you had always found that these temperance men do their work quite as satisfactorily as those who drink? Yes.

11250. Do I understand you to say that drink is necessary for a working man? It is in some cases. Some men have a weaker constitution than others, and if they did not get a little stimulant they would not be able to do their work.

11251. Do you not think it is a habit? I could not say, but I firmly believe that a glass of beer does not do a working man any harm as long as he confines himself to a little.

11252. You have known drink do a number of your workmen a great deal of harm? Yes, but then they went beyond the mark.

11253. And you have known them go to ruin in consequence of it? Yes.

11254. Do you not think working men would be better without drink altogether? You would be crippling one by way of curing another.

11255. You think that some persons would be crippled without the use of drink? I do not say that, but I think that, in the case of a man who takes a moderate quantity of liquor, you would be taking away his luxury for no other reason than to cure a man who makes a beast of himself.

11256. Do you not think drink as now used in the community is a great curse? I believe it is.

11257. Does it not bring a number of families to misery and ruin? Yes.

11258. Do I understand you to say that the people should have a voice as to whether public-houses should or should not exist? I do.

11259. Do you think that publicans should be permitted to employ young women as barmaids? I do not.

11260. You do not think a public-house bar is a proper place for a young woman? I do not.

11261. Have you noticed that a number of young fellows have of late years given way to drink? Yes.

11262. More than in former years? No, I could not say that. I have travelled all round the world. I have been in China, Burmah, America, in the East Indies, in fact all round.

11263. In any of the places you have visited have you seen drinking habits as bad as those which you see in Sydney? I have.

11264. Where? In the East Indies, in Calcutta, and in Bombay. In America perhaps it is not so bad.

11265. Where have you been in America? To New York, Quebec, and Montreal.

11266. And in these cities did you see such drinking as you see in Sydney? I think there is not so much difference. I put the heavy drinking in the East Indies down to the hot weather; and there the hotels are kept open all day on Sunday; you can get a drink whenever you please.

11267. But I suppose they are all one class of people who drink, that is to say, they are all Britishers? I have seen a great many natives the worse for liquor; they can take a bottle of stuff and drink it off, and one glass of the same stuff would have knocked some of our people over.

11268. *Mr. Rosby.*] You believe the community would be better if the houses were closed altogether on Sunday? Yes.

11269. Do you not think the publicans ought to be prohibited from supplying young people with drink? I do.

11270. What age would you fix? I think between 17 and 18.

11271. You think 16 is too young? I do.

11272. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Suppose a man had never commenced to drink, would it not be better that he should not start? If he did not start he would never know the taste of it, and he would never wish for it.

11273. You think it is a deprivation to take it from the man who is used to it? Yes, providing he drinks in a moderate manner.

11274. You do not think the lumpers as a class are desirous of having the houses opened at 5 o'clock in the morning? No doubt many of them would like to see the houses open all night. I do not think the majority would wish to have the houses open at 5 in the morning.

11275. It has been represented to us that they are clamouring for it? I do not think they are. Of course when the men come to work in the morning at 6 o'clock the public-houses are supposed to be closed, but they go in by the side door as they do on Sunday. They must get it before 6, because they have to be at the gates at 6, when they are opened, so that I may put them to their work.

Mr. Henry Becket called in, sworn, and examined:—

11276. *President.*] You are in the employ of Dalgetty's? Yes.

11277. Have you been there long? Three and a half years.

11278. What is your occupation? A foreman labourer.

11279. You are, I suppose, in constant communication with the men under you? Yes.

11280. And you hear a good deal perhaps of their views with regard to the liquor law? Yes.

11281. Do you think the majority of them are desirous of having any alteration in the law with reference to Sunday? Yes.

11282. Do they complain of the present law in that respect? They have raised objections to it. I have heard a few express the opinion that the houses should be opened, but I think the majority would be for having them closed.

11283. Are you a total abstainer? Yes.

11284. I suppose the number of total abstainers among the lumpers is not great? No.

11285. The majority are not hard drinkers? No.

11286. Moderate drinkers? Yes.

11287. You think that the majority of them, including both the drinkers and the non-drinkers, desire the law to remain as it is on Sunday? Yes.

259—3 f

Mr.  
H. Becket.

27 Oct., 1886.

11288.

- Mr.  
H. Becket.  
27 Oct., 1886.
11288. I suppose you know that they can get drink on Sunday now if they choose? Yes.
11289. Do you think that they would like to get it without violating the law? I should think so. I think myself that the opening of the houses on Sunday would be better than the present illegal traffic.
11290. I suppose you know that many of the men drink too much when they get it illegally? Yes.
11291. Have you heard complaints of the character of the liquor? They say that it is, as a rule, "served up" on Sunday.
11292. They have to drink it in a hurry then? Yes.
11293. Are there not too many houses in your neighbourhood? A good many.
11294. Are they well conducted? Yes, as a rule, they are very orderly houses.
11295. Taking the houses within 200 yards, by how many would you reduce them? I think you could take away five or six. I am living in Windmill-street, opposite Dalgetty's store. There is the "Lord Nelson," the house at the other corner kept by Brown, the "Hit or Miss," "M' Bride's," and others.
11296. You think that the more public-houses there are in a neighbourhood like that the more risk there is to the men's sobriety? Yes.
11297. How would you set about reducing them if you had your way? I think it might be left to the householders in the different wards.
11298. You would give them a vote? Yes.
11299. Then you are a supporter of local option? Yes.
11300. Have you a vote now? No.
11301. I suppose that is a privilege you would like to have? I should.
11302. Would you exercise it if you had it? I would.
11303. Suppose you reduced the houses by some number through a local option vote, do you think the publicans should be entitled to compensation? I do think so.
11304. Do you think the public-house is a necessity? Yes, to the majority of the population.
11305. But, speaking in a more limited manner of your own people, you think they could not well get on without public-houses? I do not say that.
11306. You think they could do their business without drink at all? Yes.
11307. How long have you been a teetotaller? Nine years.
11308. Were you a sailor? Yes.
11309. I suppose you were not then a teetotaller? I never was much of a drinker; I never went in for "highway debauchery," as they call it. I had a home at both ends—in the Colonies and at London.
11310. I suppose that the fact of the sailors, as a rule, not having a home at both ends is a reason why they are led to excess in drinking? That is just about it.
11311. And the incentive is a public-house? Yes.
11312. Have you ever heard complaints from your men about the quality of the drink served to them? No; I hear some say that they prefer Toohy's to Tooth's, and so on. I have heard them speak about the quality of the beer on Sunday; but as a rule I think there are not many complaints.
11313. I suppose you find that the moderate-drinking man is able to do his work fairly well? Yes.
11314. Perhaps the teetotaller does his work quite as well without requiring a drink? Yes.
11315. You do not think the nature of the work or the nature of the climate makes drink a necessity? I do not think so; I have talked two or three moderate drinkers out of it entirely.
11316. Do you find it easier to talk a moderate drinker, or an intemperate man, out of drinking? A moderate drinker.
11317. I suppose no drink is allowed on board vessels, or in the store at Dalgetty's? No, they have to go out for it.
11318. Have you visited many sea-port towns in the course of your life? About 200.
11319. Do you think that Sydney is much given to intemperance as compared with other places which you have visited? No; I think Sydney is quite as good in that respect as any other Colonial port.
11320. But how does it compare with the other sea-ports? In most of those places the sailors remain among the sailor population.
11321. You have been in America? Only in the southern portion.
11322. How does Sydney compare with Valparaiso? There the British seaman goes ashore with a month's money with the express purpose of spending it upon a booze.
11323. Does he not often do something like that here while the ship is in port? Very seldom. They are working on board ship the whole time. The firemen of all the large boats are about the only seamen you would see drunk in any numbers.
11324. They do not employ coloured firemen on the Orient line? No, it is all white labour.
11325. Do you lose many men in your employment through drunkenness? We have lost two at Dalgetty's indirectly through drunkenness; Kenyon, who was supposed to have been killed by Rock, was one of our men; another man (Kennedy) fell down in a passage in his house and was suffocated while under the effects of drink.
11326. *Mr. Colls.*] What is the mode of punishing drunkenness in the different parts of the world to which you have been? A slight punishment, 48 hours' confinement, or something of that kind.
11327. Similar to our own punishment? Yes, in most parts.
11328. *Mr. Roseby.*] Have you noticed that there has been a great reform among the sailors of late years? Yes; I was brought up in Blackwall, and the class of men who ship there now, compared with the class who used to ship there, are very much better. There are not so many drunken feasts as there used to be in former days. I think there are more married men; they seem to have settled down more, and there has been a great reformation.
11329. Numbers are teetotallers? They are.
11330. They belong to temperance organizations? Yes.
11331. Do you think there is as much drinking in the other Colonial ports as in Sydney? Yes, in Adelaide for instance.
11332. Then you think we are not much worse than our neighbours? I think that if anything we are a little better.
11333. Have you noticed a number of young fellows give way to drink lately? I have.
11334. More than in former years? Yes; in our neighbourhood it is not the grown-up men so much as youths from 18 to 20 who cause the trouble. It is chiefly the larrikin tribe.

11335. Do you not think that liquor should not be supplied to those young men by the publican until they have arrived at years of maturity? I think I would fix the age at 18.
11336. Do I understand you to say that a number of men employed by your firm are like yourself—teetotallers? Yes.
11337. Do they work as satisfactorily as those who drink? Yes; and you can always depend upon a man who is sober. Almost the whole of the accidents which occur on board ships, at least four-fifths of them, are caused by hardly anything but drink;—it is a question of carelessness originating in drink.
11338. Then you regard drink itself as a great curse? I do; in our line.
11339. And you have known a number of men go to ruin through drink? I have.
11340. Do you say that you believe in the principle of local option? I do.
11341. Do you think publicans should be permitted to employ young women as barmaids? I do not.
11342. And you think we have far too many public-houses in proportion to the wants of the community? I do.
11343. Do you belong to any temperance society? To the Independent Order of Good Templars.
11344. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Are many sailors Templars? Yes.
11345. Is it because of the peculiar masonic nature of the society that so many sailors join—do you think it has something to do with the reformation among sailors? You see when a man is on shore, a stranger having nowhere to go to, he can always find a means of passing his week day evenings if he is a Good Templar.
11346. By being a Good Templar and getting a pass-word he can always find friends in any town; do you think that that has had something to do with binding sailors to temperance? A great deal.
11347. You think that if the law could be strictly maintained, Sunday closing is in itself a good thing? I do.

Mr.  
H. Becket.  
27 Oct., 1886.

Mr. Charles Collins called in, sworn, and examined:—

11348. *President.*] You are in the employ of Smith's Albion Tailoring Company? Yes; I have been there three years.
11349. In what capacity? As a journeyman.
11350. You are a temperance man? Yes.
11351. Is it not an unusual thing for journeymen tailors to be teetotallers? It is not an ordinary thing.
11352. We have been told that among the journeymen tailors there is a good deal of intemperance; is that or is it not true? There is.
11353. Do you think that any of that intemperance arises from the closing of the public-houses on Sunday; do you think the men go to the public-houses on Sunday, partly to violate the law and partly to indulge in the habit, and that they there take too much, and so do not get to their work on Monday; does that often occur? I have not seen many cases of that kind.
11354. They do not lose their time in the early part of the week? Not very often.
11355. Do you hear them complain much about the public-houses being closed on Sunday? Greatly.
11356. Then we shall be right in concluding that the journeymen tailors as a body would like to have the houses open at some time on Sunday? I have heard a few remark that, but I do not think that as a body they wish the houses open on Sunday.
11357. What is your own opinion; it is said that there is a good deal of drunkenness caused because the houses are closed and because men stop in them drinking secretly? I would have the public-houses closed on Sunday.
11358. Have you always been a teetotaller? Yes.
11359. How many journeymen do you employ at Smith's on the average? About twenty.
11360. They do not work on the premises? Yes, they work on the premises, and any overtime which they do at home must be given to them by some other employers.
11361. Have you a local option vote? No.
11362. Do you think that if you had the vote it would be a privilege which you would exercise? Yes.
11363. Do you not think there are too many public-houses about the town? I do. There are not many near us in George-street, but taking them altogether I think there are far too many.
11364. Would you have them reduced by the local option vote? I would to a certain extent.
11365. Do many men get dismissed from Smith's in consequence of intemperance? No.
11366. You have been in no other employment in this city? No.
11367. *Mr. Colls.*] Are you a native of this colony? Yes.
11368. In what part of the city do you reside? Forest Lodge.
11369. Are there many hotels there? Not many.
11370. Is there much drinking there on Sunday? Not much.
11371. *Mr. Roseby.*] Have you noticed that of late years young men have given way a great deal to drink in this country? No.
11372. Perhaps you are so confined by your business that you have not much opportunity to observe what goes on outside? I do not see very much; I am a great deal at home.
11373. Do you think there has been much reform of late years among people in your trade? Yes.
11374. To what do you attribute it; do the men belong to temperance organizations? Not that I know of.
11375. You think that there are far too many public-houses? I do.
11376. And to what extent would you reduce them; do you think that we could do with one-third the number? I do.
11377. You do not consider drink necessary for any working man? I do not.
11378. You think he is better without it? He is.
11379. Have you known a number of people go to destruction through drink? I have not.
11380. Do you regard the drink traffic as a very demoralizing and dangerous one? I do.
11381. Do you think young women should be employed at public-house bars? I do not.
11382. You think it is not a proper place for a respectable young woman? I think it certainly is not.
11383. Do you think that publicans should be allowed to supply children with drink for their parents or for anyone else? No.
11384. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Would you be favourable to allowing the people in a given locality to vote for the closing of the whole of the public-houses there, if they saw fit to do so? I should not object to it.

Mr.  
C. Collins.  
27 Oct., 1886.

11385.

- Mr. C. Collins.  
27 Oct., 1886.
11385. In what part of Forest Lodge do you reside? In Cross-street.  
11386. Are there any public-houses near you? There is M'Inerney's, 400 yards away.  
11387. Is there much violation of the law there do you think? No; I think not.

Mr. James Williams called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. J. Williams.  
27 Oct., 1886.
11388. *President.*] You are an employee in Smith's Albion Tailoring Company? I am.  
11389. Have you been there long? Ten months.  
11390. I suppose you have been in a similar employment before in this city? I have not been in the Colony long.  
11391. What is the nature of your occupation? The military business.  
11392. As a superintendent? No; as a journeyman.  
11393. Working at the shop? Yes.  
11394. From your experience of the views of your fellow-workmen, do you believe that they are content with the present law closing the public-houses on Sunday? I think not.  
11395. You think they would wish for a relaxation of that law? Yes.  
11396. I suppose you have spoken to them on the subject? I have not, but I know their views.  
11397. Do they object to the hours of opening and closing on the business days of the week? Not at all.  
11398. What is your own view of the alteration of the law on Sunday—do you think it is desirable in the interests of the community generally? I think it is desirable. I think we should find less drunkenness on Sunday than we do now.  
11399. Of course you are aware that at the present time persons find no difficulty in obtaining drink on Sunday? They do not as far as I can see.  
11400. You think they have a right to obtain legally that which they now obtain illegally? Yes.  
11401. Is it your view that a man should be able to get what he wants on Sunday? Within certain hours.  
11402. What hours? Almost the same as in London. There the houses are open from 1 till 3 and from 6 till 10, but I think here it would be sufficient if they were open from 6 to 9.  
11403. Did you come straight from London to this city? Yes.  
11404. Do you think this community is more given to intemperance than are English communities? I cannot say that it is, but I am certain of one thing, that the drink here is not nearly so good as the drink at Home. I think there is no doubt but there is a great deal of poison in the drink here.  
11405. I infer from your answers that you are not a teetotalter? I am not.  
11406. You are a moderate drinker? I have a glass sometimes, but then I may go a week and have none.  
11407. Do you think the liquor dispensed here is bad? I think it is vile.  
11408. Are you speaking of the beer, of the spirits, or of the wine? Principally of the beer.  
11409. Do you think it is poisonous? I do.  
11410. You are comparing it perhaps with some very good English beer? No, with no particular beer in England, but I have heard from very good authority that there is a very strong poison in the Colonial beer.  
11411. You have not suffered yourself from drinking it? I have felt ill effects from it.  
11412. How does it affect you? It seems to stupefy the head very sharply without interfering with the legs. I think it has a maddening effect, so to speak, before it should have.  
11413. You are speaking as a moderate drinker; is that the result of drinking two or three glasses of beer? If a man were to take two or three glasses a night for any length of time, I think he would be very soon overtaken by lunacy.  
11414. What was the name of the substance which it was represented to you was put into the beer? I was told there was strychnine in it.  
11415. You know that strychnine is very expensive? I suppose it would not be so using it as they use it.  
11416. You yourself have not felt the effects which would be produced by strychnine from drinking the beer, have you? I have, that is to say, when I have indulged in it a little too freely. I have found that a sort of numbness has come all over my body, and I believe it takes the same form with every one.  
11417. *Mr. Colls.*] How does it affect your tongue? The tongue is dumb.  
11418. *President.*] Have you heard the same complaint from your fellow workmen? Yes, from one or two who speak openly.  
11419. Has it ever occurred to you to tell the Inspector of this? I was not aware that there was an Inspector. If there are any I do not think they make the best of their time.  
11420. Have you found much complaint among the tailors as to the character of the spirits vended here? No, speaking for myself, I cannot say, because I do not take more than half a pint in a twelvemonth.  
11421. Were you long in London? I spent almost all my life there.  
11422. In what part? I was sixteen years at Woolwich, and I was afterwards at Victoria Park.  
11423. The ordinary beer-house was in vogue in your time? Yes, and it is so still.  
11424. What license do they pay? It used to be dependent upon the inhabited house tax, but I think it is increased now.  
11425. Are there any large number of people in this community who would wish to have the quality of the beer raised, and who would like to have beer-houses specially? I cannot say, but I do not think there are many who would care merely for the establishment of beer-houses.  
11426. You do not think the English beer license would improve the beer? I do not think so, and, considering the profit they get out of the spirits, I think they ought to be able to sell first-class beer.  
11427. But they cannot make it, therefore they import it; that being so it must be strong beer? The beer they import is not the beer the working man can afford to buy.  
11428. Taking the journeymen tailors as a class would you consider them as a temperate class; it has been frequently said, you know, by the master tailors that the getting out of work is delayed because certain men have been drinking—that excuse is often offered? I have been in several shops, and I find that the men differ very much. At Smith's the men are almost all teetotalters during the day, whatever they may take afterwards.  
11429. But we should not be far off the truth in supposing that the journeymen, as a class, very often exceed? I have worked for the best military firm in the world for sixteen years, and you could not find a steadier class of men in any shop, I do not care where you go for them. The men invariably attended to their employers' interests; but it was frequently said, by way of excuse, that certain men were out drinking. That was the only way in which they could put the customers off. 11430.

11430. *Mr. Hutchison.*] But did not the men object to it? Well there seemed to be no help for it. The employer would come to you, and he would say: "You must put aside that work, and take up so and so. The customer is very cross, and I have been obliged to say that you were out on the booze." I have often heard an employer say that to the men.
11431. *President.*] Then you think that that excuse is a mere pretext? Yes.
11432. In all these English Colonies we punish a drunkard by sending him to gaol if he cannot pay a fine? I do not think a drunkard should be sent to gaol for a first offence.
11433. Does not the relapse of drunkards occur in London as well as here? Yes.
11434. Does it not occur to you that the subsequent punishment rests upon the wrong foundation, and that the habitual drunkard should not be punished so much as reformed;—has that occurred to you? It has.
11435. Do you think that when it is proved that a man is a habitual drunkard, and that, if he has not been convicted before he is at all events, wasting his substance in drink, and leaving his family unprovided for, the State should have the right of sending him to a reformatory until he is wholly restored? I think so. There is something of that sort at Home, which they call a hospital for inebriates.
11436. Now let me ask you, as an intelligent man who has seen a great deal of the world, whether you think the community would rebel against a law which so interfered with personal liberty as to allow a magistrate to send persons away to a reformatory for six months? I do; I think it would be obnoxious to them.
11437. But, nevertheless, you think it would be good for the persons themselves? Yes; but it would be objectionable in cases where there were wives and families.
11438. But when the man sent away had sufficiently recovered, through the agency of good treatment, I suppose he could work; and if, for instance, he were a journeyman tailor, his work could be sold, and the proceeds sent to his family? I think that is a very good idea.
11439. Do you think that under those circumstances the detention of a man would be considered by the working classes as an outrageous violation of liberty? No.
11440. *Mr. Colls.*] You are married? Yes.
11441. Where do you live? At Woollahra.
11442. Are there many hotels there? My place is in the centre of about five.
11443. Would you call them hotels or drinking-houses? Hotels.
11444. Can they accommodate anyone? I should think so.
11445. Is there much drinking on Sunday in that neighbourhood? I could not say.
11446. You have not had an opportunity of judging? I see drunken men about, and that is why I came to the conclusion that it would be well to open the houses on Sunday.
11447. *Mr. Roseby.*] Do you not think there has been a considerable reform among the tailors, as a class, of late years, through the agency of various temperance organizations? Yes, I must say that there has been.
11448. Nearly all the men in your shop are teetotallers, you say? I said during the day; that is to say, that if they go out for dinner they will take nothing. They do not drink until they have finished work.
11449. Do you think the people should be empowered to say how many public-houses should exist in a given locality? I think so.
11450. Then you believe in the principle of local option? Yes.
11451. Have you a local option vote yourself under the present law? I do not know.
11452. Do you not think the Parliamentary voters as well as the ratepayers should have a voice in this matter? I think so.
11453. Do you think there is more intemperance in this city, in proportion to the population, than there is in London? I do not think there is. I put down a great deal of what I see to the inferior quality of the drink.
11454. But, from whatever cause, do you notice more people drunk here than you used to notice in London? Only on Sunday; and I think that is because the houses are not open, to enable people to get their dinner and supper beer.
11455. Would you allow the Sunday opening privilege to be in the hands of the householders? I would.
11456. Do you notice in the suburbs, and in Sydney itself, that there are more young men giving way to drink than there were in London when you were there? I have not noticed it.
11457. Do you think that publicans should be allowed to supply young persons with drink? I do not think that they should be supplied with drink at a public-house until they are over 18.
11458. Do you think that the publican should be allowed to employ young women as barmaids? I do not.
11459. Have you known a great number of persons to go to ruin through drink? No, I have not.
11460. Do you regard drink generally to be a great evil in the community? Not if it is properly used.
11461. But as it is used? I do not think it is an evil.
11462. Do you think it has much to do with the crime of the country? It would depend upon the quality of the liquor; but if bad liquor were drunk to excess I should think it would have a great deal to do with the crime of the country.

FRIDAY, 29 OCTOBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,	G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.	

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Captain Adams called in, sworn, and examined:—

11463. *President.*] You are the captain of the steamer "Newcastle"? Yes.
11464. You have been a long time in command of steamers of that kind? Twenty-eight years.
11465. We wish principally to have your evidence in regard to the opportunities for intemperance which are afforded to passengers upon the steamer you command. Do you consider that there always has been

Mr.  
J. Williams.  
27 Oct., 1886.

Capt. Adams.  
29 Oct., 1886.

Capt. Adams. a greater or less amount of intemperance on the steamships in consequence of the bar? I hold a packet license, and have provided my own ship during the whole time I have been in command. I cannot say that I ever saw any excessive drinking on board. I have never allowed any, and if there has been any, which I very much doubt, it has never come under my observation. What we suffer from is not from persons getting drunk on board the ship, but from their getting on board in a state of drunkenness; in fact it takes more of my time to look after these people and keep them in order during our short trip than it sometimes does to navigate the vessel.

29 Oct., 1886.

11466. So that, from what you say, the reproach connected with so many intemperate men landing at your place of destination is put upon the ship, whereas it ought to be put upon the people themselves? That is exactly the case. In many instances the people bring grog on board with them; I have seen even saloon passengers bring flasks of brandy on board with them. Of course, on a ship like the "Newcastle" there are hundreds of passengers travelling who never see the bar, they never come into the lower saloon in which the bar is situated.

11467. Of these hundreds do you think many bring their own stores of drink with them then? I think the larger proportion of them, if they take anything at all, bring it on board with them; they do not get it on board the ship.

11468. You think that a number of these persons do their drinking independently of the bar? Yes; I provide my own ship, and I always insist that order shall be kept in my saloon. No person who is the worse for liquor is given any drink. One great grievance under which we labour is that the gentlemen who come on board at night to see their friends off, and who would not upon any consideration go into a public-house even if they had an opportunity of doing so, are prevented from having a parting glass of wine or grog. If they get it the law is broken, because, according to the Act we cannot serve them until we are away from the wharf. Besides that, there are a number of gentlemen who come on board some time before the steamer leaves. They may be very moderate drinkers, but nevertheless, they like to have their glass of grog before turning in at night, and if they wish to turn in before 11 o'clock they have to go to bed without their grog, or the law is broken.

11469. Do you think that is why the flasks are brought on board? That is one of the ways in which I account for it.

11470. At what time does your vessel leave? At 11 o'clock.

11471. That is the time at which the public-houses close? Yes, but they are open during the time my ship is lying at the wharf. They can sell, and I cannot.

11472. You have to get away from your moorings, do you not, before you can sell? We sell when we get under weigh. My instruction to the chief steward and to my servants is not to sell alongside the wharf. If they break the law they must take the consequences, that is to say, if I were held responsible for their misdoings, and had to pay a fine, I should make them pay it back. We do not sell for any length of time, my bar is often locked up before 12 o'clock, and if we are prohibited from supplying any drink between the wharf and the Heads we might just as well be without a license.

11473. If any passengers bring friends with them then you will not open the bar for them? If we were to do so we should do it illegally, and I will not run any risk. I know that there are private detectives who are always looking after the matter very sharply. I do not mind their being on board the ship, because, as I have often said, I do not live by a glass of grog, and it is not likely that I am going to incur any risk in order to sell one. I think it is particularly hard that gentlemen who come on board early, and who want to go to bed, cannot get a glass of grog before they turn in.

11474. Of course you know the reason for this particular provision of the law? I know the reason very well.

11475. It is generally supposed that the ships' bars would be turned into a kind of public-house, and that many persons would go on board to get drink, especially at a time when the publicans could not sell? Yes; but the gentlemen to whom I refer would not think of going into a public-house. They come down to see their friends off, or, as I say, to go to Newcastle themselves. In either case they may want a glass of grog, and as they cannot get it on board the ship they have to do without it. They would no more think of going into a public-house to get it than I would think of doing so.

11476. Do you think no means can be devised of supplying only the passengers; are there no means of knowing who are the passengers and who are not? Yes, that distinction could be made, and it ought to be made. I think the bar should be open for half an hour before the vessel sails for the supply of liquor to *bond fide* passengers and their friends.

11477. Are there many persons who take a glass of grog under those circumstances, not for the sake of the glass itself but for friendship's sake? There are many cases, I think, in which a man, if he could not drink with a friend, would not drink at all.

11478. Do you think the taking of spirits before going to sea is of any value medicinally; does it prevent people from getting sea sick? That is a matter of opinion. I think it is a question of what the people think themselves, because there is, in my opinion, a great deal of imagination in sea sickness. No doubt some people take a little brandy and water; they feel satisfied that they will not be ill in consequence, and they are not ill, or if they are ill they think they are not so ill as they would have been if they had not taken the brandy and water. I have known ladies take porter and oatmeal, some of them have a bottle of champagne and take a mouthful when they begin to feel squalmish. In most instances these are persons who would not take a drop of anything under other circumstances.

11479. Considering the matter in the interests of temperance alone, and we have not to consider it in any other light, do you think that this prohibition against the supply of liquor before leaving the shore could be beneficially relaxed? I think so.

11480. In the interests of temperance? I think so, because if a man knows that he can get a good glass of grog on board the ship he would not stop at a public-house bar when he was coming down, and drink perhaps several glasses of probably inferior liquor, ending up perhaps by bringing a flask on board with him. The persons who do this kind of thing roll and howl about the deck like maniacs. I have seen them sitting there all night with the grog alongside of them. Of course they obtain no more when they get on board the ship, but I think that if many of them knew that they could obtain a glass of grog when they did get on board they would not take so much before they came.

11481. To what class do these persons belong? Generally to the steerage passengers.

11482. But there are a great many decent people travelling in the steerage? Yes.

Capt. Adams.

29 Oct., 1886.

11483. Have you a steerage bar? Yes.
11484. Do you supply threepenny drinks as well as sixpenny drinks? Yes; we do forward, but the class of liquor is just the same.
11485. Do you supply beer as well as wine and spirits? Bottled beer, but not beer on draft.
11486. We have been told here that a great deal of the pilfering and thefts which have been notorious in connection with the Hunter River boats of late years is in some measure owing to intemperance? There has been none of it on board my ship.
11487. But you have heard of it? I have.
11488. We want your opinion. We are told that this pilfering owes its origin largely to the fact that some persons are intoxicated, or are more or less intoxicated, and therefore present a very good shot for the light-fingered gentry? That is very likely; if a man is incapable of taking care of himself he is at the mercy of any rogue who might come into contact with him.
11489. And it has been stated that these persons oftentimes drink themselves boozey on board the ship. I did not ask whether they had drinks at the bar, or whether they brought their own liquor on board. Of course if they brought their own liquor on board we think you would be in no way compromised? I can interfere if they commit any disorder, but I cannot interfere with their drinking their own liquor.
11490. Do you think these larcenies are traceable to the habit of drinking indulged in on board the steamers? In most cases which have come under my knowledge they have arisen from a different cause. There may be a few solitary cases of the kind you name; I have known steerage passengers to come on board the steamer in a state of intoxication, having been robbed of their money beforehand. In some cases perhaps they have drunk all their money, and are not aware of the fact. They afterwards find that they have no money with which to pay their passages. I am aware that the thefts which have taken place have taken place under quite different circumstances, and apart from the question of drink.
11491. There is no doubt about the robberies; ladies and some of the District Court Judges have been robbed. I suppose you have a large assemblage of persons on board your steamer every night, and I do not know whether these robberies are in excess of what you would expect from such an assemblage. I suppose you have sometimes as many as 300 passengers? We average from 100 to 150 every night; I have three watchmen who are always on the look out for this kind of thing; one of these is on the upper deck, and one is on the main deck; and then there is the chief steward, who is up all night in the cabin. Steerage passengers are prevented from coming aft, and if either of these watchmen see a man walking about the deck they follow him up and see who he is. Then again, the officers on the bridge take notice of what goes on on the upper deck. Of course we get all sorts of persons on board, and it is very hard to preserve discipline among them in such a short passage. The officers have often to go down and chain up refractory persons, but these persons are not drunk from the effects of the liquor which they have obtained on board the ship. As you are probably aware, the powers of masters of ships running on the coast are very limited; we are greatly hampered from the want of power to act in various cases.
11492. Do you think that anything could be done to get rid of the evils you are describing? I think so; the ship is sometimes turned into a regular pandemonium, and if we confine it to the fore end it is often as much as we can do. At race times especially this is the case. We have the three-card men and others of that class on board, and they are most difficult persons to deal with. There is generally a mob of thirty or forty of them, and they set you at defiance. You can bring the whole ship's company out, and even then they will set you at defiance. All that you can do is to limit the nuisance as much as possible till the passage is over, unless one of the men should go to a certain extreme, and in that case we take him in charge and hand him over to the police. But this class of persons is generally very clever, they know just how far they can go and when they are within the limits of the law. On one occasion within the last three months, one of these men going up to Newcastle had a satchel with him, such as they generally carry on their backs. He said to the cabin steward when he came on board, "Take care of my satchel." The steward took it and hung it up in the pantry away from every one else. He then went out and locked the door, and he was not away from the place all night. He has been with me seven years, and I have every confidence in his honesty. I have had opportunities of proving it. When he handed the bag back to the man in the morning he said that £3 had been taken out of it, and that his mate had seen it in the bag, and knew that it was there when he handed it to the steward. I went into the matter fully, and I was perfectly satisfied in my own mind that no three sovereigns had been taken out of the bag at all, and that it was a kind of "try on." However, the steward had to pay the money, because the man's mate was ready to swear that he had seen it in the bag, and it was a question of two oaths to one. I was satisfied in my own mind that the steward had been had, and that a trap had been laid for him. I mention this to show you the kind of men we have sometimes to contend with. If any of that class of men were to get into the after part of the ship, where in hot weather passengers might be sleeping with their doors or windows open, they would think nothing of putting in an arm and taking a vest or anything else of which they could get hold, if they had an opportunity to do so.
11493. Do you take any objection to the enactments of the Licensing Act relating to packet licenses? Only as regards the restriction of which I have already spoken.
11494. Do you take any objection to the provisions of the amending Act, which casts upon you, *prima facie*, the guilt of every illegal sale? I take no objection to that; I am prepared to take the responsibility.
11495. It has been very much objected to? It might be, but I do not object to it; I am prepared to take the responsibility. I am aware that my stewards might criminate me in some way which I could not avoid, but nevertheless I am quite willing to take the responsibility; but if I were not providore as well as captain I would not take the responsibility. The license should be taken out by the providore at the owner's request.
11496. Do you make many trips on Sunday? Only once a month.
11497. Of course you sell on Sunday? Yes, if anyone wants liquor; but it is generally only for an hour, from 11 till 12.
11498. Do you think it is possible to extend the Sunday closing system to packet licenses? You could not very well do so at sea. We leave once a month on Sunday night from either end, but there is not much drink sold.
11499. Then I gather from you that there is nothing which you would propose by way of amendment in respect to the packet licenses? Nothing beyond an extension of the time to half-an-hour before the ship leaves, in order that *bonâ fide* passengers and their friends may be supplied with a glass of grog if they require it.
11500. How can you tell a passenger? By his presenting his ticket.

11501.



- Capt. Adams. 11501. Would there be no difficulty about it? No; he gets his ticket before he goes on board, and if he does not do so he ought to. If he had not a ticket of course he would not be supplied with liquor.
- 29 Oct., 1886. 11502. Do you ever see any female intemperance on board your ships? Yes.
11503. They are females of the lower class, I suppose? It is hard to say what class they belong to; sometimes we get them mixed in with the saloon passengers, but those are exceptions. In the steerage we have any number of them; they are the worst cases of the kind with which we have to deal. They cause the most disturbance on board the ship, because the men congregate about them, and if you go to take the women away, there is a fight directly, because some of the men are sure to take their part. Coming down last night I had a woman going about the deck all night yelling like a maniac. She was screeching in a dreadful manner, and it was impossible to know what to do with her.
11504. *Mr. Hutchison.*] What would be your average taking at the bars? I cannot say exactly from memory, but as nearly as I can recollect I do not think it is more than £40 a month. That includes the whole of the liquor which we sell.
11505. There are thirty passages during that time? We make six passages a week.
11506. Do you not think the sixpenny drinks would account for some of the liquor being taken on board? It might be the case; but it is not so much the saloon passengers as the steerage passengers who take it on board. We have not so much drunkenness aft; it is exceptional. Sometimes we get noisy persons there, football and cricket clubs for instance. The noise they make does not arise from drink particularly, but, as a rule, these young men cause a great deal more disturbance than the drunken people. We can generally deal with the drunken people in the saloon.
11507. Do you let the bar to the steward? No; I keep charge of the whole of it myself. There is nothing supplied there except what I know to be of first-class quality. I take charge of everything connected with it. Perhaps I ought to tell you that the bar in the "Newcastle" is out of the way. It is in the lower saloon, in a corner, and would not be observed by passengers outside. There is no drinking in the open saloon to the annoyance of passengers there. If several persons are sitting up late at night over a glass of grog therefore they do not annoy anyone. They are quite out of the way.
11508. *Mr. Roseby.*] I understood you to say that frequently the number of drunken persons who come on board your steamer make it what may fairly be called a pandemonium? Yes.
11509. Is that frequently the case? We may go several trips without it. We might not have an obstreperous fellow more than once or twice a week, but I think it happens very often, considering the number of trips we make.
11510. In view of the annoyance which that must occasion to the other passengers would you not have them prohibited from bringing drink on board? I should be glad to have the power if it were possible to carry it out.
11511. Do you not think that the bringing of flasks and bottles of grog on board, apart from its being a nuisance to passengers, is of itself a great evil? A very great evil in this way, that it prevents me from really having the control of the passengers on board.
11512. But a law could be made prohibiting the use of flasks and bottles of grog on board these coasting steamers? I do not see how you could carry it out. You would have to examine every man's swag and every passenger's bag to satisfy yourself that he had no grog with him.
11513. You say you see these persons using their bottles of grog on board when they have been in a far from sober condition? Yes, I have seen them, but if it were unlawful for them to bring the grog on board they would take pretty good care that no one saw them drinking it.
11514. Have the passengers ever complained to you of drunken persons being supplied with liquor by your servants? No, I have never had any complaint of that sort.
11515. You are an old citizen as well as an experienced seaman;—have you noticed of late years an increase of intemperance among the young fellows who travel up and down the coast? Yes.
11516. A very marked increase? Yes.
11517. Do you think the law ought to be made more stringent in preventing the supply of liquor by publicans to young men; do you consider the present age (16) too young? If an alteration of the law increasing the age could be carried out I think it would be a good thing, but I do not see how you are going to give effect to it, because if a young man wants drink he will get it in spite of all the laws and prohibitions you may impose.
11518. But you think that if it were practicable there is no doubt as to the change being beneficial? Not the slightest doubt.
11519. You think they are frequently cases of intemperance among the female passengers; have you noticed an increase of drinking among them of late years? In the lower class of them I have, but not in the more respectable portion. Sometimes we get very respectable persons in the steerage, and as the place is open the sight of drunken persons there must be very annoying. However these drunken females get on board the ship, and we cannot deal with them. They are like she-cats to handle; it takes all hands to lay hold of them.
11520. Have you frequently to lock up men who are violently drunk? Not frequently.
11521. But occasionally? My practice is not to go to extremes if we can possibly avoid it. Once you come to extremes you create sympathisers, and then we have to deal with them as well as with the person who is drunk before we can get him locked up.
11522. And I suppose the person you want to lock up has some sympathisers? Yes, particularly if it is a woman.
11523. This must be a great source of annoyance to the respectable passengers? It is.
11524. Does the stewardess ever supply passengers with drink from the bar? No, the stewardess never comes into the bar at all. If she requires anything for lady passengers she brings it up from the lower saloon where it is brought for her, but she never goes into the bar.
11525. You would not think it proper for her to have anything to do with the bar? She is never allowed there, and she never goes there.
11526. Do you think that the officers and seamen are as temperate a body as any other section of the community? I think so.
11527. Do you think that they are more so? I have not much opportunity of knowing what persons do ashore, being so very much at sea, but from my observation I should think that sailors were more temperate if anything, because they are more restricted.
11528. You have been twenty-eight years in command? Yes, but thirty-seven on the coast.

11529. What is your idea of the drinking habits in the country districts as compared with those of the young men in the city? I think that when they are travelling they are not generally so bad. As far as my observation goes they are not so wild. Capt. Adams.  
29 Oct., 1886.

11530. That is, the young men in the country districts? Yes.

11531. They are more gentlemanly? I do not know whether you can say more gentlemanly, but I do not think they take so much grog.

11532. Have you noticed many persons (travellers from the interior) who are going to destruction through drink? No, not many.

11533. Do you think that residence in the city has much effect in inducing excessive drinking as compared with a country life? There may be more temptation in Sydney in consequence of the increased excitement.

11534. Making due allowance for the idleness and holiday making of the people who come to the city, you think the temptation to drink in the country is equally as great? Yes. In the city, frequently young men who are visiting it are induced to take a glass of grog under the influence of excitement, without which they probably would not take it.

11535. Do you think that in the hotels in the country the temptation to drink is greater than it is in Sydney? I think it is equally as great.

11536. Is it not a rule for a man who comes in from (say) a farm, or any place of that kind, to go in and get a drink? I think there is as much drinking going on in the hotels at Newcastle, Morpeth, and Maitland, from what I have seen, as there is in any hotel I know of in Sydney.

11537. You cannot put a drunken man off your ship? I could do so, but if he had paid his passage and had a ticket, he would be a difficult person to deal with; and moreover, I have not the time to deal with such cases, and it frequently happens that the disorder does not take place until after the ship has left the wharf. It is then that those who are drunk become offensive, and a great annoyance to passengers who wish to sleep.

11538. During your long period of service, have you never known a man to be kept from boarding a ship because he was drunk? I have never known them to be put on shore before we left unless in case of a fight or row. I know of several cases of that kind, but they are very exceptional.

11539. I suppose it is not an uncommon thing for some persons to go to sea to get sober? I do not know about that, but I do know that some persons are very much surprised when they wake up in the morning and find themselves at Newcastle, knowing, as they very well do, that they have no business to be there. Only the other night the steward had to get a man out of the far cabin who was both drunk and noisy. I had to put him on the upper deck and set a man there to watch him and prevent him from going down below to annoy the other passengers.

11540. Do you think that seafaring men are more temperate than they used to be? I think so. I do not think there is so much drinking among the officers and men as there used to be.

11541. As a rule, you think that sailors take as much interest in their homes as any other men do? Quite as much. If any of my men drink I do not keep them. I make no allowance for drinking. So far as the officers are concerned there are not so many opportunities for drinking as there used to be. At one time there was a great deal of temptation, because passengers were frequently asking the officers to drink with them, but I do not think that is so much the case now.

11542. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Have you prohibited it? No.

11543. You think there is not so much "shouting"? No, and I do not think my prohibiting it would have much effect. I might tell a man that I would not allow him to drink, but if he wanted to drink he would do so in spite of all I could say. It is so in all cases; you cannot make a man sober by Act of Parliament. Unfortunately I have a number of old friends who have gone wrong through drink. I have therefore paid a little attention to the matter at times, and that is the conclusion to which I have arrived.

11544. Do you think as good a glass of liquor is supplied on the ships as in any other place? Yes.

11545. You have never heard any complaints? No.

11546. I suppose you are a fair judge of liquor? Yes; I know a good glass of spirits when I taste it.

11547. *Mr. Colls.*] Have you not the power of refusing to carry a passenger who is the worse for liquor? Yes; I could do so, but if he had paid his passage I should have to prove that he was drunk; and as I have pointed out, the powers of coasting captains are very limited.

11548. In the course of your long experience have you ever seen a lad of about 16 years of age tipsy on board your vessels? Yes.

11549. Often? Yes; during holiday time and in the excitement of footballing and cricket. On these occasions young fellows who do not take a drop when they are on shore frequently take a glass of grog when they come on board. They then get excited. It is in that way that I have noticed the effect of drinking, so far as young persons are concerned.

11550. And you have noticed many females drunk? Only among the second-class passengers.

11551. You have no experience of the operation of the Act in the city? No.

11552. *President.*] It was said years ago, and it is said now, that a bar on board a ship is a standing danger in respect to the navigation of the vessel? I do not think so. It is not so in my experience.

11553. *Mr. Roseby.*] But have you not heard of many vessels being lost through the officers being the worse for drink, not on this coast only, but in other parts of the world? I have heard of it, but the circumstance has never come under my own observation. I do not think the existence of a bar on board a ship has any effect upon the officers, and, as I have already said, if an officer is determined to drink you may prohibit him as much as you like but he will get what he wants. I have known some of the men to bring grog on board with them.

11554. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Is it not possible from the fact that you to some extent share in the profits of the bar, you look more leniently on the evil arising from the sale of liquor than you would otherwise do? No; I do not live upon the bar. I have more at stake in the conduct of my ship than I have in making a few paltry shillings out of the bar. I live by my profession; I do not live by the bar. I am not biassed in any way in any of the statements which I have been making to-day.

11555. *Mr. Colls.*] You regard the bar as existing for the accommodation of the public? Yes.

11556. *Mr. Hutchison.*] I have travelled on steamers where the steward was the providore, and I have seen him running accounts with the hands. You would not allow such a thing as that? No; if such a state of things came to my knowledge I would stop it at once. I would not allow it under any circumstances.

MONDAY, 1 NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,  
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.

## THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Spencer Beaney called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr.  
S. Beaney.  
1 Nov., 1886.

11557. *President.*] The reason we have asked you to favour us with your evidence to-day is not because we know you to be an advocate of the temperance movement, so much as because we know that in the industry in which you are engaged you have a considerable experience, extending over many years. I understand that you have been a long time in the employment of Mitchell & Co., ship-chandlers? Yes, some twenty-nine years.

11558. Will you state in what capacity? As a mast and block maker.

11559. You probably know a great deal about the habits of sailors in this city? Yes.

11560. You have had experience of the condition of things prior to 1881, when Sunday was pretty well an open day for the publicans, and you have been able to contrast the condition of things which existed then with what exists now, when we are supposed to close the public-houses on Sunday; do you think the Sunday closing in the interests of temperance has been a success or not; do you think the Legislative attempt to close public-houses have been a success? I believe it is a right step; I think the intention is good.

11561. But what has been the measure of success? You could scarcely count the measure of success in my opinion. For many years I have taken an active part in the temperance cause; for many years previous to that I was not a total abstainer, and I know that at that time, when the houses were supposed to be open only during certain hours on Sunday, I used to spend more money myself than I used to do upon any other day of the week. I think the attempt of the Government to close the public-houses on Sunday has been a boon to the working man.

11562. But you are aware that the attempt has been only partially successful? Yes.

11563. That is to say, in the metropolitan police district a large proportion of the licenses habitually violate the law; you are aware of that? Yes; of course one can see many instances of it as one passes along the street.

11564. Now it has been pressed upon us by intelligent witnesses that in the interest of temperance it would be better to allow trade on Sunday than to close the houses as they are now closed; have you formed any opinion on that point? I should be in favour of not having the houses open at all on Sunday.

11565. It is difficult for a temperance advocate to realise what is said to be the existing state of things,—that an earnest believer in temperance should say that it would be better for us in the interests of temperance to open the houses and somewhat to relax the prohibition than to leave them to be conducted as they are now conducted. There are two reasons for this: It is said that the people who frequent the houses are a numerous class, and that they drink much more than they would drink if the houses were open during an hour or two on Sunday. It is said that people go into the houses in secret and stay there and get sodden with drink, taking drink after drink, because they think their right to be there is precarious, and that they may be hunted out. They therefore make the most of the opportunity. Dozens of witnesses, men who were not speaking in the interests of publicans, but entirely in the interests of temperance, have told us that;—have you thought of that aspect of the question? It may be the opinion of a great many advocates, but it certainly is not mine. No doubt a few persons may get into the public-houses, but the large majority of persons who would go in if the houses were open for an hour on Sunday do not go in now; if they were allowed to do so I think there can be no doubt that there would be a great deal more drunkenness. At the present time the public are frightened to be seen going into a public-house—they have to steal in and steal out—and the publican has to be very cautious for the sake of his license. My opinion is that if the houses were allowed to open for an hour or two on Sunday there would be more drunkenness.

11566. Understand that this point is not put to you in any other way than in the interests of temperance itself. It is not a question of the right of people to have a drink on Sunday. It has been strongly urged upon us that there is more intemperance caused by the so-called prohibition of Sunday trading than existed under the old law? All that I can say is that I am not aware of the fact.

11567. You do not believe that it exists? I am not aware that it exists to the extent you have stated; I know that I travel very little on Sunday; but I am sure I can safely say I have not seen as much drunkenness since the houses have been closed on Sunday as there was before.

11568. You can speak for St. Leonards at all events, where you have been a resident for some time? Yes.

11569. St. Leonards has increased in population very largely during the last ten years; therefore there ought to be a larger amount of visible drunkenness? There ought to be, but I do not see it.

11570. Then your opinion is that the present law should be retained? Yes, with regard to the Sunday opening.

11571. Have not the seafaring class become much more sober lately than they used to be? As a class I believe they have. I refer now particularly to the class round about the Circular Quay. I think there is scarcely a house now round the Quay into which they can get on Sunday.

11572. And if those houses were open do you think the men would lose their character as a sober class? I have no doubt that if the houses were opened on Sunday from 1 to 2 o'clock it would be the means of drawing a number of them in.

11573. The proposal to relax the law is for the purpose, or ostensibly for the purpose, of allowing the working man to have his beer fresh; put in a few words, that is the object; the working man is supposed to be a beer drinker, and not to be able to do without his beer; the notion of opening the houses on Sunday is that he may have his beer by sending for it rather than packing it away in his house on Saturday night when he would probably get more than he would want, and would perhaps teach his wife to drink. All these points have been strongly urged upon this Commission by various witnesses; it has been said that many men drink on Sunday, not because they like to drink so much as because the drinking in defiance of the prohibition gives an extra zest to it. Putting all these things together, they say that it would be better

better to have the public-houses open during limited hours on Sunday. I do not know how it strikes you, you have the evidence of your own eyes, together with what you have heard and what you know, and as one acquainted with the resorts of sailors about the Quay, I should like to know whether you think there would be less drunkenness among that class than there now is if they had an hour or two of Sunday opening? I am of the opinion that there would be less drinking by your not having the public-houses opened on Sunday.

Mr.  
S. Boaney.  
1 Nov., 1886.

11574. You think that by opening the houses then we should have more drinking? Yes; but I am speaking only with reference to the class to which you refer. So far as that class is concerned I have no doubt in my own mind that there would be more drunkenness.

11575. I suppose the sailor class, roughly speaking, consists at any given time of two divisions, those on board ship and those out at lodgings, who have obtained their discharges, and who are looking out for other employment; some of them perhaps are in the hands of crimps? Yes; you may say there are two classes.

11576. Taking them as a body, you think that if the houses were opened during an hour on Sunday they would take more drink than they now take? Yes.

11577. What is the favourite drink of the sailor? Rum.

11578. Have you ever heard that rum is much adulterated? I have often heard that a great deal of the rum is adulterated, but I have never seen it proved.

11579. I suppose you know a good many of the sailor class who are not temperate men? Yes.

11580. Have they ever complained of the character of the liquor sold in the public-houses? Yes; I have heard some of them say that two or three glasses have knocked them down, and that, under these circumstances, it cannot have been over good.

11581. Do you see much of the lumpers? Yes, I see a good deal of them.

11582. Do you consider them on the whole a temperate class? I do now.

11583. Do they often belong to temperance societies? I know a few who do.

11584. I suppose these belong chiefly to the Sons of Temperance? Yes, or to the I.O.G.T.

11585. Do you think that taking a retrospect of your experience, the community generally, as far as you know, have become more sober or more intemperate of late years? I think that of late years they have become more sober.

11586. Are you speaking generally? I am speaking of the neighbourhood of the Circular Quay, and of the part of St. Leonards in which I live.

11587. Do you not think that if intemperance would be visible anywhere it would be visible at such a place as the Circular Quay? I should think so.

11588. If we were getting a more drunken people would not the effects be visible in such a place. I suppose in old times you would see a congestion of drunkards, so to speak, there? Yes; take the public picnics. It is notable that there is not nearly so much drink in connection with them as there used to be a few years ago.

11589. Do you notice these picnickers when they come back? Yes.

11590. And you have seen nothing at which you would hold up your hands? No; that is to say, compared with what it used to be a few years ago.

11591. You know Lower George-street well, I suppose. Are there too few or too many public-houses there? Too many I should say.

11592. Do you believe that a public-house is a necessity at all? Yes.

11593. I do not mean an hotel which supplies food and non-intoxicating drinks. I am speaking of a public-house as we know it. Do you think a public-house is a necessity. Give us your frank opinion, as a temperance advocate. I want to know whether you think the public-house is a necessity for the community for whom it is supposed to be established? Although I have been a temperance man I do not believe in debarring my neighbour, if he is moderate, from obtaining what he wants; but I do not agree with there being so many public-houses within a small area. They are far too close together, and in such numbers as I do not think are necessary; for instance, we have some streets in which there are public-houses at each corner.

11594. Taking the locality from the old Commissariat Stores to Cumberland-street, I think they are thicker than in any other part of Sydney or the suburbs? Yes, I think so; there are seven between Globe-street and the Argyle Cut.

11595. Within what range of street would that be? I should say that would not be even 200 or 250 yards; and if you go down on to the Quay you would take in two more, which are not 50 yards apart, at each corner.

11596. Then if a man stood in front of the Commissariat Stores there would be nine or ten public-houses within a radius of 100 yards? Yes.

11597. Do the whole of these do a flourishing business? They appear to do so.

11598. Are not some of them rather low houses? That I could not say.

11599. I notice that some of them are used very largely for the purpose of inquests? Yes; if you go towards to the Mariners' Church, another 100 yards, you would take in three or four more public-houses where inquests are very frequently held. The houses are very thick in that part of the town.

11600. But you say that a limited number of public-houses are a necessity? Yes.

11601. I suppose you would add well-conducted houses? Yes; if they are well conducted.

11602. Referring to the area you have just described, within which there are nine houses, do you not think that number largely in excess of the requirements of the locality? There is no doubt of it whatever.

11603. You think the number could be largely reduced? I think they might be brought down to two or three in that distance.

11604. Do you think the reduction of the houses would reduce the intemperance? To a certain extent.

11605. The houses left would do a larger trade? Yes; but perhaps it would be done in a better manner.

11606. Do you think, in the neighbourhood to which you refer, the class of house in which a drunken sailor would be able to get another drink is common? I have no doubt that in some of the houses they would supply anyone.

11607. That is the sort of house you would stamp out? Yes.

11608.

Mr.  
S. Beancy.  
1 Nov., 1886.

11608. How would you reduce these houses. There is not a single witness who has appeared before this Commission, with one exception, who does not agree with you that the number of houses in this particular locality is largely in excess of the demand. There being all that concurrence of opinion, the question arises as to how the number of houses is to be reduced. It appears that the Magistrates continue to give renewals to all the old houses because they will not undo the work of their predecessors. The Magistrate says that, if his predecessor thought the house was wanted, and there is nothing against the man's character, there is no reason why he should not renew the license; so that the licenses get renewed as a matter of course. How would you set about reducing the number? Some of the houses I have now alluded to are not fit for public-houses; they may have the number of rooms required by the Act, but the height, width, and general size of the rooms do not fit them for public-house accommodation.

11609. Would you raise the standard of accommodation? Yes.

11610. But then you see the men might increase the size of the rooms as they did in many cases when the new law came into operation. In many instances they could, perhaps, afford to buy the next house. I fancy, therefore, that would not have the effect of reducing the number. You would want some more drastic provision. Let us get to the point. Do you not think you want local option in some form to deal with these houses? We have local option of a kind at the present time.

11611. But that does not affect the existing houses at all? No.

11612. You have nine houses within a given area, and you think they should be reduced to two; therefore there are seven too many. Who is to pick out the seven—to whom would you entrust that duty? I think there ought to be some provision in the Act to deal with houses which the police may point out to the magistrates as being badly conducted. I think the house should be disqualified.

11613. What is your idea as to permitting the popular vote to operate upon existing licenses. Would you submit the vote to the people in this form—whether there should be any public-houses or not in a given district;—would you go to that extremity? I am in favour of some public-houses.

11614. Then you would not submit the question of public-house or no public-house; you would submit a question of a more limited character. Having first of all fixed the number of public-houses, so as to bear a proportion to the number of inhabitants, you would try and get rid of the excess of public-houses by bringing the local option vote to bear upon the excess? Yes.

11615. There are seven houses in excess in the district you have described; these seven would be got rid of by the local option vote;—is that your idea? That is my idea.

11616. This is not what the advanced local optionists regard as necessary, but it is what some of the limited local optionists, so to speak, would advocate, namely, bringing the local option vote to bear upon specific cases of excess of public-houses over the public requirements. Now would you allow the voter to vote for a certain number of public-houses, naming them, or how would you get rid of them? I can see that if you attempted to name all the public-houses you would soon get into a fog.

11617. And they might not name the worst? No.

11618. Then tell us how you think the vote could be carried out? I am quite sure there are some houses in the city which are not adapted for public-houses, and I think the vote should be made to apply to them.

11619. Those which do not conform to the statutory requirements ought to be got rid of at once, and the licenses ought not to be renewed? They ought not.

11620. I can hardly think, however, that with such an inspection of public-houses as we have, that there are any which do not come up to the standard—I am inclined to think that they do come up to the standard, or the licenses would not have been renewed? I can see a great difficulty in the matter. No one would like to point out any one public-house in distinction from another, and the magistrates are bound to renew the licenses if there are no charges against the publican. I think, however, that the bench ought to listen more to the police when they make complaints. I have noticed that in several cases the magistrates have granted licenses where the police have been decidedly against the renewal of these licenses.

11621. Does that apply to houses in the locality which you have described? I have not noticed, but I have read of cases in the newspapers. Frequently the police have raised some weighty objection, but the magistrates have nevertheless granted licenses.

11622. When you said that the houses were in excess of the requirements in the locality which you have described was that an expression of opinion, the result of a belief that there should be so many houses to 1,000 of the population? Yes, I think that one public-house in 200 yards is quite enough.

11623. The fixed population of the district to which you have referred is very small, but the casual population is very large; if you have such a system as they have in Victoria, allowing one public-house for the first 500, you take no account of the passing population? I am aware that the population of the locality you are referring to would be very large in the day-time. It is increased by a large number of men who are working on the wharves and by a great deal of traffic.

11624. Supposing you arrive at some basis of population, could you not solve the difficulty, assuming that the locality in question is entitled to two houses, by rejecting applications for licenses in excess of that number. Such applications would require to be rejected would they not? Yes.

11625. Would not that course have the effect of throwing a large monopoly into the hands of the two publicans who were fortunate enough in making applications for licenses first? There would certainly be a monopoly to commence with.

11626. Let us see whether there would be any disadvantage in that monopoly;—would it not necessitate the houses being much enlarged? No doubt.

11627. And being made much more comfortable? Yes.

11628. The conductors would have to be men of much more respectable character? Yes. I think the places would be better managed altogether.

11629. And there would be no such thing as supplying drink to drunken sailors? No. I believe you would have a very much better class of houses.

11630. Do you think you would get a better class of houses by this change; might they not be bigger without being better? I have no doubt that they would be bigger.

11631. But would they be better conducted? That is a hard question to answer. I have known publicans who would not serve anyone on Sunday, and who would not give drink to a man who was already the worse for liquor. I know some publicans who are very careful in that way, but I could not say definitely that

- that we should get better houses. I know there are a great many publicans of whom we should be glad to get rid.
11632. There is no object in reducing the number of public-houses unless we get some specific advantage; we all believe that the multiplication of houses is a multiplication of temptation to drink. We know also that where there are too many public-houses the publican is compelled in his own interest perhaps to have resort to very doubtful means of attracting business. We frequently read also of persons being seduced into public-houses and losing their money there? The tricks you describe are not at all uncommon.
11633. If we are going to have fewer houses we certainly hope to have better ones? I have no doubt that you would find that as a rule they would be better houses; in the first place the police would have more power over a fewer number.
11634. No doubt this is a difficult matter, but supposing we had some means of getting rid of the seven houses to which you have referred, would you give the publicans compensation; do you think they are entitled to any? I think that if you make it compulsory to close the houses it would be only right to give them some compensation.
11635. We know that the licenses are in the strict letter of the law for only a year? Yes; but in this as in many other businesses persons take houses on a lease of perhaps five or seven years.
11636. In the expectation of the licenses being renewed as a matter of form? Yes.
11637. Then you think that they have something better than an annual license and that they are therefore entitled to some consideration if they are thrown out of business by the operation of the law? Yes.
11638. How would you get the money; from what fund would you pay it? It is a hard thing in these days to find what it is to be paid from.
11639. Do you think the Government should pay or that the City Corporation should pay? Certainly not the Corporation; they derive no benefit from the license; the Government receive the license fees and I think they should compensate the publicans.
11640. But is that not making you and me and other taxpayers compensate them? No doubt.
11641. And you are willing to provide your quota of compensation in cases of that sort? In a case where a man has a house on a lease, and it is determined that it should be shut up? I think he should be compensated, and I am willing to pay my share of the compensation.
11642. Have you heard that there are many concert-rooms or establishments of that kind about the Quay? No; the only concert-room of which I know is under the Bethel Church.
11643. The part in which your business is situated is very much inhabited by Chinamen; we understand that they rarely go into public-houses? It is very seldom that they do so; they have drink of their own; and it is only on certain occasions that they take even that.
11644. Does the Chinese population of Lower George-street contribute nothing to the intemperance of the district? Nothing in comparison with the other portions of the population. Of course a few of them go into public-houses, but when they do so they do not stop, they have their brandy or whatever they want, and go out again immediately.
11645. Do you think we are treating the habitual drunkard properly in sending him to gaol; do you think he has committed such a crime to society that we should lock him up with hardened offenders? No, I think he should be sent to another place.
11646. Would you have something in the nature of a reformatory or work-house, or something of that kind, which would not have the stamp of the gaol? Yes, it ought to be quite apart from the gaol.
11647. It should not be too attractive as a sanatorium, but it should be a place where a man might be confined for a sufficient interval to completely rehabilitate himself? Yes, that is what I mean.
11648. You know the temper of the artizan class pretty well? Yes.
11649. You know that they rebel against too much interference with their liberty? They do.
11650. Do you think they would acquiesce in a law which permitted a couple of Stipendiary Magistrates to send them away from their families for six or nine months; understand that I am speaking of an habitual drunkard who now goes to gaol, or runs the chance of going to gaol? I think they would prefer to be sent to a reformatory to being sent to gaol.
11651. You think then that the object of restoring them as decent members of society would make some amends for their long detention—in some cases not less than a year's detention would be necessary we are told? I believe it would be far better that this class of persons should be sent to a reformatory than to a gaol. No doubt many drunkards are good men at heart, but an inclination to drink is their weakness. When we send them to gaol we mix them up with a bad class, and they may come out themselves quite as bad as the class with which they have mixed. In many cases I can quite understand that they would lose their characters, and this would not happen if they were sent to a reformatory.
11652. You think that they sometimes add criminality to vice? Yes.
11653. You think that is not a wise mode of treatment then? No.
11654. Then you do not think that more drunkenness is a crime? I do not think that drunkards should be herded together with thieves, or with men who have committed outrageous offences.
11655. You are giving expression I suppose to the same human feeling as has been expressed by other witnesses. But there is a difficulty. What is to become of the families of these men during the interval of detention. We have evidence here that there are many men who are habitual drunkards. They are drunk two days of the week, and they manage to eke out some sort of subsistence for their families during the remaining five. The wives and families of that class would be totally unprovided for during the period of detention, which might last nine months or a year. Who is to sustain the families during the interval? I do not think for one moment that the Government should send a man from his family if he were drunk only two days a week.
11656. You do not think it should be done in these cases? No, I do not think it would be just.
11657. In such circumstances as these you would not take away the man who is the bread-earner? No. The class whom I would take away and detain are those who never do support their wives and families.
11658. So far as that class is concerned you think there would be no objection to their detention? No.
11659. You seem to have some objection in the case of the others, but it is only a question of time. A man who now gets drunk on two days a week may become a habitual drunkard and may be always drunk? Yes.
11660. If he could be weaned would it not be better to wean him by this course, if you could take him in time,

Mr.  
S. Beaney.  
Nov., 1886.

Mr.  
S. Beancy.  
1 Nov., 1886.

time, because when the habitual drunkard is 50 or 60 years old you may practically regard him as hopeless. Do you not know of men, to whom if they could be taken away and put under proper treatment and be moderately worked during the time of their detention, a reformatory would be salvation? I have no doubt there would be some, but of course the hardship would come in if you took away a man who had been drunk perhaps only a few times, and who was not an actual drunkard. There are many men who if they have any loss may indulge in drink for a time.

11661. But the arrangement to which I refer would not operate upon that class at all. Before the magistrates should have any right to send a man away from his home for a long period, it should be shown that he had been drunk so many times, but that he was also ruining his family, and wasting his means, and that there was an absolute certainty that if he were not provided for in some way he would become a mere vagrant drunkard in a short time. All that would have to be proved? If the magistrates have the power to send these men away from their wives and families it seems to me that the public will have to be taxed to maintain the reformatory.

11662. The expense of the reformatory will be the expense of keeping the drunkard, and of contributing something towards the support of his family? I think it would be far better if the drunkard could be employed in some way during his detention and in that way help to maintain his family.

11663. So that if the drunkard happened to be a tradesman he could be made to work almost as profitably as he could work outside? Yes. I do not approve of sending the drunkard to gaol; I quite believe in a reformatory. Of course care would have to be taken in drawing up a good Act, and in administering it.

11664. So that none but proper cases may be dealt with? Exactly.

11665. *Mr. Colls.*] Are there many men employed in your establishment? No; there are only two. The business has been divided.

11666. I think you said that there was not so much drinking now-a-days at picnics as there used to be in former days. Do you attribute that to the abolition of packet licenses on harbour steamers? No doubt that has a great deal to do with it.

11667. You are aware that in former days people who went to these picnics commenced drinking immediately they got on board and continued to do so all the way down the harbour? Yes.

11668. How many of the nine houses near the Circular Quay, to which you have referred, could accommodate a family. Would you take your own family to any of them for accommodation? There are some two or three of them to which I certainly would not take my family. I do not know much about them, but I have seen something of the way in which they are kept.

11669. Do they take in lodgers or boarders, or are they mere drinking shops? I think most of them take in sailors as boarders.

11670. Do you think that 16 is too low an age for young men to be supplied with drink by publicans? Yes, I would not have the age under 18.

11671. I suppose you notice a great deal of drinking among the young people in the part of the town in which you live? Yes, I see a great many young people drinking down my way.

11672. Girls as well as boys? Yes; I am sorry to say that I see a great many girls coming out of the watch-houses in the morning.

11673. Are there many houses of ill-fame there? I think from what the police have told me that a great many of them have been moved away. There is a place called Suez Canal, which was at one time an awful locality.

11674. I suppose you have heard that there is a great deal of drinking at high prices in these places? I have heard of it.

11675. Are there many public-houses in St. Leonards? Not many.

11676. Do they accommodate the public? I think most of them are only drinking places.

11677. Would you be surprised to hear that the Police Magistrates cannot get as much as some bread and cheese in some of these houses? I should not be surprised.

11678. *Mr. Roseby.*] How long have you been with Mitchell & Co.? Twenty-nine years. I have been connected with them for fifty years. I was reared with them—when I first came to the Colony. My father was with them for forty-seven years.

11679. They employ at different times a number of men? Yes.

11680. How many have you known to be employed about the establishment at one time? Perhaps thirty.

11681. You have had large dealings with the sailor class of people in the district? Yes.

11682. Have you not known that drink has been a terrible curse to a large number of the sailor class with whom you have come into contact? I know that it has been, and that it still is a curse, but not to the same extent as it used to be.

11683. To what do you attribute the very great reform in the habits of the sailors of late years? I have no doubt that a great deal of it is owing to the fact that the public-houses do not open before 6 o'clock in the morning. In olden times you might see sailors in public-houses before 6 o'clock. Perhaps they would then take enough to make them wish for more at 8 o'clock. I think the closing of public-houses at 11 o'clock had also stopped a great deal of drinking.

11684. Do you know whether a number of the men have joined temperance organisations? Yes.

11685. There are a number of temperance organisations connected with the Mariners' Church, are there not? Yes.

11686. From your extensive knowledge and experience as a citizen you regard drink as an unmitigated curse, do you not? Yes, there is no doubt as to its being a curse.

11687. You live at North Shore? Yes.

11688. Do you think that there are quite sufficient public-houses at North Shore to meet all the just requirements of the people at the present time? There are not many houses.

11689. I believe there is only one public-house per 2,000 inhabitants. Do you think that is sufficient for the requirements of the people? Quite sufficient.

11690. Do you think the same proportion would be sufficient in the city? No, I hardly think that one is sufficient for 2,000 persons.

11691. Then you think it would be well if there were more houses at North Shore? No, we do not want any more new houses there.

11692. I think you said you would allow the people to decide how many public-houses they would have in a district;—is that your idea? Yes.

11693.

Mr. S. Beaney. 1 Nov., 1886.

- 11693. Do you not believe in the principle that everything should bow to the will of the people? When I was speaking just now I was referring to the locality about which the President was examining me, and in which I said I thought there were seven houses too many.
- 11694. But do you think that everything in this matter should bow to the voice of the people—that the people themselves should rule? Yes, I believe in that.
- 11695. Then surely you would give them the privilege of saying whether they would or would not have public-houses in their locality. In Queensland the local option vote is upon three questions. The first of these is: Shall there be any more new licenses in this district? The second is: Shall there be a reduction in the number of licenses, and if so, how many? The third question is: Shall there be any licenses at all?—do you think that those three questions should be voted upon here? I have no objection to these three questions. I would leave these to the people to decide for themselves.
- 11696. *President.*] Would you let a bare majority determine? I believe a majority in all cases should decide.
- 11697. *Mr. Roseby.*] With reference to the compensation of the publicans, do you not think it would be sufficient if three years' notice were given them; in other words, they would have a monopoly for three years. Do you not think that would be a sufficient compensation? I have no doubt that in that case the compensation could be a great deal lessened.
- 11698. But you do not think it would be sufficient compensation? No, I do not.
- 11699. Do you think that young women should be employed in public-houses as barmaids? No; I do not believe in barmaids.
- 11700. Do you not know that most of the public-houses are nothing more than mere drinking shops, mere pot-houses, making no provision to accommodate the public? That has come to my knowledge from others. I have heard many persons say that they cannot get a bed or a meal at some of the houses.
- 11701. Did you ever see a Chinaman intoxicated? Yes.
- 11702. But as a rule they are a very sober class? Yes; and I know, because I have so many in my yard.
- 11703. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You firmly believe in the present system of Sunday closing? Yes.
- 11704. And you would urge the enforcement of the Act? Yes.
- 11705. When you say you believe public-houses are necessary, do you think they are necessary by virtue of the drink they sell or by virtue of the accommodation which they offer? I think they should give general accommodation.
- 11706. Could you not imagine a state of things arising in which the houses would offer splendid accommodation without selling any drink? Yes; but I would not prevent people from having public-houses altogether because my neighbour may like to take a glass whereas I do not.
- 11707. But you do not want to maintain them as accommodation houses because of the drink? Not for the drink alone. I want general accommodation; I think we should have a better class of houses if the number could be reduced.
- 11708. You know there are localities in which there is splendid hotel accommodation, and where not a drop of drink is sold; is not that the kind of accommodation you require? No.
- 11709. You think the houses must sell drink? I am not referring to the community generally; I am referring to the class about which I have been questioned, the scuffling class. I know that most of them like a glass of grog, and I would not prevent them from having it.
- 11710. *Mr. Colls.*] You would like to see hotels, not public-houses? There are temperance houses where they do not sell drink, but I believe in hotels where a man can get accommodated with anything in reason, including drink.
- 11711. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Personally you do not believe in drinking hotels? Personally; but I am not sufficiently bigoted as to say to my neighbour, "You shall not have any drink because I do not want any myself."

Mr. William Russell called in, sworn, and examined:—

- 11712. *President.*] What are you? A cab proprietor.
- 11713. Do you work a number of cabs? No; only one.
- 11714. You own your own cab, and drive it? Yes.
- 11715. Have you been a long time in the business? About four years.
- 11716. Are you a native of the Colony? No, of London.
- 11717. Were you a cabman there? No.
- 11718. Do you know the town pretty well? I know almost every inch of it.
- 11719. Do you do much night-work? I generally work from 5 in the evening until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, at the time when people are most liberal.
- 11720. There are a large number of cabmen in this city? Over a thousand.
- 11721. They have a society, have they not? Yes, a union.
- 11722. How many do the cabmen generally number? I suppose 1,500.
- 11723. Is that in the city? Yes; there were 1,195 cabs two or three weeks ago, and there must be a driver to each cab.
- 11724. Do you not think there are more cabs licensed than there are drivers? No; that very seldom happens.
- 11725. Is it not a common thing for a man to have both a "four-wheeler" and a "two-wheeler" in his own establishment? Not in Sydney. A licensed man can drive any cab.
- 11726. Do you not find that the public-houses are rather too numerous in the city? Yes, they are.
- 11727. We could do with fewer? Yes.
- 11728. Are there as many proportionally as in London? Not in proportion to the population, but I think there is more drunkenness here.
- 11729. Are you a tectotaller? No.
- 11730. Are the cabmen, as a rule, temperate men, do you think? Yes, they are.
- 11731. It is not a common thing to see cabmen fined for drunkenness, is it? Not in proportion to their number.
- 11732. I suppose the Commissioners have rather stringent rules? Yes. If you are drunk on a cab you endanger the lives of other people as well as your own life, and for that reason the rules are very strict.
- 11733.

Mr. W. Russell. 1 Nov., 1886.



- Mr. W. Russell.  
1 Nov., 1896.
11733. Suppose a "fare" offers a cabman a drink, is he not allowed to take it? If he can get someone to mind his horse. If you leave your horse alone you get heavily fined for it.
11734. Do the cabmen make any objection to the public-houses being closed on Sunday, do they feel it a great hardship? No; I do not think it is a hardship.
11735. I suppose that is because they can get a glass of grog whenever they like it? Yes.
11736. They know the way to go about it? Yes.
11737. The so-called Sunday closing is nonsense, then? Rubbish. Anyone can get a drink if he wants it.
11738. You think the houses might as well be open on Sunday? Yes, for an hour or so. I do not think the law can possibly stop drinking on Sunday.
11739. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Why? Because there are so many ways of evading it.
11740. Do you mean that the publicans are stronger than the law? Yes. For instance, the law says that they are not to serve drink, but they do serve drink. Depend upon it the publicans will find a way through any Act you may pass.
11741. Do you think the publican is more to blame than his customers? No. I think the customers are most to blame, because they beg and pray and go on their knees for a drink, and if a man does not serve them on a Sunday they will not go into his place on week days.
11742. *President.*] Do you honestly believe that that is a fact? I know it to be a fact.
11743. Do you think that the business of some of these publicans would be ruined or injured by their customers leaving them during the week? Yes.
11744. *Mr. Colls.*] Is that the feeling of the cabmen? Yes.
11745. *President.*] Supposing a cabman is refused a drink at the "Swan with two Necks" on a Sunday, would he go to the house during the week, or would he resent the refusal so much as to avoid the place during the week? I think they would generally avoid the place.
11746. They bring that sort of influence to bear upon the publican? Yes.
11747. And I suppose they would not only stop away from the place themselves but would refuse to bring customers? Yes; as a rule I think you will find that the cabmen take customers to the houses where they have no difficulty in getting a drink on Sunday. There is many a publican who believes in acting up to the law who is ruined by it.
11748. *Mr. Colls.*] Then there are houses where cabmen are refused drink? Yes.
11749. I understood you to say that a man could get a drink anywhere? I do not think I said that. What I meant to say was that if anyone wanted a glass of drink he could get it by looking for it.
11750. *President.*] I suppose you have been to some of these up-stair bars? I suppose you mean the sixpenny bars?
11751. I refer to the up-stair bars, which are generally kept by ladies? Yes, I have been to the bars when I have been invited up by parties whom I have driven there. I have been asked to have a drink with them. They generally pay a boy a shilling to mind the horse.
11752. I suppose there are sometimes several ladies in these upper bars, are there not? Well, sometimes there are two of them.
11753. And do customers go there for the sake of the drink? Yes.
11754. Only for the drink? Well, I am not aware of what it ends in.
11755. Do they not appear to you to be places for assignation? Well, I do not know.
11756. There are a considerable number of these houses, and it is considered doubtful what their particular character is and what their purpose is. They are said to sell drink at extraordinary prices, and we want to know what the business is. Is it not a fact that these bars kept by women are assignation houses? I could not give you a decided answer. I could not state the fact because I have never proved it.
11757. At what time do you generally drive up to them? Not after 11 o'clock.
11758. Do not they get drink at these places after 11? I think not.
11759. Do they all clear out at 11? Yes.
11760. You say you have been in some of them? Yes.
11761. Have you seen anything going on which you would consider wrong; have you seen anything going on which would lead you to suppose that the purpose of persons in going there is not so much to get drink as to obtain accommodation of some other kind? I have never noticed it. In some of them the people are rather jolly, and there is a little joking going on, but that is all I have seen.
11762. How many women have you seen at these places. I suppose there would be female visitors? No, there are only the barmaids.
11763. No one else? No.
11764. You have seen no one else? No.
11765. No women of the town? No; they will allow no women except barmaids there.
11766. How many of these up-stair bars kept by women are there in the town? Between forty and fifty I should say.
11767. Where are they chiefly situated, in what parts of the town;—are there many in George-street? I know a couple of down-stair bars in George-street.
11768. Kept by women? Yes, down the Haymarket way. There are others in King-street and Castle-reagh-street.
11769. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Are the bars to which you refer sub-let? Yes, the women pay so much a week for the bar. They buy the liquor off the landlord. It is quite apart from the ordinary bar of the public-house.
11770. *President.*] Drinks are dearer at these places than they are elsewhere? Yes, they charge 6d.
11771. Is it not a fact that liquor is sometimes sold at 10s., 15s., or even £1 a bottle? Yes; that is champagne. They charge £1 for a big bottle and 10s. for a small bottle.
11772. Is that the ordinary prices for champagne anywhere else? No.
11773. The charge is about double? Yes.
11774. What would be the object of a person in paying double prices for his drink. The houses shut at 11 o'clock you say; what is the inducement? As far as I can make out, persons go there more with the idea of captivating the barmaids than for the sake of obtaining drink.
11775. You think they go for the sake of captivating the barmaids? Yes.
11776. *Mr. Colls.*] The barmaids to whom these bars are sub-let do not lodge in the house I suppose. You have often driven them home to their own lodgings? Yes.
- 11777.

11777. *President.*] Are they driven with one of their customers? No.
11778. *Mr. Colls.*] Do more than one of the barmaids occupy the houses in which they live? Yes, sometimes.
11779. *President.*] In what sort of houses do they lodge? I could not say; I have never been inside.
11780. To what part of the city do you drive them; to Woolloomooloo? Sometimes to Gipps-street, sometimes to Albion-street.
11781. What rent is paid for these bars? I know one of them, within a stone's throw of this place, for which £4 a week is paid.
11782. Do you think much drinking goes on at concert-rooms after 11 o'clock at night, or that much drink is taken into concert-rooms or dancing-saloons? I could not say; I have not been into one of them since I have been in Sydney.
11783. Do you take many "fares" there? No; the 'class of persons who go there cannot afford a cab.
11784. You think these places are chiefly the resort of larrikinesses? Yes, and of other women of the lower classes.
11785. Do you think tobacco-twisters are fond of dancing? Yes.
11786. You refer to women such as are employed at Cameron's? Yes. As soon as the day's work is done they clean themselves and have tea, and go away to a dance.
11787. I suppose you take your glass when you want one? Yes.
11788. Do you find any great hardship in the 11 o'clock closing;—do you think it is too early for cabmen? I never miss it at all; I could do without it altogether.
11789. But, taking the cabmen generally, I suppose they often have to deposit a "fare" miles away, returning home to the city long after 11 o'clock at night;—are they able to get liquor after 11 o'clock at night as easily as they can get it on Sunday? No, they cannot.
11790. You think the closing at 11 o'clock then is an absolute closing? Yes, it is. There is no going into the houses after 11 o'clock.

Mr.  
W. Russell.  
1 Nov., 1886.

Mr. George Law called in, sworn, and examined:—

11791. *President.*] You are a cabman? Yes—a proprietor.
11792. You drive your own cab? Yes.
11793. Have you been long engaged in cab-driving—a night-cab in Sydney? For about seven years.
11794. Are you a teetotaler? No.
11795. Are you a temperate man? I am in the habit of taking liquor when I require it. I am sorry to say I sometimes take it to excess.
11796. You do a lot of night business with your cab? Yes, it is all night work.
11797. And you see a good deal of the habits of people at night-time? Yes.
11798. What is your opinion of these upstairs bars—the bars kept by women? Very bad indeed. The places are not private bars in the proper sense of the term, because no one is excluded. If they wanted to sell a better article, and charge more for it, I do not see why they should not call them sixpenny bars.
11799. They sell nothing under 6d.? No.
11800. But a good deal over? No; I think 6d. is the general price.
11801. But we understand that champagne, which is 10s. at another place, is £1 at these bars? I think not.
11802. Have you been in any of them? I have been called in by gentlemen occasionally to have a drink. Sometimes I go in for the sake of getting a glass of good drink, in preference to the rubbish which I get elsewhere.
11803. You think then that they sell good drink? Yes; because the class of persons who frequent these bars would not go there unless they got good liquor.
11804. Do you think that is why they resort to these places? No, I do not.
11805. Then why do they go there? I fancy that in a great many cases the females are a source of attraction; but in some cases people like to be more private, and go for the sake of getting a good glass of drink.
11806. You are referring now to the bars leased by females? The leasing rests with the proprietor. It would not do for him to publish the fact because it would not be to his credit; but I am told that such leases exist. To tell the truth, I have very little experience of them. They all go by the name of private bars, and it is difficult to distinguish one from another.
11807. But there are other places which are called public bars, where there are also sixpenny drinks? Yes; but the same term is applied to them. They are all called private bars.
11808. Does every publican who has a sixpenny bar call it a private bar? Yes, when he has a three-penny bar as well.
11809. Who do you generally drive to these bars—elderly men, such as those you now see around you, or young men? The men are, as a rule, above the common; but it is not more than once in six or twelve months that I go to one of the places.
11810. How many of them are there in the town? There are a great many bars which they call private bars. They used to call them *cafés* at one time, and I think they were then more private than they are now.
11811. The houses are supposed to be rigorously closed on Sunday, but if you wanted to get a drink I suppose you would have no difficulty in getting one? I should have no trouble at all in getting a drink during prohibited hours. I do not think you could really put a stop to drinking during these hours.
11812. Do you know a place where one could not get a drink on Sunday? There are more places where you could not get a drink on Sunday than there are places where you could.
11813. If a publican refused you on Sunday would you go to his house during the week? I can scarcely say that I should feel so annoyed as not to go near him during the week.
11814. But do you think that many others would revenge themselves in that way? I do.
11815. And you think it certainly hurts a publican's trade to refuse a cabman on Sunday? I am sure of it.

Mr. G. Law.  
1 Nov., 1886.

- Mr. G. Law. 11816. Are the cab-drivers as a class temperate? No; I fancy they are greatly addicted to drink. You see they have so many temptations.
- 1 Nov., 1886. 11817. The "fares" I suppose are sometimes a little jolly then, and are constantly pressing drink upon the driver, and I daresay there are many temptations in the weather and that kind of thing? Yes. Sometimes you would have gentlemen who would think nothing of you unless you have drink with them. They will not pay for lemonade or anything of that kind; you have to have brandy, or whatever they drink, and the chances are that if you do not take it they will turn you off and take another cab.
11818. Is that frequently the case? Yes.
11819. Are you not thinking of times when a man would come down from a station with a pocket full of money? But it happens so often. If it does not happen to me it happens to other cabmen. One hears almost every week of some cabman having had a "jolly fellow." I am constantly hearing of cases of the kind, even though they might not happen to me.
11820. You have only one cab? Yes.
11821. You say that you have no fault to find with Sunday closing because you can get your drink when you like. Do you prefer to take your drink when it is contraband, or would you like to take it legally? They say that "stolen fruit is often the sweetest." I have known soldiers to get out of a fort in the middle of the night and get over the ramparts and down the chains of a draw-bridge in order to get a bottle of liquor. I fancy that it is requisite to open the houses for an hour on Sunday.
11822. Do you think that would be enough? I think so.
11823. Do you think that men would frequent public-houses in large numbers, or that they would send for their beer in jugs? I would not allow them to drink at the bar.
11824. You would have what they call in England "off licenses?" Yes, the liquor should be drunk off the premises, as it is on Christmas Day and Good Friday.
11825. Do you think that much bad liquor is sold in Sydney? Very bad liquor.
11826. I suppose you are a judge of liquor? I do not know; I drink brandy chiefly. I find that in the threepenny houses it is very inferior. I would willingly give 6d. in a place where I knew I could get good drink, but in some places they have not a three star brandy to give you, even if you are willing to pay 6d. for it. You will find a difference in the quality of the liquor in almost every house out of half a dozen.
11827. Do your friends frequently complain of the character of the liquor which they obtain? I have known them to resort to different houses for the purpose of obtaining liquor, and I have known them to wait until they got to a certain place in town before they would take a drink.
11828. You would not object to go to these private bars for the sake of getting a good drink? No.
11829. In spite of the ladies? The ladies would be no attraction for me.
11830. Mr. Colls.] You are a married man with a family? Yes.
11831. President.] In going about in the later hours of the night do you see much drunkenness? No.
11832. Comparing us with the English people, do you think we deserve to be called a temperate people? I think that where you find one man who abuses drink you could find twenty who do not, and who can drink in moderation.
11833. Do you notice in going about that there is much drinking among young girls and young boys. Do you observe them going in and out of public-houses, or do you notice the signs of drink upon them? Some of them who are addicted to drink are great drinkers.
11834. Are they young? Yes, and mostly girls.
11835. You have noticed it? It is very noticeable, especially to a man like myself, who is out at all hours.
11836. You see unmistakable signs of their being intoxicated? Yes. I have noticed a great many girls, and they drink very strong liquor. You hear them calling for brandy.
11837. Do you think that the girls who go to the dancing saloons finish off as a rule by taking to drink? No; I do not think they do.
11838. Do you think they would leave the dancing saloon and would go into a neighbouring public-house for the purpose of obtaining it, or do you think that liquor would be brought to them at the saloons? I think not. I do not think they take much drink under those circumstances.
11839. Are these saloons ever situated next door to public-houses? I do not know of any. I am very strongly opposed to the existence of the dancing saloons.

WEDNESDAY, 3 NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,

J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,  
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Thomas Davis called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. T. Davis. 11840. President.] You are the Secretary of the Seaman's Union? Yes.
- 3 Nov., 1886. 11841. I suppose the Union of which you are the Secretary is composed of a large number of seafaring men? There are 4,000 in our branch.
11842. What do you mean by your branch? We belong to the Federated Seaman's Union of Australasia. The New South Wales branch has 4,000 members.
11843. And you are the Secretary of that branch? Yes.
11844. I suppose I am right in saying that these men either are or have been seafaring men? They are all *bona fide* seafaring men. Some of them may work on shore for even six months at a time in the wool season, but they go to sea again in the winter.
11845. And I suppose that some of your men are lumpers? You may say that seven or eight hundred are lumpers. Some are coal lumpers.
11846. But in original training or instinct they are all seamen? Of course there are coal-trimmers and firemen, who might not have gone to sea until they were 25 years of age, because they do not require

require much training for the stoke-hole; it is merely a matter of endurance. But the sailor portion of the Union, numbering about half, have all been brought up to the sea from boyhood. Mr. T. Davis.

11847. In the principles upon which your rules are founded do you take any cognizance of temperance? 3 Nov., 1886.

We have certain rules in the Union, punishing the members who by reason of being drunk may lose their ship or who may go on board so drunk as to be incapable of performing their duties, thereby throwing an extra amount of work upon their shipmates. Of course a man may not be drunk and yet may lose his ship in various ways, but he would be fined for it.

11848. Then am I right in gathering from your answer that in forming your rules you have regarded drunkenness, not so much as a moral evil *per se* as a burthen upon one's fellow seamen? That is exactly the motive we have had, because if a ship goes away a man short there must be more duty for the remaining men to perform. If on the other hand a ship goes out with a man who is incapacitated from performing his duties of course something would occur.

11849. But so far as the Unionist is concerned your rules have no bearing upon him if he is drunk at a time when you consider that he has a right to be drunk so to speak? No. We give him perfect liberty to do as he likes when his time is his own.

11850. How long have you been the Secretary of the Union? For about five months.

11851. You may be aware of the fact that this Commission was appointed during the Administration of Sir John Robertson in order to ascertain by taking evidence, what apparently the Government considered themselves unable to ascertain by the means open to them, certain facts with regard to the drinking habits of the community. One of the subjects of our inquiry is as to whether among the various classes of the community intemperance is or has been gaining ground. Now, you represent 4,000 men of whom most from their training and antecedents must have been very familiar with drink. Do you consider that the seafaring class as a body is become more temperate than it was? I think that as a body they are becoming more temperate. Of course we have more cases of intemperance brought before us now than we used to have, but then the number has not increased in proportion to the increase of the number of members in the Union.

11852. That is to say, there has been no increase in numbers *pro rata*? Exactly. Ten years ago the society was but just formed, and it has risen up to a strength of 4,000 members. I think that you had a very good illustration of the temperate habits of the men on the occasion of the recent eight hours' demonstration. According to the *Daily Telegraph* they marched in procession that day 1,500 strong, and I do not suppose that on the ground at which the sports were held, where you might have expected, considering it was a holiday, that they would have been inclined to be jovial, there were more than three of the number in what you might call a state of drunkenness—that is to say, who were so drunk as to render them incapable of taking care of themselves. Since the Orient steamers have been running a number of men have come out here in the stoke-holes, who have been drawn from the very lowest parts of London, and you can very well imagine that they have been brought up to habits of drinking, and that it would take some time, a matter of a couple of years or so at least, to break them of that habit. I notice, however, that in coming out here they do greatly get broken of the habit.

11853. Are the bulk of your men married men? No; I can say, without fear of contradiction, that there are at least 75 per cent. who are single.

11854. Then they must have some motive for comparative sobriety which is not connected with their family lives? Yes; I can point to scores of members who own houses. These are single men; they have houses in the suburbs—at Leichhardt, and other suburbs in that direction. I often meet them going out to look after their properties. Sometimes they ask me to do a little business for them in that line. I used at one time to stay in the Sailor's Home, in Sydney, and I know that Captain Chatfield has several hundred bank-books belonging to the men. I dare say you could obtain from him the amount of money which is being continually put into the banks to the credit of these men.

11855. That would be put into the Savings Bank or into the Post Office Savings Bank? Yes.

11856. Do you consider the eight hours' demonstration a fair test of the sobriety of the men? I think so. You must bear in mind that they knew nothing whatever of the existence of this Commission. I do not suppose there are ten members of the society who knew that I was coming here to-day. Taking these circumstances into consideration I think you may regard their behaviour, on the occasion to which I refer, as a fair specimen of their general conduct. If you compare the class of seamen here with the seamen in other parts, such as Liverpool, London, and Glasgow, you will find that the comparison is very much in favour of our men. The amount of drunkenness and crime of every description among the seafaring population of those cities is very great when you compare it with what exists here. No doubt many of the men become greatly reformed when they have been out here a couple of years or so.

11857. Do you know Liverpool well? I do.

11858. Have you lived there? No; but I have often sailed out of the port across the Atlantic.

11859. I believe Liverpool was the city in which they tried a system of freetrade in drink? Yes.

11860. And at Glasgow they tried a different system. Do you still say that you think the seafaring population of this city compares very favourably with the seafaring population of the cities you have named? It compares very favourably indeed; in fact there is no comparison. I have stayed in the Sailors' Home in London, and I have seen scores and scores of cases of drunkenness. At night the street outside the Home used to be a perfect Bedlam, and it was unsafe for any respectably dressed man to put his head outside the door after dark. There was always a double quantity of police in that particular quarter among the seafaring population. Now you will not see anything of that kind in Sydney. The police are no stronger about George-street than they are in any other part of the city.

11861. To what do you ascribe this remarkable amelioration in the habits of the class, because, bear in mind, that the men are still Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen; and I suppose there are a few Americans? There are many foreigners.

11862. Germans? Yes; and Scandinavians. I suppose that fully 30 per cent. are foreigners.

11863. Is not that so in Liverpool? Yes; but I think that in Sydney we have a larger proportion of foreigners than there is in any other English seaport. The reason I give for it is that the foreigners when they do arrive here are more thrifty than the average British seaman. They join our Society, and they wait, even if they should have to wait a couple of months, until they get a ship. When they once get into a ship they stop in it; many of our members have been five or six years in the same ship.

11864. To what do you ascribe the improvement in the habits of the seafaring class in this Colony? I think

- Mr. T. Davis. think the principal reason is that their position is becoming more elevated; they receive more remuneration for their services; they have so much more money than they used to have in Great Britain. The first thing they take to is dress; you will notice a great difference in the dress of the seamen of this Colony as compared with that of the seamen at Home, and you may say the same of any of the other Colonies. When they come to have a little respect for themselves in the matter of dress I think it naturally follows that they do not like to be seen reeling about the streets in a state of intoxication.
- 3 Nov., 1886. 11865. Then the extra wages do not take them to the public-houses? A great many will go to the public-houses, but they drink in moderation.
11866. They do not waste their wages? No, not as they used to do in Great Britain. They do not take their wages for the whole voyage into a public-house and start drinking until the whole of the money is gone; there is none of that here.
11867. Do you think the Union itself has any influence in raising the standard of character in these men? Yes; there is no doubt about it. I think the meetings every Monday night have a great influence. If a man were seen coming up with an old or shabby dress on, remarks would at once be made about him; the men take a natural pride now in matters of that kind. You may say that these Colonies are the only place where the seamen have a chance of assembling together; that is one reason which I give for their elevation.
11868. But there are Seaman's Homes in all the chief seaport towns? Yes; but to tell the truth, I see no difference between the men who go to the Seaman's Homes and those who go to the boarding-houses. They have a bar in the Sailors' Home in London, and although no spirits are sold, ale and porter can be had.
11869. There is no bar in the Sailors' Home here? No.
11870. Do you think the missionary enterprise in other places is as energetic as it is said to be here? I should say that it was; I do not know, however, that the missionary efforts here have any effect upon the members of our Union. I think they are in the habit of attending concerts and free-thought lectures more than they attend church.
11871. I suppose Mr. Shearston, Mr. Bradley, and other gentlemen have some influence upon the men? Yes; but their efforts are principally directed among the men on the foreign ships, that is to say, the men signing from Home.
11872. Among the men who are paid at the other end of the journey? Yes; you see these men are strangers to the port, and they are induced to go to the Bethel. They have concerts and lectures there once or twice a week; everything possible is done to keep the men away from the public-houses. No doubt there are among these men many who, if they got £1 from the captain would, after making a long passage in which they had been, so to speak, hemmed in as in a prison, spend the whole of it in a public-house. They would enter the public-house and would not leave it until the last shilling was gone. I dare say that a good deal of good is done among men of that class.
11873. You really think that these gentlemen do a considerable amount of good among the class who are utter strangers here? There is not the least doubt about it.
11874. There is no doubt with reference to the good they do among the men-of-war's men? No; there is no doubt about that. I have also seen a great many apprentices go to the Bethel and attend regularly. No doubt Mr. Shearston is doing a good work among the ships; but among our coasting vessels there is scarcely any missionary enterprise. I do not suppose that on any one Sunday you would find more than ten members of the Union in the Bethel Church.
11875. I find that the three men out of the 1,500 whom you state were drunk and incapable on the occasion of the eight-hour demonstration represent an average of '05 per cent. Do you think that fairly represents the number of drunkards in your Union? No, I do not think so. I am not a teetotaller myself, I take a glass of beer when I feel inclined; but I was walking round the ground on which the sports were held continually. I know the whole of our members who were there, they all wore blue ribbon rosettes in their coats. Out of the whole number I marked only the three cases to which I have referred. These were the only cases which came under my notice. Of course a few may have escaped my attention, but I do not think so.
11876. Taking a survey round, you noticed only three men whom you thought were fit for the interference of the police? There were only three men whom I thought were really drunk. They were not behaving riotously, but they would have been the better for some friend to look after them. I think there are very few teetotallers in the Union; I do not think there are more than 10 per cent.
11877. Then there would not be more than 400 out of the 4,000? No, not of staunch teetotallers.
11878. I gather from what you say that the vast majority of the Unionists are temperate men, that is to say, they can take a drink, and they know where to stop? Yes, you may say that of the vast majority. The only class who give us any trouble are the stokers.
11879. If a man in your Union goes to a meeting drunk do you fine him? He is not allowed to come in. There is a quarter-master at the door.
11880. How many inveterate drunkards would there be among your members. Do you think there are 5 per cent.? I think not. I do not think I could put my hand upon more than four inveterate drunkards among the whole of the sailors.
11881. Five per cent. in 4,000 would be 200? There is nothing like that number of inveterate drunkards. I mean men who are continually losing jobs through drink, that is to say, men who would go into a public-house and drink until they become drunk, and who would do so frequently. There are some men who may get drunk only once in a while. Captain Hampden, of the "Barcoo," told me, for instance, yesterday morning, that he had some trouble on Saturday night with a fireman who was mad drunk. The captain said that it was very strange, as the man had come out from England in the steamer, and was the quietest man on board. He had never given any trouble before, but on Saturday night, when the vessel was in port, he got mad drunk. Now that man may never do such a thing again. I think I could safely say that during the last eighteen months there have only been something like thirty complaints of men being drunk and incapable of performing their duties. There may have been a larger number of inveterate drunkards than that, because an inveterate drunkard might drink in his own time and waste the whole of his money. I should not think that there were more than 100 of such men in the whole of our branch of the Union.
11882. That would be 2½ per cent. of the whole number? Yes.

11883. The vast majority of your men being moderate drinkers, do you think they, as a body, demand any alteration of the law in regard to the Sunday prohibition? As far as I can gather their opinions, they speak against the public-houses being closed on Sunday. Very nearly all of them do so. In my opinion there are more cases of drunkenness caused through the men getting into the houses illegally than there would be if the houses were open. As the Commission are no doubt aware, many of the houses are literally crammed on Sunday with persons who are drinking. The men, once they have got into a house, will not get up and go out and walk away the effect of one or two libations. They continue to stop and drink, because they do not know whether they will get into another house.

Mr. T. Davis.  
3 Nov., 1886.

11884. They know very well that the houses will only admit their regular customers? Yes. I think that most of our men would only like to see the houses open in specific hours, between church hours, on Sunday.

11885. Where do your men generally live? They live in all directions. Some live in the suburbs, but the majority live in Kent-street, along by Miller's Point, and at Balmain. The principal boarding-houses are close to the A.S.N. Company's wharves.

11886. Supposing you take up a position at the corner of the Argyle Cut, do you not think you can see too many public-houses there? Far too many; the place is literally crammed with public-houses; I think I could see fifteen without any trouble. I have often made a note of the fact, and I have spoken of it several times when I have been in England.

11887. Do not you think the multiplication of public-houses must be a nuisance? They are a perfect nuisance. There are altogether too many public-houses. Some of them sell liquor which is simply poison. There being so many houses there they are obliged to mix up their liquor in all kinds of ways in order to make the sale of it pay.

Mr. Edwin Milton Witton called in, sworn, and examined:—

11888. *President.*] You are one of the provedores of the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company? Yes.

Mr.  
E. M. Witton.  
3 Nov., 1886.

11889. Do you find any great trouble in the provisions of the Licensing Law concerning packet licenses? Well, I might mention the circumstance that we are not allowed to serve drink while we are along side the wharf.

11890. Do you think the law ought to be altered in that respect? I do. The people who come on board do not come there specially for the sake of the drink, but there are very often two or three friends who would like to have a parting nip. Many persons knowing that they cannot get any liquor on board bring a bottle with them, take it into their cabin, and borrow glasses.

11891. I suppose, that being the provedore, you are not altogether disinterested in this matter. You have an interest in a large consumption, have you not? Yes.

11892. I do not suppose that you may not have a larger interest in temperance itself, that is to say, you would not like to see your vessels turned into drinking dens? No, I am a teetotaler myself, and I never push my drink in any way.

11893. We are inquiring into this matter rather in the interests of temperance than of any other interests;—would the effect of a relaxation of the law, permitting liquor to be sold before the ship casts off her moorings, be a good thing in the interest of temperance? I think so; that is to say, if you were to allow the vessels to sell for an hour or half-an-hour before they leave the wharf.

11894. Would that have the effect of getting rid of the "flask" business. Do you think that people would still bring their flasks? I think they would.

11895. Do you not think that there would be more friends come to see the passengers off, and that therefore there would be more persons to drink? No, I do not think so. There might not be one out of every dozen who come on board who would take a drink. I had two hundred persons down there last night, and I do not suppose I took a pound altogether for drinks.

11896. We are told that a great deal of drinking is indulged in by passengers who take their own flasks with them? Yes; you may find the flasks every morning in the berths.

11897. The reason we are told for the taking of flasks on board is, that persons who take them may be enabled to drink with their friends directly they get on board? I do not know about that.

11898. Then why do you think they take the flasks? I think they like to have it in their cabin during the night in case they should be sea-sick.

11899. Do you think that alcohol is a preventive of sea-sickness? I know a good many persons take a nobbler before going to bed with the idea of preventing it.

11900. Does this flask-drinking occur in the steerage? In the steerage and in the saloon also.

11901. Do you not think that many sailors are tempted to drink in consequence of this practice? They are not allowed to drink at all while they are on board.

11902. Not even if the drink is the gift of the passengers? No; the steward is not allowed to serve either the sailors or the firemen.

11903. But do you not think the men get drink from persons who carry flasks? Not as a rule. It might happen occasionally; but between here and Newcastle there are only four men on the watch.

11904. Is the alteration of the law to which you have referred the only alteration which you would suggest? That is all.

11905. You do not travel with the ships? Yes, I am always on board.

11906. But the captain is the responsible person under the law? Yes.

11907. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Do you think that the friends of the passengers drink out of the flask when they come on board? When they come on board they generally ask for the number of the cabin. When they have discovered it they ask the steward to give them a couple of glasses. Then, I suppose, they take some drink.

11908. Is it not just possible that they procure these flasks, because by doing so they can obtain a given quantity of liquor at a price cheaper than that at which you can sell it to them? Yes, that might have something to do with it.

11909. Then the flasks will be taken on board, not so much because the passengers cannot obtain liquor at the bar, as because they get the liquor cheaper by taking the flasks? Yes.

11910. You said that you had 200 persons on board last night; do you mean 200 passengers? Yes.

11911. And you did not sell a pound's worth of drink? No. Often between Sydney and Newcastle at night I do not take 10s. for drink.

11912.

- Mr. E. M. Witton,  
3 Nov., 1886.
11912. You know, that as a matter of fact, the prohibition against serving at the wharf is ignored. You do sell now both here and at Newcastle as if the law did not prohibit you? I never sell alongside the wharf myself. I do not know what my assistants may do.
11913. *Mr. Roseby.*] Have you noticed whether the passengers have not frequently been annoyed by people who are drunk kicking up a row during the passage? In the saloon there is no noise of that kind, but I could not say that there is none in the steerage. Persons come on board drunk, and it is impossible to keep them quiet.
11914. Have you not often seen half drunken persons supplied with drink in both the steerage and the saloon? No.
11915. Do you frequently notice cases of intemperance on board these vessels as you travel up and down? No.
11916. Then the master of a vessel who says that he has seen a number of passengers in such a state of intoxication as to make his vessel a pandemonium, would be exceeding the truth? The only time at which such a thing would be likely to occur would be at race times, when you have the card-sharpers and other persons of that kind on board.
11917. Do you ever notice any women among the passengers who are the reverse of sober? Not once in six months.
11918. And do you really think that in the interests of sobriety it would be a wise thing to allow liquor to be sold half an hour before the vessels start? Yes. I am not speaking for my own benefit, but for the benefit of the community.
11919. Do you not think, from what you have observed, that drink is a great curse and a nuisance to persons who travel in these coasting steamers? Not if it is taken in moderation.
11920. Have passengers ever complained to you of the disturbance made by persons who have been supplied with drink? No.
11921. What is the name of your ship? The "Maitland."
11922. Do you think it is wise or necessary to give increased facilities to persons to obtain drink? I see no harm in their being allowed to get it half an hour or an hour before the vessel leaves the wharf.
11923. You think the passengers would be more comfortable and quiet, and that there would be less intemperance. Do you really think that? Yes. I do not think many passengers take a drink purely for the sake of drinking. Friends like to have a parting glass, and they may have a glass under these circumstances, and take no more during the voyage.
11924. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Do you think persons would come on board an hour before their friends started? Perhaps not an hour, but they are frequently there half-an-hour before the vessel starts.
11925. *Mr. Colls.*] Do you think that the opening of the saloon bar an hour before the vessel leaves the wharf would do away with the bringing on board of flasks to a great extent? I think it would do away with a great deal of it, because there are people who come down from the country who are going straight through to Newcastle. These persons have no place of residence in Sydney; they do not wish to wait up until 11 o'clock in order that they may be able to get a drink, so they fetch a glass of grog on board with them, and take it into their cabins.
11926. You are responsible to the captain for any misconduct in the saloon in consequence of drink? Yes.
11927. Have you had any experience of hotels on shore? No. I have been all my life at sea.
11928. Can you deal with passengers who annoy others in the saloon? I can call the captain down, and if he comes down he may order the noisy persons on deck or to their cabins.
11929. And he will compel them to go? Yes.
11930. Have you seen him do so? Yes. I might be permitted to add, that I think a number of passengers finding that they cannot get liquor on board, sometimes go on shore and drink perhaps several glasses within a very short space of time. In fact they might take within that time a great deal more than they would take if they could get liquor on board at their leisure.
11931. Do you think there would be no danger of a large per-centage of the public going down to the vessels and obtaining drink, if they were allowed to open their bars before casting off their moorings? I would restrict the sale to passengers. I would ask them to produce their tickets before serving them with any drink.
11932. *President.*] But a person might ask for a second or third drink upon his ticket? That might be so, but I do not think you will find that many persons will come on board and pay 6d. for a glass of beer which they can obtain on shore for 3d.
11933. Are there any three-penny bars near to the vessel? Yes. There are some only a few steps off the wharf.
11934. Have you only one bar on board? There are two, one in the fore-cabin and one in the saloon, but they are both six-penny bars.

Reverend William Bradley called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Rev. W. Bradley,  
3 Nov., 1886.
11935. *President.*] Will you state your occupation? I am the Chaplain of the Sydney Bethel Union.
11936. *Mr. Hutchison.*] How long have you been Chaplain? A year and ten months.
11937. You come largely into contact with seamen visiting our port? Yes, I visit the ships twice a week.
11938. Would these visits apply merely to foreign ships or would they include coasters? I go to all ships at the wharves, chiefly to the ships which are called merchant ships.
11939. You do not go on board the coasting steamers? I go on board those which come alongside the A.S.N. Company's or Howard Smith's wharves. I go on board both ships and steamers which I find at the wharves.
11940. Do you think there has been any improvement in the habits of seafaring men so far as sobriety is concerned? Yes, certainly.
11941. Is that within the last few years? Yes.
11942. Have you any theory by which you can account for it? Well, I presume it is the actual work which is being carried on. I have at the Bethel a concert which is crowded every Wednesday night. I suppose we have to turn away fifty or sixty persons every Wednesday. At the close of the entertainment we appeal for pledges, and pledges are taken.
11943. Do you think a large number of the men take the pledges and keep them? A proportion do so, but I think that many break them.

Rev.  
W. Bradley:  
3 Nov., 1886.

11944. Are sailors generally connected with temperance societies? We have a very fair proportion of sailors in the "Life-boat" Lodge, and there is a fair proportion of total abstainers, who are connected with the Seaman's Benefit Society.

11945. What do you mean by the "Life-boat" Lodge? The "Life-boat" Lodge of Good Templars.

11946. You get a considerable proportion of the men to go to these meetings and to feel interested in them? Yes.

11947. Do many of them come with affiliation cards or anything showing that they belong to societies in other parts? Yes. I get a number of letters from sailors, and they speak of institutions in New Zealand and in Victoria. I have just received a letter from a sailor who says that all honour is due to the ladies and gentlemen of New Zealand who have been starting such and such a mission. He says they have an opportunity of meeting, playing games, and having a cup of coffee, and that this has the effect of keeping the men away from the public-houses and that sort of thing.

11948. You attribute much of the improved habits of sailors to the efforts which are being made by people on shore? Yes. The war ships are visited by Mr. Shearston, the Seaman's missionary for the Church of England party, and the Wesleyan body have engaged a missionary lately. Then the Y. M. C. A. send young men down to give cards of invitation to attend their meetings, to the apprentices and midshipmen.

11949. You represent the Congregationalists? Yes; but I am not known as a Congregational Minister. The Union is purely unsectarian. As a matter of fact I am a Congregational Minister.

11950. Then the men are not only becoming more sober in their habits, but are becoming interested in sobriety? Yes. I think you might trace a good deal of the alteration to the influence of captains. There are a number of teetotal captains now; and it is a common thing for a teetotal captain to attend at my concert-room, and to say that he is happy to be in a position to state that the whole of his men are teetotallers.

11951. Would that be true of many ships? Not many, but we hear of it occasionally. I received a letter a short time ago from a captain who said that he had induced the whole of the members of his crew to sign the cards I had given him at our concert-room.

11952. Was that a foreign-going ship? A ship going to England.

11953. Do you think the Good Templar organisation, being a sort of secret society in which the men can take a password and receive a welcome going from port to port, plays an important part in the change that has taken place? Yes; Mr. Andrews, the first mate of the "Derwent," is a member of the "Life-boat" Lodge, and took a travelling password from me the other day. He told me that he had found a great deal of pleasure in going to different lodges in the old country.

11954. Could he go to a part where he would find that this password was not available? I do not think so.

11955. You think that this organization then has had something to do with the change? I do.

11956. And that there are a great many influences at work endeavouring to win the sailor from drink? Yes.

11957. Comparing the present with the past, you think there is an improvement? A marked improvement. I think the weakness of our sailors is impurity, rather than intemperance.

11958. *President.*] But surely the two things are connected, are they not? It may be so, but there are many men who get into bad society without drink. They seem to have a tendency in that direction, quite apart from the effect of drink.

11959. *Mr. Hutchison.*] There was a time when people, instead of taking interest in the sailor, passed him by, as belonging to a sort of nondescript class, with whom they would have nothing to do. You think that that spirit has entirely disappeared? I think so, to a great extent. I can only judge from what I have seen since I have been living in the neighbourhood of the wharves. I find that the married sailors are a splendid lot of men. Mr. Mills, of Balmain, wrote to me the other day to the effect, that he had driven his wife round the Circular Quay, and had pointed out the old spot where men were hung. He said that in so doing he could not help remarking the great change which had come over the place. At one time there were any number of drunken sailors and debauched women to be seen in that vicinity, and Mr. Mills could not help contrasting that state of things with the present.

11960. How does the Sunday closing affect the sailors of this port;—are they hostile to it? Those who do not drink would not be, but I think the majority are hostile to it. At our end of the town we are cursed with a number of public-houses. From the Bethel House, in which I lived, I used to notice the dodges of a publican in that neighbourhood, who used to supply the wants of sailors and others who were inclined to drink on Sunday. From my back window I could see him handing the beer over the fence to the lodgers in the eating-house next door, during hours at which he certainly ought not to have done so.

11961. You think that the majority of the sailors are positively hostile to the Sunday closing? Well, I can scarcely say.

11962. Do you think the majority of them would be in favour of the closing of the houses, providing that it can be done effectively? I think it would be safe to say that the majority would be in favour of Sunday closing, that is, judging from the improved character of the men.

11963. Would there be no danger of your having rather a rosy view of the case, from the fact that the sailors who come to your meetings, and with whom you chiefly come into contact, are well disposed in the direction of your work. Can you divest your mind of those circumstances, and, taking the whole of the sailors, say that a majority of them are in favour of an absolutely effective closing of the houses on Sunday? I think so, judging from the character of the captains, officers, and men. If we were to ask them to vote, I think we should get a majority to vote in the direction you indicate.

11964. You do not go much among the men-of-war's men? That is a different department; Mr. Shearston attends to that. The Wesleyans have also engaged a missionary. I saw in the first instance an appeal in the Wesleyan paper. There was a remark to the effect that very little was being done for the sailors. This elicited a letter from Captain Sadlier, President of the Sydney Bethel Union, who complained of the tenor of the appeal, and who suggested to the Wesleyan body that they should support the union which would engage a man under its own auspices. I believe that a man has been engaged, in fact, I saw some evidence of his having been on board some of the ships. I saw some hand-bills, for instance, on board one of the P. & O. boats.

11965. You think your mission is a successful one? Yes, we have no reason to complain. I have done all that I could to make the place attractive. I have opened a reading and smoking room, and have afforded to the men the means of playing games. They are also supplied with paper, upon which they can



Rev.  
W. Bradley.  
3 Nov., 1886.

can write to their friends. The concerts, to which I have referred, are conducted purely upon concert lines, that is to say, there is no religious exercises engaged in. We open with a pianoforte solo, then there are songs and recitations. We close with God save the Queen, and there is afterwards an appeal for pledges. 11966. You make the place resemble a public-house as far as possible, without the drinking? That is exactly what we do. We allow the sailors to join in the chorus, in the free-and-easy style. The landsmen who come to the concerts enjoy them thoroughly.

11967. How do you think the sailors would feel with regard to the multiplicity of public-houses. Do you think they would be favourable to a system which would place in their hands the power of voting, either to reduce the number of public-houses, or of annihilating them altogether in a given locality. Do you think that as a class they are favourable to that idea? I think that as a class they are favourable to the principle of local option.

11968. Have you ever spoken to them about it? Yes. Many of the captains fly a flag indicating that they are connected with a religious institution, and these men work earnestly, not only to make the men Christians, but to make them total abstainers. I receive letters from these men telling me how they influence the sailors; I published some of them recently in the *Gem of the Sea*.

11969. There is a Sailors' Home here? Yes, next door to the Bethel.

11970. Is there a bar there? No. The men are provided with a billiard-table and papers. The place is made somewhat attractive, and they pay 17s. a week.

11971. Is it a success? Fairly I should think.

11972. Do you think it would be an advantage to increase it and to popularise it? Yes, I think it would be. I think the place should be made more attractive than it now is. In the first place I think they ought to give more space to the men. The sleeping rooms are very small.

11973. Is it private property? It is subsidised by the Government. A collector goes round for some subscription from merchants and others in the city. I am a little puzzled as to the government of the institution. It is regarded as a sort of charity, but it is not, because the men pay 17s. a week for board and lodging, and I think the amount must be paid in advance.

11974. *Mr. Roseby.*] I believe you are an old citizen? I am a native of the Colony.

11975. Do you think that many of the seamen of this port are establishing homes of their own? Yes, I think so. I can say unhesitatingly that there is a marked improvement in the class. The men who seem to give the most trouble are the stokers. They are a curious lot.

11976. They are a drinking class? Yes; and I do not think they would be likely to contribute to building or benefit societies. The ordinary sailor, the A.B., as he is called, is quite a different man. He is much improved. Even the deep sea sailors are improved.

11977. What proportion of the sailors who come under your observation should you say were total abstainers? I think it would be quite safe to say that one-third are pledged to total abstinence.

11978. Are there many confirmed drunkards among them? No; not among the sailors.

11979. You think you have far too many public-houses at your end of the city? Yes.

11980. Do you think it is the wish of the people, including the sailors, in that district, to have so large a number? I am sure it is not their wish.

11981. Do you not think it is a great wrong to the community that so many houses should be saddled upon them? I think it certainly is. Next door to the Bethel, where I lived, is a piece of vacant land. On Saturday night when I wished to be quiet it was a common thing to hear men quarrelling there, and there would be frequently stand up fights. No doubt this was in a great measure owing to the men being supplied from some of the half dozen public-houses within a stone's throw of each other.

11982. The law as to Sunday closing is frequently violated in your district? I am sure it is; I have seen what they call touts watching for the police. They give a sort of signal when a policeman is in sight, and men are not allowed to go in to or to leave the public-house when that signal has been given. When another sign is given men are allowed to go in and others to come out.

11983. Have you been curious enough to ascertain how many persons have gone into one of these houses on Sunday? On one Sunday morning before going to service, that is before 11 o'clock, I was curious enough to watch a place for some time. I saw a dozen men standing at the corner waiting for the signal; when that had been given they would go in by the back way. In half an hour another dozen men would have accumulated, and on receiving their signal would come into the public-house. At the end of another half-hour another batch would go in. I think on this particular morning, I counted from twenty-five to thirty men in the space of an hour and a half.

11984. Do most of the men remain in the public-house? Some of them I suppose would remain in all the while.

11985. Have the captains and officers of ships with whom you have conversed, spoken of sailors who are total abstainers as being inferior or superior to the men who take a little stimulant? As a rule I think the captains prefer the sober men, the men who are pledged teetotallers and who are known to be such.

11986. Is it a custom to serve out drink to sailors daily when they are at sea? Not now. I asked Captain Andrews the same question last night, and he said that no drink of any kind whatever would be served to the men or boys during the voyage. His ship is the "Derwent."

11987. I suppose that when a sailor gets into trouble or disgrace it is generally traceable to drink? As a rule it is.

11988. Have you heard the sailors complain of the hardship of the regulation under which no liquor is served to them? No, I have not.

11989. Do any of these seamen's unions or organizations meet at public-houses? I think some of them do, but I am not sure about it.

11990. Do you know any which do? No, I do not.

11991. Apart from your experience as a minister among sailors, I ask you whether, from your observation as a citizen, you think that young women ought to be employed as barmaids in public-houses. Do you think a public-house bar is a proper place for a respectable girl or woman to be engaged in? No; it is not.

11992. Do you think that being so employed they often lure to drink and ruin persons who would not otherwise be tempted? I think it often happens unfortunately that the poor girls are themselves lured.

11993. Have you noticed whether there is a great tendency to intemperance among the young men generally? Yes; I think there is a tendency among the Colonials to give way to habits of intemperance.

11994.

11994. A tendency such as did not characterize them years ago? Yes; I am inclined to think that.
11995. Do you think the law ought to prohibit publicans supplying young persons with drink? I do.
11996. Do you think the shorter hours during which public-houses are now open is a beneficial change? Yes.
11997. Would you be in favour of restricting the hour still further? I do not know that I would. There are persons who go out to entertainments, and I think it would be well to let them have the opportunity to obtain refreshments up to 11 o'clock.
11998. You would submit the question of the existence of public-houses in any given locality to the vote of the people? Yes.
11999. *President.*] How are the public-houses near the wharves generally conducted do you think? On the whole, very well. There is only one place where I notice what I described as going on on Sunday. As a rule I think the houses in our part of the town are conducted very well.
12000. You know the houses at Miller's Point? Yes.
12001. You know that there are a large number of houses in lower George-street which appear to anyone passing down the street to be mere drinking shops? Yes.
12002. And we are told that they are? I have had a suspicion that some of them are not conducted very well.
12003. Take this as an instance of good or bad conduct: Do you think they would supply drink as a rule to men who had already had too much? Some might do so, but I would not like to say that they would do so as a rule.
12004. Do you know why so many houses are licensed in that neighbourhood? No.
12005. Is it a fact that when a license has been once granted in the city it is never refused, except for statutory misconduct of some kind? I believe it is the case. I know one of the publicans in this neighbourhood who closes his house absolutely on Sunday, and who would not serve a drink to anyone on that day. I refer to Davis.
12006. Does he complain of losing his custom during the week in consequence of his closing his house on Sunday? I never heard him complain. I know that he would not serve a drunken man.
12007. Do you not think that sailors are sometimes hounded in some of these public-houses? I believe there are one or two houses of a rather questionable character. They are well known to be shady places.
12008. Have you had occasion to know many cases of ruin to sailors from drink? Well, one or two have made a confession to me that they have given way to drink.
12009. But do you know of many cases in which sailors have ended by becoming habitual drunkards and by being sent to gaol for drunkenness, combined perhaps with other offences? I have not known of such cases.
12010. I suppose it is hardly necessary to ask whether you ascribe a large influence over the sailors to what is known as "moral suasion." I mean so far as their intemperate habits are concerned? Yes, a great deal.
12011. You regard moral suasion as a potent factor in getting rid of intemperance? Yes, with legislation to help it.
12012. You think that legislation would also be useful? I do.
12013. Do you think our existing legislation has had any sensible result upon intemperance? Yes, I think it has decidedly improved the condition of things. Still we want something more. I think more power should be given to the police. At the present time a constable seems to be cheated right and left, and I think he should be given more freedom in his efforts to prove violations of the law.

FRIDAY, 5 NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,

A. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Vale called in, sworn, and examined:—

12014. *President.*] You are secretary to the Victorian Alliance for the suppression of the liquor traffic? *Mr. J. Vale.*  
Yes.
12015. Will you describe the general character of that organization, and its purpose? Its object is to secure the suppression of the traffic in harmony with public opinion. *5 Nov., 1886.*
12016. You mean through public opinion? Yes.
12017. Do you mean the entire suppression of the traffic? We seek to get a Local Option Act, by means of which the people in each district shall be enabled either to keep the present number of public-houses, or to reduce them, or to abolish them altogether, just as they may see fit.
12018. That hardly seems to harmonise with the purpose of suppressing the traffic? We aim at the suppression eventually.
12019. But in the interim you aim at the reduction of the licensed houses? Just as the people may determine.
12020. They might determine, I suppose, in some cases, in favour of an increase? Yes.
12021. They could do so under the Act, could they not? They can only decide for an increase under the present Act under certain circumstances.
12022. Supposing there is not the statutory number of public-houses in a licensing district? Then they can decide for an increase.
12023. But not beyond the statutory number? No; in fact there are very few districts in which there are less than the statutory number.
12024. Then to a certain extent the Alliance works on and in accordance with the lines of the existing licensing law? We seek to make the best possible use of that Act, but we do not profess to be contented with it.
12025. While it is in force you will endeavour to use it to the best advantage? Yes.
12026. But you seek an amendment of the Act? Yes.

12027.

- Mr. J. Vale. 12027. Is your organization in Victoria a large one? Yes, it is rather large.
- 5 Nov., 1886. 12028. How many members does it number, do you think? I cannot say now exactly how many members we number. Speaking roughly, there would be perhaps 5,000; but then the influence of the Alliance is not to be measured by its actual roll of members.
12029. Your members are distributed among many branches? We work in connection with every temperance organization. For political work each of these organizations is practically a branch of the Victorian Alliance.
12030. Then you affiliate every temperance organization? Yes.
12031. Do you lead them all? They follow our lead.
12032. Without any difference, bickering, strife, or jealousy? Yes, I may say that. I may explain that there is what is called an United Temperance Political Council, which consists of three representatives from the executives of each of the temperance organizations. This Council acts in conjunction with the Alliance executive.
12033. Does the Alliance give the last word in matters of temperance politically? Politically.
12034. Does it concern itself with elections? Certainly.
12035. Supposing an election were coming off—a general election, or an election to fill an extraordinary vacancy—what would the Alliance do, A and B being candidates? It is impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule, for the reason that we adapt ourselves to the circumstances of each particular contest.
12036. Quite so. But give an ordinary instance of how your rules operate? We have a certain political platform. For instance, our platform for the last general election was this: The absolute enforcement of the Sunday clauses of the Act; that is to say, the putting down altogether of Sunday trading, the abolition of grocers' licenses, and complete local option. If A and B were candidates we should support the man who was most in accord with that platform.
12037. Apart from any political opinions they may entertain, and apart from their characters? We should not think of identifying ourselves with a man who had a bad character.
12038. You give yourselves perfect discretion in saying what a bad character consists of? Certainly.
12039. Is it true then, as I have heard it stated, that in selecting candidates for Parliamentary representation the question is, local option, or certain views as to temperance first, and character afterwards? That scarcely describes our operations.
12040. How long have you been secretary? Four years and three months.
12041. Have you seen an election? Many elections. I have seen two general elections, and many bye-elections; also Legislative Council elections.
12042. Without further explanation, any one would infer that as a political organization you would throw all the weight of your party in the scale in which you recognize the greater predominance of your views, independently—for that is the meaning of party voting—of any other opinions or want of opinions which the candidates might possess? As an organization we have nothing to do with other party organizations.
12043. That is to say, you have nothing to do for example with protection or free-trade? In one constituency we may be supporting a free-trader and in another a protectionist, and I may say that at the last general election a large number of our supporters who were out-and-out free-traders were supporting protectionists, because they were most in accord with our platform.
12044. Then you do not consider, as I have heard it stated, the candidate's views of temperance to be all in all? No. We take into consideration his character, and of course we look towards the man who has the best chance of winning. If there are two candidates who are equally favourable to us we support the man who seems to have the best chance of winning, but our policy has always been, with one or two exceptions, and it has been successful, to induce the candidate who has the least chance of winning to retire.
12045. I suppose as a body you are disappointed with the existing Licensing Act? We are.
12046. You do not consider it satisfactory? It is not satisfactory from our standpoint.
12047. It is a very different Act as it stands on the statute book compared with the form which it presented on its first introduction to Parliament? Yes. A number of what we considered the good provisions of the Bill, such for instance as the abolition of the employment of barmaids, were eliminated during the progress of the measure through Parliament.
12048. Were there not some other important alterations? Several others; and a number of other provisions were hampered with restrictions which have made them unworkable.
12049. Is the local option part of the Act the same now as it was on its introduction? No. The principal difference is this: When the Bill was introduced it provided that there should be a certain statutory number of public-houses on the basis of one to each 250 of the population up to the first 1,000, and one for each full 500 beyond. In the first place a petition signed by a fifth of the electors had to be presented to the Governor-in-Council asking for a poll to be taken.
12050. Had the petition anything to do with the statutory number of public-houses? No; it merely required to be sent in by one-fifth of the electors.
12051. What was the petition for? It would ask for a poll to be taken to decide whether or not public-houses should be reduced to the statutory number.
12052. Then it did concern the statutory number to some extent? Yes.
12053. And that would apply to cases where the number was in excess? Yes; or in the few districts in which there are not the statutory number a similar petition could be presented, asking for a poll to be taken to decide whether there should be an increase up to the statutory number.
12054. That was the provision of the Bill as introduced? Yes. Then the Governor-in-Council could appoint any day in the year on which a poll could be taken, and the majority of the votes recorded would decide the issue. When the Bill was introduced the provision was that the ratepayers only should sign the petition and vote. The alteration was made to the effect that all Parliamentary electors should vote and sign the petition—that is to say that the manhood suffrage roll should be used instead of the municipal ratepayers' roll. Then, again, it was provided that a poll should be taken only in the month of March. But the alteration which seemed to us the most objectionable was this—that in order to constitute a poll one-third of the electors should record their votes.
12055. You mean one-third of the electors on the roll? Yes. That is to say, if in a particular licensing district there were 900 electors, 300 of them would have to vote in order to make a poll. If 299 should vote for the reduction of the number there would be no poll, but if 300 were to vote—151 for the reduction

tion and 149 against it—there would be a poll, and the 151 would carry the day. Our objection to that state of things is this: Friends of the liquor traffic and those who are interested in it see that they have a better chance of success, indeed the only chance of success, in preventing the number of votes required to constitute a poll being recorded, so they abstain from voting themselves, and use all possible influence with electors to prevent them from voting also. The principal effect of this is to destroy vote by ballot. It is understood that only those in favour of the reduction of the number of houses record their votes, and of course in country places, where business interests cross and recross, a large number of persons whose sympathies are on our side do not care to set themselves openly against the interests of the liquor trade. In each case last March when the poll was taken the licensed victualliers were outside the polling-booths marking off on the roll the names of those who went in to record their votes, and it was understood that these persons were to be boycotted and annoyed in every possible way. The effect of this was to deter a great many persons from voting, and, with one exception, we did not succeed in getting a poll.

Mr. J. Valé.  
5 Nov., 1886.

12056. You require in every licensing district a petition to start this machinery? A petition signed by one-fifth of the electors.

12057. The one-fifth of the manhood suffrage electors start the machinery? Yes.

12058. How do you get at them; are they made co-extensive with the electoral divisions? Every electoral division is a licensing district.

12059. In March last a certain number of these licensing districts were set in motion by petitions? Yes.

12060. And how many licensing districts are there? I could not say. There are at least fifty electorates, and in some electorates there are five or six or even ten divisions. I suppose there would be at least 300 licensing districts.

12061. In how many was the local option vote taken? In seven.

12062. Therefore there was something else besides the intimidation of the voters taking place, there must have been some extraordinary apathy on the part of the petitioners? Not necessarily.

12063. But you say that only seven districts out of 300 took the vote. Tell us how that extraordinary result came about? In the first place, the Act only came into operation in February, and we were absorbed in a general election which took place in March. Then it was necessary when we had settled the general election to get up petitions and to have them presented to the Governor-in-Council. These steps involved delay. I think that was the principal reason for the result you refer to.

12064. Then there was not time between February, when the Act came into operation, and March, when the vote had to be taken, to get the machinery ready? That was so. The Government themselves were not ready with many of the things. The rules for taking the poll, and so on, were not published until the middle of March.

12065. Then your local option voting has been abortive? Yes, except in the Stratford district in North Gippsland. There were nineteen public-houses there, the statutory number being nine. A poll was taken there, and by a large majority, a majority of more than one-half of the resident electors, it was decided to reduce the number of the houses to the statutory number, that is, it was decided that ten of the existing number should be closed. In other districts where the vote was taken we failed, in consequence of not getting a poll. Suppose, for instance, that we wanted 300 votes, we obtained only 270; in another instance in which perhaps we required 200 votes, we obtained only 190. In each case the failure was through there not being a sufficient number of votes to constitute a poll. It was not because we were defeated by a number on the other side. The other side abstained from voting for the reasons I have already explained.

12066. In any case were the votes in favour of increasing the number of public-houses? In one small district in Bacchus Marsh the township of Maddingly did so. The circumstances were very peculiar. The statutory number of public-houses is two, that is to say, the total population is 500, allowing two public-houses. There was at that time only one public-house, kept by a Roman Catholic. A large number of Roman Catholics in this district had been offended by this publican, who had supported a Protestant at the previous municipal election. The whole of the brethren made it a point of honor to go up and vote for the increase in the number of public-houses, out of spite against this particular publican. It only required a little more than forty votes to do so.

12067. So that these persons were turned into local optionists voting upside down? Yes; but the principle works both ways, and that is one reason why it is so very fair.

12068. So that if there were many communities like that of Maddingly, with circumstances somewhat similar to those of the publican supporting a Protestant, you might expect a similar result? We are quite prepared to take the risk.

12069. Is a poll taken in March every year? Every year.

12070. Then in March, 1887, you will have another poll? A poll will no doubt be taken in a few places, but not in many. We are so handicapped by this restriction that one-third of the electors shall record their votes in order to constitute a poll, and that provision is being so wrongfully used by the other side, that our policy is to get that provision withdrawn first. There is an understanding with the Government that an amending Bill will be introduced next session, with a view to altering these among other provisions of the existing law.

12071. It is proposed to retain the number of one-fifth, to start the machinery? Yes.

12072. You would retain all that portion of the Act? Yes.

12073. I suppose that if there is a vote of one-third of the electors, a bare majority will determine the issue? Yes, the majority of those who record their votes will decide the issue, and as in the first place one-fifth of the electors have to sign the petition, it is not at all likely that a poll will be taken where there is not a pretty general interest in the matter.

12074. What do you propose to substitute in lieu of the provision as regards one-third of the electors constituting a poll? We propose to substitute nothing. We propose to leave this as other matters are left, to the majority of the votes recorded. If 201 persons vote against the reduction, and 200 vote for it the 201 will carry the day, and *vice versa*.

12075. Suppose there were 2,000 voters for the purposes of the Act in a licensing district; that 400 of them petitioned for a poll, and that when the poll came ten voted one way and thirty another, that is to say, that only forty votes in all were taken. Do you propose that that voting should determine the question? But seeing that 400 signed the petition, and that there would probably be a fairly strong body on the other side, there would certainly be a real live contest, and such a fiasco as you indicate could not happen.

12076.

Mr. J. Vale. 12076. I am asking the question because you say that intimidation is exercised. I suppose that is not in the petitioning stage? No; it is to prevent a poll, but if the restriction of one-third were removed there would be no object in intimidating the electors. The policy of each side would be to secure as many votes as possible.

5 Nov., 1886.

12077. You do not think that intimidation would come in then? No. Our chief complaint against the one-third restriction is that it destroys the secrecy of the ballot, and so opens the way to intimidation.

12078. You say that polls were taken in seven places in March last? Yes.

12079. And that in only one case was there a vote confirming the desirableness of increasing the number of houses from one to two? Yes.

12080. In the other six cases what was the result? In the other cases the object of the poll was to secure a reduction. In the case of Stratford that object was secured; in the other cases the object was not secured, because, owing to intimidation, there were not quite enough votes recorded.

12081. Then in five cases, a large majority out of seven, you think the influence of the licensed victualling interest was effective in making the vote abortive? In consequence of the defective character of the Act. 12082. But they brought to bear, as I gather from you, certain trade and other influences of a boycotting character; in fact they brought all the armoury of intimidation to bear on the others, in order that the voting might be rendered abortive? Yes.

12083. Have you found that the high licensing scheme has been of any use in Victoria. Your scheme of fixing the licensing fees is a graduated one, according to assessed value? Yes.

12084. Have you found that of any use? I may state that we oppose the scheme. We object to a sliding scale of licensed fees on this account; the licensed fee is a tax, not upon the general accommodation in the way of bedrooms and so on, it is a tax upon the drinking bar. A small house, with scarcely any accommodation for travellers, may have a larger bar trade than a *bonâ fide* hotel. The chief object of a high license fee is to weed out the inferior houses, and that object is not secured if the inferior houses do not pay the high fee. We advocate £50 or £100 all round, but the sliding scale is £15 for houses not exceeding £50 a year in value, £25 for houses not exceeding £200 a year in value, and £50 for houses beyond that value. We advocate either £50 or £100 all round, that is so far as we interfere in these matters, but we do not go out of our way to do so.

12085. Is high licensing part of your platform? It is not part of our platform. If occasion demands we advocate it. For instance, a little while ago a deputation representing the Alliance and other temperance organisations waited upon the Chief Secretary with a large number of suggestions for the amendment of the Act, and one of these suggestions was the abolition of a sliding scale of licensing fees, and the substitution of a fee of £50 all round.

12086. What is your own opinion about the licensing fees? My own opinion is that the higher the fee the better will matters be from a temperance standpoint.

12087. Would you have the one fee applicable to wine licenses and roadside licenses as well? Wine licenses are a special sort of license. Personally, I would advocate their abolition.

12088. I suppose in Victoria you have much the same experience as we have in regard to wine licenses? Frequently we find that the wine license is a cover for sly grog selling.

12089. And as to the roadside license and the grocer's license. Would you have the one vote applicable to all licensees who sell liquor? The £50 was advocated for the publicans only. Our grocers pay £35, £10 for the single bottle license, and they are obliged to take a spirit merchant's license costing £25, making £35 in all. We advocate the abolition of grocers' licenses.

12090. Were these grocers' licenses provided in Sir Graham Berry's Bill originally? There was no alteration proposed in regard to grocers' licenses. We made an attempt to secure their abolition when the Bill was going through Parliament, but we failed in it, although we secured an amendment providing that there be no increase of grocers' licenses, except by a vote of the people. I do not think that it is at all likely that a vote will be secured in favour of increasing grocers' licenses.

12091. Are they submitted to a local option vote in the same way as a publican's license? They cannot be reduced, but when there is less than one license to each 500 persons, a petition can be presented, signed by one-fifth of the electors, and a poll can then be taken just as in other cases. There would be a great deal of trouble, however, and the general feeling of the community is so much against grocers' licenses, that we do not anticipate that there would be any increase of the number under that provision.

12092. What is the general opinion as to the operation of these licenses in the community; is it generally supposed that they have a tendency to increase drunkenness? The chief objection to grocers' licenses in Victoria, as in other places, is, that they afford such facilities to women to acquire habits of intemperance, and in some cases lead them to continue those habits.

12093. But is it found practically to have that result? That is, so far as we can see.

12094. Public opinion generally attributes family drunkenness to the existence of grocers' licenses? Well, it connects the two things.

12095. What is your bar system; do your publicans have to pay for extra bars? No, the provision is that there shall be only one bar. The original provision of the Bill made no exception, but among the alterations was one giving the Licensing Court the power to give a special permit for two or more bars.

12096. On payment of a fee I suppose? No, there is no extra payment required by the Act. We suggested a number of amendments a few months ago, and among them was one to the effect that there should be special fees imposed for every extra bar.

12097. Are the bars required to be on the ground floor? No.

12098. Can they be anywhere? One bar must be on the ground floor; but the extra bars might be upstairs.

12099. Then a house can have any number? The Academy of Music has eight bars altogether. But the opinion of the police is very much against these extra bars.

12100. Are any of these bars similar to what we call upstairs bars here. That is to say—are they under the control of women, I do not mean barmaids, but women to whom they are sublet by licensed victuallers? No. It is supposed in some cases that barmaids in charge of the upstairs bars —

12101. Have an interest? Well, it is supposed that they are not only barmaids; but if ever a case of that sort could be proved before the Licensing Court it would be sufficient to secure the closing of the house.

12102. What do you mean by the women not being barmaids only? That they are prostitutes.

12103. Do you find a difficulty in Victoria in getting convictions under your Licensing Act for the ordinary offences, selling for instance during prohibited hours? There is a general tendency on the part of the honorary as well as the stipendiary magistrates to lean towards the publican—to give him the benefit of a doubt whenever it is possible—we complain of that, but we feel that the police do the best they can, and generally convictions are secured where there is a *bonâ-fide* case.

Mr. J. Vale.  
5 Nov., 1836.

12104. Do you have much Sunday selling? Not so much under the present Act as we had under the old Act. I may state that the police are very vigilant, and that the penalties are high. The penalty for the first conviction for Sunday trading is not less than £2, and not exceeding £10; for the second offence not less than £10, and not exceeding £20; and for the third offence the license must be forfeited. No licenses have been forfeited, because after the second offence the publican is obliged to reform, or transfers his license to another person, who starts with a clean record.

12105. The penalties here are also high, but the form of law is perhaps stricter in your Colony than it is here? Do you mean with regard to Sunday trading, or trading during prohibited hours?

12106. I mean in regard to trading during prohibited hours. It is quite safe to say that here the publican is more ingenious than the policeman, and that in our Metropolitan Licensing District alone we reckon that about three-fourths of the 820 houses embark in the illicit sale of liquor, and do it with impunity. Have you any exemptions or privileges in your Act in favour of inmates, lodgers, or *bonâ-fide* travellers; can they be supplied with liquor during prohibited hours? They cannot be supplied between half-past 11 at night and 6 in the morning.

12107. But take Sunday? They can be supplied on Sunday. Lodgers or *bonâ-fide* travellers can both be supplied, he being a *bonâ-fide* traveller who is 10 miles from the place in which he slept the previous night.

12108. Is it not a common method of evading a conviction in Victoria, to prove that the person supplied with liquor belongs to one of these privileged classes? The publicans will frequently endeavour to prove that the person is a *bonâ-fide* traveller. The onus of proof is thrown upon the publican.

12109. Do you punish the man who drinks as well as the publican who supplies? We do not; but the publicans advocate that that should be done, and we are quite willing that that alteration should be made.

12110. Then you have in point of fact taken a leaf from the English Act in regard to throwing the onus of proof upon the defendant? I was not aware that it was a part of the English Act.

12111. Have you any working men's clubs in Victoria, that is to say, shan clubs, mere drinking clubs, clubs constituted in this manner—the whole of the property being vested in an indefinite number of people, and the entrance to the club being secured by a nominal fee. Have you such clubs designed to evade the law by bringing themselves within the denomination of clubs? In order to prevent the growth of that system we have in the Act the definition of a club. A club is any club recognized as a club before the Bill was introduced, or a club consisting of a no less number than fifty persons, any one of whom has no greater interest in the club than the others.

12112. Then in point of fact fifty men could band themselves together and form a drinking club, provided that no one of them had a greater interest in it than another? They could, but they would have to get a certificate from the Court, and if the Court knew that the club was established merely as a drinking club it would not grant the certificate.

12113. Then before being considered a legal club they would have to be certificated? Yes, by the Licensing Court.

12114. Would they pay any fee? No.

12115. As a matter of fact are there any of these spurious clubs in Victoria? They are not in vogue there. There are a few clubs for the upper classes, but there are only two or three clubs of the working man kind.

12116. Have you in Victoria what are known as "brewers' houses?" A large number of the houses, especially in Melbourne and the suburbs, are in the hands of the brewing Companies and brewers. I cannot speak certainly, but I think that at least more than half of the houses in Melbourne are in the hands of the brewers and spirit merchants, and generally speaking these are the worst half.

12117. Are the licensees tied hand and foot when they get into the hands of the brewers? Yes.

12118. Does the brewer own the lease, or does he not. Has he an interest in the lease, or has he only an interest as a money lender to the licensee? He is not allowed to appear to have any interest in the lease.

12119. He is merely an advancer of money? Yes, on the understanding that the licensee takes all his liquor from him, and so on.

12120. Must the licensee under the terms of the agreement take all the liquor from the brewer? Yes.

12121. Do you think that that practice has a tendency to compel the licensee to take inferior liquor? That may or may not be. In some cases when the name of the brewer is advertised the brewer would perhaps endeavour to keep up his reputation by sending good liquor, but the general result of the system is bad.

12122. There has been no attempt by legislation to prevent brewers having this kind of interest in public-houses? Attempts have been made, but it is a difficult matter to get them out.

12123. The brewer can have no beneficial interest? No; but the plan works in this way: A man comes from the country with a little money—say £300—and he has an impression that keeping a public-house is a nice easy way of getting a living. He goes to a brewer or spirit merchant. The brewer puts him into a house, takes the money he has, and advances the rest. In say six, nine, or twelve months, usually in a very short time, the man who has invested his £300 is glad to get out, minus the money which he put into the concern. Therefore he is interested in deceiving the incoming tenant as to the nature of the business, and so another victim is secured. The majority of these brewers' houses do not pay, they are only kept going by the ruining of the successive tenants. We endeavoured to grapple with the question in one way by providing that licenses shall not be transferred except at intervals of six months. That interval was reduced to three months during the progress of the Bill through Parliament. The brewers and spirit merchants are endeavouring to abolish it altogether, but there is no fear of that being done.

12124. But do you not think that the good will of houses which are constantly transferring their licenses is kept up artificially? Yes.

12125. That is to say, because the brewer is always there to advance the money? Yes; I am sure of that. In almost every case the tenant pays far more than he should pay.

12126. So that you think that in the market the value of a goodwill would not be so great if it were to be put up at auction as it is when it is operated upon by this system of money lending? There is no doubt about it.

12127.

- Mr. J. Vale. 12127. I suppose you have statistics in Victoria showing the proportion of convictions in the police courts for what might be called the drink offence, in relation per thousand or per hundred of the population?  
 5 Nov., 1886. We have.
12128. Can you remember what the figures were for last year? The returns are not yet completed for last year. Our statist always leaves these statistics until the very last, and when I left Melbourne, three weeks ago, the returns for 1885 were not completed. I could tell you the arrests for drunkenness and for drunkenness and disorderly conduct for the last four or five years.
12129. Would these figures apply to the whole of Victoria? Yes.
12130. Then, unfortunately, we can make no comparison. Have you not a Metropolitan Licensing District, embracing the city and adjacent suburbs? For the purpose of the administration of the Act, the city and all the suburbs are included in one Metropolitan District.
12131. We should like to have the returns for the Metropolitan District? The district has been in existence only since February last, but I could send you statistics for the Melbourne and suburban police courts, which, I suppose, would amount to about the same thing.
12132. Do you consider that in the adjoining Colony drink is responsible for crime, distress, and lunacy to the extent which it is stated to be in this colony. The evidence varies with regard to lunacy, but with regard to crime it is considered that drink is responsible for nearly 90 per cent. of it? With regard to that point, I may state, that in our City Police Court it is a common thing to have from 1,200 to 1,400 cases of various sorts during a month. About one-half of these would be for drunkenness, or drunkenness and disorderly conduct, the rest would be assaults and robberies, including many robberies from drunken persons. Mr. Call, who is our most experienced Stipendiary Magistrate, stated a little while ago that nine-tenths of the cases which came before him in the City Police Court were, directly or indirectly, due to drink. Sir William Stawell, our ex-Chief Justice, stated that from his experience he thought 90 per cent. of the criminal cases brought before him were due to drink. In regard to the effect of drink in producing poverty, I may say that the Superintendent of our Immigrant's Home has stated that nearly all the cases which come before him are cases of poverty originating in intemperance. Mr. Guillaume, the Superintendent of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools Department, has stated that at least 90 per cent. of the children left to the charge of the State are the children of intemperate parents. In fact 90 per cent. seems to be the favourite calculation. Roughly speaking, it means nearly all. Opinions differ with regard to the effects of drink in creating lunacy. I have not seen any statement on the question recently, but Dr. Embling, when he was Superintendent of the Yarra Bend Asylum, said that more than 50 per cent. of cases there were connected with intemperance. Dr. Bowie has also set down the proportion at 50 per cent.
12133. You have a system of Inebriates' Asylums in Victoria? Yes, but it is not successfully worked.
12134. Do you know much about the place; have you visited it? No, I have not. There was an asylum at Northcote, conducted by Dr. McCarthy. It was established by the Government, but the doctor managed in some illegal way to get the entire control of the establishment, and he charged very high fees. His fee was 4 guineas a week for every patient. That made the institution inaccessible to any but the well-to-do classes.
12135. Were people put there by their friends? Yes, but there was no power to compel them to remain against their wishes.\*
12136. I suppose there were Visiting Magistrates who discharged the patients from time to time? No.
12137. The patients could leave when they wished? Yes.
12138. It was purely a voluntary institution? Yes. The Government have just recovered possession of it, trustees have been appointed, and it is proposed to conduct it so as to admit of poor people becoming inmates. The Morality Society, of the committee of which I am a member, has also taken up this matter, and we have drafted a small Bill which it is proposed to get passed as soon as possible. That Bill will make provision for compelling persons to stay in the retreat for a specified time.
12139. Do you propose to arm the magistrates with power to send habitual drunkards to this place? We do.
12140. Instead of their being sent to gaol? Yes. They are frequently sent to gaol now.
12141. I suppose your system, as regards habitual drunkards, is somewhat similar to ours, that is to say, if they cannot pay a fine of a pound they go to gaol for 7 days? Sometimes a drunkard is sent to gaol for 12 months, but then he must have been charged with drunkenness a number of times.
12142. Is that under the Vagrant Act? Under the Police Offence Statute.
12143. He must have been convicted so many times, and must have been found drunk again? Yes. A great deal is left to the discretion of the magistrates. A man may be brought before them, and the police will say that he has been convicted 40 or 50 times, and that there seems to be no hope of securing his reformation unless he is put out of the way of temptation for a long while. He is therefore prosecuted as an habitual drunkard, and the magistrates can send him to prison for twelve months.
12144. Do they do so? They do now and then.
12145. The drunkard is treated as an ordinary misdemeanant? Yes.
12146. Is he worked? Yes, and he is compelled to be a teetotaler.
12147. How far is the inebriate asylum from Melbourne? About 4 miles.
12148. Is it a large establishment? No. Our scheme includes the erection of a larger place. This is a mere commencement.
12149. You must have a certain average population of habitual drunkards; have you any idea what it would be? I could not say.
12150. Do you think it would be 2,000 in the city and suburbs? I should not like to give an opinion on the point, it would be merely a guess.
12151. No attempt has been made to ascertain the number? No.
12152. But some attempt will have to be made to ascertain the number, in order that you may know how large it will be necessary that the institution should be? We do not expect to obtain anything like the total number of habitual drunkards. If we were to do that we should require a large barrack.
12153. But the size of the building must bear some proportion to the number of habitual drunkards. If you give the magistrates power to send them all to the asylum for a certain period, the asylum must be in proportion to the demand? It is not at all likely that we shall ever get an establishment large enough to accommodate all, so long as things remain as they are at the present time. 12154.

\* NOTE (on revision).—Mr. Vale, in a letter to the President of the Commission, dated 2/1/87, desired the following correction to be made in his evidence. See appendix.

12154. Do you expect much benefit from an inebriate asylum properly conducted? There are benefits of course; but we believe not so much in curing a man who has been made a drunkard as preventing him from becoming a drunkard. We centre all our efforts in that direction.
12155. But be your efforts as successful as they can, and be your organization as great as it can be, you will still have habitual drunkards always with you? Yes.
12156. And is it better to treat them as persons guilty of a crime or to try and reform them as persons addicted to a vice? I think the latter plan is by far the best.
12157. I mention the circumstance because whatever your success may be upon the lines of local option you will still have your habitual drunkard, at least for a long time to come? I know gentlemen who are now living temperate lives who were once intemperate, and who have been reformed through being for a time in one of these retreats.
12158. In Victoria? Not in Victoria. They have been to a retreat at Bellair, near Adelaide, and they attribute their reformation to the time which they spent there. I believe the experiences in connection with that retreat are very encouraging.
12159. How is it proposed to get over the difficulty in connection with the habitual drunkard who is still a support to his wife and family. Suppose he is sent to one of these establishments for six or nine months, or even a year, and that his wife and children are left without means of support. Has any solution of that difficulty suggested itself to you? No. No proposal has been made to remedy it. No provision of the sort is made for the wife or family of the man who is committed to prison for being a drunkard.
12160. But you say that the present law, imprisoning a drunkard for a year, is seldom put into operation. If the detention of drunkards in the asylum is frequently carried out you will very often have to deal with the class of drunkard who gets drunk regularly on a Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, and who works on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Some of our habitual drunkards are in that position? They would usually only be brought before the magistrate with a view to their committal to the asylum upon action taken by the wife or some other relatives.
12161. It seems to me that you will, nevertheless, have to take this question into consideration in connection with a large number of cases of drunkenness. What are you going to do with the wives and children who are left penniless, because the head of the family is detained as an habitual drunkard in an asylum? The provision of the law to which I refer would only be brought into operation by the wife or some other relatives bringing the husband into Court with a view to his committal, and it is not likely that they would take that step unless they were able to make some provision for the maintenance of the family during the time the husband was in the asylum.
12162. *Mr. Roseby.*] How many public-houses have you in Victoria altogether? At the end of last year there were 4,336. Some have been closed already under the operation of the new Act.
12163. How many? About thirty.
12164. We think that we have in our community a very much larger number of public-houses than is necessary for the legitimate requirements of the community, and yet we have 1,000 less than you have, the population of the two Colonies being nearly the same? Since 1876 there has been scarcely any increase in the number of houses, in consequence of the local option provisions, under the old Act, that is to say, the vote of the ratepayers against an increase.
12165. If the houses in Victoria were reduced to the statutory number, have you made any computation as to how many you would require for the whole Colony? Roughly speaking, I should say one-half of the present number.
12166. Do you anticipate doing something considerable in March next to try to reduce the houses to the statutory number? We do not intend to try to do over much in March next. Our first object is to secure the withdrawal of the one-third proviso. The handicap is very heavy, in consequence of the destruction of the secrecy of the ballot.
12167. Your law prohibits the opening of houses on Sunday absolutely? Not absolutely. Clause 107 provides that the bar shall be kept locked during prohibited hours. That was intended to apply to Sunday, it was inserted for the very purpose of putting down Sunday trading, but the Supreme Court has decided that the prohibited hours are from 11:30 at night, till 6 in the morning, and that travellers and lodgers can be supplied on Sunday, the hours of that day not coming within the prohibited hours. We regard it as a break down of the Act, and it is one of the clauses which will be amended next session. It is proposed that the mere fact of the bar being opened shall be evidence of sale. Of course the publicans are not allowed to sell to any but lodgers or *bonâ-fide* travellers. The amendment we proposed will make the clause read in this way,—“bars on the premises of every licensed victualler shall during Sunday, and the hours on which the sale or disposal of liquor to the public is prohibited, &c.
12168. Is the law in regard to Sunday closing flagrantly and extensively violated in your Colony? Not flagrantly, and I do not think extensively. The police, especially in the city and most of the suburbs of Melbourne, are very vigilant, and special constables are told off every Sunday in plain clothes to discover offenders.
12169. What would constitute proof sufficient to convict a publican of selling on Sunday. Suppose a number of persons were seen going in and out at the side or by the back door, would it be considered they were there for an illegal purpose? The publican would have to prove that they were travellers or lodgers if the police found them coming in and out of the house.
12170. Only coming in and out? Yes; if they were found on the premises.
12171. How many wine-shops have you in the Colony? Last December 113 were licensed for this year.
12172. Are the reports concerning them, to the effect that they are of a beneficial or of a demoralising character? Persons who are interested in, and who believe in the development of the wine industry, endeavour to prove that they are of a beneficial character, but as a matter of fact in many cases the wine license is just a cover for sly grog selling. I know that in Melbourne some of the lowest drunkards, men who would not be allowed in most of the public-houses, get what they want in the Colonial wine-shops, and I imagine that they do not confine themselves to wine.
12173. Has it been noticed that of late years there has been an increase of intemperance among the young people of your Colony? Generally speaking the Colonial youth are sober, but amongst the persons who are arrested for drunkenness in Melbourne there are a large number of the youth of both sexes. I have seen myself girls of 14, 15, and 16 prosecuted for drunkenness. I have seen boys of 15, 16, and 17 quite drunk. These are of course exceptions.

Mr. J. Vale.  
5 Nov., 1886.



- Mr. J. Vale. 12174. At what age can a publican supply a youth with drink? If the drink is for his own consumption he must be above the age of 16.
- 5 Nov., 1886. 12175. Do you propose to have the age raised? We tried to make it 18, and we would try again if we had an opportunity. The age under the old Act was 14.
12176. Are there many young women employed behind the bars in the various public-houses and hotels of Victoria? There are a large number. In country places it is frequently the daughter or wife of the lessee who is behind the bar. A return was presented, showing the number of barmaids employed in Victoria, but it was generally considered that that return was not at all authentic. I do not remember the number given, but I know that it did not show a very large number.
12177. Your organization is strongly opposed to the employment of girls in this business? It is.
12178. Is public opinion generally against their employment as far as you can ascertain? Yes, so far as the public have thought about the matter; but there is a great deal of apathy in reference to it.
12179. Have you noticed whether the feeling in favour of full local option is growing in your community? It is certainly growing. I may state that last session we presented to Parliament a petition signed by 44,000 women, asking for complete local option. Petitions from electors only, with at least 50,000 signatures in the aggregate, were also presented. That would have been impossible a few years ago.
12180. Your present law deals only with a reduction of the houses to the statutory number, not with the abolition of the houses altogether? There can be no reduction lower than the statutory number.
12181. A feeling in favour of leaving the question of the existence of public-houses to the popular vote is growing in interest? It is growing of course not only on the part of the temperance party but of politicians who believe in what is called government by the people. We put this matter on a political basis so that if the object of the licensing system be to supply a supposed public want, the people of each district should decide for themselves the nature of their own wants, and we say that if the principle of local option is just it should not be limited as it is by the present Act.
12182. Are many members of the House pledged to the principle of full local option? A majority are pledged to complete local option.
12183. In the present Assembly? Yes.
12184. Are candidates for the Legislative Council interrogated upon this matter? Yes.
12185. How often do your elections to the Upper House occur? At the present time every three years. A certain number of the members have to retire, and they can stand for re-election if they chose. There is never an entire change in the constitution of that body. There is an election in a certain number of provinces every three years.
12186. Has your Alliance ever ascertained whether or not there are many members of the Upper House who are favourable to the principle of local option? The majority of the members are favourable to limited local option, but only a minority at present are in favour of complete local option.
12187. *Mr. Hutchison.* Was the principle of absolute prohibition through local option ever decided during the passing of the Act through the house? It was decided, but not in a good way. Mr. Munro, who is regarded as the Parliamentary champion of local option was not in the House when the Bill was going through, and our amendment was entrusted to a member, who, without consulting anyone, altered it, to the surprise of every one who knew about its coming on, at the very last moment, so that it could not be consistently supported even by our own people. Thus the opportunity was lost of getting a fair test, but in the previous Parliament, Mr. Munro moved Sir Wilfred Lawson's local option resolutions in favour of complete local option, which were carried without a division, with an addition in favour of compensation.
12188. Do you still propose pressing for a direct vote for giving the people the right to veto the traffic in their midst? Yes.
12189. Do you do so with any degree of hope for the success of it? Certainly. The Alliance insists on asserting the principle that the people of each district should decide whether or not the liquor traffic should be maintained in their midst. That is the principle we keep to the front.
12190. Do you believe we will always have drunkards in our midst? I think we shall for a very long time.
12191. Do you know what your drink bill is in Victoria per head of the population? Last year it was a trifle under £5.
12192. Do you think that that is authentic? Yes. We went very carefully into the matter. We waited upon a number of licensed victuallers, spirit merchants, and brewers, who were kind enough, knowing our object, to give us full information with regard to the average retail prices of the various liquors. We secured from the Customs authorities full particulars as to consumption, and we went into the matter so carefully that we think we have now obtained a correct estimate. The only thing which we could not obtain was the Colonial wine.
12193. Did you leave it out? No, we obtained from Mr. Hayter the total amount of grapes used for wine-making purposes, and you can establish as a rule so many gallons of wine for so many bushels of grapes.
12194. In what form did Sir Graham Berry propose to deal with the brewers' houses. Had he not a strict provision forbidding brewers to have anything to do with licensed houses? Yes, but I do not remember the exact wording of the clause.
12195. To what did it amount? It amounted to this, that it was a breach of the law for a brewer or a spirit merchant to have a beneficial interest.
12196. Was there nothing about lending money? I do not think so, and I think I should have remembered it if it had been the case.
12197. I understood you to say that you had no sub-let bars; might not some of them be sub-let without your knowledge? We have not discovered any.
12198. But may you not be in the dark about it? It is possible. We have not many upstairs bars.
12199. Then you have not been troubled by them? No.
12200. Supposing a man required a license for a house he would, under your law, have to get one-fifth of the electors of the district to set the law in motion? Yes.
12201. At the voting to which you have referred what proportion of the vote was in favour of a decrease of the houses? Nearly every vote was for a decrease.
12202. Then it was only the active advocates of a decrease who voted? Yes.
12203. And the others abstained from voting in order to defeat you? Yes. 12204.

12204. You think the effect of a large increase in the licensing fee will be to do away with the lower houses. Is that all you think you will gain? Yes. Mr. J. Vale.
12205. You have been asked whether your Alliance would support any man, regardless of his character, providing he came up to your platform as regards his views. Have you ever had a bad man, a man bad in the eyes of the community, offer himself as a candidate prepared to support your principles? We have had men whom we have considered sufficiently bad to be unworthy of our support. 5 Nov., 1886.
12206. Taking the materials of your House of Assembly, what is the standing of the Members who are pledged to local option as compared to the standing of the rest of the House? They will compare very favourably with the other members.
12207. Is the comparison conspicuously favourable to them? Yes.
12208. Generally those who come forward in the interests of your Alliance are moral reformers? They are consistently moral men.
12209. Are the members of your Alliance necessarily total abstainers? No, among our members are men who are not abstainers.
12210. No abstainer's pledge is required in order to enable a man to become a member of the Alliance? No.
12211. And as the Secretary of the Alliance you tell us that nothing short of the right of the people to veto the traffic by their vote will satisfy you? Certainly.

MONDAY, 8 NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
F. ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., M.P.,  
A. HUTCHLSON, Esq.,

T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,  
C. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Richardson called in, sworn, and examined:—

12212. *President.*] You are a native of the Colony? I am.
12213. You have made the drink traffic peculiarly your own by way of study and other treatment of it? I have taken very great interest in it from my boyhood. Mr. W. Richardson.
12214. Is it your opinion that there has been an increase in the drinking habits of the people of this colony of late years. Take your mind back for ten years? Yes; I have no doubt about it. 8 Nov., 1886.
12215. Now from what facts do you arrive at that conclusion? From every-day association with the people, from the increase in the number of public-houses, and from the fact that there is a very large percentage of teetotallers in the country just now. If the people were drinking less, taking into consideration the large number of total abstainers, there would be less public-houses. The number which we now have could not possibly exist.
12216. Do you consider that the increase of total abstainers denotes an increase in drinking. Do you mean that the drinking is greater among the few, or is it more diffused among the many? I think it has always been diffused; I think there is as much drinking among the upper classes as there is among the lower, only it is not seen to the same extent. In fact I have no doubt about it. The lower classes go to public-houses, and the rich people drink at home. My opinion is that all classes are very much alike in this particular, and that a number of every class are being destroyed by drinking habits.
12217. We have been told on very good authority that the custom of sitting and drinking at table, which in former years used to be very common, has almost disappeared. The great mark of drunkenness forty or fifty years ago lay, as you know, in the quantity of wine which was drunk at the table after dinner. That habit, I believe, has entirely disappeared? Well, I am aware of some particulars which I think will contradict that assumption. Recently a workman's club was started —
12218. I am talking of the class who dine out, the people who go to dinner parties. You are speaking of all classes; but we have been told that among the classes who used to be almost famous for drinking thirty years ago you find very little drinking now? That is not my experience. I am acquainted with medical men and with commercial men. My experience is the opposite of that which you state; in fact I have in my mind quite a number of men who are connected with commerce who are rapidly going down hill. A year or two ago they were quite respectable persons, now they are falling off rapidly.
12219. Do you think the proportion denotes an increased drinking habit, because of course one hears of these bad cases while one passes by the other cases. Do you not think you are apt to pass over the other side of the question? I do not think so. The position of the men and the position of their families, their influence, and everything is thrown over the habit so as to cloak it, and when you see a percentage such as I have seen, notwithstanding all this cloaking you may readily imagine without drawing upon your imagination that the real extent of the drinking which goes on is much greater than would appear from the surface.
12220. Then you think, judging from the facts which have come under your notice, that the habit of drinking is on the increase? I have no doubt of it.
12221. Measured by the last six years, the period during which the new licensing legislation has been in operation, do you think there has been more drinking than previously? There has been a reduction in the hours.
12222. But I am speaking of the result, the net result. Has there been more or less drunkenness since 1881 in proportion to the increase of the population? I think it is increasing.
12223. Now if the amount of liquor taken into consumption were shown to you by the Custom-house statistics to be considerably less than it was, would you not infer from that that there has been less drunkenness? No.
12224. Why? I am well aware that there is a large amount of adulteration. For instance, a man will run thirty casks of Lowndes' rum into his cellar, and will run out 100 casks from that same quantity. I think, therefore, that the Customs' returns in this matter are, to some extent, useless. You can form no idea from these returns of the quantity of liquor which is retailed over the public-house bars. There is no check whatever on the part of the Government. I never heard of any effective attempt to discover the actual quantity in consumption. The manufacture of liquor has been known as a business for years past, and

Mr. W. Richardson. and the whole of this infamous dealing is allowed to go on without let or hindrance. For instance, I know a firm of wholesale chemists who sell chemicals and books which enable people to make a number of gallons of liquor, with only one gallon as a basis.

8 Nov., 1886.

12225. Do you believe that there are some large manufacturers of spurious liquor? I have not the slightest doubt of it. Adulteration is carried on here to an enormous extent right through the trade. I believe it could be detected at once if a thorough effort were made all over the city. The other day eighty-six cases of brandy, landed in Victoria by the French steamer "Sydney," were seized by authority of the Board of Health, and condemned as being utterly unfit to go into consumption. I need hardly tell the Commission that no such seizures are ever made here, and yet, no doubt, the vessels which land this class of liquor in Melbourne bring some of it on to Sydney. It is only reasonable to suppose that that would be the case, and under existing circumstances the liquor brought out here enters into consumption.

12226. The Custom-house statistics for the year ending 1885, when compared with those for the year ending 1884, show a large reduction in what is called proof gallons of spirits. You still think that there is more drunkenness in the Colony? Yes; for the reasons which I have already given.

12227. I must ask you to believe the fact which I have just mentioned, because we are told it by the Collector of Customs? Has he allowed for re-exportation?

12228. He has allowed for everything? Well, I have not the slightest doubt, judging from my every-day observation, that drunkenness is increasing.

12229. Then notwithstanding any apparent reduction in the figures representing imports, and liquor going into consumption, you still think that drunkenness is increasing? I have no doubt about it; it is my experience.

12230. And you seem to account for it by the manufacture of spurious spirit? I do indeed. I have been talking to many men whom I have been anxious to reform, and have detected from their breath, and from the appearance of their dried cracked lips, that they have been drinking what is known as white spirit. It is quite evident from their appearance that they have not been drinking ordinary spirit.

12231. Can you discriminate between the appearance of a drunkard who consumes bad liquor and that of a drunkard who is in the habit of drinking the best of liquor? I can tell when a man has been taking bad liquor most distinctly. I have no more difficulty in distinguishing between the flavour of strawberry and raspberry. I have often told the poor fellows that their breath resembles the smell of furniture polish with which you would brighten a chest of drawers; it has much the same kind of smell. I have no doubt that they use methylated spirits with water and colouring matter.

12232. When you know that any quantity of liquor can be obtained here at 3s a gallon, duty on which would probably be 12s. if the spirit were proof, or 14s. if it were over-proof, do you still think that it would pay to manufacture this stuff. Remember that the stuff is manufactured to pay, it is not manufactured for the purpose of hocking people. Do you think it will pay when any quantity of liquor can be obtained at 3s. a gallon in bond? You see they save the duty when they manufacture the stuff. I myself have seen cigars and figs of tobacco come out of rum casks.

12233. We have tried our best to find out any person who manufactures these spirits and we cannot do so. Can you tell us of any? No; but I could find them out easily enough. I could show you fraudulent labels for brandy bottles in some of the leading hotels to-day.

12234. But may that not be imported brandy? No, I do not think so. I think this is the channel by means of which the illicitly made liquor gets into consumption.

12235. Do you know where the labels are printed? A party showed me a number of labels and wanted me to go into the matter, but that person is not in the Colony now, and what he told me he told me under the promise of secrecy. I have compared a bottle of brandy containing a fraudulent label with the bottles containing the genuine labels, so that I know I am not deceived. The person to whom I refer told me that there would be no difficulty in detecting the wholesale manufacture of this stuff. Of course I am only giving you his statement.

12236. But you believe it? I have every reason to believe it. As members of the Commission are probably aware there was on one occasion a great fire here, and it was the talk of the town at the time that a number of these fraudulent labels were discovered.

12237. Do you not think that instead of having the white spirit sent to us to mix, a large quantity of liquor comes out ready mixed, that is to say, the white spirit is not sent here to be turned into brandy or gin, or whisky, but it comes out labelled "brandy," or "gin," or "whisky." I still think you are in error in supposing that there is a large quantity of spurious liquor manufactured in the Colony. In reality it makes no difference whether the stuff is manufactured here or elsewhere; but you lay great stress upon the quality of the liquor as contributing to drunkenness? I did not want to convey that impression entirely.

12238. I thought you considered that the drunkenness was aggravated from the fact that persons consumed this counterfeit stuff? I certainly think that the drugged liquor is more irritant, while unadulterated liquor is more soporific in its character.

12239. But you would still be a teetotaler if the spirit sold here were of the most perfect kind in the world? Yes; because the body will not assimilate it, it is a poison to animal life. I have this feeling in reference to the matter, that while liquor is sold persons should have what they think they are buying. We do not allow water to be put in milk, nor do we allow short-weighted coals to be sold. I do not think that the liquor business should have the monopoly of fraud, and that it should be allowed to go on for years without check. I think that if this fraud were stopped a number of houses would close. There would thus be a reform, and a certain proportion of temptation would be removed from the population.

12240. Then are you of opinion that recent licensing legislation has had no palpable effect upon drunkenness? I think not; if you accept the fact that the hours have been reduced.

12241. You think that the effect of the law has been only to keep the drinking habits of the people more out of sight? The law is scarcely keeping it out of sight at all at the present time. Yesterday I stood near a public-house beside a man who knew me to be a total abstainer, and an opponent. He was standing in Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo. He knocked at the door of a house and allowed three persons to go out and six persons to go in. He then came out and stood in the street again; when he thought that those inside had been supplied with what they wanted he went to the door and repeated the office. I was looking on, and I saw that he allowed another three men to go in while four came out. Presently the publican came out in his shirt-sleeves and stood with a towel thrown over his shoulders. He laughed heartily as if he thought it a huge joke. This happened in an open place, and as the people left the afternoon

Mr. W.  
Richardson.  
8 Nov., 1886.

afternoon pleasure boats a roaring trade was done. Residents have told me that has been so for two years; the name of the hotel to which I refer is Dumphrey's. I have seen this sort of thing taking place myself almost every Sunday for two years. With reference to the adulteration, I may state that in discussing this matter with the publicans in all parts of the city, as I frequently do, I have found that they have one and all said to me, "Why don't you direct your energies towards having the people supplied with good liquor." Almost every publican I have met has suggested that to me. They have told me that if I stop the present adulteration I should be doing a real good, as people were now being poisoned. One licensee has to fight with others, and so they are all dragged down to the same level. This confession on the part of the publicans has made me feel confident that adulteration is adopted to a large extent.

12242. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Has it ever occurred to you as being possible that this suggestion was made to you by way of throwing a red herring across the trail of a temperance reformer? It did not occur to me in that light. I am convinced that adulteration is being carried on. I think the men were perfectly honest in their statements.

12243. *President.*] Have you devoted yourself much to a denunciation of the habit of drinking—do you take it up as a part of your platform, that is to say, this custom of adulteration? I seldom refer to it.

12244. I have rarely seen it referred to in the addresses of advocates of teetotalism, because, as far as I can understand, the better the liquor the more they would denounce it? In Melbourne adulteration is a very common thing. A decoction of tobacco was recently found in a bar and the publican fined £50. In addition to that I have noticed within the last twelve months that there have been no less than six or seven prosecutions for the sale of liquor which has been adulterated, or below the standard.

12245. Admitting the evils of drunkenness to have increased as you have described, what would be your panacea;—would it be prohibition? Yes.

12246. Absolute prohibition? Yes, and by the people who are interested.

12247. Do you mean a kind of prohibition such as is contained in the Maine liquor law, or prohibition indirectly through local option? I mean prohibition by the direct vote of the people.

12248. That is local option? Yes.

12249. But you might have the direct vote of the people taken for twenty years under local option without prohibition as a result? Of course if the people voted for licenses.

12250. As far as you know do you consider that the people of the present time are ripe for that kind of legislation? Yes.

12251. You think public opinion is consolidated to such a degree as to be ready for that kind of legislation? I think so.

12252. What do you think would be the effect of local option in the wards of Sydney, supposing it were a matter of life or death to the publicans, the question being: "Shall there be any public-houses in this ward or none?" Do you consider that it would be likely that the majority of votes would be polled for the extinction of the liquor traffic? I am certain of it. I am not referring to the ratepayers votes; I do not consider them the people.

12253. Then who would be your voters? The electoral voters. I am very confident that they would vote in favour of prohibition. Many men have come to me and have said that they would be willing for the sake of their families to vote the public-houses out of existence, although they themselves might take a glass of ale as long as they lived. I think the large majority of moderate drinkers would vote under my direction for prohibition in the interests of their families.

12254. Would you allow a bare majority of Parliamentary voters to destroy the traffic? Yes.

12255. Supposing 5,000 were on the roll, how many would you require to poll in order to obtain an effective vote? I would take the majority of those who polled.

12256. But supposing there were only 500 votes altogether? Then I would let the majority of the 500 decide the issue. Those who take an active interest in the matter should be allowed to govern, those who stopped away could not complain. If there is to be any handicap at all it should be placed upon the liquor traffic, because we ourselves are unselfish and disinterested.

12257. *Mr. Abigail.*] What do you mean when you say handicapped? What I mean is this: The President suggested that only 500 out of 5,000 voters might poll. I think that if only 500 voted, the majority should be allowed to decide. We had much more stringent Acts sixty years ago when the Colony was a penal settlement than we have now, so far as the liquor traffic is concerned. In those days recognisances were required, and if a conviction were sustained they were forfeited. I think that is a very reasonable provision, but we have nothing like it now. Formerly also the magistrate living nearest to the proposed house had to give his consent. The Governor also could make a bench of eight, ten, or twenty magistrates as he thought fit. The old Acts altogether are far more restrictive. Within two years seven Acts of Parliament were passed. I think that in 1825 there was a new Act every few months. This shows to my mind that the liquor traffic is one which cannot successfully be regulated.

12258. *President.*] Then you see no hope but in prohibition? No hope; 400 Acts which have been passed in Great Britain have been all utter failures.

12259. Do you think the drinking of liquor to excess is a vice or a crime? I think it is a disease. I would not call it a crime; it resembles insanity.

12260. Do you think we are doing a good thing towards curing this disease by sending drunkards to gaol for a few days? No, I do not. I would send a drunkard to a hospital rather than to a gaol. I would rather send to gaol the man who made the other man drink against the statute law. I admit that that law is a dead letter, still I think that the man who has been made drunk should be put in the witness-box, and should be made the means of punishing the man who so outraged him.

12261. But the man might have outraged himself. He might have bought a case of whisky from a perfectly innocent merchant, and having obtained it, he might soak himself until he became in a deplorable state of drunkenness. Under these circumstances there would be no criminality with the exception of that of the drunkard himself? In that case I should not say that the drunkard was a criminal; I should say that he was insane. I am sure that science will demonstrate that drunkenness is as complete a form of insanity as any which is known.

12262. But then, if you had a prohibitory law on the statute book, it might still be evaded, as it is very largely in the State of Maine? I did not know that it was largely evaded there.

12263. You think it is not? I think it is not. I have referred to the subject at some length in a work which I have published on the question.

12264. You deny that the Act is largely evaded in Maine? Oh, yes.

- Mr. W. Richardson.  
8 Nov., 1886.
12265. Do you state that in such towns as Portland and Augusta there are no places where you can get liquor? According to the men who have travelled there you would have to go into garrets or cellars to obtain it.
12266. Do you not think that a prohibitory law would also be evaded in this colony? No, I should not think so, especially if you arranged to give to the police rewards for the conviction of offenders. These rewards might also be given to civilians.
12267. Would your prohibitory law prohibit the manufacture and importation as well as the sale of liquor? Yes.
12268. Then you go far beyond the local optionist, who, at the present, merely seeks to suppress the liquor traffic? I think they will go to the other length immediately afterwards.
12269. Now do you think from your knowledge of the course of legislation that you could reach a point of reform like that at one jump? Oh, yes.
12270. Have you ever seen such a feat as that achieved in any Legislature? I have read of seven States in the Union who, by a jump, in one hour arrived at the conclusion to which I have referred.
12271. But had there not been some progressive agencies behind—was there not a large amount of agitation—was not public opinion settled, and so on? There was no previous agitation, notably in the case of Maine. It was the last week of a moribund session. The teetotal party wheeled into line, and in the last week of the session they ran the measure through the Assembly, and got the Governor's assent. There had been no previous agitation, although I believe some teetotal literature had been distributed. Neal Dow is my informant. I think that if we were to teach our children the nature of alcohol, and to inform them of the manner in which it works upon the animal economy, we should have in a few years time a generation which would vote for prohibition.
12272. But I have known doctors who have been remarkably temperate men, and who have, nevertheless, fallen victims to drink? That only shows that if they had been as well drilled in the knowledge of alcohol as they ought to have been they would never have resorted to drink at all.
12273. You think that education ought to dispel not only crime but vice? Education will not work a miracle. If a man is in the habit of dabbling in liquor he will probably fall, in spite of all his knowledge. You have a physical agent acting upon a physical form.
12274. You have a large audience in the Domain sometimes on Sunday, I believe? Yes.
12275. Do you find any good results from your efforts? Has it come to your knowledge, not from the cheers of your audience, or from the effect which you produce upon them by your speaking, but has it come to your knowledge that you have actually worked cures upon any of these people? Yes.
12276. You know it? Yes.
12277. I suppose you also disseminate temperance literature? Frequently; almost every Sunday.
12278. Have you travelled much in this Colony? I have been all over it.
12279. Have you travelled elsewhere? I have been to Victoria three times. I have been nowhere else.
12280. Comparing our population with that of Victoria, do you think it is more intemperate? I have not been there at any time sufficiently long to enable me to make a comparison.
12281. Would you consider an inebriate asylum part of the temperance platform? I would prefer an inebriate asylum to a gaol; but I want neither.
12282. Mr. Hutchison.] If I understand the letter which you have addressed to us, you have a particular desire to be examined with regard to the present Act and its administration? Yes; I was about to mention that matter.
12283. You have taken many objections to licenses being granted in the localities where the votes have been taken against the increase? Yes.
12284. You have done a good deal in the direction of opposing licenses? I have.
12285. I think you wish to show that there have been a great many improper proceedings in connection with this matter? Yes; I have taken an active part in opposing licenses in the district of Summer Hill. I have been at the Court almost every quarter. I have noticed that the Bench always act as though they must grant a license if there is no opposition. They seem to throw the whole onus of a refusal upon the inhabitants. The police evidence also has no weight with Licensing Benches. A policeman's word is apparently taken in every other case, but I have been struck with the fact that the objections of the police have been treated very lightly, so far as the licensing of public-houses is concerned; in fact the Bench take no notice whatever of those objections.
12286. As a matter of fact, is the vote not always called for—that is to say, do not the Bench always ask to see in what way the vote was taken? Yes.
12287. Do you not think that the fact of the vote being taken against the houses weighs with them? It does not appear to do so, and I have noticed it in some remarkable cases.
12288. Do you think that the Bench have been less ready to grant such licenses since this Commission commenced to sit? Whatever the reason may be there have been wholesale refusals lately, and I think it is only a reasonable thing to infer that the improvement is due to the appointment of this Commission.
12289. Do you know of any houses which have been granted licenses by virtue of their size, and which have been afterwards denuded of the extra rooms which have entitled them to the licenses? I do.
12290. Have you not heard the applicant's solicitor, when the Magistrates have objected that the whole of the house might not be used, answer him by saying that if the whole of the house were not used under the license the Bench could take the license away? I have frequently heard that said by the applicant's solicitor.
12291. You know of no cases in which that has been put into force? No.
12292. The law is evaded? In my opinion it is.
12293. Openly? Yes.
12294. You have been always successful in your opposition at Summer Hill? Yes.
12295. As a matter of fact two-thirds of Summer Hill is under prohibition? Yes.
12296. You think the people are content? Yes.
12297. Have you any means of ascertaining that opinion. Have you been round with petitions? I have been round only on one occasion. I generally stand in the street near the station with a table. The people rush up voluntarily and give their signatures; no effort is required. Of course there are some persons connected with the brewing or with the wine and spirit business who are hostile to us, but the bulk of the people resident there are with our movement.
12298. Do you think you can divest yourself of your own enthusiasm and ultra-temperance notions, and still

Mr. W.  
Richardson,  
8 Nov., 1886.

still come to a conscientious conclusion, apart from your own wishes, that the people in that locality are in favour of prohibition? Yes; I have fought so continuously upon this question, attending at almost every quarterly meeting, that I know almost everyone there. Even those who sign against us admit that we are right, and regret that they have to so sign. The fact of the matter is they do so because they wish to help a friend. I am certain that many of the men who sign the publicans' petition would vote against it if they were not influenced. The butchers, grocers, bakers, bootmakers, milkmen, and all the business men want the cover of the ballot. They do not like to make enemies.

12299. What about the men who are engaged in the building trades, and in land speculations? They are openly against us.

12300. Do you know whether there is not a perfect system of surveying, and planning, and drawing, and that there are men who devote their lives to the drawing of plans of proposed public-houses? Yes, I have heard it sworn in evidence that leases are granted continually in order that licenses may be obtained.

12301. And one man really devotes his life to the drawing up of plans of proposed houses for conditional licenses? Yes. Syndicates are formed. A conditional license in any suburb, such as Summer Hill, would be worth £1,000 to the speculators. They go into this business speculatively. Several of the parties I have defeated have been syndicates.

12302. Do you object to the Government making a gift of £1,000 to a man who may step in the next day and demand compensation for the house being taken from him. Do you object to that? Yes, I do object to it.

12303. Do you believe in Sunday-closing? I do.

12304. Are your audiences in the Domain composed largely of working men? Sometimes I have seen as many as six or seven Members of Parliament there. There will also be clergymen and visitors from the other Colonies. There may be a few artizans; but if you mean labourers, I have an idea that not many of my audience are working men. No doubt the artizan class, Civil servants, and clerks attend.

12305. Do you ever say anything about politics at these meetings on Sunday? No.

12306. You abstain from all questions but that of temperance? Yes.

12307. Do you think your gatherings are as a rule in favour of Sunday-closing? We frequently take a show of hands upon important questions. There is generally a unanimous show of hands in favour of temperance lessons in schools.

12308. We have those now to some extent? Yes, but I mean absolutely. We have repeatedly taken a show of hands for local option. With the exception of one or two dissentients, the gatherings are generally unanimous.

12309. And what is the feeling with reference to Sunday-closing? It is generally unanimously in favour of a continuance of Sunday-closing.

12310. Do you address the same people every Sunday? No; my audience is almost altogether different every Sunday.

12311. Then you believe that the working man, as such, is in favour of Sunday-closing? I have no doubt of it.

12312. Just now the police are unable to obtain convictions. You do not doubt for a moment that they do their best to obtain these convictions? I know they are not doing their best. Some do very well, but others do not do anything.

12313. Are you aware that unless a policeman can prove the sale of the liquor, or sees a man drinking it, his evidence is of no use? I am aware of that.

12314. Would you remedy the law? I would. I do not think the police should be put in their present position. I think that any one who is found on the premises of a public-house on Sunday should be accounted for.

12315. You would apply the English and Victorian Acts? Yes.

12316. Do you think that would be a remedy? Yes.

12317. Would you punish the men who are found drinking on the premises? I do not think I would. I would use them against the publicans. Sixty years ago we did not punish the men who were found drinking. The informer received one-half of the fine, while the police received the other half.

12318. But you would not give to the men who went in to get drink, and who were the means of getting the publican into trouble, any pay as informers? I would. I maintain that any citizen living in the neighbourhood of a public-house is as much justified in getting a conviction against a law-breaker as is the policeman.

12319. In that case you will make it possible for every publican to be deceived? He would not open his door under the circumstances I have mentioned, because he would be shorn of all faith in his customers. He would never know what the object of the customer might be.

12320. You refer in your evidence to thirty casks of Lowndes' rum being turned into 100; do you really know whether, as a matter of fact, such a thing takes place? I do.

12321. We do not wish you to give us more hearsay or hypothesis, we want you to tell us what you really know? Well, I cannot say that I have been into the cellars and have seen it done, but I can produce evidence that would show you very distinctly that something is done with this particular brand of rum. For a long time in this city it was possible to obtain 30s. for Lowndes' casks, and a roaring trade was done in them.

12322. What is the ordinary value of one of these casks? Perhaps 10s. One firm in particular were large purchasers of these casks. I was speaking quite recently to a cooper who was complaining about the depression of the trade. One of his complaints was that at one time there was quite a business in these casks. He plainly told me that people were in the habit of buying these casks for the purpose of filling them with some mixture and selling it as Lowndes' rum.

12323. Do you mean to say that the man merely thought that? Of course I cannot say positively that this is done. The cooper to whom I refer lives in Sussex-street, and he mentioned what I have said incidentally in the course of a conversation.

12324. Do you know any man who has sold a quantity of these casks for 30s.? The cooper who gave me the information has done so I believe.

12325. In reply to a question asked by the President, you asked whether the re-exports had been deducted from certain statistics. Do you know anything of the practice in that direction? I do not.

12326. For instance, suppose that I got 100 cases of brandy through in bond, I do not pay for them until I relieve them. Are they, or are they not, computed as being delivered to me before I have relieved them from bond? I do not know what the rule is in these cases.

12327.

Mr. W.  
Richardson.  
8 Nov., 1896.

12327. Suppose I only take out fifty; the other fifty never appear in statistics at all; they are re-exported? I should imagine that you could not land them in the first instance, without an import entry.
12328. We cannot get clear evidence as to how the statistics are taken—that is to say, whether they are upon the manifest or only upon the quantity upon which duty is paid? I think they are taken upon the manifest. Each manifest shows from one to fifty or 200 lines, as the case may be. Each of these lines would have to pass a Custom-house entry.
12329. *Mr. Roseby.*] You have read a great deal about the operation of the prohibition laws in Canada and America? I have.
12330. In your reading have you noticed that in any case the operation of these laws has been a failure? I have not read anything of the kind. I do not think they are a failure any more than the law as regards murder is a failure, because it does not have the effect of stopping murder.
12331. But in cases where drunkenness was at one time manifest it is now very seldom seen? That is so. You get every man who claims to be respectable out of the business at a blow. You thrust the business clean out of sight. If it is done at all it must be done by stealth.
12332. If a man gets drunk in one of the places in which liquor is sold on the sly, he is much in the position of a man in our own community who gets into a cock-pit or a gambling-den? Exactly; the circumstances are the same.
12333. You say you advocate the introduction of temperance lessons in our public schools? I do.
12334. Has any petition been presented to the authorities? A deputation, representing a large meeting, at which an unanimous vote was taken, recently waited upon Dr. Kenwick. We asked him to allow Dr. Richardson's book to be used in the schools. That book is used in the State of New York, and I believe it has also been adopted by the London and Liverpool and many other School Boards.
12335. Have you heard whether any action has been taken by the Education Department in this direction? Dr. Kenwick refused to allow the book to be used. He thought that it was a little too advanced. He thought it was sufficient that a book which deals with drinking in moderation should be used, but we do not consider it sufficient.
12336. Have you been a teetotaler long? From my birth.
12337. You have very pronounced opinions to the effect that drink is not necessary to enable a man to discharge any of the ordinary duties of life? I do not think it is necessary.
12338. You regard drink as being not only injurious but positively dangerous to the health of the person who takes it? I regard it as being poisonous.
12339. Have you known many reputable citizens to fall into ruin and disgrace through the use of drink? I can refer to many of my own schoolmates, representing all classes of Colonial society, including doctors, engineers, commercial men, artisans, and labourers. I have known them to die drunkards, and among the number you would find some of the most clever, intellectual, honest, and reliable men,—men who have been head and shoulders above their social surroundings.
12340. So that you regard the drink traffic as an unmitigated curse? I do.
12341. Have you noticed whether there has been a growth of intemperance of late years among young people? I think there has. I often go into the streets on Saturday night, and I have been struck with the crowds of young persons frequenting the bars. You will notice that they are mostly young men, and that they drag in girls with them. This is a common occurrence in the neighbourhood of the Haymarket.
12342. These young persons whom you have noticed as being under the influence of drink have not been sufficiently intoxicated to come under the cognizance of the police? No.
12343. Very few of them find their way to the watch-houses? Not for drunkenness; they are more likely to be taken there for riotous conduct induced by the liquor.
12344. Do you think that publicans ought to be prevented from employing barmaids? I do.
12345. Do you think they are often used as decoys to young people, with a view to attract them into certain places to drink? I think they are almost always used in that capacity.
12346. Do you think the employment is disastrous to the young women themselves? I think there is no doubt about it. I noticed recently, in a return published in Victoria with reference to the women of ill fame in Melbourne, that fully 50 per cent. of them had been barmaids. Although I have no personal knowledge of the matter, I myself believe there are a number of reputable citizens who have been simply shocked by being decoyed into private bars presided over by women,—bars which were really places of assignation. I have heard that suggestions have been boldly made to persons who have been decoyed there, and this has happened in places which are not far from King-street.
12347. Do you think these private bars in many of our public-houses are a standing disgrace to the community? I think they are worse than the open bars. I would have the bars stripped of their paint, and I would have plate-glass windows covering the whole front. I would also prevent the use of screens. If the places are respectable why should not the light of day be let into them?
12348. You hold very pronounced views with reference to prohibition and local option? I do.
12349. Do you believe that a large number of the victims of intemperance would vote for the prohibition of the traffic? I do; they recognise prohibition as their only hope.
12350. And you think the right to veto the houses should be vested in the people as members of a democratic community? I certainly do. The wonder to my mind is that they will consent to be deprived of their rights for so long. The only explanation I can give is that we have been born, so to speak, into the present licensing system, and that that being so it does not shock us as it ought to do. Unfortunately we become familiar with the thing.
12351. You are strongly of opinion that, in spite of all legislation and restrictions, drunkenness is increasing in this community? That is my opinion.
12352. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Have you been in any of these upstairs bars yourself? No, but my informants are persons of so reliable a character that I am confident that they would not mislead me. They would have no object in doing so.
12353. Has more than one person of your acquaintance been decoyed in the manner you have described? More than one. They were shocked because they were partly entrapped. The friends who invited them to go and have a drink wished, I suppose, to give them a shock and did not say what would be the result of the visit.
12354. Do you know whether it was evident that the barmaid herself wished to make arrangements with the gentlemen to whom you refer, or were there other females to whom the arrangements might have applied?

Mr. W.  
Richardson.  
8 Nov., 1886.

applied? I understood that there were other females there with whom arrangements might have been made. I was informed that the dresses were very unbecoming and that the deportment of the women was scandalous, some of them sitting down on the knees of the gentlemen and throwing their arms around their necks.

12355. *Mr. Withers.*] What proportion of crime do you consider is traceable directly or indirectly to drink? I should say nearly the whole of it, at least nineteen-twentieths. I can scarcely conceive of any crime in an absolutely sober community. There would be no crimes against man's laws although the higher moral laws might be infringed occasionally.

12356. I suppose you have observed the growth of a couple of generations in this country? I have.

12357. Do you think that the young men are now giving way to drink more than they used to do in the early days of the Colony? I think so. I think the present state of morality is one which would have shocked us twenty years ago. I can remember nothing of the kind among the young men of former years.

12358. Even among what was known as the lively element in the community--the cabbagetree-mob. They were not given to drink, I suppose, as are the larrikins of the present day? No; nor were there such cruel and low practices. There was not so much vice; their conduct was more in the nature of a wild youthful buoyancy. Now we have to deal with real crime.

12359. Beastly crime? Yes.

12360. Do you think, seeing that the publican's business has been recognised by the State, up to the present time that legislation has improved the conduct of that business? I do not.

12361. Do you think that the houses are cleaner, and that the publican shows more concern and regard for the respectability of his house? There are at the present time in this city houses as low as it is possible for public-houses to be. I never saw lower public-houses. There are three notable hotels at the corner of Sussex and Junction streets, which are frequented by poor bruised abandoned women and low blackguards.

12362. Do you think this class of house exists in the same proportion as it did in the early days of the Colony? I do.

12363. Do you not think that the buildings themselves are more healthy and are cleaner? So far as the health of the buildings are concerned that does not affect the customers. They chiefly use the bars, which are filthy enough.

12364. But do you not think that a proportion of the bars are kept cleaner, and that there is greater evidence of supervision? I think if you take the whole of the houses, particularly in the suburbs, the condition of the bars is worse than it used to be.

12365. Do you think the system of "shouting" is as prevalent as it used to be? Yes; I have no doubt but that it is increasing. You may often see half a dozen men going into a public-house together.

12366. Do you not think that the operation of building societies tends to make men more provident, and thus reduces the system of lavish expenditure in which they formerly indulged? I do not think that, as a rule, the class of men frequenting public-houses go in for building societies.

12367. *Mr. Hutchison.*] But those men who begin to build would be likely to be kept away from the houses? I think so. I lived for some time at Lambton. On the borders of Lambton there is a commonage. Those who lived on the commonage were nearly all drunkards, and they were a large percentage, but those who bought land in the township were nearly all steady men, so much so that we used to say that the commonage had demoralized a certain section of the inhabitants. That section would be content with any sort of old camp or gunyah; they would make no improvements. They drifted away to quoits and to base-ball, and eventually took to drinking.

12368. *Mr. Withers.*] You have no doubt that the number of public-houses is in excess of that which is required? In my opinion the whole number is in excess.

12369. You have no hope of sweeping away the whole of the houses at once? I have great hopes of doing so, I have no doubt that it will one day take place.

12370. Suppose the Government determined to reduce the houses by 25 per cent., and that you were appointed Commissioner to make the reduction, which hotels would you demolish? Speaking as a politician I would take away all the respectable houses. I do not believe in the popular fallacy of a respectable hotel. If I were to clear away what are called respectable hotels the obnoxious features of the trade would be left in their true light. In my opinion there is no difference between what is called a respectable and what is known as an ordinary hotel. In a respectable hotel there is perhaps a little more cover, but that is about all.

12371. You think the respectable hotels are the more dangerous? Yes, and it would be harder to move them.

12372. I suppose you think that were it not for the bad effects of excessive drinking the hotel would be a great convenience? I think we require accommodation houses. You may leave the hotels, but I would have the bar taken out of the corner. At the present time you cannot get accommodation at all at these places. The only men who would go into a public-house are those who have been for some time familiar with them. A man and his wife and family would generally shun an hotel.

12373. But suppose that I had come to town and met a friend with whom I wished to talk over some business matters, the hotel would be the only place to which I could go. I should not be able, for instance, to go into one of the lodging-houses in Macquarie-street? No, but you could go into any bank.

12374. Do you think it would be fair to use the bank stationery, and to crowd out persons who had bank business to do? If you objected to go into a bank you might go into one of the building societies offices. I often do it myself.

12375. Do you not think that if two strangers were seen going into a bank or an office, in the way you suggest, that a messenger would be instructed to keep his eye upon them? I think you are suggesting extreme cases. I do not think you will find many men who come down from the country will suddenly find themselves in want of pen, ink, and paper, but even if there were a large demand for accommodation of that description I would not allow it to be a pretext for continuing the existence of hotels.

12376. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You would shut up not the hotels but the bars? Yes.

12377. *Mr. Withers.*] After a great deal of study you have come to the conclusion that there is no good in any shape or form results from taking alcohol in a moderate manner? That is what my reading has taught me. From a scientific basis I think alcohol has one great attribute, which is the power to destroy human life.

12378. Have you ever taken it? Never.



Mr. W.  
Richardson.  
8 Nov., 1886.

12379. One might almost infer, from one portion of your evidence, that you had no objection to drink of a good quality? I object to all drink. My object, in referring to adulteration so frequently, is in consequence of my wish that while the sale of liquor is permitted persons who purchase it should not be defrauded.

12380. Have you ever made any inquiries to ascertain whether any supervision is exercised with regard to the drinking habits of boys during the period of their apprenticeship? No, but I know that it is a common thing to see children of tender years trotting in all directions with jugs. That certainly ought to be prevented; in fact I do not think that any youth under 18 years of age should be served with liquor—either to be consumed on the premises or to be taken out. With reference to apprentices I do not think there are many in this city.

12381. *Mr. Hutchison.*] In referring to the bad results which had followed from legislation, I suppose you did not mean to say that the earlier closing of public-houses had not been beneficial? No, certainly not.

12382. You also think that the total Sunday closing is a good alteration in the law? I think it is a great improvement.

12383. *President.*] Do you represent, as far as you know, a temperance party, or are you a free lance. I observe that you wear a blue ribbon. I suppose you belong to the blue ribbon movement? Yes.

12384. Are you one of a party, or are you a free-lance? I am quite willing to work with all the other organizations. I belong to several associations.

12385. In advocating prohibition by direct legislation are you giving us your own views, or the views of any party? I believe that the Good Templars advocate total abstinence for the individual, and prohibition by the State.

12386. But you would accept no reform as a progressive reform? I cannot say that.

12387. Would you oppose any reform if in your opinion it should not happen to be sufficiently revolutionary? That would depend upon the action the party to which I belong would decide to take. Speaking for myself, and without binding any party, I should like to see entire prohibition. I do not say that if we were as a party defeated in our efforts to obtain it that we would not accept less.

12388. Have you ever investigated the drink bill of the Colony? Yes.

12389. Have you ever attempted to check or to verify Mr. Boyce's conclusions? No, and I will tell you why. I have been firmly imbued with the idea that the Customs returns do not cover anything like the quantity of liquor sold.

12390. Do you think that no confidence is to be placed in Mr. Boyce's figures? I think that every confidence is to be placed in his figures, but I think that the drinking is possibly worse than his figures would represent it.

12391. What is done with the Lowndes' casks to which you have referred? I think that rum is made out of chemicals, and is put in them. Perhaps one gallon of genuine rum would be used as a basis in a mixture containing all sorts of injurious ingredients.

12392. Do you not think that the casks may be filled with Colonial rum, and that that rum may be sold as imported rum? It may be so.

12393. Have you any idea of the number of habitual drunkards? I have no idea how many there are in the Colony.

12394. We are anxious to know what is the proportion of habitual drunkards. I am sorry to say that I cannot give you any information upon that point.

12395. Have you noticed any increase of drunkenness among women? I have seen a large number of women in a state of drunkenness, but I do not know that their drinking habits are increasing.

12396. We have been told that one of the effects of Sunday closing has been to increase female drunkenness, in this way: That the artisan brings his beer home in large quantities on Saturday night—the habit of female drinking being thereby engendered? My opinion is that it is only a minority of drunkards who would go to the bother of taking home drink on Saturday night. Women have told me that their husbands, who were formerly notorious for wasting their Sundays when the houses were open on that day, have, since the law was altered, become quite reformed.

12397. And you believe that to be a fact? I do.

12398. Do you share the confidence of many intemperate people? Yes.

12399. You are a sort of father confessor to many of them, I suppose? I am.

WEDNESDAY, 10 NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	}	A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,
T. COLLIS, Esq., J.P.,		J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.		

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Thomas Davis, Secretary to the Seamen's Union, recalled and further examined:—

Mr.  
T. Davis.  
10 Nov., 1886.

12400. *President.*] Have you been able since your last examination by this Commission to obtain any expression of opinion from the Union with reference to the question of Sunday closing? I have had so much business on hand that I have been unable to put the question before the members officially, but during the week, on board a great many ships which have been in the harbour, I have spoken about the question. All the men seem to agree with me that it would be better to have the public-houses open for a specified time. They seem to think it hard that they are unable to obtain any refreshment in Sydney without breaking the law. There are many sailors who, I have no doubt, would not bother themselves much whether the public-houses were opened or not, because they very seldom go inside a house. Now that the lemon-squash shops are opening in greater numbers, I see a large number of the members of our Union patronising them.

12401.

Mr.  
T. Davis.  
10 Nov., 1886.

12401. How many men do you represent? 4,036. The whole federation numbers over 10,000. The New South Wales contingent numbers 4,036.

12402. What proportion, approximately of that number of men would, in your opinion, be in favour of opening the houses at intervals on Sunday? I could scarcely give an opinion on that point. A great many of the men are not teetotallers, and yet they are not drunkards. The fact of the matter is, I think, it would bother the majority very little whether the houses were opened on Sunday or not. Perhaps the largest proportion of members, however, might be in favour of having the houses opened for a specified time on Sunday.

12403. You think more than half would favour that course? Yes; I have no hesitation in saying so. Of the number of men whom I have recently questioned upon the subject only four or five told me that they could do without public-houses at all. For every one who spoke against the houses being opened on Sunday, there were among the men to whom I spoke at least seven who were in favour of their being opened for a certain specified time.

12404. I suppose it is a fact that the sailors' habits are improving in regard to the taking of liquor—that is to say, they take less now than they used to do? Yes.

12405. Is that true both in regard to deep-sea ships and coasting vessels? I believe it would hold good in both cases, but it would apply in a greater degree to the coasting class. You see that in the deep-sea ships the men are hemmed up for a long time, and when they get on shore they sometimes get so overjoyed that they take more than a fair share of liquor, especially if they drop into the hands of some of those land sharks or publicans. If they are sufficiently unfortunate to do that, they are very seldom sober, what with getting bad grog, and one thing or another.

12406. Is it the custom on board the London and Liverpool ships to pay anything at this port? If the voyage extends over twelve months a man can claim a month's wages and twenty-four hours' liberty, but in the absence of that he must take what the captain gives him. Some captains give the men 2s. 6d. on Saturday night, and some give them 5s.

12407. But he must be content with what the captain gives him? Yes. Some captains will not give their men money at all, but they give them an order for the supply of a pair of boots, or underclothing, or something of that kind, which the men may happen to require.

12408. Do you think these orders are always acted upon, or do you think the men obtain in lieu of clothes so much money? I think there is very little doubt but that they often get drunk.

12409. Then that means that a "suit of clothes or oilskins" is something that the man puts into his stomach? Yes. It is an understood thing; there are different outfitting shops close to the public-houses in Lower George-street. In fact they say that there was one establishment which is both an outfitting shop and a public-house, but I think the proprietor is dead. There is another place worked on just the same principle. They say to the men, "If you take so many clothes, and take them off us, we will give you a pound to spend in the public-house, and mark it down as clothes," so that a good deal of the money which is supposed to be spent upon clothes is not expended in that direction at all.

12410. Do you consider that there is a good understanding between most of these Lower George-street dealers and outfitters and the publican next door? I think there is a pretty good understanding between most of them. There is also a good understanding between the publicans and some of the loafers round about the corners, in the Argyle Cut, for instance. I know men who have been on shore out of a ship for as long as six months, and I should like to know what they had been living upon. They had been living upon either money which they had robbed directly from men whom they had got under the influence of liquor, or they have dragged some of their victims to public-houses, and have obtained money indirectly from the publican.

12411. In the shape of commission? Yes.

12412. I suppose they are employed as a kind of runner for the publican—they run the men in, and get something for their trouble? Yes. They board frequently with the publican, and if they run in a good few customers they might get their board for nothing.

12413. Are there many crimping-houses down in that neighbourhood? No; they are frightened to carry it on to the length to which it is carried in some ports. They have been pretty well stopped.

12414. Do you think the crimping-houses are pretty well abolished? I think the last here was the "New York Hotel," when Mr. John Dunn had it. He lost his license a little while ago.

12415. Mr. Hutchison.] Is it not done sometimes by unlicensed people? Yes.

12416. Has it not always been more largely done by that class? Yes. The system is not so bad as it was, but it exists to some degree. Sailors are still decoyed. There is a notorious man who is a runner for American ships. He works through the American Consul, and lives upon it. He gets so much from the captains of American ships for getting men, and in many cases he gets something off the men themselves. He induces the men to run away from English ships, and ships them to American ships in Newcastle. After the wool season is over in Newcastle I have known them to take sometimes sixteen or eighteen men round in the Newcastle boat, and the biggest portion of these men would have been decoyed out of English ships. The man gets as much as he possibly can from a ship, and after he has got that, the decoy says: "You are now only getting £2 10s., but I will get you £5, or £5 10s." Very likely he puts the man on board a ship at Newcastle with a wage of £4 10s., the men sometimes being kept in a state of intoxication.

12417. Do you not think that the men who are so supplied with sailors have a knowledge of the manner in which they are so obtained? There is no doubt about it.

12418. President.] Besides the crimping-houses is there not a little shanghaiing? I suppose by shanghaiing you mean getting the men away drunk or drugged, the man actually not knowing what he has done until he finds himself 40 or 50 miles off the land. I can tell you of the case of a man, running a boarding-house at Newcastle, who had a man shanghaiad on board an American ship. The man only pretended to be drunk, and made the boarding-master think he was worse than he was. He allowed himself to be taken on board the ship at Nobby's. The boarding-master came alongside in a waterman's boat, to square with the captain, and got his money per head. As soon as he got on board, the man who had been pretending to be drunk, got down the gangway, took away the waterman's boat, and left the boarding-master on the ship. The captain said, "Well, since I have not the man for whom I have paid, I must keep you." That man was away for about four months. That occurred about six years ago. The system is not nearly so bad here as it is in America. In Callao it is dangerous to allow sailors to go ashore on liberty.

- Mr. T. Davis. 12419. Do you think that in cases of shanghaiing and similar modes of procuring men for ships the drinking business plays a prominent part? Yes, although so far as our members are concerned they have become so changed and have so altered their mode of living since they have been in the coasting trade that there is no fear of any of these runners attempting to shanghai them.
12420. Do you know Newcastle well? Yes.
12421. Is there not a good deal of crimping going on there? Yes.
12422. I suppose the public-houses in Newcastle are pretty nearly as numerous as they are in Lower George-street? They are quite as numerous in one part of Hunter-street. There are some notoriously bad houses there. I believe they are a shade worse than some houses in Sydney.
12423. Coming to another point: I suppose when sailors get drunk it has often been—very often—because the drink is drugged, and there is generally another inducement, and that is, prostitutes? Yes.
12424. I suppose that that inducement is a frightful source of disease among sailors. I refer to the kind of prostitution under which a man goes with these creatures when drunk, and becomes perfectly at their mercy? There is no doubt about it. I have not seen much of it in the Colonies because I have always sailed in coasting vessels, but I once sailed out of Liverpool with sixteen able seamen, thirteen of whom were suffering from disease.
12425. Do you mean syphilis? Yes.
12426. I suppose the runners and the crimpers have a good understanding with the prostitutes? Yes; just as well as some cabmen have in Sydney.
12427. And they do not care how bad or how foul the women may be? Nothing of that kind is taken into consideration.
12428. I suppose many of them are creatures whom the sailor would avoid if he were sober? There is no doubt about it. A great many sailors would never think of going near such creatures. A man gets drunk and is perhaps partially deprived of his senses, and at that moment one of these decoys is drawn right in his path and he is led away.
12429. Do you consider that, having regard to the importance of Sydney as a seaport town, the Sailors' Home here is sufficient for the maritime population? It is one of the worst got up and managed institutions of the kind I ever set my foot in, and I have been in seven different Homes.
12430. Do you know it as a matter of fact? I ought to; I lived ten years in the Home.
12431. Do you speak now with regard to the accommodation, or the tariff, or both? I speak both with regard to the accommodation and the food supplied. The food, instead of making a man think he was in the Sailors' Home on shore, would make him fancy he was afloat again. I was for some time the oldest boarder on the books. I stayed there until quite recently, just before I obtained my present situation. I had a room to myself, and that is why I stopped on. I was able to keep clear of the other lodgers. Notwithstanding the bad food and the system of management I thought that it was not worth while to sacrifice that advantage. The Home has not a good superintendent. I was there two years before Captain Robertson died. Captain Chatfield has not with him a way which would induce a sailor to go back to the Home a second time. Of all the hundreds of coasting men we have in our Union I do not suppose you would find the names of more than forty on his books. Men sometimes go there when they leave a foreign ship, but they do not remain when they are able to find another place, or when they get into a coasting vessel. The food is considerably worse than that which is obtained on board the coasting ships.
12432. Is it within the power of the inmates to obtain liquor? No, it is not.
12433. It is a temperance establishment? Yes, nothing but cold water is allowed there. Even on Christmas Day they allow only a glass of lime-juice.
12434. They do not take out a license? No. In other Homes they generally allow a bottle of something of that kind, especially on Christmas Day.
12435. Is the Sailors' Home in Sydney a private institution or not? I believe it is vested in trustees and contributions are given by various firms in the city. The foundation stone was laid by the Duke of Edinburgh. He gave a small library of books for the use of the inmates, but the books are kept carefully locked up, and you cannot get one of them for love or money. They are there for an ornament. You may look at them through the glass doors of the case. No change is ever made in the food. There is a scale for the week. There is a change from day to day, but every week is the same from the beginning to the end of the year.
12436. What is the charge for boarders? 17s. 6d. a week. I know that the authorities of the Home are making money. Money is being accumulated every year.
12437. What number does the Home accommodate? Fifty altogether. Last year the average was thirty-three.
12438. You say you have been in seven Homes? Yes.
12439. I suppose they were all temperance Homes? No. At Liverpool and London the men have beer for dinner; it is put on the dinner table. In London a man can have three or four glasses of light beer. There is in the London Home a bar where the men can obtain almost anything they like to drink with the exception of spirits. Beer, porter, and wine can be obtained. The same rule holds good in the Bombay Home.
12440. And in the Victorian Home? There the men get a glass of beer for supper.
12441. And in the Adelaide Home? That I think is a temperance Home.
12442. Then you consider the Sydney Sailors' Home a failure? It is a disgrace to the seaport.
12443. Do you think that if the Home were reorganized and were made more attractive, and that if the accommodation were largely increased it would have the effect of diminishing drunkenness among sailors? I am certain that it would.
12444. Do you think that it would do so to any appreciable extent? I am certain of it. I know of at least twenty public-houses, at each of which there are from six to ten sailors boarding. These are round what are called the Rocks. Every public-house there has sailors boarding in it.
12445. Then, I suppose, there are in your Union some hundreds of sailors who are always boarding in public-houses? Yes.
12446. And you think that could be remedied if the Sailors' Home had more accommodation, and was rendered more attractive? Yes, and you might add, if it were under better management.
12447. Is it your opinion that there is any necessity to dispense drink at Sailors' Homes, in order to make them attractive to the sailor? No.

12447. You think they might be made sufficiently attractive without the sale of drink of any sort? Yes.
12448. Do you know of any Seamen's Homes which are on a purely charitable footing? No.
12449. Not even where the sailor might happen to be a thorough cripple, or shipwrecked? When Captain Robertson was living in the Sailors' Home, there were several men there whom he would not turn out. They were incapacitated through rheumatism. But as soon as Captain Chatfield came to the institution only paying members were allowed to remain.
12450. Has the institution any income besides that which it obtains from its boarders? It has money invested in the bank, and there are regular subscriptions.
12451. Then you think it could extend its operations? Yes; it could do so without the assistance of anyone if it were properly carried on. Our Union is on the point of starting a company among themselves to get a large Home for our own members in order to relieve them of the necessity of living in hotels. We propose to raise a capital of £20,000. There will be at the Home a hall for the Union. We recognise the want of a good Sailors' Home in Sydney, but in the Home to which I refer we can receive only our own members.
12452. That is, members who belong to the Federated Unions? Yes. If the Sailors' Home were properly conducted there ought to be from 200 to 300 sailors always staying there. In Melbourne there is an average of from ninety to a hundred.
12453. Is there a Sailors' Home in Newcastle? Yes.
12454. Is it managed on temperance principles? I do not know; it has been built since I was last there.
12455. *Mr. Colls.*] I think I heard you say that a publican in Sydney forfeited his license for crimping? He forfeited his license for Sunday trading.
12456. Do the public-houses which take in sailors as boarders endeavour to compete with the Sailors' Home as regards prices? They charge, I believe, a pound a week.
12457. What does the food consist of generally in the Home? Well, as regards breakfast on Sunday morning the men get a little bullock's liver and a bit of bacon. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday they usually get curry and rice—I suppose the stale meat from the day before—the same sort of stuff you get in what are called "hash factories." You may have this or a chop or steak, but there is no variation from that on the four days to which I have referred. The steak and chops are not of a quality which members of your Commission would care to eat. The meat is so tough it takes a man all his time to get through it. On Friday there is salt fish, or steak or chop. On Saturday again there are chops and steak, and curry and rice.
12458. *President.*] There is no porridge every morning? No.
12459. What vegetables do you get? The potatoes are always boiled in their jackets, and if a man feels inclined he can have one. As to the dinner on Sunday, the inmates get what I call the one decent meal of the week. They usually have a piece of stuffed veal, a small bit of cabbage, not much, and a potato.
12460. *Mr. Colls.*] But it is your opinion that the food would not induce any men to take up their quarters there? No; a man very soon finds out that he is being imposed upon, so far as the food is concerned. On other days of the week the men get for dinner roast beef or mutton; on alternate days they have vegetables in addition to the potatoes.
12461. Do you think they go to live in the public-houses because they get better food there? There is no doubt about it. I could bring up a hundred men living in public-houses who will all swear the same thing. About fifteen of our members are staying at the "York Hotel" at the present time. They are all respectable men, and they consider themselves too respectable to be seen inside the Sailors' Home.
12462. *Mr. Withers.*] Does the Superintendent live on the premises? Yes; but although he sits at the same meal-table he does not eat the same food. He gets some nice special chops. They call out for the captain's chops, and they are brought in nicely done up with bread-crumbs, and so forth. Everything is made tasty. He also has his fried potatoes.
12463. Is he supposed to preside over the table? Yes; the same as the captain of a vessel would do.
12464. Is the distinction between the Superintendent and the inmates very marked with regard to the food all the way through? Certainly. At dinner they call out for the captain's pudding. There are special dishes prepared for him, and between meals he has cake and such things taken into the cottage in which he lives. I do not think what he has there is so objectionable, but I think it is highly objectionable that he should have different fare from the inmates when he presides at the table.
12465. You think that the distinction creates a feeling of unpleasantness among the men? Yes; because many of them hold masters' certificates, and there are chief and second mates at the table.
12466. You think that that part of the management should be altered? Yes; the men object to the captain's tone of voice. He goes about as if he were boatswain's mate on board the "Nelson."
12467. Do you think the discipline is unnecessarily severe? Yes.
12468. Do you think it interferes with the quiet enjoyment of the Home? There is no Home at all. Men are not going to pay 17s. 6d. a week to be treated as dogs.
12469. You think their independence is interfered with? Yes.
12470. Notwithstanding that they are simply there as lodgers? Yes; I could obtain 3,000 signatures to get Captain Chatfield removed out of the Home.
12471. What class of man do you think would best manage the institution? A man such as we had before—such as Captain Robertson—a man who has some sympathy with the seamen.
12472. Do you think he ought to be a seaman? I do not know that it is necessary. The Superintendent of the Sailors' Home at Bombay is a soldier, and that Home is a very good Home. The discipline is certainly not unnecessarily severe.
12473. Are there any religious observances carried out in connection with the discipline? The captain says grace at every meal.
12474. Are the lodgers prevented from taking liquor into the Home themselves? Yes.
12475. Do you think it probable that many men are led into drunken habits in consequence of living in hotels? I am certain of it.
12476. Do you think that if the attendance average and surroundings of the Home were improved, notwithstanding that drink was omitted, the place would attract most sailors who are now living in public-houses? It would be full of boarders. When Captain Robertson was alive the Home was always full, and they were mostly all coasting men. I have often had to sleep on a shake-down on the landing.
12477. I suppose you left the Home on good terms with Captain Chatfield? Yes; but I told him before Sir William Manning that he was not fit for that place.

Mr.  
T. Davis.  
10 Nov., 1886.

Mr.  
T. Davis.  
10 Nov., 1886.

12478. Some reference has been made to the money made by this institution;—have you any idea of the extent of the accumulated funds? I could not state positively; I know they have some funds in the bank; I believe they have something like £3,000. The institution ought to be a credit to the city.
12479. Do you think the system of "shouting" amongst sailors is carried on now to the same extent as among other working men? No doubt they do "shout" for one another to a certain extent when shipmates meet, perhaps only once in three months, but taking the men as a body they are what I call moderate drinkers.
12480. Are a large proportion of them married men? A very small proportion. I think you might put it down at 16 per cent.
12481. And a large percentage of the men are away from their families? No; they have their wives and families here.
12482. Has there been any change in connection with the apprenticing of lads on board vessels of late years? Not that I am aware of.
12483. Are there any restrictions in the indentures intending to have the effect of restraining the boys from drink? I do not know; but on board sailing vessels at the present time they never think of giving the men drink.
12484. You do not think that is embodied in the indentures? It is not.
12485. *Mr. Roseby.*] Do you say that you know a number of public-houses which are resorted to by sailors, and which are notoriously bad? Yes. I think they exist by making the men drunk in as short a time as possible.
12486. And you think that in a very large number of these houses very bad drink is given? Yes. Many of the men have complained to me that they have been overcome after taking a glass or two.
12487. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You promised that you would obtain particulars of some cases? Yes. I have been too busy during the past week, but I am certain that I could obtain the particulars for you.
12488. I think you said that of late years there has been a great reform in the general habits of sailors? Yes; there has been a greater reform on this coast than anywhere.
12489. One of the reasons why you complain of the present condition of the Sailors' Home is, that you think it might be made sufficiently comfortable and attractive to take a number of seamen away from the temptation of the public-houses? Yes.
12490. You do not consider a public-house with its ordinary surroundings a good house for a sailor? I consider it the very worst kind of home. I have known many men to come to the Colony for the first time perfect teetotallers, but they could not stay in the Home for the reasons I have mentioned, and being obliged to take up their residences in public-houses they fall into bad ways, and some of them have become drunkards.
12491. You say that you believe that there are a number of loafers and hangers-on in connection with public-houses who try to rob the sailor of his money? A few weeks ago a sailor residing in the Home was last seen drinking in the "London Hotel." His body was subsequently found floating near the Circular Quay with a big gash in the head, a black eye, and several bruises, leading one to suppose that violence had been used. The jury returned a verdict to that effect. *Mrs. Collec*, of the "Soudan Hotel," said she remembered the man being in the bar, and that in paying for the drink he pulled out a good handful of notes.
12492. Have you heard whether any games or gambling are carried on in any of these places? I believe there are some games of that sort; I know there are some houses where they provide prostitutes. Prostitutes make the houses their regular place of resort.
12493. In your opinion should every form of game be rigidly suppressed in public-houses? I think so.
12494. Although you say that a large number of the respectable seaman class are moderate drinkers you do not consider that drink is at all necessary to enable a seaman to discharge his duties satisfactorily? Not at all. It seems to me that seamen, like all other classes, sometimes feel inclined to have a glass of beer during the day, and I do not see why they should not have an opportunity of getting it.
12495. You have had an opportunity of conversing with some of your men upon this matter. Do you think it is a general opinion with the large majority of seamen that there are too many public-houses in the city? Yes.
12496. Have you noticed whether a number of young fellows have been attracted to public-houses and have given way to drink of late years? No; as a rule they keep away from public-houses.
12497. That answer would apply to the sailor class? Yes.
12498. Have you noticed any increase in the drinking habits of young landsmen? Yes.
12499. Do you think that a publican ought to be allowed to employ barmaids? I do not think so. I think that barmaids are only put in the bars as decoys.
12500. I think I understood you to infer that it is because of men having to break the law on Sunday to get a drink that the members of your Union would prefer to have the houses opened at certain hours on Sunday. Suppose the houses could be securely closed on Sunday do you not think it would be better for all parties? I do not see any more harm in the houses opening for an hour or two on Sunday than in their opening during the week. I have spoken to a good many men on the subject, and they all seem to say that it is a great shame that they cannot get a drink without running all round the city, and finally getting into a house secretly.
12501. You understand what I mean when I say that when you were going the round of the ships to ask this question of the men it might be just possible that you would give the colour of your own opinions in asking others, and that they may be led into deciding as you have done? If they had given way to me in that instance it would be about the only time they ever did so. Every member has very firm opinions of his own upon this and other questions. They are not easily led. The members of our Union by constantly mixing with other bodies of workmen and with various classes on shore have become quite a different class of men from the deep-water seamen. I represent more seamen, I suppose, than any other man examined by this Commission, but it is quite possible that the class who go to *Mr. Bradley's Bethel* would tell him that they would rather have the houses closed on Sunday. I have given you the opinion, however, of the majority of the men who belong to our Union.
12502. Does not *Mr. Bradley* visit all the ships? No.
12503. He has told us he does? I have been sailing out of this port for thirteen years altogether, and during those years I have never seen either *Mr. Bradley* or his predecessor on board a coasting steamer.
12504. You said that many of your men now frequented the lemon-squash shops? Yes.
12505. Would there be any grounds for the suggestion that there was anything improper at the back of those places? No; I do not think there is anything of that kind. Mr.

Mr. W. Atkinson called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr.  
W. Atkinson.  
10 Nov., 1888.

12506. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You are a seaman? Yes.
12507. Do you consider that you represent the views of the Seamen's Union? Well, I am a member of the Union.
12508. Are you an Australian? Yes; I am a Victorian.
12509. Have you done any deep-sea sailing? Yes; my first five years at sea were on a deep-sea ship.
12510. Do you think there is any improvement in the habits of seafaring men with reference to drinking; are they or are they not more sober? The men are much steadier than they used to be.
12511. Are you an abstainer or do you take a glass when you want it? I take a glass when I want it.
12512. Are there many ships afloat now in which grog is not served out as it used to be? In a great many deep-water ships grog is only served out on very rare occasions; generally before and after bad weather, for instance, when taking in sail, &c.
12513. The usage is dying out? Yes, but in some steamers they allow the men grog three times a day.
12514. Are you familiar with the large steamers leaving Liverpool? No. I have sailed out of this port in large steamers though.
12515. Are there many total abstainers among seamen? Not a great many in the Society to which I belong. I suppose there are four or five hundred out of 4,500 men.
12516. Do they belong to Temperance Societies? I could not say.
12517. Is a sailor ridiculed now if he declares himself a non-drinking man—is he chaffed about it? Not that I know about.
12518. Have you sailed with abstainers—with sailors who have been abstainers? I have sailed with a great number who abstained from drink.
12519. Can they do their work as well as the other men? Yes.
12520. Do you think that, taking them all round, they are better than the men who take rather more than a moderate quantity of drink? No, I do not. It has always been customary with sailors to have a glass of grog. I think it encourages them. By taking the grog they are often encouraged to get through ten times the quantity of work that they would otherwise do. I have noticed that after taking grog they do their work much better and quicker.
12521. How long would the spur last? Until the duty was performed.
12522. And would he be as well able to do his duty after the spur was over? If a second glass of grog were offered him.
12523. What is your opinion about Sunday closing? I do not altogether hold with it. I think we might have the houses open one or two hours during the day. That would be much better, and I think it would do away with much drunkenness that now occurs. You will notice that there is an increase in the number of cases of drunkenness in the Police Court on Monday morning.
12524. Are you sure of it? I fancy so.
12525. You think that if the houses were open then it would be in the interests of temperance? Yes, and in the interests also of men who are in the habit of taking their glass of grog. If the houses were open for a short time on Sunday I do not think the men would rush so headlong for drink as they do at the present time.
12526. Suppose the houses were closed altogether, and that a man could not obtain drink even clandestinely, would it not be as well for the working man on Monday morning? If the houses were closed altogether I do not know what the consequences might be.
12527. Do you think it would be an advantage to the average working man? It might be to his advantage. I think it perhaps would be, if the public-houses were closed altogether.
12528. Do you think there are too many public-houses in Sydney? I fancy so. I think the lower class of houses, such as those which are to be found at Woolloomooloo, and the lower end of George-street and other parts of the city, should be stamped out.
12529. Do you live in George-street? No, but I have lived close to Flagstaff Hill for seven years.
12530. You are in private lodgings? Yes.
12531. Do you think your class suffer from this particular kind of public-house? I think they do a great deal.
12532. Do many men live in such houses? A great many do, because it is convenient to them. All men cannot get employment, and when they are living in a public-house they can run up four or five weeks' board. They could not do that in a private lodging.
12533. You think it is a snare to a man to live in a public-house? I am almost sure that it is.
12534. Do you think that they drink more than they would probably do otherwise? Yes.
12535. Would it be a right thing for the people to have the option of saying by vote how many or if any public-houses should be licensed in their neighbourhood? I think it would.
12536. Do you think that merely because you are democratic in your opinion, or would you advocate it for the correction of an abuse? I would advocate it for the correction of an abuse.
12537. You think that irresponsible men who grant licenses, and who do not know the locality, should not have that power in their hands? I think not.
12538. You would allow the people to vote these low dens out of existence? Yes.
12539. Do the men speak about these low houses among themselves? Often, and it frequently happens that they regret it.
12540. They heartily curse the houses at which their money has been taken? Yes.
12541. Do you think there are very bad practices at some of these houses;—do you think, for instance, that there are men who conspire to get sailors to public-houses, and who receive some consideration from the publican for fetching them and keeping them there? I am sure of it.
12542. What is the mode of procedure? Suppose I had a few pounds on me I can go to a public-house and get a drink or two. A man standing alongside would see that I was flush of money and perhaps a little silly, he would make my acquaintance, and for the time-being would spend an equal amount with myself; presently he would bring me to some place for which he was working.
12543. The men then go out to procure customers? Yes.
12544. Would that be the ordinary runner who meets steamers on their arrival and hands you cards, or would it be some other sort of man? Some men who have cards are quite as bad as the rest.
12545. However there is a class of men who make a business of duping sailors? Yes. Suppose I am staying at a public-house for a considerable time, and that I am indebted to the publican to a large amount,

- Mr. W. Atkinson.  
10 Nov., 1886.
- amount, I have to do something for a living, and the publican may say to me, "You are so much in debt, you must do the best you can to pay it or I cannot keep you longer." Perhaps he would suggest that if I were to bring him customers he would knock off a percentage of the debt. In that case the man to whom the suggestion was made would go out and bring into the hotel as many customers as possible.
12546. He would not enter into conspiracy to take the sailors' money then? He might not do that.
12547. But are there not men who do so? I believe there are men who would do anything to get money out of sailors.
12548. The sailor always succeeds in melting his money when he gets into the hands of the men you describe? Yes. I have known some men to be paid off with £10 or £12 for instance. On the next morning he will go on board ship, and will say I have lost all my money, and he will think no more about it, and will go about his work for another month's pay. Many men lose their money in that way, and seldom say much about it.
12549. Would it be true to say that some of these houses even find women for sailors? I believe such is the case.
12550. Are there attractive barmaids at some low-class houses you have referred to? In a number of them.
12551. Do you believe in that sort of thing? No.
12552. If you had a voice in the matter would you object to girls being in the bars at all? I would.
12553. You think that the barmaids are decoys? I am almost sure they are to the class of men to whom I belong.
12554. Do you think that there is much drugging of drink? I have known of two or three cases of drink being drugged. An instance of that sort happened to me once in Brisbane. I went into a public-house called the "Prince of Wales," in Albert-street, and had a glass of whiskey. I had had a few drinks, but I had my senses about me, but after drinking this glass of whiskey I felt a peculiar sensation stealing over me. Something told me that things were not right. In getting the drink I had to change a five-pound note. Immediately I felt the sensation coming over me I commenced to walk down the street towards the ship, but I had to lean against places to steady myself. Although I managed to get on board the ship safely I retched several times and felt very ill. I felt the effects of this for two days afterwards.
12555. *Mr. Colls.*] Sailors generally drink rum, do they not? As a rule they do.
12556. I suppose you have heard them complain of the bad descriptions of liquor which have been served to them in certain houses? Yes; in many cases. I may say that a great number of men in the society to which I belong would walk right up George-street as far as King-street, and would pass all the public-houses with the exception of two or three houses, into which they would go for a drink.
12557. I suppose those are known to be houses which sell superior liquor? Yes; a publican who keeps good liquor in George-street generally gets a good call.
12558. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you think the wives and growing-up daughters of the men who desire to have the public-houses open on Sunday would also desire to have them open? I believe they would. I have heard the wives say in many cases that they would rather have the houses open for an hour or two on Sunday than continue the present system under which their husbands travel from one house to another, and perhaps will eventually find himself some distance away from his home.
12559. Do you think a large proportion of the sailors feel it a hardship that they are deprived from getting grog legally on Sunday? I think it is very hard on seafaring men. A great proportion of seamen would uphold the opening of houses on Sunday.
12560. Do you think that owing to the large number of houses in the city there is an undue temptation to the men to take more liquor than is good for them, or more liquor than they would take if there were fewer public-houses? Yes.
12561. Do sailors drink much Colonial ale? A great deal.
12562. Do you think they drink more ale than spirits? Yes; they fancy a glass of ale quenches their thirst more than a glass of spirits.
12563. Have you been to many other ports beside Sydney? I have been to ports in China, America, England, and the West Indies.
12564. How many years' service would that cover? I have been at sea seventeen years.
12565. How long have you been in Sydney? I have been sailing out of Sydney constantly since 1880.
12566. What do you think of the conduct of the drinking trade here as compared with its conduct at other places which you have visited? Do you think it is carried on as respectably and as safely in the interests of the public? Yes. I think New South Wales, on the whole, will, in that respect, bear fair comparison with any other place I have visited. I think it is ahead of them as regards temperance.
12567. Going back six years, do you see any change for the worse or better in the conduct of business? There is not much change. I think the place was, if anything, quieter when I sailed out of it in 1874.
12568. *Mr. Colls.*] Do you think that the closing of the public-houses on Sunday has caused drink to be taken home on Saturday night? I am sure of it.
12569. You would not be in favour of opening houses on Sunday during Divine service? No.
12570. Only in the middle of the day? Well, say three hours a day. I think that would be sufficient. An hour in the morning, an hour in the afternoon, and an hour in the evening.
12571. *Mr. Roseby.*] You know a number of sailors who abstain? Yes.
12572. Do you know of anything which causes as much trouble to the class to which you belong as the drink? Drink certainly causes a lot of trouble among seamen, as it does among every other class of people.
12573. Are there many seamen in this port whom you know to be the victims of intemperance? There are some.
12574. Are these unfortunate beings supplied as often as they have money with the liquor which makes them drunk? Yes.
12575. They have no trouble in getting drink? No, so long as they have the money.
12576. Do you know that we have in Sydney a number of notoriously bad public-houses? I know that there are some.
12577. Do you think it would be a benefit if the houses were closed absolutely on a Sunday? Yes.
12578. Do you think there are more total abstainers among seamen than there were years ago? Yes.
12579. Do you know anything of the Seamen's Home here? Yes.
12580. Is it made as attractive to sailors as you think it might be? I do not think there is any cause of complaint. I lived there two years myself under Captain Robertson.
- 12581.

12581. Have you been there since the present Superintendent has been in the Institution? I was there just before he came, and a short time afterwards.
12582. Were there a large number of sailors staying there in your time? Yes, the place seemed to be always full.
12583. You don't think it desirable that sailors should make homes for themselves in public-houses? I do not.
12584. You think that a place like the Sailors' Home should be made as attractive as possible in order to keep sailors away from public-houses as lodgers? Yes.
12585. *Mr. Hutchison.*] When the Sailors' Home was as full as it could be, what would be the average number of men who would be there? I have seen it so full that men would have to sleep on the landings.
12586. *Mr. Roschy.*] But you have noticed that the habits of seamen generally, as far as drinking is concerned, have materially changed for the better of late years? Yes. Seamen are not quite so fond of their liquor now, I think, as they were in olden days. When the Orient boats first started running, a great many men who came out here were thorough drunkards. A number of these have since joined the Union, and they are now very respectable and quiet; in fact they are quite different in their habits.
12587. You never allow any of your Union meetings to be held in public-houses? Never.
12588. Do you think that temperance organisations have done much good in reclaiming a number of seamen? I cannot say definitely that they have done so. I know that temperance meetings are held by Mr. Bradley, but his exertions are almost entirely confined to deep-water vessels and men-of-war's men.
12589. *Mr. Colls.*] Suppose any seamen go back to the Home unexpectedly, are they always admitted? Yes; when I was there if a man came to the Home unexpectedly he was always assisted into the Home.
12590. Did you occupy any position in the Home? I was watchman and used to look after the place.

Mr.  
W. Atkinson.  
10 Nov., 1886.

WEDNESDAY, 17 NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,	T. COLLS, Esq., J. P.,
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.	

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Samuel Shearston called in, sworn, and examined:—

12591. *President.*] You are I think what we may call the Church of England missionary for the seamen;—is that your proper denomination? Yes.
12592. How long have you been acting in that capacity? Since the beginning of 1880. I have been doing seamen's work for fourteen years, but I have only been licensed by the Bishop and set apart for the work since 1880.
12593. With what class of seamen are you most associated—the seamen of the Royal navy, or the mercantile marine? With the seamen of the Royal navy, but I visit every merchant ship which comes into the harbour once a week at least; I visit many of them twice and three times a week.
12594. Are you well acquainted with the Merchant Seamen's Home here? Very well indeed.
12595. Do you consider the Seamen's Home such a Home as might be expected in a city of this size? I do not.
12596. Are you acquainted with the Seamen's Homes in any other parts of the world? I know the Melbourne Home very well.
12597. Does our Home compare unfavourably with the Melbourne Home? I think, taking everything into consideration, it compares favourably with the Melbourne Home. The Melbourne Home labours under the disadvantage of being far away from the ships, while our Home has the advantage of being quite close to them.
12598. Do the authorities of the Melbourne Home supply any rum or liquor to the lodgers? I think I am quite right in saying no.
12599. They certainly do not here? No.
12600. Do you consider that an advantage? A very great advantage.
12601. Do the class of seamen who lodge at the Seamen's Home regard it as a disadvantage that they cannot obtain any beer? I have heard many sailors speak of it as being an advantage that no liquor is sold at all, and the reason I have heard given is this: That in Sailors' Homes in other parts of the world in which liquor is sold there is generally a great deal of that conduct which one sees in the neighbourhood of public-houses, the Homes becoming too much like a public-house, so far as the brawling and disorder, which arises in consequence of the presence of drink, is concerned.
12602. Do you consider that state of things inseparable from the sale of liquor. That is to say, do you think that, even if a glass or two of beer were sold to lodgers, the brawling you speak of would necessarily ensue? No, I do not think that. Much actual brawling would not take place as the result of the sale of one or perhaps two glasses of liquor; but it is very hard to draw the line.
12603. With regard to the general conduct of the Seamen's Home, as a substitute for a Home for this class of men, do you think that it is such as to render the place sufficiently attractive? No, I do not.
12604. Do you consider the Home large enough? There are times when it is not large enough.
12605. When is the largest demand made upon the accommodation of the Home. Is there any particular time of the year when the sailors are paid off or discharged? The busiest time of the year I take it is when ships come in as they are doing at the present time for cargoes of wool.
12606. You think that at that time most lodgers will be found at the Seamen's Home? Exactly. But I do not think the number now in the Home could be taken as a proof of that fact on account of the overcrowded condition of the labour market. So many men are remaining on their ships instead of leaving them, as sailors frequently do in this port, with a view to get the higher Colonial rate of pay for the voyage Home. At the present time there are so many old sailors on shore unable to find employment that the men are not leaving their ships as they usually do.
12607. Then there is a larger supply than demand at the present time? Yes.
12608. In what way do you think the Sailors' Home ought to be made a kind of counter-attraction to the public-

Mr.  
J.S. Shearston  
17 Nov., 1886.



Mr.  
J.S. Shearston  
17 Nov., 1886.

public-houses? I think the Home might be made more comfortable. I think the whole arrangement of the place might be more home-like, instead of its being like an empty wool store, as it is at the present time. I think weekly entertainments might be provided, and that a refreshment bar, at which all kinds of light drink could be obtained, might be kept. I have strongly advocated the establishment of such a place, opening out to the Circular Quay, again and again. Improvements at a cost of £700 or £800, which have been effected in the course of the last three or four years, have been made in consequence of representations made with the assistance of lady friends. We pressed the committee to take action. The committee have £2,000 or £3,000 in hand, representing public subscriptions, and instead of spending any of that money, have been keeping the place more like a barn.

12609. The Home is supported by public subscription? Yes, but the men pay 17s. 6d. per week, and as far as I know that should make the Home self-supporting. I think the subscriptions are simply allowed to accumulate. The beds are very miserable things of their kind. They are in little cupboards built round a flat gallery sort of place, boarded right up to the ceilings. They have very defective ventilation. The mattress is laid on two or three narrow movable planks, and there is hardly room to move round.

12610. I suppose they remind the sailors of ships as much as possible? Yes. The cabins are an idea taken from the English Sailors' Homes, and are probably very comfortable in a cold climate, but are altogether out of place here. A considerable number of cabins do not get light in them at all during the daytime, because they are built on the side of the house, and the windows do not extend all the way along. Some of these little rooms, therefore, are in darkness all day, and that is decidedly a feature which tells against them.

12611. This Commission has no business with this branch of the subject except from one aspect. We have reason to believe that the condition of the Sailors' Home makes a large number of sailors compulsory boarders in public-houses. Do you think that this is so? I most certainly do.

12612. We have been told by a person, who officially has a large association with sailors, that some hundreds of sailors consider themselves compelled to board at a public-house because of the unattractive unhomelike condition of the Sailors' Home? I would like to say that I consider that the Sailors' Home is clean—very clean. I consider that the superintendent does all that he can to keep the place clean and orderly, but I cannot say more than that.

12613. You have in the performance of your duties to pay periodical visits to all the men-of-war on the station? Once or twice every day, sometimes three or four times a day. In fact I almost live in the fleet.

12614. Sometimes the number of blue-jackets in the port I suppose reaches 1,500? Very rarely. We have 1,700 on the station. When the fleet is here there are 1,700 all told.

12615. On the occasion of these visits you have a very good opportunity of seeing how far the habits of sailors are changing? Yes.

12616. The sailor used to be somewhat notorious as a man given to intemperance whenever he had the opportunity. Speaking of the majority of the men do you think that this is true now? No, it is quite the other way.

12617. You think that the majority of a ship's company then would be temperate men? On the "Nelson" there are 600 men, out of which 217 are total abstainers. A large number of other men are temperate. So great is the change, that on board the "Nelson" there has not been a man punished for coming on board drunk during the year and ten months the ship has been in commission. There has not been a petty officer disgraced. I attribute this change largely to the spread of temperance principles. In the old days, say 15 years back, I remember that when I commenced my work among sailors, and was trying to do something for them, I used to go with them to every place to which they went—to the public-house, and even to the brothel—and all kinds of places. I did so deliberately, in order that I might become acquainted with the men and their ways. I wished to found a work among them. Having had that experience, I am able now to speak of the very great change which has taken place in their habits. In the interval I have followed them up so closely that I have been well able to observe it.

12618. Do you find it necessary to follow the men up in this manner now? Yes, when new men are on "general leave." I leave my home, as a rule, at 10 or half past 10 o'clock at night, and hunt about the city where I know they are. I do not find very many; however I sometimes follow individual cases in the beginning of the quarter, when the men have been paid down. When I know that they have a lot of money, I think that it is a good thing to keep them out of the public-houses, and get them home to the Goodenough House, or to my own house. I generally take one or two of the reliable temperance men with me for help. I frequently meet the police-officers of the district, and have conversations with them on the subject. They are quite aware of what I do, and of the means which I adopt to secure the men.

12619. Is it not a fact that you generally have to run down these men into the brothels because they happen to be drunk? I do not follow them to the brothels now, but I go to the public-houses.

12620. But is it not a fact that they go to a brothel because they are drunk or because they have more liquor in them than is good for them? I should say mostly, but not always.

12621. Do you think there is any compact between the publicans' runners, in some of the lower class of public-houses, and the keepers of brothels? I presume you refer to the decoys who are employed by the publicans. I hear a great deal about such an understanding as you refer to. The men tell me of these things themselves, but I do not know a house in which such a thing exists. I have every reason to believe that there is such an understanding as you describe. I also hear that in public-houses, when change is not forthcoming, the remark is often made: "You can have the change upstairs," referring to the presence of women with whom the men might have communication. I hear of this kind of thing from the men, not once or twice, but frequently.

12622. You do not think that the men would invent these stories? I do not think they would invent them for me. They have been told me by persons who have been ill, and who have been in prison; also by men who have been intemperate, but who have reformed, and who have expressed a desire to help me in my mission work. This is the way in which I have become aware of these facts.

12623. You must know the sea-side resorts of sailors pretty well? Fairly well. That is to say, Miller's Point, the Circular Quay, and round this way towards the wool stores.

12624. Knowing the resorts of sailors along the Quay side, what is your opinion about the proportion of public-houses to the actual requirements of the place? I think it is disgraceful that so many public-houses should be licensed. There is quite a row in front of the Sailors' Home. Round about the neighbourhood in which these houses exist there are stores, flour-mills, biscuit factories, the Bethel Church, and the Sailors' Home; but very little real population.

12625.

Mr. J. S.  
Shearston.  
17 Nov., 1886.

12625. But there is a large traffic? Oh yes.
12626. And it is understood that it is the large traffic which induces Magistrates to renew the licenses. If you were to take your stand at the intersection of George-street and the Argyle Cut you would be able to count at least fifteen public-houses? Yes; I should say so.
12627. Some of the public-houses are a recognised necessity within certain limits, but you think that there are obviously too many in this particular quarter? Oh yes.
12628. Is there not an excess of public-houses at Miller's Point? There is a greater standing population at Miller's Point; still I think there are far too many public-houses. Miller's Point is a narrow tract of land. I think one public-house would supply all the wants of Miller's Point proper. There is no great traffic there.
12629. What would be a reasonable proportion of houses for lower George-street? That is a very awkward question for me to answer. My strong inclination is to say none, but I should think that for the requirements of the drinking community two or three public-houses would be ample.
12630. You would be glad to see a reduction in the number of public-houses in the interests of the sailors? Very glad indeed.
12631. Do you think the lower class of public-houses here induce men to drink, that is, that they ply them with drink, and afterwards continue to serve them with liquor when they are intoxicated? I regard it as being in the very nature of the proprietor of the public-house to induce people to drink. It is partly for that object that the houses exist, and in the lower parts of the city which are frequented by the sailors I think they use the utmost endeavours to induce people to drink.
12632. But there are some decent publicans who would not allow any man to be served with drink if he had already had enough. Are there not publicans of that class in the neighbourhood to which you refer? There may be some.
12633. Are there any decent licensed victuallers down there who lay themselves out to give accommodation to the public, as well as to sell drink? Yes. I should say that there were one or two.
12634. But is it not a fact that the majority of the houses are mere drinking shops? Yes, emphatically so. They are nothing else.
12635. Have you interested yourself in preventing the renewals of the licenses of any of these houses? Not very directly. I have sent petitions, and that sort of thing.
12636. I suppose your work as a Missionary would be very much lessened in difficulty if the sailors were separated from drink? There is no question about that.
12637. I suppose it is the drink which is the chief trouble? It is the greatest hindrance to all kinds of religious work. As far as sailors are concerned it is the all potent temptation. You see ships companies of fine young men, such as those which recently arrived for the station, for instance, fresh out from the training ships at home, led away entirely by the influence of drink, which they obtain in the houses in the parts of the city to which we have been referring, until they become degraded and brutalised, losing their badges and every other mark of good conduct. The unfortunate position of the Royal Naval Depot at Sydney is the cause of a great deal of trouble to the service, because on either side of it there are public-houses, and when men on service are on shore there at work, it is constantly happening that they go on board the ships again in a state of semi-intoxication, and become insubordinate or quarrelsome. You may see these young fellows from home landing clean and respectable and fresh looking at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and if you go down to Clark's wool store at 11 o'clock at night, you may see some of them coming on board their ships drunk and quarrelsome. This happens until they have been brought under our influence, but the extent of the vice is nothing as compared with what it used to be even five or six years ago. Still there is quite enough of it even at the present time. The improvement has not been in the grog seller, the temptation still stands as it used to do, but the men themselves are better.
12638. Do you think that is the result of the training on board the Navy training-ships? I have no doubt that that has had a great deal to do with it. That training makes our work among the men much more possible than it used to be. Twenty-five years ago the training-ships came into vogue in the Navy, and men who are to-day leaving the service pensioned, after twenty-three or twenty-five years with their ships, are the first fruits of that system. It has undoubtedly done a great deal towards improving the men. The service has been weeded of all the old hands who were shipped from the sea-ports as men, and it is now composed almost entirely of boys who have been trained in the naval training-ships at Home. They are there at school for two years, and I think that their education has a great deal to do with the improvement which is visible in them at the present time. It makes all kinds of missionary work much easier.
12639. Do you think the transformation which took place in the young men to whom you have referred, between 1 o'clock in the afternoon and 11 o'clock at night, was due to the publican or to some other source;—do you think the men might not have been at brothels? Some of them might have been there, but I think the majority of them would be found to have been at public-houses. I would like to say that it does not follow that the young men whom I have described would, as a rule, be really drunk. They are often three or four months without any drink at all, and it does not take much of a kind of drink to which they are not accustomed to reduce them to a state of semi-intoxication.
12640. I understand that grog is now knocked off on board Her Majesty's ships? No; it is not knocked off, but the quantity is reduced.
12641. It is still served out? Yes; the quantity was reduced by one-half in, I think, the year 1854. Now each man is allowed half a gill of rum a-day, with three times the quantity of water in it. Officers and men were allowed that quantity up to the 1st of April, 1881, when the officers' rum was stopped. Up to that date boys from the age of 18 were allowed the same quantity, but they are not allowed any rum now until they are 20. Every man is allowed half a gill of rum, but he may instead take tea and sugar or cocoa and sugar, or 1½d. a-day added to his pay. I am not quite sure of the number, but there are many thousands in the service who take the tea and sugar or cocoa and sugar, or the money instead of the rum.
12642. Did you say that when they come here they become subject to the effects of drink somewhat suddenly? I was not referring to Sydney especially. The same thing would apply when the men land anywhere after making a voyage of any distance.
12643. Do you think that is because the spirits here are worse than the spirits which are obtained on board the ships? I should say that the rum on board the ships was as good as rum could be.
12644. But could you say that of the rum on shore? No, it is a very inferior class of liquor. I have evidence of that from the fact that the men complain very frequently of pains after drinking it. Men

Mr. J. S.  
Shearston.  
17 Nov., 1886.

have often come to me and asked to be put to bed, saying that they have taken a glass or two in such and such a house, and have since been in great pain, vomiting, with their breath smelling like turpentine or kerosene oil.

12645. Have they often indicated the same house to you? No.

12646. They are indiscriminate in their complaint? Quite. The men go on board the ships sometimes in great pain, and state as the cause of the pain that they have taken something to drink in a public-house.

12647. How often are the men paid? Once a month the men are paid, and are allowed to draw what they require, but once a quarter they are paid down all that is due to them, whether they want the money or not.

12648. Have they ever complained to you of being robbed of their money in public-houses or brothels? They do not talk to me very much about brothels, but they have complained to me of being robbed in public-houses, but not often.

12649. Have they complained of being hocused? Yes, I have heard some make the statement, and I have heard others contradict it, and say that the men who made the complaint had actually had too much to drink.

12650. Do you know where it is proposed to have the new Naval Home? Yes, the plans are in my hands. The site is at Dawes' Point.

12651. Are there any public-houses there? There is a public-house almost next door.

12652. Do you consider that public-houses ought to be licensed within a short distance of such an institution? I do not think it would matter very much.

12653. Why? The men do not remain in the house, they go out all over the city, and if they want liquor they will get it, even if they went as far as the Post Office; it would be no great distance. I do not see that the fact of a public-house being near the Home would make much difference to them.

12654. Then you do not think the neighbourhood of a public-house is an incentive to intemperance? I do not say that, but I do not think it matters whether a public-house is 100 or whether it is 300 yards away from the Home. At the present moment we have a public-house next to the Goodenough House in Princess-street, and the men very seldom enter it.

12655. Is it a good house? It is a very respectable place I believe.

12656. Perhaps the contiguity of the house deters the men from entering it—that is to say, they consider it too near their own home? That may be the reason.

12657. Then you do not think the sailors would be likely to "happen in," (as the Americans say), to a public-house because it happened to be near? No.

12658. The Goodenough Home does not supply drink? No.

12659. Is it contemplated that the new Goodenough Home shall follow the same rule? As far as I am concerned it is.

12660. Is your opinion shared by the officers on the station? I have so rarely heard them express an opinion upon the subject that I think I should be scarcely justified in speaking of it.

12661. Putting aside for the moment the marine community, do you think there has been any considerable amelioration in the habits of the people following upon the new Licensing Laws of 1881 and 1883? I think so.

12662. Do you ascribe that to the shutting of the houses on Sunday, and to the earlier closing on week days? I think so. I may say that so far as the men of the fleet are concerned, the Act has been a most beneficial one to them. Before the Act was passed you would see many of them coming on board their ships at half-past 6 in the morning, on the expiration of their leave, unfit for duty. This was quite a common occurrence, the men having called in at a public-house on their way down to the ships. On the passing of the Licensing Act there was a noticeable change. The officers asked me how it happened that all the men on the expiration of their leave came on board sober. I attributed the change to the passing of the new Licensing Law. Then again, at night a boat is provided at 11 o'clock to take the men on board their ships. This is done in order that they may be encouraged to sleep there instead of in houses on shore. Knowing that the houses close at 11 o'clock, many of the men make a point of catching this boat. Prior to the passing of the Act the liberty boat, as it is called, had scarcely any passengers at 11 o'clock at night.

12663. What is the length of the liberty period generally? It is according to the class of conduct and character. The first-class, known as the special leave men, can leave from 5, or half-past, every evening, until half-past 6 the next morning, in alternate watches. The next class, called the privileged leave men, are allowed on shore from half-past 1 on Thursday until half-past 6 on Friday, and from half-past 1 on Sunday until half-past 6 in the morning on Monday, in alternate watches. There is another class of men on leave, known as general leave men. They are allowed by the service 48 hours' leave once a month, beginning on the first Monday of the month. One watch goes at half-past 1 on Monday until half-past 6 on Wednesday morning; the other watch goes from half-past 1 on Wednesday until half-past 6 on Friday morning. There is a fourth class called the habitual leave breakers' and drunkards' class. There are very few in that class. They are allowed 48 hours' leave once in ninety days. They go on shore by themselves when there are no other men there. All the men of the first-class get all the advantages of the second class of leave as well as those of their own; and all the men of the second class, as well as the men of the first class, get all the advantages of the monthly 48 hours' leave in addition to the leave they have had during the month. But none of these classes are allowed on shore when the habitual leave breakers' and drunkards are there.

12664. Was this system of leave in force six or seven years ago? Yes, I think so. It is the Queen's regulation leave, and I am not aware of any alterations.

12665. Do you think that in the old times the opening of the public-houses on Sunday frequently tempted the sailors to intemperance? Yes. From 300 to 500 men would land in Sydney at 1 o'clock on Sunday with no attraction for them, and with nothing to do. At that time no Art Galleries or Museums or Libraries were open. There was no Goodenough Home, and there seemed nothing for them to do but to go into the public-houses, the publicans being only too glad to get them. But now that the public-houses are closed, and that the institutions to which I have referred are opened to attract and elevate the men, things go the other way. The whole question of Sunday closing does not affect my case very much, but there is a feature in it which affects our case more than it affects the case of ordinary shore-going people, because sailors belonging to Her Majesty's ships can gain access to a house at any time on Sunday, or after 11 o'clock at night, on week days. They are told that they are lodgers if they pay a shilling and take

Mr. J. S.  
Shearston.  
17 Nov., 1886.

take a bed for the night. I explained that to the Minister for Justice, and he gave a decision that the men were not lodgers and should not be received as such, but I find they are still received under the conditions to which I have referred. If they present themselves at the door of a public-house on Sunday they are regarded as travellers, and can be admitted and served. I should like a strong point to be made of instances of this practice, because it is a source of weakness to the police. They go into the houses and find them crammed with men-of-war's-men. They ask how it is that the men are there, and it is then shown that all of the men have their names entered as lodgers, and have paid a shilling for a bed. I find that as a matter of fact many of the men who have paid the shilling afterwards sleep at the Goodenough Home.

12666. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Then it is a bogus shilling? You might regard it as such. What I speak of now is a very large matter, because there are sometime hundreds of men taken into these houses as lodgers. I believe that some of the houses at the lower end of George-street would have to close were it not for the naval trade, which they secure in this way.

12667. *President.*] Has the point come before the Courts as to whether a sailor whose name is borne on the books of one of Her Majesty's ships on this station can be regarded as a lodger? I am not aware of any case.

12668. Have there been any prosecutions? I am not aware of any.

12669. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Do you think that any of the men go on board the ships after putting their names down as lodgers? Oh yes, that is a very common occurrence. I should be very glad indeed to have the question decided. I know that there are houses in Lower George-street at which any man-of-war's man can be admitted by coming to the door and knocking and giving the name of one of the ships in the fleet. I have seen them do so, and gain admission.

12670. You say that there are a large number of total abstainers on the "Nelson." I suppose they influence a number of the men who are not total abstainers? Oh yes; I daresay they have influence among their chums and friends.

12671. Are there any specific organizations in connection with the seamen which you find useful in your temperance work? Yes; we have naval Templar lodges. There are six at work in the squadron, and they form the backbone of all our temperance work among the men-of-war's men.

12672. Is that work recognised by the superiors. Are there any privileges given? The work is unquestionably more than recognised; it is helped in every possible way.

12673. The Templar lodges are really secret societies, are they not? Well, they are as much secret as any ordinary church meeting or conference in which the members only are allowed to participate. With a view to keeping outsiders from intruding themselves they use a pass-word, which is merely a verbal ticket of admission. That is all the secrecy which exists in connection with the lodges.

12674. Such an organization is permitted on board the ships? It is encouraged and helped.

12675. Do you attribute much of the reformation which has taken place in the Navy to these societies and their ramifications? A very great deal of it; but the service itself has done more for itself than any organization outside of it has done for it. The training-ship system and the spread of education have done a great deal.

12676. Do you know whether every member of a temperance organization takes something in lieu of his rum? I am not absolutely certain that every member does so, but I should say that there were not more than one or two on each ship who would be guilty in that respect, that is to say who draw their rum and who do not consume it. The man who does so unquestionably violates the regulations, because there is a regulation which says that no man is allowed to barter or to give away intoxicating drink on the ship's lower deck. The man who is allowed rum rations and who does not consume it, but who leaves it for someone else to drink, violates the law of the service.

12677. If the man does not want to take the rum he should report the circumstance? He is in duty bound to attend at the ship's office and officially discontinue the issue of his rum ration. He will then be asked what he will take in lieu of it, and whatever he may elect to take will be issued to him in due course.

12678. Are many of the men married? No, not very many.

12679. Do not a good number of them volunteer to remain here until their time is expired, and then become citizens? The more respectable, thrifty, and sober men do.

12680. Do you think they make good citizens? Yes; disciplined people always make good citizens.

12681. What are the opinions of that class of men as regards Sunday opening or closing? I do not know that I can quite answer that question. I do not know that I have ever heard an opinion definitely expressed, but so far as the temperance men as a body are concerned they consider it an evil to sell drink, not only on Sunday but on Monday, or on any other day of the week.

12682. I suppose you are often present when the public-houses are closed at night? Often.

12683. Is there much outcry against the closing at 11 o'clock? I should say that as far as our men are concerned they do not trouble very much about it. I have heard people new to the colony remonstrate a little about being turned out, and I have often heard the publican say, "I cannot help it, gentlemen; we live under an iniquitous law; I am bound to kick you out; if you do not like it why do you not get the Act amended?" That expression from the publican is as familiar to me as possible.

12684. It is a common practice for the publicans to make that statement at 11 o'clock at night? Yes; so far as my experience goes in the locality of which we have been speaking.

12685. Do you believe in local option? Very much.

12686. You would allow the people to vote as to whether public-houses should or should not exist? Certainly; because the people alone are concerned. When small-pox visited us we allowed people to take all kinds of precautions, and only three or four persons were killed; but I suppose the drink traffic ruins thousands yearly, and certainly kills a great number. I do not see why the people should not have the right to get rid of such a traffic if they are inclined to do so.

12687. *Mr. Roseby.*] You think that the temperate habits of sailors have increased? Yes, so far as the men-of-war's-men are concerned. There are not nearly as many men seen drunk or riotous in the street as formerly. Perhaps late at night, especially after some new men have arrived, you will see a few men going down to the ship in a state of semi-intoxication, but the numbers are very small compared with what they used to be.

12688. Notwithstanding this very substantial reform, is not drink at the present moment as widespread a curse among the seafaring class as anything else which you could mention. Do you know of anything else which is doing as much harm among the sailors at the present moment as is drink? I think not. I think

Mr. J. S.  
Shearston.  
17 Nov., 1886.

think the fact that so many public-houses flourish in vicinities in which there is no settled population, near the shores of the harbour, is a proof that they must be doing a very great trade with seafaring men. I most strongly hold the opinion that whenever a publican is doing a great trade he is doing a great harm. 12689. And under the present regulations in the navy young men are not supplied with drink until they are 20 years of age? No.

12690. Have you noticed in your travels about our city whether there has been of late years an increase of intemperance among our young people? I believe there is, and there is a cause for it.

12691. Do you think that the age, 16, at which a publican can now supply a youth with drink is too low? I think it is much too young, but I do not think that has so much to do with juvenile intemperance as the existence of confectioners' and fruitsellers' shops with wine licenses. The lads and girls would hesitate to go into a public-house, but they do not object to going into a fruit-shop. In Princes-street there is a fruit-shop with a Colonial wine license, and the children of the Public School at Fort-street buy and drink the Colonial wine. They would be in no danger of doing that if the licenses were confined to public-houses. It may be they only sell to children over the age of 16.

12692. You think the Colonial wine-shops are doing a great deal of damage in the community? Unquestionably. I cannot understand how anyone can doubt the fact. I know of one family in which two boys have got into the habit of going to a wine-shop every day, and purchasing a pint of wine. They were once in the way of becoming abstainers in one of our juvenile temperance societies, but now they will not hear of such a thing. I regard the Colonial wine-shops as being nurseries for the public-houses.

12693. You think the idea that the spread of wine-shops would be beneficial is altogether fallacious? Certainly. The people who make such a suggestion must lose sight entirely of the interests of the young people.

12694. You think that in the interests of young people the Colonial wine-shops should be altogether suppressed? I am certainly of that opinion, for undoubtedly Colonial wine is intoxicating if you drink it in a sufficient quantity, and children can be easily intoxicated by it. I cannot see that it can be a good thing in a young community like ours to train our children to drink wine.

12695. At what age do you think a publican should be permitted to serve a youth with drink? I could not fix an age.

12696. I suppose you think that publicans should not be permitted to supply children with drink for their parents or any one else? I do not think so, because I do not know how the publican can assure himself that the drink is intended for an adult. I certainly think the surroundings of a public-house are not calculated to improve the child who is sent there.

12697. Do you think that barmaids ought to be employed in public-houses? I do not. So far as barmaids are concerned I should like to mention that the girls who act as barmaids in a good number of houses in the lower parts of the city are made use of in a way which I think is not generally known. They are employed to distribute cards and advertisements on board the men-of-war and on board steamers. I know of at least ten or twelve houses where quite young girls are employed as barmaids. Sometimes they are the daughters of the licensee, but at other times they will be hired servants. Almost every Sunday afternoon you may see them on board the ships of Her Majesty's fleet in the harbour, distributing their handbills and little cards giving the names and addresses of their hosts' houses, and intimating that lodgers are taken, that they keep beds, and that sort of thing. This happens especially when there are new ships' companies. You are perhaps aware that the public are admitted on board any of Her Majesty's ships between 12 and 4 on Thursdays and Sundays. Of course if any of these women are known to be women of bad character they are not admitted. The commanding officer as a rule makes regulations upon the subject, but if nothing is known against the girls they are admitted. I am not certain that they pursue this practice every Sunday. When the men are strangers here, and are landing at night, girls and women come down from the public-houses and await them at the landing steps at the back of Government House. They distribute cards to the men as they come out of the boat. That is a feature of the barmaid question which probably has not yet come before you.

12698. You believe the law should prohibit girls and young women being employed in such a capacity? I think it is a great evil to the girls; it tends to make them coarse and low, and tends to debase them that they should stand before a rough crowd of men, and hear the kind of conversation which usually goes on in public-house bars.

12699. Have you heard of any public-houses having private or up-stairs bars presided over by females? I do not think there are any down in our neighbourhood. The houses are not large enough for that sort of thing. But there is something worse than up-stairs or down-stairs, or any other kind of bar, and that is tobacconists' stores, shaving saloons, and eating-houses in connection with public-houses next door. In fact the business premises form a portion of the lower premises of the public-house, and there is a doorway through which the men can go if they want a shave or meal, or some tobacco on Sunday. This bar is kept open after 11 o'clock at night, and is used as a means of entering the licensed premises from the shop, which is of course open after the public-house is ostensibly closed. I know of one house a portion of which is a tobacconist's store. I know of another a part of which is an eating-house. I know of another house which has a barber's place attached to it, and men frequently go there on account of the easy access to the shaving saloon on Sunday. But strangely enough although many of these houses in our neighbourhood only found sufficient accommodation for themselves, the Licensing Act of 1881 was no sooner passed than they were all advertised as lodging-houses. I think the sudden change was very suspicious.

12700. Most of the houses provide no accommodation for the ordinary traveller? Most of them do not.

12701. The houses which provide that kind of accommodation are the exception? There are a good number who provide accommodation for those who want it.

12702. Have you any knowledge of the barracks at which the permanent Artillery are quartered? Yes, I know them.

12703. Have you visited them? Yes.

12704. Is there a canteen there? There used to be; I believe there is one now.

12705. Have you any knowledge of how it is kept, or to what extent it is used? No. I know that none of the military canteens are licensed.

12706. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Do you think that the eating-houses, shaving saloons, and tobacconist's stores adjoining the public-houses to which you have referred form part of the accommodation originally required by the Act? No. In each of the cases I have referred to the house has sufficient accommodation exclusive of the premises next door. 12707.

12707. *Mr. Roseby.*] Do you believe that if the seafaring class as a body were polled upon the question the majority of them would support the closing of the public-houses on Sunday? I have heard the more sober and respectable men express their delight on coming here at finding that we had so far advanced in civilization as to close the public-houses on Sunday. They tell me that they consider the country is progressing on that account. I have heard other men landing for the first time in Sydney on Sunday express their disgust at not being able to get a drink, but they appeared to be men who would be benefited by their inability to do so.

Mr. J. S.  
Shearston.  
17 Nov., 1886.

12708. Then you think the majority of the sailor class would favour the closing of the houses on Sunday? No, I do not think the majority would favour the closing of the houses.

12709. But you would regard the opening of the houses as retrograde legislation? Unquestionably; but I do not think we are likely to have any retrograde legislation upon this question.

12710. *Mr. Withers.*] Do you think the wives and families of the men who are desirous of having the houses opened on Sunday would favour that movement? No, I do not think so. I think the question of the wives scarcely comes within my aspect of the case, because there are so few of our men who have wives here.

12711. But have you no general knowledge of the opinions of the wives of the working-classes? Yes, I have. I thought you were referring to the men-of-war's-men.

12712. What do you think their opinion on this question of Sunday opening would be? I think the wives generally regard the closing of the public-houses on Sunday as a great blessing. When I first came to live at this end of the city my attention was directed a great deal to the wharf labourers' class. There were something like 1,200 wharf labourers employed upon the wharves which I visited, and they were as a rule an unthrifty lot of men. In almost every case of accident which happened I visited the patients in the Hospital, and the man would tell me that he did not know how his old woman was going to get on while he was there, as she had no means. I found that they were in the habit of eating and drinking the whole of their wages, amounting to 1s. an hour. In nearly every case I discovered that the man and the wife were in the habit of drinking, and that they lived close to some public-house. Now, however, they have a union and matters are very much improved. At that time I formed a wharf labourers' accident assurance club, and I got some hundreds of members to join it. By paying 6d. a week they received certain benefits, and it was in discharge of my duties as chairman that I came a great deal into contact with the wives and families of the men. When the club was registered under the Friendly Societies' Act I retired. In every case in which an accident occurred I think I found that the man, and generally the wife, were given to drinking, and in every case of that kind which I visited the drinking wife regarded it as one of the greatest blessings that the hours for the sale of liquor had been shortened, and that they could no longer get the liquor on Sunday.

12713. *President.*] Do you think the wharf labourers still continue these habits of intemperance? I do not think they are nearly as intemperate as they were some years ago. I think they are very much steadier.

12714. *Mr. Withers.*] I suppose in the benefit society which you established there was a provision to the effect that a man should receive no benefit in the case of an accident brought about through drink? I think there was a provision of that kind.

12715. Do you think that that tended to make the men sober? I think it did something in that direction, but not very much.

12716. Do you think the women who canvass for the hotels would include among their number any canvassers for houses of ill-fame? I do not think so. I know every man on the station, more or less, and every man on the station knows me, and I am not aware of any other reason for the canvassing than that which I had named.

12717. You think it is the rule for the hotel-keepers to send their barmaids to canvass for the custom of the men who have newly arrived upon the station? It is not the rule, but some of the houses do so.

12718. Supposing it were determined to reduce the number of public-houses by a certain percentage, which would you consider the most desirable to extinguish, higher class hotels or the lower class hotels? It is very hard to say. The higher class of houses are those which respectable people frequent, and in which they are sometimes gradually drawn down until they become patrons of the lower class of houses. The lower class of houses is purely a grog shop, and is known as such. People are not very likely to go into those houses and stay there. I have noticed, however, that in many of the so-called higher class houses suicides have taken place, and persons have stayed there until they have become affected by *delirium tremens*, frequently making the place their home. It seems to me that the evil consists not so much in the higher or lower class of houses, and not so much in the presence or absence of adulteration as in the fact that the houses are opened for the sale of drink. Once people drink all kinds of evils follow. I think the drink itself is an evil.

12719. But the surroundings of the two classes of houses must have a great deal to do with the extent to which people are induced to drink? Then I should regard the houses presenting the greater cleanliness and comfort and good surroundings as offering the greater evil.

12720. Then you would consider the higher class of houses the more dangerous of the two? Well, they would be more dangerous to the class of people who are in the habit of having a certain amount of comfort in their own homes.

12721. I suppose you admit that we must have public-houses, that is to say, places into which you or I could walk with as great a feeling of independence as though we were walking into our own homes? They are very necessary places, especially in a country like ours.

12722. *Mr. Coles.*] Are you aware of the existence of any working man's clubs which have been formed for the purpose of evading the Act by obtaining drink on Sunday? I am not aware of any.

12723. Has the bad victualling of the Sailors' Home ever been brought under your notice as having induced persons to go and live in public-houses? Yes; I have heard complaints of it. I am not able to say that it has led to men leaving the home, but the bad victualling has been named to me as one of the reasons why the home is not so comfortable as it might be.

12724. Is there much drinking in your part of the town on Sunday? Well, I have seen knots of two or three people waiting about to be admitted into certain public-houses. Nearly every public-house keeps an attendant at the door. This man opens the door, looks up and down the street, and then beckons to the men who are waiting for a drink to enter. Presently they are let out, and another lot of men are admitted, and so on.

12725. Do you think that anything stronger than Colonial wine is sold in the Colonial wine-shops? I am not aware that that is so.

FRIDAY, 19 NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,
A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,	G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.	

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. J. C. Simpson called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. J. C. Simpson.  
19 Nov., 1886.
12726. *President.*] You are a member of the Sydney Progressive Carpenters' and Joiners' Society? Yes.
12727. You have been selected as a representative of that body to give evidence here? Yes.
12728. Are you a total abstainer or are you a moderate drinker? A moderate drinker.
12729. How many men does your society contain? About sixty-five. It is a local society. There is an amalgamated society which is much larger and stronger.
12730. In coming here do you represent the carpenters and joiners generally, or only the particular society to which you have referred? Only the society.
12731. You are not justified in speaking for any society of carpenters and joiners other than your own? No.
12732. Are the members of that society chiefly total abstainers, or are they like yourself, moderate drinkers? I believe the majority are moderate drinkers. I know of very few total abstainers in the society.
12733. What is the view taken by your society of the present law which closes or tries to close public-houses on Sunday? I believe the majority of the society are in favour of the law being carried out as it now stands.
12734. They do not ask for the opening of the houses on Sunday? No; if the question went to a vote in the lodge I am certain the majority would be against that step.
12735. Have you ever heard it stated that the public-houses ought to be opened for a limited time on Sunday in the interests of temperance, inasmuch as there is said to be more intemperance caused by the houses being closed than would take place if they were opened for a certain time? I have never heard that.
12736. Is there any discontent in your society with the earlier closing of the public-houses on week days? No.
12737. They are content with 11 o'clock as the hour of closing? Yes. I believe the majority of the members are.
12738. What are the hours of labour in your business? Eight hours a day.
12739. Then I suppose you go to work about 7 o'clock? A great many start at 7 o'clock, but many start at half-past 6.
12740. The men do not require the public-houses to be opened earlier than they are opened at the present time? No.
12741. Or closed later? No.
12742. Where do you reside? In South Sydney—68, Cleveland-street.
12743. Do you think that there are an excessive number of public-houses in that district? I think there are quite sufficient.
12744. But do you not think there are too many? I believe there are.
12745. Taking the city generally do you not think the public-houses are too numerous? Yes.
12746. Where is your place of business? At Alexander Dean's.
12747. I suppose you meet a good many men there with whom you exchange views—men who are not members of your society. Are they of the same opinion as yourself with regard to the Licensing law? Yes, I believe the majority of the men are.
12748. That is to say, they would object to any alteration of that law in regard to Sunday closing, and the hours of opening and closing on week days? Yes, I believe they are satisfied with the law as it now stands.
12749. Have you a local option vote? No.
12750. Have you ever formed any deliberate opinion upon the question of local option—the phrase used to express the proposed system by which the direct vote of the people shall be brought to bear upon the number of public-houses, or upon their existence at all within given areas? I certainly believe that the people should have a voice in determining the number of houses.
12751. But do you think that they should have the right to prohibit public-houses in any given locality? I believe that a certain number of public-houses are a necessity, and I think we should have a limited number if they are well conducted.
12752. Have you noticed among the members of your society any cases of destitution or distress caused by drink? Not in our body. I am the secretary of the society, and if there were any such cases I think I should know of them.
12753. I gather from that then that your men are a particularly sober body? Yes.
12754. Do you regard habitual drunkenness as a vice or as a crime. Do you think the drunkard ought to be punished by being sent to a gaol, or do you consider that he should be sent to a reformatory. Suppose you were an habitual drunkard yourself, in which of the two ways would you like to be treated? I should certainly prefer to be sent to a retreat. I believe that would be found the best remedy.
12755. You would treat the habitual drunkard as an irresponsible agent or *quasi* lunatic? Yes.
12756. *Mr. Colls.*] Have you been long in the city? Twelve years.
12757. How long have you been a member of the Carpenters' Union? Three or four years.
12758. Is it usual for any member who is taken ill to be supported by the society? Yes.
12759. And do you give him that support if his illness is caused by drunkenness? No.
12760. Have you ever heard of drink being taken home on Saturday night since the houses have been closed on Sunday? Oh, yes. I am aware that that is done.
12761. Do you approve of it? Well, I do, inasmuch as it saves the hotel-keepers from opening their houses.
12762. Do you think it has caused a spread of drunkenness among females and in families? No, I do not think so.

12763.

12763. Have you ever known or heard of wives obtaining spirits from grocers and having them charged as groceries? Never.
12764. You are in favour of Sunday closing? I am in favour of rigid Sunday closing. Many of the houses are not properly looked after at the present time.
12765. Are there any objectionable houses in your part of the town? There are not any very objectionable ones.
12766. Are they houses which could accommodate families arriving from the country, or do they go in for a bar trade only? I think they could accommodate families if required.
12767. Have you any drinking clubs in your part of the town? Not that I am aware of.
12768. *Mr. Withers.*] What would you take to be a moderate drinker;—would you consider a man who takes a couple of glasses of ale a day a moderate drinker? Yes; or perhaps three glasses.
12769. But you think that if a man took any quantity beyond that he would show a tendency towards excessive drinking? If it were his constant habit to take more than three glasses a day I should think so.
12770. I suppose it depends greatly upon the work upon which a man is engaged. If, for instance, he had a very dusty job, such as pulling down an old house, he might be inclined to take an extra glass now and again? Yes, or he might do so if he happened to be hot, but if he did not exceed the limit to which you have referred I should still consider him a moderate drinker.
12771. You think, that on the average, a moderate drinker would take from two to three glasses a day? Yes.
12772. During your experience in the trade have you witnessed many accidents resulting directly from the effects of drink? No.
12773. Do you think that among mechanics "shouting" is carried on to the same extent as it used to be? No.
12774. Could you give me any reason for the change which has taken place? I believe that it is owing, in a great measure, to the fact that the men are getting homes of their own, and therefore have something else to think about.
12775. You think then that a very beneficial change has resulted from the agency of Building Societies? Yes.
12776. You think that the fact of the men endeavouring to procure homes of their own, through these institutions, has assisted in making them better citizens? Yes.
12777. You think that money which was formerly spent in "shouting" is now spent in the improvement of residences? Yes.
12778. In the indentures of apprentices to your trade is there any provision for supervision of the habits of the apprentice in regard to drinking? In the shop to which I belong a very strict supervision is exercised with regard to the youths.
12779. But do you know whether the indentures prohibit them from visiting public-houses? I do not think there are any indentured apprentices in Mr. Dean's employ.
12780. But nevertheless Mr. Dean exercises some supervision over their habits in this direction? Yes.
12781. Do you see any change in the accommodation and surroundings of public-houses, and in the character of the people who keep them? I think they have improved considerably of late years.
12782. You think the business is more elevated in these respects than it used to be? Yes.
12783. Do you think that any very large proportion of respectable mechanics spend as much of their spare time in public-houses as they used to do in years gone by? I do not believe they do.
12784. I suppose you attribute that change also to the effect of their having homes of their own? Yes.
12785. Have you observed whether in the selection of men for important positions in connection with the building trades, regard is had for sobriety—that is to say, would not a man who was understood to have a tendency to excessive drinking, have a difficulty in obtaining any position of responsibility? Yes.
12786. I suppose you think that that is a very wise provision? Yes.
12787. It is not an uncommon thing I suppose for a man who is reckless of his own life when engaged in the construction of public works to be reckless of the lives of his fellow workmen? That is very true.
12788. I daresay you have heard it stated that the working men generally are clamouring for the opening of public-houses on Sunday;—do you think that that statement is a libel upon the class? Yes; I do not believe the respectable section of the community wish to have the houses opened on Sunday.
12789. Do you think the wives and the families of the men who wish to have the houses opened would desire that their wish should be granted? I do not believe the wives of the men would wish it, but I cannot refer to any particular cases.
12790. Do you think that much time is lost in the morning in consequence of men getting drunk before breakfast? I do not think so.
12791. As a rule, I suppose, that the man who becomes troublesome through coming to his work drunk is soon left without employment? Yes; if the man has been for any length of time in the service he is cautioned, and if he continues his bad habits he is dismissed.
12792. You find that as a rule the mechanics in connection with the building trades are fairly temperate? Yes.
12793. *Mr. Roseby.*] You think that the public-house business is a dangerous one to the morals of the community as compared with any other business? I am afraid I cannot answer that question.
12794. Do you know of any other business in the community which produces as much demoralization as does the public-house business? No, I know of none.
12795. Do you think it is a proper thing for a publican to employ young women to serve drink behind the bar? No; I think it is very improper.
12796. Do you think publicans should be permitted to supply young persons with drink? Well, in these Colonies a young man who is 16 considers himself pretty well a man; at the same time I do not think the age fixed by the present Act is high enough; I think the age should be fixed at 20.
12797. And I suppose you think that the publican should be prohibited from supplying children with drink for any other persons? I think so, decidedly.
12798. *President.*] What is your opinion of the quality of the drink supplied by the public-houses as a rule? As far as my experience goes I think the spirits which are sold are very bad, and are frequently adulterated.
12799. Have you found yourself suddenly and unexpectedly the worse for a very moderate quantity of drink? Yes; I have on one occasion. I know that in some houses they are in the habit of taking the liquor out of one bottle and putting it into another bottle, upon which there is a label indicating liquor of a superior quality.

Mr.  
J. C. Simpson.  
19 Nov., 1886.



- Mr. J. C. Simpson. 12800. Have you reason to believe that the bottle from which the liquor is poured contains inferior liquor? Yes.
12801. Would it be brandy, gin, or whisky? Whisky.
- 19 Nov., 1886. 12802. Mr. Colls.] I suppose you know that there are marked houses where you cannot get good spirits? Yes.
12803. You have never attempted to get drink on Sunday I suppose? No; but I am sure I should have no trouble in getting it if I wanted it.

Mr. Edward Riley called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. E. Riley. 12804. President.] You represent the United Plasterers' Society? Yes.
12805. You have been elected to represent them here? Yes.
- 19 Nov., 1886. 12806. Are they a large body? The plasterers number 700 I think, but they are not all members of the society.
12807. Are you a total abstainer? Yes.
12808. Do you belong to any temperance organization? No.
12809. Can you speak with any confidence about the opinion of a majority of your members on the subject of Sunday prohibition;—are they content with the law as it now stands? No; I think they are in favour of some alteration.
12810. We want the opinion of the majority? I think the majority are of opinion that there is something wrong in the law. They think, for instance, that inspectors ought to be appointed to taste the quality of the liquor. I have known men to be working out in the sun and to go and get a glass of beer. On returning to their work they will be more thirsty than when they went to the public-house. They do not get the proper quantity either, and they think that if they pay for a pint they ought to get a pint. Then as regards barmaids. They think that no girls should be employed behind public-house bars, and that if girls are employed at all they should not be employed under the age of 20, as, till they reach that age, they have not the sense to take care of themselves.
12811. Are you a married man? Yes.
12812. You think the majority of your friends are against barmaids in the first place, but they are decidedly against juvenile barmaids? Yes.
12813. I suppose you know that it is not difficult to get into public-houses on Sunday? It seems to be the general opinion that men can get as much drink on Sunday as they can get on any other day of the week.
12814. Do you think that if the houses were rigidly closed on Sunday it would be a cause of offence to a large number of the people you represent? No, only to a few. I think there are not a great many drunkards in the body which I represent. I should like to say that in Scotland they do not allow liquor to be sold except over bars which are not connected with any private house. The bars open directly into the street, and there is only one door. I think that if you adopt that kind of bar in this Colony you would get rid of a great deal of the difficulty which seems to exist in regard to Sunday trading, because it would be impossible under these circumstances for the publican to say that he was supplying drink to boarders during prohibited hours.
12815. That is provided for by the Scotch Act? Yes, and it works very successfully. It was found to be the only means of keeping down Sunday trading. I come from Glasgow, where I have seen the Act in operation.
12816. Glasgow for many years has been regarded as one of the most intemperate towns in Scotland? Yes, but it is impossible for any liquor to be obtained on Sunday now, unless a person has travelled 7 miles. On ordinary week-days the houses do not open until 8 in the morning, and they close at 11 o'clock at night.
12817. Are all the large towns in Scotland like Glasgow in that respect? Yes.
12818. Then I suppose that within a certain distance of the town you would find a large number of public-houses at which people are in the habit of getting drink on Sunday as travellers? It is necessary to prove that you are a *bona-fide* traveller before you can get a drink.
12819. We have heard that there is a perfect stream of people on Sunday going to get a drink at a certain distance from the town? That may be, but any number of those persons are punished. It is not sufficient to have walked 7 miles. A man must prove that he is really a traveller going from one place to another.
12820. Do the publicans ask many questions on that point? Yes.
12821. Are there many convictions? Yes, a good many.
12822. Where do you live? In Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.
12823. Do you consider that there are enough public-houses in that neighbourhood? Yes; I think there are too many.
12824. You think they would stand reducing? I think so.
12825. Are they as a rule well-conducted? Well, I see a number of people going into and coming out of the houses on Sunday.
12826. Do you think that your Union considers that the number of public-houses spread about the city and suburbs is in excess of the demand? That I cannot say.
12827. You can only speak for yourself? Yes.
12828. How would you reduce the number of public-houses? I would give licenses only to those persons who keep respectable houses.
12829. But even that might not prevent you having some in excess of public requirements? That is
12830. Have you considered the question of local option? Yes.
12831. Are you content with that plan? I go thoroughly with local option, but I think that something beyond it is needed.
12832. Local option gives discretion only, but you would go further? Yes.
12833. You would advocate prohibition? Yes; I think we shall get to that some day.
12834. But if the people are being educated in the direction of prohibition would not the chances be in favour of local option meaning as a rule prohibition? I believe it will come to that.
12835. Then you would be content with local option as a means to prohibition? Yes.

12836. You would have no public-houses? I would have no public-houses licensed for the sale of liquor. I consider that in issuing these licenses the Government practically gives licenses for the making of paupers.

Mr.  
E. Riley.

19 Nov., 1889.

12837. Would you not allow hotels to supply liquor to inmates and *bonâ-fide* travellers? I do not think that *bonâ-fide* travellers have any more right to liquor than any other persons in the community.

12838. You want to suppress the drink traffic? As much as possible, but I should be sorry to do an injustice to any section of the community because I happen to hold these strong views.

12839. I suppose you will agree with me that it will be a long time before we get rid of the drink traffic. I think we shall, therefore, have the habitual drunkard with us for some time? I think people are more inclined to abstinence now than they used to be. The majority of people now-a-days have to pay off amounts of money which are owing upon land and houses, and these payments take up their attention and all the money they can command.

Mr. Alfred Wagg called in, sworn, and examined:—

12840. *President.*] You are a delegate from the Sydney Progressive Society of Carpenters and Joiners? Yes.

Mr.  
Alfred Wagg.

19 Nov., 1886.

12841. Have you been long in the Colony? All my life.

12842. Are you a total abstainer? I am, and always have been.

12843. Your colleague, Mr. Simpson has told us that, in his opinion, the majority of the Society to which you and he belong favour the Licensing Law as it now stands in reference to the Sunday prohibition and the hours of opening during the week? I believe that is the case; in fact some of the men would like to see the law more rigidly enforced on Sunday.

12844. If the law could be enforced you think that the majority of your Society would acquiesce in it? Yes.

12845. In what part of the city do you live? Nithsdale-street.

12846. Where do you carry on your trade? I work for Mr. Alexander Dean.

12847. Do you consider that the number of public-houses in the neighbourhood in which you reside is in excess of the requirements of the people? I do. There is a house in Goulburn-street called the "Hen and Chickens," and another just off Brisbane-street, which we could do without very well.

12848. Are those houses of good character? I do not know.

12849. Are they decently conducted? One is; I could not say much about the other, because I know that the landlord does as much Sunday trading as he can.

12850. Is it your opinion that taking the city and suburbs as a whole there are too many public-houses? I am of opinion that there are.

12851. I suppose you think there should be some public-houses? Yes, but I think the houses should exist more for the accommodation of people. The bulk of the present houses are mere drinking shops, and provide no accommodation whatever.

12852. You mean that there should be hotels? Yes.

12853. The houses to which you have referred accommodate boarders do they not? Yes, and they are very fond of saying that men are boarders when they desire to evade the Act.

12854. Do you consider that well conducted houses, capable of supplying decent and reasonable accommodation, together with liquor, under proper regulations, should be allowed to exist? I should have no particular objection to seeing that class of house. Although I am a total abstainer I do not want to force my opinions upon every one else.

12855. But the houses which are badly conducted, and the houses which are in excess of the public requirements, you would get rid of? Yes.

12856. Do you think local option would be a good way of getting rid of these houses? Yes; I would put the matter into the hands of the electors.

12857. Have you a local option vote? Yes.

12858. Do you exercise it? Yes.

12859. Perhaps you can tell us why there is so much apathy exhibited by the local option voters? The only reason I can assign for it is that they do not properly understand the matter.

12860. You think there is room for some educational process to make them understand it? Yes, I think they want educating up to it.

12861. You think they value the franchise? I have no doubt they do, but they do not understand it.

12862. Do you think the franchise should be extended so as to operate upon renewals of licenses? I think it ought.

12863. Do you think that that is the general opinion of the people you represent? Yes, I think it is. They are much of my opinion in regard to these matters.

12864. Are you including moderate drinkers as well as total abstainers? Yes.

12865. Do you think that as the roll now stands the local option voters fairly represent the voice of the community, or would you extend the vote to the Parliamentary voters? I certainly would not extend the roll.

12866. You are aware that the vote is now dependent upon the arrangement which a tenant makes with his landlord as regards the rates? Yes.

12867. Then you think that if a man does not procure from his landlord the right to vote he should not have the local option franchise? No.

12868. Do you see any reason why in a matter of this kind the privilege of exercising a vote should be attached only to the ownership of property. If a man is entitled to vote for so and so as his representative in Parliament, should he not also have a vote in a matter of local option, which concerns his family? No, I think not. For instance, there is a public-house near a house which I myself own, and I should vote against the existence of that public-house, because I know that if it were taken away it would improve my property. I think the local option vote is quite a different matter from the exercise of the Parliamentary vote.

12869. Do you think that if the public-houses were reduced in number the owners of the licenses would have a right to compensation? I do not think I should be inclined to give the licensees any compensation for the loss of their business.

12870. Have you heard many complaints as to the character of the liquor which is sold in the houses in and about Sydney? I have.

- Mr. A. Wagg.  
19 Nov., 1886.
12871. Do you think that the liquor is generally of an inferior character? In attending the meetings of the various societies I hear men complain frequently about the quality of the drink which they have obtained in certain houses. There is one house in the city in which the trade societies meet, where the liquor is so bad that the men are obliged to go to a public-house on the other side of the road to get a drink.
12872. Have you ever considered whether the habitual drunkard should be punished by being sent to gaol when he cannot pay a fine, or whether we should endeavour to reform him by sending him to an inebriate retreat? I certainly think that the drunkards should be confined in some place by themselves, and that they should not be allowed to go among the criminals in our gaols.
12873. You think that the system of treating habitual drunkards as criminals is based upon a wrong foundation? I do.
12874. Suppose an habitual drunkard is ordered to be detained for six months in a certain retreat, and suppose that he has a family which is left in destitution? Things would be much in the same position as they are now when the drunkards are sent to gaol for a certain time, but I think that some steps should be taken with regard to the publican. In the first instance I think a law should be passed forbidding a publican to supply men who are in the habit of taking more liquor than is good for them.
12875. Do you mean that you would limit the number of drinks with which any man could be served? Yes.
12876. But some men can consume eight or ten drinks, whereas other men will be made drunk by one drink? No doubt there would be a difficulty in the matter, but notwithstanding that I think that the quantity of liquor which the publican is entitled to serve should be limited.
12877. Do you not think the liberty of the subject, which we all hold so dear, would be to some extent evaded by permitting magistrates to send drunkards away for six or nine months. Do you think the people would tolerate such a law? If the law were passed they would have to tolerate it, but I believe that taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration they would submit to it.

Mr. Frederick James Spencer called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. F. J. Spencer.  
19 Nov., 1886.
12878. *President.*] You are a member of the Plasterers' Society, and have been delegated to come here? Yes.
12879. We are told that the plasterers number 700? Nearly.
12880. Have you been long in the colony? Four years next March.
12881. Are you a total abstainer? No.
12882. What can you tell us with regard to the views of your fellow members, on the subject of the closing of public-houses on Sunday? The majority of our Society are in favour of the houses being opened for about four hours on Sunday.
12883. Do you think that there is a decided majority in favour of that step? Yes, I am sure of it. When we were discussing this matter last Monday a number of men said that if the houses were opened for four hours on Sunday it would do away with a great deal of the intoxication which now takes place in consequence of persons drinking in public-houses all day.
12884. You think that you have a right to your beer on Sunday? I think I have as much right to get it on Sunday as on any other day of the week.
12885. Then you think that, provided the time is arranged so as not to interfere with religious service, the people you represent would by a distinct majority favour the opening of the houses on Sunday? Yes.
12886. Do you think that they consider it right in the interests of temperance itself that the houses should be opened on that day? They consider it right in all respects that the houses should be opened on Sunday. They think that it would in a great measure do away with drunkenness.
12887. Can you say what goes on in public-houses on Sunday? Suppose four or five men meet on Sunday morning. One man knows where he can get a drink; they all go in and get a drink; the other men do not like to appear mean, and to go away without "shouting," so everyone "shouts," and the consequence is that a great deal of drink is consumed within a very short space of time; five or six glasses of beer or whisky are swallowed in about 10 minutes, and then the men have to hurry up and get out in case the policeman should come along. Many men having a large quantity of drink within such a short space of time find themselves intoxicated. If the houses were opened for a couple of hours I think that moderate drinkers would go into the houses as they do on week days and have a glass of beer, and the matter would then be done with.
12888. As we put a great deal of reliance upon the gentlemen who are sent to us from such Societies as yours, we need hardly tell you that what you tell us should be in the best faith. Do you honestly believe then that the effect of the present system is to increase the amount of intemperance? I honestly believe that it does increase the amount of intemperance.
12889. Suppose the public-houses were rigidly and absolutely closed on Sundays, do you think you would still try to get your beer? Unless the law were greatly altered from its present form I am sure that beer would be obtained.
12890. But suppose the law were altered so as to make the closing of the houses a fact instead of a fiction, would you still insist on having drink through the public-house? I should like to get it if I possibly could.
12891. That means that you and those who think with you would make it difficult for the publican to obey the law? Just so.
12892. It is not enough for you to take home beer on Saturday night? No, I do not think that it is.
12893. You do not like your beer stale and you do not like to have it in the house? No, I do not care to have it in the house.
12894. You think you have a right to go out and get it on Sunday? Yes.
12895. Is that the view of the majority of your friends? That is the view of a large majority of our society. I think I can go as far as to say that there are 30 to 1 in favour of that course.
12896. Then out of 700 there would be only 23 against the opening of the houses? I believe that if the society were polled upon the question it would be found that the proportion was 40 to 1.
12897. Is the occupation of plastering in itself a great incentive to drink—is it what you would call a thirsty trade? No, I do not consider that it is.
12898. It is indoor work as a rule? There is a great deal of out-door work as well as in-door work, but

I could not call it a thirsty trade. I know a number of total abstainers who are of opinion that the houses should have the privilege of opening for an hour or two on Sunday. They can see the evil of the present system. The law makes the publican a complete prisoner.

Mr.  
F. J. Spencer.  
19 Nov., 1886.

12899. Will you explain how that is? If a publican shuts his house up entirely and acts in accordance with the law it means that men who cannot get a drink at his house will go elsewhere for it, the consequence of that being that his trade will gradually be taken elsewhere. If a man cannot get a drink at a publican's house on Sunday he will not go there during the week, therefore the man who acts honorably gradually loses the whole of his trade.

12900. On Sundays do you not manage to get as many drinks as you want in one public-house without perambulating, or is there an ever present fear of the police? There is generally some fear of that kind in some houses, but in the majority of the houses you can sit down comfortably and take your drink without fearing anything.

12901. I suppose that when you are in a public-house under those circumstances you are considered an inmate? Yes.

12902. Or perhaps a lodger? Yes, you can be a lodger if you like.

12903. In what part of the city do you reside? I reside in Abercrombie-street.

12904. I suppose that in that locality there is no difficulty in getting drink on Sunday? Well, in that immediate neighbourhood there is a difficulty. We have to go some distance in order to get a drink.

12905. Do you have to go out of the city? Oh, no; it is not necessary to go out of the city.

12906. Have you ever heard of publicans making use of the arguments which you have used here to-day? Yes, often.

12907. Do you think it spoils a publican's week-day trade if he refuses drink on Sunday? It does in a great measure. It is a great annoyance I know to people who are what may be termed religious, to see five or six men coming out of public-houses, as they do at the present time, in a state of semi-intoxication; but I think that that state of affairs would be remedied if you made the alteration in the law which I have suggested.

12908. You think that religious persons going to or coming from church would not be shocked in the manner you have described if the houses were opened for certain hours on Sunday? No, I do not think they would. I have seen more drinking here in Sydney before 11 o'clock than I ever saw in my life-time in London. I have seen more drunkenness on Sunday in twelve months in Sydney than I saw during the whole of the time I spent in London.

12909. You are referring exclusively to Sunday drunkenness? Yes.

12910. The general drunkenness therefore would not be as great? No, I do not think it would.

12911. But on Sunday you think that the drunkenness, as compared with the drunkenness in London, is outrageous? It is.

12912. And you ascribe that to the closing of the houses? Yes.

12913. And, perhaps, to men being compelled to drink often and rapidly? Yes.

12914. Do you think that men drink more because they know the law prohibits them from obtaining drink on Sunday? I am certain of it.

12915. I suppose you have seen a good many good men go to destruction through drink? Not many. I have seen one or two.

12916. Suppose it happened to you by some misfortune to become intemperate to the extent of being a habitual drunkard, and that you came under the control of the law as such;—do you think it would be better to put you in gaol for seven days if you could not pay a certain fine, or to place you in some retreat for inebriates where you could be treated properly, and possibly reformed and handed back to society a useful and better man? The question has never occurred to me before, but I should certainly prefer to go to an inebriate asylum rather than to gaol.

12917. Are you a married man? Yes.

12918. You do not see on the face of the suggestion which I have made any outrage upon the liberty of the subject. I suppose you are of opinion that the object justifies the means. You see it would be a serious thing for a man to be kept away from his family for six months, and that would not be justified, except as a last resource? Of course it would be a serious thing for the man's family, but I do not think the punishment in gaol in this Colony is sufficiently severe.

12919. Then you would favour the establishment of a penitentiary or workhouse? I do not think there should be a workhouse. And returning for a moment to the subject of Sunday-trading, I should like to say that in London there are no violations of the law during prohibited hours.

12920. But suppose we recommended the opening of the public-houses on Sunday, there would still remain this fresh question of the treatment of the drunkard. Is he in your opinion a man who should be punished or reclaimed? I think that in many cases of habitual drunkenness a little punishment would bring a man to his senses, but it is a difficult question to answer. Perhaps such a retreat as you have described would be a good thing.

12921. I suppose you have seen a good many habitual drunkards? I have seen hundreds of them.

12922. Do you think they are generally of an age at which they could be reclaimed? Yes, I think so.

12923. You have known of men who have voluntarily reclaimed themselves? I have known of plenty.

12924. If they can voluntarily reclaim themselves by the strength of their will, is it not also possible for treatment in an asylum to be successful? Yes, I should think so; but I may mention that I have seen several cases in which men have been taken into custody by the police when they have not been intoxicated. A man who was taken up in Belmore Park a few weeks ago was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The man was simply lying on the grass, and I saw a policeman come up to him and deliberately kick him. The man was charged with being drunk and incapable. He was quite as sober as I am at the present moment.

12925. You were a witness of the occurrence? Yes; I was standing by, but you have to be very careful in interfering in these matters, or the police will have you up too.

12926. Do you know what charge was entered against the man at the lock-up? I think he was charged with being drunk and incapable and threatening to assault the police. He received six months' hard labour.

12927. But you did not volunteer yourself as a witness? Had I done so I should have had to lose all my time for nothing, and I could not afford that. It would have involved the loss of perhaps several days. If you speak a word to a constable while he is doing this kind of business it is immediately considered that you are trying to rescue the prisoner, and you are locked up with the other man. It is therefore necessary to be very careful.

12928.

- Mr. F. J. Spencer. 12928. Would you like to refer to any other matters in connection with the drink traffic? I should very much like to see what I may term an analytical inspection of the drink which is sold in public-houses. In England a Customs-house analyst goes into a public-house at any hour of the day and helps himself to a certain quantity of liquor. He gives half to the publican under seal, and keeps the other half for himself for analysing. In every house in England you will see over the door an announcement that spirits are diluted according to prices. I think it would be a very good thing to have different prices according to the strength of the liquor. If in a beer-cellar at home only half a pound of sugar were found the publican would be fined. The law there is also very severe in regard to penalties for violations of the law on Sunday. For a first offence I think the publican is fined £50, and a red mark is put against the house. If the publican sells out to another man the mark still remains against the house.
12929. That is to say, the house always bears a stigma? Yes; that is why the publicans in England are now so careful.
12930. Was it not the practice to have convictions posted up in the bar? No; I never saw such a thing. I can remember one case that a man was fined £20, and a red mark was put against the house because he served a man with three pennyworth of rum when he was under the influence of drink—that is to say, that if the house in which the offence was committed were worth £4,000, the red mark placed against it would reduce the value by £1,000. The house would not afterwards be worth more than £3,000.
12931. I suppose that a certain number of red marks disqualifies a house? Yes; after three red marks have been made the house loses its license entirely.
12932. And it cannot be relicensed? No.
12933. *Mr. Withers.*] The percentage of plasterers who desire to have the houses opened on Sunday seems to be very large;—are you quite sure that the proportion is thirty to one? Yes.
12934. Do you not think that there is a great danger of many of those men becoming excessive drunkards? No.
12935. Would you consider that 93 per cent. of the criminals in our gaols attribute their incarceration directly or indirectly to the effects of drink? I should think that percentage you have named would be very high.
12936. Do you not think that that percentage should be taken into consideration when we are dealing with the question of opening the houses on Sunday? It certainly ought to be considered, but on the other hand I think that if a person is thoroughly given to drink he will obtain drink in defiance of any law which you may pass.
12937. Do you not think there is a prospect of thousands of persons being initiated into drinking habits in consequence of there being undue facilities for obtaining drink? I was in Glasgow when the houses were supposed to be closed from 11 o'clock on Saturday night until 8 o'clock on Monday morning, and when the publicans were not allowed to live in their own houses. There are 480 public-houses in Glasgow, and only four of the large hotels at or near the railway stations were allowed to open on Sunday. A padlock used to be placed upon the doors of the bars, and the publican was allowed to go in twice a day, if he had a bird or animal of any kind there which he desired to feed. While that very stringent law was in operation you might see men lying in the parks speechless from the effects of drink which they had obtained in large quantities on Saturday night.
12938. Do you think there was a better state of things under the previous law in Scotland? Yes; I have heard people say that the state of affairs under the old Act was very much better.
12939. Do you think that the wives of the men whom you have spoken of to-day would wish to have the public-houses opened for four hours on Sunday? I do not think they would object to it.
12940. You say that you consider the publican under existing circumstances a prisoner? Yes.
12941. But would he not be very much more a prisoner if he were forced to open his house on Sunday, and to work seven days instead of six days a week? I do not think the publican would be in such a bad position as he occupies at the present time, because if he closes his house rigidly on Sunday now he loses a great deal of his trade during the week.
12942. You assume that the 800 publicans in this city can set the law at defiance? Yes; I think they can do so unless it is materially altered.
12943. But if the law could be enforced would not the publicans be better pleased by being allowed to have complete rest on Sunday? I do not think they would object to open their houses for certain hours during the day.
12944. Are you acquainted with any workman's clubs which have been established for the purpose of obtaining drink on Sunday? I have not heard of any.
12945. *Mr. Roseby.*] Do you think the people themselves ought to have a voice as regards the existence of public-houses? I think so.
12946. Do you think that barmaids ought to be employed in public-houses? I do not.
12947. Do you think that young people should be served with drink in public-houses? No; certainly not.
12948. At what age would you allow a young man to be served with drink? I think he should be 20.

MONDAY, 22 NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,

A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,  
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Cyril Marie Des Anges Weale re-called and further examined:—

Mr. J. C. M. D. Weale. 12949. *President.*] You are the Secretary of the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers' Association of New South Wales? Yes.

22 Nov., 1886. 12950. It is by your own desire I believe that you are re-examined? It was intimated to me at the close of my last examination that I should be re-examined. My last examination closed when a new question had been opened up—the question as to the growth of local option in different communities. In connection with that question I should like to refer to the question of compensation, and to read you some extracts from judgments of the Supreme Court Judges in the States of Iowa, Kansas, and Washington.

12951.

12951. In what way do you think these judgments would affect the condition of affairs as regards compensation in this Colony? I think they affect the question in this way: The question of local option has always been discussed here side by side with the question as to whether there shall or shall not be compensation. It has always been urged, until quite recently, in Victoria, that the question of compensation has never been heard of in any other country, and have sought to weaken the claim which we considered that the publicans have to compensation if they are deprived of their property.

12952. But it seems to me that in the judgments to which you refer the question lay in the difference between State legislation and Congressional legislation. Here we have no such difficulty. We legislate for the whole Colony? Yes; but the judgments to which I refer also contain important evidence from a moral as well as a legal stand-point. I have the judgments copied in full, and I shall be very glad to furnish you with extracts bearing only upon the moral aspect of the question.

12953. Your Association is of course dissatisfied with the present law? Yes.

12954. And I suppose that among other things it is dissatisfied with Sunday closing? Yes.

12955. That is a part of its platform is it not? Yes.

12956. Do you also propose to increase the open hours during the business day? Yes.

12957. Representing the Association, what have you to say in support of your proposed amendments? In regard to the effect of the present Act upon the public and upon the trade I should like to say that in my opinion the constant supervision and interference with the trade on the part of the police, the spy system, the use of agents who actually induce publicans to break the law, the traps which are laid for publicans under the agency of the police, naturally bring the trade into antagonism with that body.

12958. But is not that a natural antagonism; is it not what you would expect? Not under a reasonable law. If the supervision were carried out on proper grounds there would be nothing to say against it.

12959. What evidence can you furnish as to the use of spies? You have evidence of it every week in the Police Courts.

12960. But you know that the Inspector-General is opposed to that system? He has told me so several times, but there can be no doubt that spies are used because they appear in the Police Courts, and admit that they have made use of false representations in order to get into houses, and also that in some cases they have tried to induce the hotelkeeper, sometimes successfully, to break the law.

12961. But do you not think that the publicans themselves have spies to find out when the police are coming. Do you not think that the one action is a counterpoise to the other? No; the hotelkeepers simply use spies to ascertain when a policeman is coming.

12962. I suppose that the whole of the houses which sell do that? I am quite sure they do not, from my own knowledge. I believe that in the case of the small houses it is done as a rule, but the more respectable houses do not do so.

12963. Is it not only the small and disreputable houses which sell on Sunday? Certainly not. The best and leading houses—houses which are at the top of the tree—sell.

12964. In the city? Certainly.

12965. Have you any established facts which will tend to show that the existing law has the effect of making these persons law-breakers? That brings me back to the point about which I gave evidence at my last examination. I then pointed out that the present law as to Sunday closing did compel the public to break the law in the first instance, and the publican afterwards. For every publican who breaks the law there are certainly 100 of the public who are parties to the violation.

[Here a conversation ensued, the result of which was that the witness was requested to state his views in the form of a paper. *Vide Appendix.*]

Mr. James Cook called in, sworn, and examined:—

12966. *President.*] You are at present a brickmaker? Yes.

12967. Have you not been a sub-contractor under contractors to the Government? Yes.

12968. Is it your wish that you are here to be examined? Yes.

12969. I suppose that in the course of your business as a contractor you have seen a great deal of the drink traffic? Yes, especially on public works.

12970. You mean illegitimate traffic? Yes.

12971. That is to say, traffic which is conducted by storekeepers and others not having licenses? Not by storekeepers, but in shanties by persons who have no licenses.

12972. Will you mention on what contracts, and how long ago this occurred? It occurred on the contracts for railways from Arncliffe to Glen Innes, and from Glen Innes to Tenterfield.

12973. You were on the spot? Yes.

12974. Can you speak as to any other contracts? No, only as to those two works.

12975. From your knowledge of other contracts do you consider that the same system has been carried out in connection with them? Yes, on every Government contract.

12976. Can you tell us why this illicit trade has not been suppressed by law? The reason I believe is that the police will not take it upon themselves to suppress it. They could easily do so if they wished, because the trade is carried on so openly. I drew the attention of Sergeant Lees to the matter on several occasions. He made two raids on one party, and instead of the man himself being punished his wife was punished. She underwent three months imprisonment on two occasions, and the husband was allowed to carry on the trade as before.

12977. She elected to take the punishment, and he continued the selling? Yes.

12978. Tell us what kind of establishments these are? Mostly bark huts and large tents. They are generally kept for the accommodation of the men, that is say, for the accommodation of navvies and any travellers who may be passing by. There were no less than seven of them at one time within a radius of half-a-mile.

12979. Are they worse than public-houses would be? Far worse.

12980. Could these people not have obtained what is called a special license? That I could not say. I know that there was a public-house within a mile of the place to which I refer.

12981. But I suppose that in many parts there would be many miles between one of these places and a regular public-house? The public-houses are from 4 to 6 miles apart. In some places they may be at greater distances, but I have given you the average distance.

12982. But suppose there is no road; suppose the railway is passing through rough uninhabited country, surely there would be no public-houses? Yes, there would.

12983.

Mr. J. C.  
M. D. Weale.  
22 Nov., 1886.

Mr. J. Cook.  
22 Nov., 1886.

- Mr. J. Cook. 12983. I suppose then that they follow the railway? Yes. Between Ben Lomond and Duudee there are five licensed houses, and there was no road except that made by the contractor.
- 22 Nov., 1886. 12984. Are you a total abstainer? I do not know the taste of liquor.
12985. Are you able to say of your own knowledge that the multiplication of these means of getting drink does a great deal of harm to the workmen? I consider that the shanties to which I have referred are one of the greatest curses to the country.
12986. Are the navvies as a rule a drinking class? The majority of them drink. There are a large body who do not, and some place money in my hands to take to the bank for them. These men, however, are the exception.
12987. As a rule they are given to drinking? Yes.
12988. Do you think they drink most of their money? Yes.
12989. Then the proprietors of these shanties make rapid fortunes? They do.
12990. I suppose some of them also keep stores? Yes, some keep a few articles, such as tobacco and tea.
12991. They take out no licenses? No.
12992. And has no information been lodged by those persons who have to pay £30 for a license permitting them to conduct this traffic? I know of only three cases of prosecution. In the one case to which I have already referred the house was twice fined £30. On another occasion, in which a prosecution took place, the fine was paid.
12993. Is the sale at these places very open? Yes. The men could leave their work at any time and go into a shanty, and get whatever they want.
12994. At any time of the day or night? Yes.
12995. Does this give rise to any trouble with the contractors? No. I believe that a certain number of contractors are in favour of the traffic.
12996. Have they an interest in it? No; but it has the effect of keeping the men in such a position that they have no means to go away. There are, therefore, always plenty of men to do the work.
12997. You think that the contractors have no pecuniary interest in the shanties? Not that I am aware of. I heard of one contractor having a pecuniary interest in one of these places, but I cannot speak of the case from my own knowledge.
12998. I suppose the men are kept in a chronic state of poverty or drunkenness? Yes.
12999. Have any representations been made to the Government about this matter? I do not think so.
13000. Mr. Hutchison.] I suppose that many of the men who encourage this traffic are sub-contractors? They do encourage it, of course, but the contractors themselves could put a stop to it if they so desired.
13001. President.] Is it a part of the system of contractors? Of course it is to their benefit.
13002. For how many years did you see this state of things going on? For about 2½ years.
13003. Have you reason to believe that it still goes on in connection with Government works? Yes.
13004. But is there the same reason, the same motive, for keeping the men there? Well, I do not care to refer to any cases except those which have come under my own observation, so that I cannot very well answer that question.
13005. What is the quality of the liquor which you have been told is sold at these shanties? I can only speak of it from the condition in which I see the men when they have had about three days drinking. They are completely pulled to pieces, and are quite unfit to do any work. I have known men to be paid £24 for a month's work, and on the third day after pay-day they would not have a 6d. of that money left. They would be in such a condition that work would be out of the question for at least a week afterwards.
13006. What did they drink on these occasions? Chiefly rum and Old Tom.
13007. Would that drink be procured from Queensland? No. The men used to go openly in carts and fetch it from Glen Innes.
13008. Then it is supplied from Sydney? I suppose so.
13009. Were any of these shanties ever in such a position as to be a sort of necessary substitute for a public-house? No.
13010. That is to say there could always have been a licensed public-house instead of one of these places? Oh, yes.
13011. I suppose the houses would not have been in a position to afford the accommodation required by the Act? Perhaps not.
13012. I suppose the shanties to which you have referred move on with the railways? Yes. As soon as one large cutting is finished they will move on to the next cutting and follow the work right up.
13013. Do you consider that this practice is a very demoralising one? Yes, I am positive of it.
13014. Do you think it deteriorates the men? Yes.
13015. Is the debauchery confined to mere drinking? There is drinking, gambling, and of course all kinds of foul language on Sundays and week days alike.
13016. There is no prostitution? No, nothing of that kind is carried on.
13017. Do any temperance advocates or clergymen or any people of that kind travel along with the general caravan? No. A clergyman would come every alternate Sunday, but he would go only to the respectable portion of the camp.
13018. Suppose the shanties had been suppressed by the law, do you think that a better class of licensed houses would have taken their place and would have been an advantage? I do not think that they would have been a greater advantage except perhaps as regards the quality of the grog.
13019. But would there not have been more variety in the drink; would there not have been beer for instance? Yes.
13020. Is it not a fact that in these shanties they retail only stuff which can be kept in small quantities? No, they keep beer as well as spirits. One man was caught taking a barrel of beer into his house. The troopers came up suddenly and instead of taking the barrel into his own house the man got out of the difficulty by making a present of it to the navvies.
13021. Do you think that the navvies, who are given to drinking, would have been more soberly inclined in the absence of these shanties? I am positive of it.
13022. You think they would not have travelled from 4 to 6 miles to go to a public-house? No, the majority would not have done so.
13023. You think they would have kept their wages? I think so.
13024. Would you attribute their wastefulness and debauchery to the incentive given by the existence of so many shanties? Yes. Of course a few men would travel any distance to get a drink, but as a rule the men would not have done so.

13025. I suppose that in every one of these camps there would be a certain number of total abstainers? Yes. Mr. J. Cook.  
22 Nov. 1886.
13026. It is curious that they abstained from setting the law in motion, is it not? I, myself, on several occasions, drew the attention of the police to the matter with the results I have mentioned, but I was looked upon by some as one who was interfering unnecessarily and doing a thing which I had no business to do.
13027. Have you seen many navvies frequently in a state of intoxication? Yes; not only navvies but Government officials, inspectors of works. I have seen them made so drunk that they have had to be carried on men's shoulders away into the bush.
13028. I suppose they went to the public-houses of their own accord? Yes.
13029. Had these men to pass Government work? Yes.
13030. And I suppose that that work would frequently be of a very delicate kind, requiring a man to have all his wits about him? Yes.
13031. *Mr. Roseby.*] How many men should you think you have seen in a camp in a state of intoxication? At the Glencoe, Deepwater, and Dundee, camps I have seen as many as 30 or 40 out of 80 men in a state of intoxication. This would last from the Saturday, the day they had been paid, until the Tuesday following.
13032. Have you known of any men who have died of excessive drinking at these works? I do not think so. We have had some cases of heavy sickness but no deaths.
13033. Are these scenes of debauchery to be found on Sundays as well as on a week day? I think they are worse on Sunday than they are on any other day, especially at the public-houses. The public-houses keep open on Sunday as well as on any other day. I have known the police to be on the premises at the time.
13034. If you had possessed authority you could have provided means for suppressing these places? Yes.
13035. But they existed with the connivance and concurrence of the contractors and gangers? Yes.
13036. Were many of the persons engaged on this railway who were in the habit of drinking young men? They averaged about 30 years.
13037. How long have you been in the Colony? 31 years.
13038. As an old colonist have you noticed whether there has been a growth of intemperance among young people? I have. I speak from my own experience. At St. Peters, twenty-five years ago, the young men of that village would not think of entering a public-house. There were no less than thirty-two connected with the Sunday School there, and the youngest of these was 16 years of age. They would never think of going into a public-house until the bagatelle tables were introduced. They afterwards became an attraction.
13039. There is a large amount of brickmaking going on at St. Peters? There is.
13040. I suppose you think that publicans should not be allowed to supply drink to young men until they have attained their majority? I do.
13041. I suppose you are not in favour of permitting young women to be employed as barmaids? No.
13042. I presume you are in favour of allowing the people of any given locality to say whether public-houses shall or shall not exist there? I am.
13043. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Do you think that the publicans are in the habit of supplying the shanties with grog? Yes; I have evidence of it. In travelling over from my camp to Glen Innes on one occasion I picked up an open note. The writer begged a certain publican at Glen Innes to forward a certain quantity of grog as soon as he could for use in one of these shanties.
13044. Have you any suggestion to make with regard to any amendments of the law, or as to any matters upon which you have not been examined? Well, I wish to make one important suggestion in the interests of the navvies themselves. I think it would be the means of keeping many of them from spending large sums of money upon drink, and would induce them to adopt saving habits. I would suggest that a person in connection with the Savings' Bank should go round with the pay-cart on pay-day to the navvies in a camp, and take from them the surplus of their money when they had made provision for their month's stores. I think that a great deal of drinking would be prevented by that means.
13045. But are there no post-offices at these camps? There are seldom any. We have to go 7 or 8 miles frequently for a post-office. I may say that on one pay-day I have had as much as £90 given me by various navvies to put into the bank.

[*Mr. Hutchison*, a member of the Commission, here stated, in support of the witness's suggestion, that it had been reported to him on behalf of the navvies employed on the Illawarra line that results similar to those mentioned by the witness followed from the absence of either an official post-office or any person travelling with the pay-cart acting on behalf of the Savings' Bank, and that the establishment of such a system as that suggested by the witness was urgently requested.]

WEDNESDAY, 24 NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,	J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.	

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

James Powell, Esq., Collector of Customs, re-called and further examined:—

13046. *President.*] I think you are able to throw light upon some difficulties which we have had in being able to trace the inferior spirits imported into this country. We cannot trace them from the reports of the analysts, but I understand that you are able to tell us something which we have not known before in connection with the importation of low-class spirits? I have sent to the Commission samples of an obscured spirit entered as brandy, which by hydrometer test would show an average strength of about proof, but which upon distillation discloses a strength of about 18 to 19 overproof. It appears to me, from what I can gather from the reports which I have had, that this is a very inferior spirit, so coloured and altered by added ingredients that the strength becomes obscured, and the Revenue suffers proportionately. I may say that it was objected that white spirit was very much imported into this country for purposes of adulteration. When that spirit was so imported it paid revenue according to strength, but from experience gained by the importations represented by these samples, any inferior spirit might be dealt with in London or elsewhere and imported into this country in the same manner that white spirit could.
- J. Powell,  
Esq.  
24 Nov., 1886.



J. Powell,  
Esq.  
24 Nov., 1886.

could have been imported and used for adulteration. This spirit may be dealt with in London, and may be called by any name the exporters give it. One of the best guarantees the public have had in this Colony in purchasing spirits from bond has been hitherto the supposition that they were buying a pure spirit, but as the Customs' practice in England allows any alteration, comparatively speaking, to be made in spirits for exportation only, that guarantee becomes of very little value, as the samples before you will show.

13047. Have you had anything but spirits representing brandy of the obscured class you are now describing, or have you had obscured gin and obscured whisky? You can only have obscured unsweetened spirit.

13048. Then how is it imported? It is imported as brandy.

13049. Are the samples before us sold as far as you know as brandy? Yes.

13050. Will it pay the importers of this spirit to eliminate the obscuring matter and to prepare it so as to enable them to sell it as whisky, or is it simply available as brandy? I should say that this spirit would be available as a good mixing spirit. It would sell well to publicans in the country; it has all the desired intoxicating properties, and could be well used for mixing purposes, and for adulteration.

13051. But still it will be termed brandy? Yes.

13052. It could not be turned into whisky? That, I think, could not be done, it would not pay.

13053. I presume that this is a novelty in the import trade here? I am not prepared to say that. My attention was somewhat drawn to the subject by my previous examination before this Commission, and I felt when these samples were brought under my notice that it would be the duty of the Government to endeavour to stop any injurious effects arising from the importation of liquor of that description at the very threshold rather than allow the spirit to go into consumption and attempt to deal with it afterwards. I think that the Government would lose considerably in revenue in the first place, and I also feel that a serious injury would be inflicted upon the consumer. If it goes into consumption at all I intend to make it do so at the highest rate of duty.

13054. *Mr. Colls.*] Are these importations made in large quantities? No.

13055. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Do you know whether it is an English or a Continental preparation? I do not know but it could at any time be made abroad, vatted, and shipped from the docks of London. They allow white spirits to be imported into London to be got up, and to be exported here as brandy.

13056. You think that this practice now prevails because of the attention which you have bestowed upon the importation of white spirit? Yes, as the result of a stricter examination of imported spirit.

13057. This is a substitute for that spirit? Yes.

13058. *President.*] Have you reasons to believe that this kind of, obscured spirit will continue to be largely imported? I have.

13059. Do you remember my asking you on the occasion of your last examination whether you thought that the Government of the Colony ought to be empowered, if it has not now the power, to prevent inferior spirits from coming into consumption by stopping them in the warehouses by means of an analyst's certificate. Here are specimens of liquor which I think are in point; could anyone complain of Parliament for preventing such spirits as these from going into consumption without a certificate? I do not think it would pay anyone to import this inferior spirit if due checks were imposed.

13060. But suppose there were a check of the kind I have named? If I had the power to increase the duty I think that would be the best possible check.

13061. Have you had these small samples submitted to analysis? Yes.

13062. Have you any reason to believe from the reports of the analyst that the colouring matter contains anything noxious? No, I have not.

13063. What is your opinion of the spirit itself? It is so disguised that I can form no opinion.

13064. You believe it is a very raw sort? Yes.

13065. And your belief is that it is made out of the commonest of materials which can produce an alcohol from fermentation? That I could quite believe.

13066. Is it not a necessary result that it would be a most baneful drink for human beings? I should think so.

[Witness read an extract relative to the English practice with regard to testing spirits for obscuration. *Vide, Ham's Year Book and Diary—(Customs)—page 337.*]

13067. You have said that you have reason to apprehend a considerable increase in the importation of this kind of spirits. Do you think the importation is increasing at the present time? I think it will increase.

13068. Do you think that much of this spirit is in consumption now? No, I do not.

13069. Then perhaps it is like the essences which you were good enough to send us, and is intended to be a test? Quite so. I think these importations will increase unless checks are imposed.

Mr. Charles Edward Gordon called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr.  
C. E. Gordon.  
24 Nov., 1886.

13070. *President.*] You hold a position in Her Majesty's Customs? Yes, I am the principal gauger.

13071. You are aware of certain samples having been sent to this Commission,—samples of what I believe is called obscured spirit? Yes.

13072. What can you say in connection with your duty in regard to spirits of that kind. So far as you are aware has much of this kind of spirit been introduced into the Colony? Not very much I think. It is only recently that I have been taking particular notice of it.

13073. Do you think that you or the gaugers have passed much of this kind of spirit? Well hitherto we have always used the hydrometer test.

13074. But a good deal of the spirit might have been passed in notwithstanding the hydrometer test? Yes.

13075. Then it was only by some accident or inspiration that you thought fit to consider whether the hydrometer test was a true test. What aroused your suspicions? I have always had a taste for chemistry, and when I commenced the work of gauging all the wines and spirits in the Custom-house, the Collector suggested to me that I should look after the spirits more closely than had been done hitherto. I have at various intervals tested spirits because in England, as I daresay you are aware, they charge spirits in accordance with the real strength, and having sundry English books in my possession I thought it was just as well to try what could be done.

13076.

Mr.  
C. E. Gordon.  
24 Nov., 1886.

13076. I understand from the Collector of Customs that the difference between the hydrometer test and the test which is the approved criterion of strength of this kind of spirit has been obtained by means of a distillate? Some tests have been obtained by a distillate, others have not. Usually chemists do not distil, they use a shorter process. They take the specific gravity of the liquor and evaporate it down to a syrup. They then make that syrup up to its original bulk with distilled water, of course always at a temperature of 60°. They then take its specific gravity, and using the last specific gravity as a divisor, divide the original specific gravity by it. The result gives the specific gravity of the spirit which was in the liquor. It is a very simple process, and is absolutely correct.

13077. Did you apply that process to some of the spirit contained in these bottles? Yes, to a part of the same shipment.

13078. Are you able to tell us anything about the constituents of that liquor? No, except that I may say that judging from the experiments I have been making this morning there is a large quantity of fusel oil in it—a very large quantity.

13079. But you have been accustomed to find a quantity of fusel oil in the ordinary low spirits? Yes, I can tell pretty well, but my duty is simply to ascertain the strength and not the chemical constituents of the spirits. I distilled a sample of this spirit this morning, and when I had finished, there was a thick white compact scum all over the top of the distillate,—a sort of fat.

13080. That would appear to represent a rather large proportion of fusel oil? It certainly does represent a very large proportion.

13081. I believe that anything which can produce starch will produce fusel oil? No. I think there is a little misapprehension upon that point. All spirit, no matter from what source it is obtained, contains fusel oil.

13082. Could you produce fusel oil if you had nothing but grapes given you? I think I could produce the fatty substance which we call fusel oil. Years ago I was an inspector of distilleries, and in the discharge of my duties I obtained a large amount of experience in these matters.

13083. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Have you made an approximate estimate of the quantity of fusel oil in these samples? No, because the quantities of spirit which we have dealt with have been so small.

13084. Then if you have found fusel oil it would indicate the existence of a large percentage in the spirit? There is a large percentage so far as appearances go.

13085. *President.*] Have you any reason to believe that spirit with a large proportion of fusel oil is pernicious? I should certainly think it was, although I cannot speak from experience.

13086. Are you a total abstainer? Pretty nearly. The lower the class of spirit the more fusel oil will be found in it.

13087. Are the samples produced the worst specimens you have had to deal with? I believe they are the worst I have tested, but I have no doubt that before long we shall have some still worse samples to deal with. Some of this class of spirit has been imported before, but I have not tested it.

13088. Is it imported for drink or mechanical purposes? For drink.

13089. *Mr. Colls.*] Have you a large shipment of the samples produced? Ten quarter-casks.

13090. *President.*] With regard to the matter which obscures this spirit and which baffles the hydrometer, do you consider it harmful? It is perfectly harmless. There is both free and burnt sugar in it. Ordinarily there is nothing but burnt sugar in this class of spirit.

13091. I suppose these spirits were analysed by Mr. Hamlet for a lot of things? I think he was merely requested to ascertain the amount of spirit, but he mentions at the end of his report that the liquor contained a lot of burnt and free sugar. The only object of this admixture is to deceive the hydrometer. When it comes into consumption the liquor will of course stand more water, and will still keep the same intoxicating power.

13092. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Then the importer gets the better of the Revenue by about 20 per cent.? Yes.

13093. I understand that your duties are connected entirely with the bulk liquors? Yes.

13094. *Mr. Roseby.*] I suppose you profess from your scientific knowledge to be able to tell a good from a bad spirit? Well, I have had a great deal of experience in connection with imported liquor.

13095. You consider the samples produced a very bad spirit? I consider it a very low spirit, but I have seen a great deal worse in the bush.

13096. You would consider it unfit for human consumption? No, I could not say that.

13097. *Mr. Colls.*] Were the bad spirits in the country to which you refer sold at public-houses? Yes; I have seen the tobacco taken out of the casks myself.

13098. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Have you any idea of the price of the sample spirits produced before the duty is paid? No.

FRIDAY, 26 NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,	J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.	

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Inspector Anderson recalled and further examined:—

13099. *President.*] I believe it is a fact that a number of the women who are in the habit of being confined in Darlinghurst Gaol for drunkenness are prostitutes? Yes.

13100. You know that for a fact? I am certain of it.

13101. Do you think they constitute a large number of the female habitual drunkards? There are a very large number of them, but I would not venture upon stating the number accurately.

13102. Is it not a fact that when a woman becomes a drunkard she is generally unsexed in every other way? That is quite true.

13103. Would it not be fair to say that a female habitual drunkard is also a woman of abandoned character? Yes.

13104. Was it not a fact that in that infamous case of the woman Phillips, which happened a few years ago, the victim was young, that is to say, that she was not more than 40? She was about that age.

13105. And she had thirty or forty convictions against her for various things? Yes.

Inspector  
Anderson.  
26 Nov., 1886.

Inspector  
Anderson.  
26 Nov., 1886.

13106. Would it not be fair to take her as a fair specimen of the habitual female drunkard who is confined in Darlinghurst Gaol? I think she is a fair specimen of a large number.
13107. In Darlinghurst Gaol I suppose there are no wards for women who are diseased? I know nothing about that.
13108. If a woman has venereal disease when she goes to Darlinghurst Gaol, I suppose the probabilities are that she will come out with that disease at the end of her seven days? Yes.
13109. I understand that your impression is, that the effect of the present system of treating drunkards causes disease to be disseminated among the young larrikins of the city and suburbs? I am certain of it.
13110. Suppose a woman goes out of gaol, and wants to get drunk again, she perhaps takes this means of getting the money. She then gets drunk or partially drunk, and the rest follows. Those are the stages I suppose? It is so in many cases.
13111. Do you think that this sort of thing obtains to any considerable extent? I do.
13112. The proof of this would be, that a number of larrikins ought to be affected with venereal disease? Yes.
13113. And is that not a fact? I could produce no proofs, except the reports which reach me. I have heard that a great many young lads are affected by the disease, and that in many cases the disease has never been eradicated from their system. These young men are not confined to the lower classes.
13114. Do you consider that this kind of prostitute becomes the means of disseminating disease among what are called the upper classes? I understand that some of the upper class have become diseased by contact with these women.
13115. What steps do these young men take to get cured; do they go into hospital? They are treated generally by chemists who have a reputation for dealing with that class of disease.
13116. Would not such women as those to whom we are referring be placed in a reformatory anywhere else? I think it is a great pity that there is not some kind of reformatory for this class of women. That is why I regretted that the Workhouse Act of Sir James Martin's Government did not come into operation. Had that been in operation the Woolloomooloo case and the former Waterloo case would never have occurred.
13117. Do you think it would be possible for the Commission to obtain evidence upon this subject, that is to say direct evidence as to the treatment of those young men who have contracted venereal disease from this particular class of women? It would be exceedingly difficult.
13118. Why difficult? Because I do not think the chemists who treat them for this disease would like to confess doing it.
13119. What would you calculate to be the number of habitual drunkards in Sydney. Of course I do not expect a very accurate answer, but taking the number in and out of gaol what should you say would be our floating population of habitual drunkards? It would be impossible for me to give you any definite number, but I should think there would be a good many hundreds.
13120. Do you think that you take up one-tenth of them? I do not suppose we do.
13121. You know that the police, as a rule, use the greatest lenity with regard to the drunkard. If by any means he can be got home or passed on to some friends, that is done, so that a large number of drunkards escape. Moreover a large number are bailed, and escape coming before the Magistrate in that way. A number get fined time after time and pay the fine; therefore the number of drunkards in Darlinghurst Gaol is in no sense an accurate index of the number of habitual drunkards in the Colony? No.
13122. I believe that the Governor of the Gaol has in Darlinghurst Gaol during the year some 500 habitual drunkards. Those would be drunkards who have been convicted three or four times. In 1885 there were 522 persons coming within this definition of habitual drunkards. I have another return showing the daily number during the month of October, 1886, which might be regarded as a fair daily average. This shows 129 males and 94 females, or a total of 223. But taking the 522 to which I have referred, that can represent only a small proportion of our habitual drunkards. Do you think there are ten times as many who do not get convicted? I could not say that there are ten times as many, but I think that there is a very large number. I would not like to fix any number without giving the matter some attention.
13123. For the year 1885 there were 3,899 convictions of males, and 1,970 convictions of females. These first and subsequent convictions were for drunkenness. If we reduce the figures to individual numbers we find that the number of males stands at 2,473, and the number of females at 762. Now according to that we have got 3,235 males and females convicted for drunkenness for the year 1885. If you deduct 1852 males and 390 females, representing first convictions, from that number you will have the whole number of prisoners reconvicted. That would leave about 1,000 drunkards, male and female, in the gaol, counting those to be drunkards who have been more than once convicted. Upon the basis of these figures do you think there are 5,000 habitual drunkards in the city and suburbs? \* I do not think from my own observation that there would be so many. I think the number of drunkards which do not fall into the hands of the police would be about double the number of those who do fall into the hands of the police. There would be a number of persons who frequently get into such a state of intoxication that they would be unable to take care of themselves, and who yet would not be taken up by the police.
13124. Do you not think that for every person charged with drunkenness who comes to gaol there are three who pay the fine? Yes.
13125. Well that would make the number three times as great as those who are convicted? At a rough guess I should say that two-thirds of those who are brought up before the magistrates pay the fine.
13126. Having admitted that two thirds of those brought before the magistrates pay the fine, and seeing from these figures that 1,000 reconvicted drunkards find their way into gaol, you must see that you would raise the number of habitual drunkards to 3,000? I was under the impression that the number of habitual drunkards in Darlinghurst Gaol was about 500.
13127. I am giving you the number of reconvicted drunkards. The 522 drunkards were men and women who had been convicted three or more times? Well, I know that in the Central Police division in 1885 there were 165 habitual drunkards, and not more than half that number went to gaol. I may say that in my division there has been a large decrease in drunkenness. The particular class of women whose influence is so bad I have endeavoured to keep in gaol as much as possible, there being no reformatory or other place for them to go to. I am referring now to the vagrant kind of women who disseminate disease. I may mention that in 1875 I had 3,287 apprehensions of male drunkards, charged with being drunk, and drunk and disorderly, and 1833 apprehensions of females. Last year the apprehensions numbered 2,624 males and 503 females.

13128.

\* NOTE.—See Return showing convictions and reconvictions in Appendix.

13128. In asking you a previous question I deducted 1852 male drunkards and 390 female drunkards from the total number. Those represented convictions for first offences. If you add these together you will get a total of 2,242 in addition to the numbers which I have already given you as passing through the hands of the police? I should be only speculating if I were to give you any answer with reference to the number of drunkards. My division contains chiefly a non-resident population, and I have less opportunity of forming a judgment as to the number of habitual drunkards who do not come into the hands of the police, than some of the other officers of the force would have.

Inspector  
Anderson.  
26 Nov., 1886.

13129. But I think you may accept the figures of the Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol as being correct? Then I honestly believe that there will be two-thirds beyond that number who do not come into the hands of the police.

13130. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Are you familiar with any place of amusement from which I can get at any moment into an adjoining place and find myself in an upper bar? I believe there is a place next to the Gaiety Theatre. I should not be surprised if there is something of the kind taking place there. Since I gave my last evidence before the Commission I opposed the renewal of the license. I found that there were eight barmaids employed there, but the license was granted.

13131. I am informed that a gentleman going to the Opera House can walk from the circle, and by lifting a sort of screen can find himself in a place in which he can order any amount of drink. This place contains quite a number of rooms which could be occupied by men and women in perfect seclusion? That is at the corner of York and King streets, but there are houses ten times worse than that.

13132. Do you think there is such a state of things existing as I have just described? I have never heard of it.

13133. There is no approach to the place from the outside? There was a connection I believe, but it was shut off four years ago. I think that a refusal to renew one of these licenses would have a far better effect than the infliction of a hundred fines.

13134. *President.*] Although Lower George-street is not in your division, perhaps you can give us some information as to why there should be fifteen houses licensed within such a short distance from one another, in the vicinity of the Argyle Cut. I suppose that the licenses are renewed in all cases unless the evidence against the character of the licensees is overwhelming? Yes, that is so.

13135. Although the Magistrate, if he visited the place, would himself admit that there were too many houses, he never exercises his discretion in the direction of refusing a renewal of any of the licenses? No; I think myself that they have a discretionary power in their hands, but they say that they have none. Now with reference to the class of unfortunate women to which the woman Phillips belonged, I may say that I have thirty-five in my division, and that there are fifty-six in No. 2 division, making ninety-one altogether; twenty-five of these women are over 40 years of age. Those women are frequently drunk, and lying about the streets and parks, a great many of them suffering from venereal disease. Eighteen months ago, when I was going down a lane leading from York to Clarence-street, I saw a number of youths at the far end of the lane. As I approached they scampered off down into Clarence-street. I found there an unfortunate woman lying in a position which clearly indicated what had been going on. She was perfectly helpless, and the whole of her clothes were over her head.

13136. What would be the age of the youths? They appeared to me to be quite young lads, but I was not within 80 or 100 yards of them, and I suppose there were more than a dozen. About a month or six weeks ago I saw two men taking a drunken woman down Druitt-street towards the wharves, and there were seven or eight young fellows following behind them. The moment they saw me they let the woman drop in the street and scampered away.

13137. *Mr. Roseby.*] No doubt if you had not come in sight the woman would have been outraged by many or the whole of them? Oh, yes; the case of the woman Phillips is no exceptional case; it is one of a large number. Some ten years ago word was sent up to the station by a man from the Market Wharf, that a woman was lying in a shed there. The constable found the woman lying there in a helpless state of intoxication, and the man who had sent word to the station said that he had seen eleven youths go to the woman, that he had endeavoured to watch them, and that he had at length found one of them having connection with her; it was then that he sent to the police. He told me that he did not think any of the youths were over 16 years of age. This woman was found to be nearly rotten with venereal disease. She was between 40 and 50 years of age. The names of the ninety-one women which I have here were hurriedly got together this morning.

13138. What proportion of these women are diseased do you consider? I should not like to give any definite figures, but I believe that fully a third of them are diseased. Walking in the street one day I met another woman whom I noticed to be lame. It occurred to me that she was diseased. I spoke to her and she confirmed my suspicion. She told me that she had escaped from Queensland in order to avoid the operation of the Contagious Diseases Act. I said, "You surely do not mean to say that you go with men when you are in that condition." She replied, "I have been with seven men-of-war's men to-night. I would have more if I could get them." That was between 11 and 12 o'clock at night. I promised to get her into the hospital, and she promised to come and see me on the following morning, but did not come. This woman was not more than 22 or 23 years of age. Captains of ships have often spoken to me of the large number of sailors leaving this port who are affected with venereal disease, caught from the class of women whose names I have in this list. If these women could be got off the streets it would be one of the most beneficial reforms which could possibly be effected in this community. Several of the women themselves have told me that they wished that there was some place in which they could be detained. They say that when they come out of gaol they get sufficient to have a drink, and then they are perfectly helpless again.

13139. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Without drink playing an important part such a state of things as this could not exist? The women are brought to this condition in consequence of drink.

13140. *President.*] But are there no such persons as sober prostitutes? They may be sober for a time, but they eventually take to drink.

13141. *Mr. Hutchison.*] I suppose the girls when they are first seduced are made drunk? No; I do not think so. In the majority of cases they take to drink afterwards.

13142. *Mr. Colls.*] Has it ever been brought under your notice that youngsters sent on board the "Vernon," or girls sent to the Reformatory at Bilcra, have been diseased? I have often heard of very young persons suffering from venereal disease.

13143. Would you be surprised to hear that what I have just mentioned is the case? Not in the least.

13144.

Inspector  
Anderson.  
26 Nov., 1886.

13144. Do you think the disease is contracted from the class of women you have been describing, when they are in a state of drunkenness? Yes; about the same time as the case which occurred at the Market Wharf I found a girl, not 15 years of age, nursing her own child in a brothel. She was sent to Bilceta, and was charged on the books with being a child under the age of 16, found living with common prostitutes—a child with her own child. I have heard of a great number of boys and girls under 12 years of age having venereal disease. I am far better able to give you the number of these unfortunate children than I am to give you the number of habitual drunkards. The parents themselves have told me the painful stories.

13145. *Mr. Withers.*] How would these women conduct themselves towards boys when they were sober;—would they offer any inducement to the boys? No; they do so I think only when drunk.

13146. You do not think they set to work to maliciously destroy the constitutions, or perhaps the lives, of the boys? No; and I do not think that the whole of these women are diseased, but I firmly believe that a great proportion of them are.

13147. *Mr. Colls.*] Since you last gave evidence before this Commission have you given the hotel-keepers any notice with reference to the up-stair bars? I told the whole of them in my division. I sent word to them by direction of Mr. Marsh, that if they did not do away with the up-stair bars I should oppose the renewal of their licenses. Two stopped these bars as requested, but the rest would not do so, and I brought them up on summons, but my objections were not entertained. After the first case had failed I withdrew the rest. The Magistrates said that they had no authority under the Act to restrict the number of bars. I objected that there were more barmaids employed in these places than there was any legitimate work for. I know that a number of young men contract habits of drunkenness from being admitted into these places. Half a dozen of them will go into one of these bars and each will consider himself bound to "shout" for the others. The consequence is that when they come out of the place they are pretty well reeling with drink.

Mr. William More called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr.  
W. More.  
26 Nov., 1886.

13148. *President.*] You are a stonemason? Yes.

13149. Have you been long following that trade in this Colony? About 13 years.

13150. Are you a moderate drinker? Yes.

13151. Do you belong to any Union? To none, but the Trades' Union.

13152. You have been asked to attend here by the Trades and Labour Council? Yes.

13153. In giving evidence upon this subject can you give expression to the views of more than one society? I see no reason why I should confine myself entirely to the masons. I am acquainted with a number of other men who are members of other Unions, and who share the views of my colleagues upon the drink question.

13154. We have been told by some witnesses that the closing of public-houses on a Sunday gives rise to a larger amount of drunkenness than existed under the old law, when the houses were opened a limited period on that day? Yes; my experience brings me to the conclusion that that is quite true.

13155. During the period of your residence here you have kept a watchful eye upon this matter? Yes, I have, and my attention has been frequently called to it.

13156. Do you think that the alteration of the law has led to more drunkenness among the men you now represent? Yes, I think so. I believe there is more drinking on Sunday now among the men with whom I am in the habit of associating than there was when the public-houses were opened on Sunday.

13157. How do you account for it? There are various ways of getting drink. I am aware that the law closes the houses and imposes fines for offences, but I suppose that in this as in almost every other law there are loop holes.

13158. Do you think that people drink more when it is illegal to drink than they would drink if it were legal? I do not think that the illegality of the drinking has much to do with it. I do not think the men desire to drink on Sunday simply because their doing so is prohibited by the law, but I have been told of cases in which publicans have served some of their customers with a 2-gallon jar of ale on Saturday night. You will see, therefore, that there is likely to be a great deal of drinking on Sunday. If a man knew that he could get a glass of beer on Sunday he would not take such a large quantity of beer into his house on Saturday night. The presence of this quantity of beer in the house is also an inducement to the wife to drink, and perhaps to some of the children. Some persons make it a practice to give children drink when they are very young; and perhaps the existence of this quantity of beer in any considerable number of houses would lead to an increase of that practice. In that way a great deal of injury might be done.

13159. Are these cases within your own knowledge, or are they cases of speculation? I am telling you hearsay.

13160. You have not found any friends of yours indulging in this habit? Not to the extent of getting in a 2-gallon jar, but I have known them to take home a quart or half a gallon.

13161. Why do these men take home this quantity of liquor on Saturday night, when they are perfectly aware that drink can be obtained in about two-thirds of the houses on Sunday without any trouble? There is a certain amount of risk about it.

13162. Do you think that deters them? I think so.

13163. We have evidence that there are many public-houses which are pretty full during Sunday? I have not much doubt about that myself. But many persons consider that if they were found in a public-house a penalty would be attached to their being there. Then again, they do not like the exposure. That would act as a deterrent in many cases; it certainly would weigh with me, although I have not been in a public-house or tasted a glass of intoxicating liquor for a long time.

13164. Yet you believe that the closing of public-houses on Sunday has increased drunkenness? I am inclined to think that it has, but that of course is only my opinion. Of course I have taken no evidence, nor have I obtained any statistics on the subject.

13165. Do you notice many men in your own trade unable to work on Monday morning? Yes; I have often noticed that Monday is a bad day.

13166. Is that because the public-houses are closed on Sunday, and because men have been drinking themselves stupid at home or in public-houses? Yes, partly, and that they get drunk although they are closed.

13167. In many cases the public-houses are not really closed? Yes.

13168. Do you not think that you have not very strong grounds for holding your opinion that there is more

more drunkenness in consequence of the closing of public-houses on Sunday? I do not say that the closing of public-houses is the direct and sole cause of it. I do not think that a man will drink more simply because he is prohibited from drinking.

13169. But still you think there is more drunkenness? I can only give you my opinion. I believe that there is at any rate quite as much as there used to be.

13170. Would you like to see the public-houses open on Sunday as before? Speaking for myself, I am indifferent on that point. I do not care what is done.

13171. Do you not think that the opening of public-houses on Sunday would be a great incentive to drunkenness? It seems to be so at first sight, but from my knowledge of different cases, and of the persons who are in the habit of getting drunk, I do not think that the opening of the houses really would be an incentive. A man has the same opportunity of getting drunk on any other holiday—on Saturday afternoon for instance. I do not believe that the men drink more on Saturday afternoon than they would drink on any other holiday. I do not think that seeing the public-houses open makes much difference to the majority of men. Knowing that I was about to be examined by the Commission I made some inquiries among the men in the Union with reference to the question of opening the houses on Sunday. One of these men told me that he thought it would be much better to have the houses open. The reason he gave me was, that if men went into a public-house on Sunday they did not know when they would have an opportunity of getting into another house, and therefore took three or four glasses of drink in rapid succession; whereas, if the houses had been open, they would have taken only one glass as on any other day.

13172. Suppose that the closing of the houses was effective would not that get rid of the trouble? If you could contrive to do so I should, speaking for myself, be in favor of that course.

13173. Do you not think the people for whom you are speaking would share that opinion? Yes, I believe the majority of them would agree with me.

13174. Where do you live? 20, Riley-street.

13175. Have you not more public-houses there than are needed? I think there are too many. I would certainly do away with a good many of them, if by so doing I could reduce the consumption and sale.

13176. Are the houses in that neighbourhood badly or well conducted? They are conducted well enough. I could not make any complaint in that direction.

13177. But you do not go into them very much? I have not been into a public-house in Riley-street for the past five or six months.

13178. You would like to see the public-houses reduced in number? Well, I think if public-houses are to be open at all there might as well be a dozen as one. I will endeavor to explain my views upon this point: Supposing there are ten houses in a locality and you close five, that will not have the effect of reducing drunkenness, if that is your object. I think the only result will be to increase the business of the other five houses. They will grow more opulent in consequence of their increased business, and I do not see why the other five licensees should be deprived of their livelihood.

13179. But do you not think that as you increase the number of public-houses you increase the incentives to drink? To a certain extent that is so, but I do not believe that the multiplication of public-houses is at the root of the evil.

13180. Are you a local optionist? Yes.

13181. Then I suppose it is a part of your creed that the number of public-houses should be under the control of the people? Yes.

13182. And that might be in favor of leaving them alone, of reducing them, or of annihilating them? It might be.

13183. Would your idea be to reduce them? That would depend upon the circumstances and conditions of the locality. There are various things to take into consideration. Perhaps it would be advisable to annihilate the public-houses altogether in one locality, whereas it would not be advisable to do so in another.

13184. Suppose you had a local option vote in the Fitzroy ward, would you consider that the public-houses in that ward would be best treated by being destroyed altogether, or by being reduced to a certain number, or by being left as they are? I am not prepared to answer that question off-hand. It is a very difficult locality to deal with. I do not think I would vote for the annihilation of the houses in that locality. If, however, I were living in such a suburb as Petersham, where there are few, if any, public-houses, and it were proposed to erect a public-house, I should certainly vote against its coming. I do not think it would bring any good results.

13185. I suppose that in your experience you have seen sad results from drink among your own class? Yes.

13186. Do you think that there is any hope of reforming habitual drunkards if they are taken at a certain stage. Suppose, for instance, they were sent to a retreat? I should think there would be hope of reform in some cases.

Mr. John Ware called in, sworn, and examined:—

13187. *President.*] You are an elected representative of the Stonemasons' Society? Yes.

13188. That is a Union? Yes, but not affiliated with the Trades and Labour Council.

13189. How many men are there in your Society? There are 400 members.

13190. As a total abstainer how many do you represent out of that number? I should think about twenty out of every 100, or eighty out of 400.

13191. Are the masons as a rule an intemperate class? No.

13192. Is their occupation such as to make them a thirsty class? Yes, I think it is.

13193. Are they from their occupation induced to be more intemperate than men engaged in other trades? Yes, I think so.

13194. I suppose there is a large percentage of moderate drinkers in your Society? Yes, about 40 per cent., perhaps more than that.

13195. Have you a local option vote? Yes.

13196. Have you ever voted? Yes.

13197. Are you contented with local option under the present law? Yes.

13198. Would you not extend it to renewals. Would you like to get rid of public-houses? Not without compensation.

13199. But with compensation you would like to reduce the number? Yes.

13200.

Mr. J. Ware.

26 Nov., 1886.

26 Nov., 1886.

- Mr. J. Ware. 13200. I suppose you think that the number of public-houses is in excess of the requirements of the inhabitants? Yes.
- 26 Nov., 1886. 13201. And that they ought at all events to be reduced? Yes.
13202. Have you considered this question much? Not much, but I have frequently heard opinions expressed by moderate drinkers in our Society. Many of them seem to think that the licensed victuallers should receive twelve months' notice.
13203. Not money compensation? Some are in favour of money compensation, and some are in favour of notice to quit.
13204. That is to say, you would give them notice to get ready to quit in case the vote should determine that they were to go? Yes. I have heard many argue that money compensation should be given in consideration of the money which is given for the goodwill. Others say that the goodwills have no value at all. I myself think that the purchase of the goodwill entitles a publican to some compensation.
13205. Have you noticed much distress and ruin among the stonemasons through intemperance? Yes, I am acquainted with a number of instances. I have known young men to break up completely before they reach their prime.
13206. I suppose many of these men would never get into the hands of the police? No.
13207. How long have you been at the trade? Seventeen or eighteen years.
13208. I suppose you have heard that drunkenness is supposed to have increased lately on Sunday in consequence of the closing of the public-houses on that day? Yes, I have heard that stated, but I do not think it is the case in regard to the stonemasons, although it may be perfectly true in regard to other sections of the community.
13209. Why would the increase not apply to the stonemasons? Well, I think that they are going to technological colleges, and they are being educated up to a better standard. They are more moral. I think that has a great deal to do with their not drinking. I think that perhaps the fact of the men taking home drink on Saturday night, and of their being able to get additional drink on Sunday, is responsible for a great deal of intoxication.
13210. But suppose the houses were closed rigidly? I still think that drunkenness, generally, would increase. In Newtown, where I live, there is a brewery, which has just been started there, and they retail beer out in 2-gallon jars. They have plenty to call for it on Saturday afternoon. Of course the beer will not keep after Sunday. The head of the family, certainly, will not drink the whole of the 2 gallons, and I think that the wives and elder children often get into the habit of taking liquor in this way.
13211. Is this a matter of speculation, or have you yourself known these things to happen? I am now giving you conjecture.
13212. But do you think it is fair to make up your mind upon a question of this kind on a mere conjecture? Perhaps not.
13213. As a practical man would you, in the interests of temperance, like to go back to the Sunday-opening of the public-houses? I honestly hold the opinion that that would be better than the present system.
13214. Then, you think that there was less drunkenness five years ago, in proportion to the population, than there is at the present time? I could not say. I have not seen statistics, but I know lately that I have seen more drunken men on Sunday morning than I used to see six or seven years ago.
13215. Can you tell us of the case of any man, whom you have known, to take to habits of drinking since the public-houses have been closed on Sunday, and who was not a drunkard before that alteration? Yes, I have a brother-in-law who, unfortunately, affords you an instance.
13216. Do you trace his intemperance to the closing of the public-houses on Sunday? I do. He will go to the public-house at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning—he cannot get in before. He comes home for dinner at 2 o'clock, and he will go back to the public-house again. He will come home drunk for tea, and will return again to the public-house in the evening, coming home at all hours of the night. I do not know up to what hour the houses keep open at night on Sunday, but I know that sometimes he comes home very late.
13217. Was this man a moderate drinker before the change in the law? Yes.
13218. And you attribute his falling into habits of drink on Sunday to the present system? I do, partly.
13219. With reference to local option, do you think that the roll of voters should be extended so as to include the electoral voters? Yes, I do.
13220. You have seen men come to their ruin through drink, who, you think, might have been reclaimed? I have seen plenty of men reclaimed.
13221. Do you think that a retreat or an establishment for inebriates would be an improvement upon the present system of sending drunkards to gaol? I do.
13222. You think that the gaol does not reclaim any one? I could not say that. In some cases it might put the fear of the law into persons.
13223. But you think that a retreat might reform them? Yes.
13224. Would you have this retreat a sort of workhouse? Yes.
13225. Would you make the inmates work? I should like to see them do something.
13226. And you would have them detained there until they were thoroughly cured? Yes.
13227. But what provision would you make meanwhile for the wife and family of the man who might be detained? They would not be relieved if the man was put into gaol.
13228. But there are a class of drunkards who, although they may be drunk for three or four days of the week, are nevertheless able to support their families? That is a difficulty, but I think it might be overcome, and I should like to see an attempt made to do so. I am sure that it would be better for the community at large that the drunkards should be put into a reformatory instead of being put to gaol.
13229. You think that an able-bodied man is worth so much to the country? Yes.
13230. And that as a drunkard he is worth nothing? Quite so.
13231. Then it might not be wrong for the State to spend some money in his reformation? No.
13232. Suppose the State contributed £30 in the course of a year, do you consider that an able-bodied man would be worth more than that? Yes. I know a bootmaker who is an habitual drunkard, and who earns £3 a week. He gives his wife £1 and drinks the rest. He is quite young and would be able to work in such an Institution as you have described. I daresay he would be able with the proceeds of his work to support his family. If he continues in his present condition the time will inevitably come when he will be unable to earn more than 5s. a week.

13233. *Mr. Roseby.*] You believe the people should have absolute control over the drink traffic? Yes.
13234. Do you think that publicans should be permitted to employ barmaids? No.
12235. You believe that the drink traffic itself is a dangerous one? Yes.
13236. You think the character of the publicans should be well known before licenses are granted to them? Yes.
13237. Do you think "shouting" is carried on among men of your class as much as it used to be? Yes, quite as much as before the Anti-shouting Society was started. I do not think that society is in existence at the present time.
13238. I suppose a great number of masons like other mechanics, are making their own homes through the agency of building societies? Yes, but trade is very dull now.
13239. Do you think that this practice tends to make the men better citizens, and to make them more temperate? Decidedly.
13240. As to the different classes of hotels, supposing it were determined to reduce the number, which class of houses would you take away? The lower class decidedly. I think that such houses as the "Oxford" are far less dangerous. I do not think for instance that they sell much adulterated drink.
13241. Are you aware whether any supervision is exercised over the drinking habits of apprentices in your trade? We have no bound apprentices in our trade, but often when the apprentices are bound they are allowed to do pretty well as they like. They are sometimes bound in the monumental yards, but even there no supervision is exercised over them after working hours are over.
13242. Do you think that any proportion of these young men are acquiring a taste for liquor? I should not be surprised.
13243. Does your answer apply to the other lads throughout the building trade? Yes.

Mr. J. Ware.  
26 Nov., 1886.

FRIDAY, 21 JANUARY, 1887.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT, | G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Peter G. Ballingall, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

13244. *President.*] You are a citizen of the United States, I believe? Yes.
13245. And have been in the Legislature of Iowa? Yes.
13246. And you are now on a visit to these colonies returning via Europe to the States? Yes.
13247. I believe you have had considerable experience of the working of prohibitory legislation in the State of Iowa? Yes, I have had a good deal of experience of the law there.
13248. Will you shortly describe that experience or state how it has been derived? As in most other places there are two parties in Iowa, the Moralists, as they are called, or Prohibitionists on the one side, and the Antiprohibitionists or Liberals on the other side. The contest between these two parties has been going on in our State for about thirty years altogether, but it is only within the last eight years that it has become part of the politics of the country, the Republicans advocating prohibition, and the Democrats favouring in a general way local laws.
13249. I suppose they took the other side? Yes.
13250. The Democrats would go in for licensing? Yes. Six years ago the prohibition law was carried in the State of Iowa by a majority of 30,000. Exception was taken however to the mode in which this decision was arrived at, and the question having been raised in the courts Judge Hayes, who has since been elected a member of Congress, decided that the law was illegal, and his decision was sustained by the Supreme Court. In consequence of this the republican party threw their judges overboard.
13251. Was this prohibitory law copied from the Maine liquor law? Largely.
13252. Is there any fundamental difference between it and the Maine liquor law? I think the penalties are more severe.
13253. But in effect it prohibits the manufacture and the sale in the State of Iowa of intoxicating liquor of any kind? Except for transportation. Liquor may be manufactured in Iowa, but it must not be consumed within the limits of the State. The liquor can be sent to an adjoining country, but it cannot be consumed at home.
13254. Is it not a fact that you can also manufacture liquor for what are called mechanical, medicinal, and sacramental purposes? Yes, you can manufacture alcohol, but you cannot manufacture malt for any of these purposes. Malt must go out of the State.
13255. Malt is not in use for medicinal or mechanical purposes, and they do not use it for the sacrament? No.
13256. But I understand that you can make any quantity of alcohol or malt liquor in the State of Iowa, provided you export it? Yes, and wine too.
13257. You are quite sure that the prohibitory law does not apply to liquor manufactured in Iowa for exportation? Yes.
13258. And you take a great deal of trouble to see that once exported it is not brought back again? Yes, it cannot be brought back. Last year the law was altered so as to prevent railway companies from bringing in the liquor.
13259. How long has this prohibitory legislation been in force in Iowa? The prohibitory law has been in force as long as thirty years. Permits were granted for the manufacture of liquor, which however could not be sold within the State. Wine and beer could be sold. Five years ago however a law was passed, which took effect on the 4th of July, 1884, prohibiting the sale also of wine and beer.
13260. Then practically all intoxicating liquors are now under prohibition? Yes.
13261. Have you been in Iowa since July, 1884? Yes.
13262. I suppose you have spent the greater portion of your life there? Yes.
13263. During the currency of these prohibitory laws? Yes.
13264. Do you consider that they have been a success; have they been more complied with or more evaded? More evaded in the large towns. People evade the State law when they will not evade the national law, because under the latter the license fee for the sale of liquor is 25 dollars, which is too small a sum to go to gaol for.

P. G.  
Ballingall,  
Esq.  
21 Jan., 1887.

13265.



P. G.  
Ballingall,  
Esq.  
21 Jan., 1887.

13265. Then I understand that there is a national law in existence in Iowa, and a State law,—the licensing law? There is no licensing; the Government do not license; that has been decided by the Supreme Court. The Government say, "If you use cigars or liquors you must pay revenue." You need not use them, and if the State forbids the use of them our law will not protect you against the State; but our law says, "If you do have them you must have our revenue stamps."

13266. Then as a matter of fact licensing is a matter of State legislation? Yes.

13267. There is no such thing as a national license to sell anywhere? No, but when you do sell you must pay the national revenue.

13268. If you manage to break the State law the national Government says, "You must pay us?" Yes, you must pay before you commence. Every keg of beer has a stamp upon it, 25 cents being paid for every 8 gallons. So long as the beer remains in the brewery the revenue belongs to the National Government, but the moment it is stamped it becomes the property of the individual. The prohibitionists can then take the beer and destroy it, but if it is in the brewery and has not been stamped they cannot destroy it without incurring the displeasure of the United States, and the same with regard to the whisky manufactured in the State. The moment it is barrelled and taken out of bond it must be stamped.

13269. Are there no hotels and saloons in Iowa? There are not supposed to be any. Our State hotels never sell liquor. The licensed victualler is not an hotelkeeper. They call them saloon-keepers and druggists.

13270. Then the druggist is the same as our hotelkeeper? Nearly so. He must keep drugs as well.

13271. And I suppose he sells more liquor than drugs? In small towns that is the case.

13272. Is it not a fact that you can get a permit as a matter of course? Yes.

13273. And without any medical examination? Yes; you simply pay for the liquor. According to the present law however every druggist has to be a practical chemist, and a graduate of some college, with a diploma. He also has to give a bond for the proper conduct of his business, and to keep a book, in which he must enter the different sales of liquor. For instance, he makes an entry that on such and such a day A. B. was supplied with a pint of gin. If upon examination of this book it is found that A. B. has received in the course of the month an excessive quantity of gin, the druggist is called to account. He gets over this difficulty, however, by inserting fictitious names.

13274. Then as a matter of fact I suppose this thing is a farce? It is a farce. The Government is robbed of one and a half million dollars every year, and it is a farce. I have a newspaper in my hand, published in a town of Iowa, containing 12,000 inhabitants, in which it is recorded that five drunkards were arrested, and there were probably many more who were not arrested.

13275. Have you taken much notice of the drinking habits of the people of Sydney and Melbourne? Yes; a good deal.

13276. You have seen that drunkenness is rather extensive? No; not for the number of public-houses. You have a hotel at every corner in this city, and you cannot make a mistake.

13277. They would be druggists' shops I suppose in some places in the States? Yes, in some places. The last law however has reduced the number of druggists. In the States the saloon is the same as the public-house bar in these colonies. They keep ice, and make all kinds of drinks. The druggist keeps soda, and manufactures drinks with different names, according to the spirit used. These drinks, containing principally whisky and brandy, make a man drunk very quickly. The soda, being charged with gas, drives the whisky to the head, and the man gets drunk very rapidly.

13278. Then do you think that in the prohibition towns of Iowa there is about the usual average of drunkenness? In the very small towns—towns of about 200 inhabitants—there is not, because everybody knows everybody; but people go from these very small towns into larger ones, and they indulge in crazy drunken sponges, lasting for two or three days. For instance, if your town of Newtown were a strong prohibition town, but the adjoining district was conducted on more liberal liquor lines, the people of Newtown would visit (say) Marrickville, and indulge in excessive drinking. In some of the towns in Iowa the law is not enforced because the authorities are not in favour of rigorous suppression. It is the law there for instance that the pathway shall not be obstructed by empty boxes, and sometimes if a person complains to a policeman that a number of boxes are lying in the street, and points them out, the policeman will reply, "I do not see any boxes; if you see them go and make a complaint." It is the same with regard to the liquor law. Wherever people are strongly in favour of prohibition the law is tolerably well enforced, but where there are Germans, Norwegians, Swedes, and a large number of Irish, or foreigners of any description, the law is not rigidly enforced.

13279. Then the people who drink in Iowa are the naturalised subjects? Not at all. What I mean is that there is more drinking generally in a large town where there is a considerable foreign element in the population, and where the law is consequently not enforced, than there is in a small town where the people are acquainted with each other. The penalty for the first offence against the Act is £20, for the next £50, and for the third £100, and after that six months imprisonment. But the law is evaded in this way: The saloon keeper takes out a license in the name of his bar-tender; and when he loses the license he inserts the name of another bar-tender, and so on. In Iowa we make the building responsible, and call it a nuisance after the license has been frequently lost.

13280. What do you do with the nuisance? Abate it.

13281. Pull it down? No; lock it up.

13282. Then as a matter of fact you are in a state of embroglio. No one can say that prohibitory legislation in Iowa is a success or a failure. That has to be proved. You say it is a sham? Yes.

13283. Nobody can say it is a success? No, nor a failure either.

13284. You have a lot of law cases pending? Yes, a very great many; the State is full of them.

13285. It appears that if the mayor of a town is liberal he looks up to the sky, and does not see any evasions of the law? He says to the prohibitionist (John Smith) who goes to make a complaint about the sale of liquor, "You find the evidence," and places John Smith in the position of prosecutor. This John Smith does not care about it, and he asks the mayor to instruct the police to move in the matter, but the mayor says that the police know nothing about the matter, while at the same time he might himself have been one of those who were drinking in the back room on Sunday.

13286. Then as a matter of fact it is a toss up whether you have the law enforced or left a dead letter? Yes. If the mayor is a prohibitionist the police will enforce the law, but if he is not they will not. It is the same in other respects. Laws are enforced only to the extent to which they are in sympathy with the public sentiment. In the counties lying to the east of the Iowa State the law is not strictly enforced. In large towns it is not attempted to be enforced, and some towns have given licenses in opposition to the law.

P. G.  
Ballingall,  
Esq.

21 Jan., 1887.

aw. A town says, "We want revenue," and for 600 dollars a year a city will grant licenses to sell all liquors not prohibited by law. This means, and is distinctly so understood, that as far as the city is concerned it will not bother you, and the mayor instructs the police that if a man does not keep a noisy house he is not to be interfered with, but the State constabulary are liable to step in. If however the town is not a prohibition town the State official, who owes his election to the public, will not interfere.

13287. Then I gather from your remarks that the prohibitory law in Iowa is above the level of the heads of the people as a rule? I think so. I think that next session Iowa will pass a strong licensing law, limiting the number of houses, and having only one saloon to every 5,000 people. Now they have one to every 50.

13288. I suppose you know the other States in the Union pretty well? Yes, I have been in every State in the Union.

13289. In how many States does prohibitory legislation prevail? It prevails in Kansas, Maine, and Iowa. These are the only States in which direct prohibition exists. Then there is Vermont in the East, and Georgia and Alabama in the South. These are local option States, but in Georgia is almost prohibitive. The vote of one-third can stop the sale of liquor; but if liquor is sold the man must pay 1,000 dollars to the State, and such other amount to the municipality as the majority may fix, but in no case to be less than 500 dollars.

13290. Then a man must pay 1,500 dollars before he can sell liquor at all? Yes.

13291. You have given us the names of six States;—now in what States does the licensing system prevail? In all the rest. Some are very low and some are very high. Every State has different rules about closing on the Sabbath. In some Sabbath closing is rigidly enforced, as is the case in Sydney. In New York they are trying to get the Sabbath closing law.

13292. Then apparently in more than three-fourths of the States the licensing system prevails? Yes; out of thirty-nine States there are only three in which prohibition exists—namely, Maine, Kansas, and Iowa. In Alabama the prohibition is limited, and a gentleman can drink his wine at an hotel table.

13293. I have seen it stated that Texas is a prohibition State? No, it is a local option State—district local option.

13294. In some cases this is the same as prohibition? Yes. Our party are Democrats. In our last platform we included local option. We are not prohibitionists, but we accepted the principle of local option, on the ground that there being in the State a great many colleges and schools, and the American saloon being really a haunt of vice, it would be in the interests of the people that this principle of local option should be adopted. I believe the best means of furthering the cause of temperance is to control the people without subjecting them to tyrannical laws. There are great numbers of people who have been accustomed to drink moderately all their lives, and to whom forced abstinence would be a hardship, and there are in our country a large number of Germans who are accustomed to the use of malt liquor, and who require the use of this drink. If you tell these people that they are not to have liquor they only desire it the more. I think a good deal can be done in the direction of diminishing drunkenness by the delivery of lectures, such as those by Father Matthew, and by the use of moral suasion. It would also be advisable to insist upon the sale of good liquor, and to fix a high license fee.

13295. Would this be true of America, that in no case have they been able to exclude drink by legislation? No place has ever done it yet, and never can. Man exercises too much ingenuity to be prevented by law from taking drink, and the object of legislation is frustrated by the amount of perjury which is brought into play, and which under these prohibitory laws is becoming only too common.

13296. Has the Canadian local option law had any trial in the United States, or did the Canadians get it from America? No, they got it from local preachers from the Methodist Church—principally the Western Methodists, the Congregationalists, and Baptists. These people took a very active part in promoting the liquor laws. A great many misleading statements are made with regard to the Maine liquor law, and I read one the other day in a speech made by Sir William Fox, in New Zealand, to the effect that if the liquor traffic were stopped in one year it would pay the whole of the revenue. In dealing with statistics on the subject of the Maine liquor law it should be remembered that for various reasons they are not absolutely reliable. For instance, a minister will make a great deal of capital out of one drunken husband and a destitute family. He will rouse the sympathies of a great many people, who, though not in favour of prohibition, are induced to say they will not vote against it. Then there are a large number of people who do not take sufficient interest in the question to vote, and numerous others holding no strong views on the question are influenced by ladies who hold church meetings, and use their influence in other ways. People will say, "I do not want the liquor shops; I can get enough for my family, and as they are of no benefit to me I shall vote for prohibition." On the other hand the saloon-keepers have no one to advocate drunkenness. Nobody will go on the stump and preach intemperance. The result is that the contest is one-sided, and the prohibitionists carry the day. I should advise the people of this colony, who have not gone so far in the direction of prohibition as we have, to look into the matter very carefully, and see if they cannot diminish drunkenness without absolutely suppressing the sale of liquor. You can dam a river and utilise it, but you cannot stop it. Do not be guided by people who are hot-headed and only one-sided in this question. I agree that there is a great amount of drunkenness which ought to be stopped; but the question should be argued out with reason, and it should be remembered that where there is one drunkard there are perhaps ninety-nine others who are able to live in happy homes in consequence of the employment given through various branches of the drink traffic. If one man out of a hundred becomes a drunkard, is that a reason why the ninety-nine should suffer? I know that the moralists say that there is no balance-sheet, and that nothing can compensate for a soul damned or a life lost; but if the matter is looked into it will be seen that there is a business balance-sheet. In our town twenty-two saloons have been closed. This means the throwing out of employment of the persons engaged in carrying on those business establishments, and every avenue of trade is affected; the butcher, the baker, the preacher, the lawyer, and the doctor, all feel the effects. Another result is depression in the value of property, for so many more houses being empty must necessarily lower the rents.

13297. Have you known a city or town that has been absolutely impoverished by adopting the abolition law? Yes.

13298. I mean absolutely impoverished? No, that could not be; there is too much recuperative power in American townships.

13299. Then they do not go back in America? They may stand still, but they do not go back much.

P. G.  
Ballingall,  
Esq.

21 Jan., 1887.

Some mining townships may go back, but permanent towns hardly ever do. Maine has gone back more than any other State in the Union. According to statistics the population of Maine has not increased in the last twenty-five years.

13300. In what condition is Kansas; is she considered a flourishing State? Yes, very.

13301. Is it the case in districts in America, where drink is altogether banished, that there is on the outskirts of those districts, and in their immediate neighbourhood an increase of drinking agencies? In the formerly flourishing town of Kansas, which is in the State of Missouri, trade has been almost entirely abandoned.

13302. What is the cause of that? The advocates of prohibition will tell you that the town is improved, and that now the Sunday is peaceable and quiet, and that altogether the town is a better place of residence, but the business of the town is entirely gone.

13303. Does anybody say that this is the consequence of the Prohibition Act? Yes.

13304. But is it found that, by banishing the saloons and the liquor traffic entirely from a given area, the effect is to gather on the outskirts of that district an excessive amount of intemperance? Davenport is in Iowa, and Rock Isle is in Illinois. The former town has the best hotels, and all the business, but the hotel-keepers found that on the Sabbath the commercial travellers, ministers of the gospel, and others prefer to stay in Rock Isle, because they could get more "brandy in their mince pies." The result was that the hotel-keepers in Davenport had to petition the Mayor for permission to sell so as to get even with the Rock Isle people, so that Davenport is now a freetrade town. Liquor is sold not only on week days but also on Sundays. Judge Hayes was elected from that district, and was the first judge who claimed that the prohibitory law was unconstitutional.

13305. In America the Republicans are prohibitionists? In Iowa, not in the States generally. It is just the reverse in the South. The Democrats are prohibitionists in the South. In Georgia and Alabama the Democrats are prohibitionists, but in Iowa and Kansas they call themselves anti-prohibitionists.

13306. And in the other States? There are three parties in Maine. The prohibitionists are a party by themselves. They are talking of running a President for the United States.

13307. Then the liquor question is a very strong element in politics in America? The strongest. It seems perfectly ridiculous to think of it, and it has a very demoralising effect upon politics. It is disgusting to think that a candidate has to go so low as to mix with the people with whom this question brings him into contact.

13308. It seems to me that in the present stage of its liquor legislation, America is hardly the country to look to as a guide in this matter. Apparently the drunkard can appeal to one State, the prohibitionist can appeal to another State, the anti-prohibitionist can appeal to a State, and the licensing man can appeal to a State? Yes. The temperament of the people differs in various parts of America. A Southerner is quite different from a Northerner. A man who can live in Maine cannot live in New Orleans, and there is the Western man between the two. In the South the negro works two days out of the seven, and gets drunk during the other five days. In such a state of things legislation is absolutely necessary. Out in the West the people may get drunk, but there is always a sufficient number of sober men to carry on the work. I think this Commission would do a very good thing if it could ensure that the liquor sold would be pure, and that it would be sold under proper control, and under a system of licenses the proceeds of which would be sufficient to pay for the loss that might be sustained in a business way. The liquor traffic should be so controlled that the evil effects produced should be at least partially recompensed by the money received, a portion of the money received being devoted to the support of unfortunate sufferers from the traffic. There should only be enough revenue obtained from liquor to bear the expense of the confirmed drunkards. I do not believe in putting drunkards in gaol; I think it is brutal. I am of opinion, from personal investigation into the subject, that a great deal of the insanity attributed to drunkenness is the result of other causes, including, amongst the principal causes, that of religious mania. It is also a fact that the men committing the most serious class of crimes are, as a rule, sober men.

13309. Then you would propose to have a State asylum for confirmed drunkards? Yes.

13310. And you would devote the license fees to that purpose? Only a part of them. If John Smith got drunk, instead of sending him to gaol next morning I would talk to him in a reasonable way, give him a cup of coffee and some refreshment, and perhaps send him to work for three or four days until he was sufficiently recovered to go back to his family.

13311. Has the inebriate asylum principle been tried in any of your States;—have you any asylums to which the magistrate can send a confirmed drunkard? No; there are places to which the relatives of a drunkard may have him sent. Two of the man's relatives and a doctor may have him taken to the asylum in the event of its being proved that he has got into a condition in which he is unable to look after his business and the affairs of his family. A guardian is appointed who gives a bond as a security in regard to the property. I think it would be a good thing to start a reformatory system for drunkards in New South Wales. I do not think the cost would be more than a quarter of the revenue derived from the licenses as the institution would be self supporting, for the men would be obliged to work.

13312. Do you think that this plan would act also as a deterrent? Yes.

13313. We have had a great many of the working classes here, and they would all prefer some such system as we are discussing, but there is this difficulty: Suppose a man gets drunk three times a month, and suppose that he works four or five days a week and earns 30s., which is sufficient to keep himself and his family, consisting of his wife and three or four children. This man will say, "I can support my household now, and at all events keep them out of the streets, but when I am put away who is going to look after my wife and children?" What would you propose in such a case? I would propose to take care of the man's wife and children in a reasonable way. This man getting 30s. a week would probably spend 20s. on drink, leaving his family only 10s. Well the State would contribute this amount for the support of the wife and children, and it would still have the man's labour.

13314. Would you make the man work? Certainly. If he was a stonemason I should employ him on some public work, some public building. I should not treat him as a slave, or even as a prisoner, but I should take him in hand with the object of curing a vicious appetite, which I am convinced in many cases could be done in a comparatively short time. This appears to me to be a more civilised method of dealing with drunkards than the prison plan, the effect of which is to brutalise instead of reform the drunkard.

13315. *Mr. Withers.*] Would you fix the minimum time during which the drunkard would be detained? No; I should leave that to be dealt with by the authorities, according to the circumstances of each particular

particular case. At present a drunkard is perhaps ordered to pay a fine of £1 and costs or else to go to gaol. If the £1 be paid is it not obviously unwise to take it from him and thus deprive his wife and family of the money? The result is the further impoverishment of his wife and children.

13316. *President.*] Suppose a man who is taken up for drunkenness under your system makes a promise of reformation which he does not intend to fulfil, and that when he goes out he gets drunk again. Well he is taken back again, but as he is a man who cannot keep his word would you give him three months to make sure that he has forgotten the taste of liquor? Yes, I would give him three months.

13317. You think that this method would be beneficial to the drunkards themselves, and a deterrent to others? Yes, without being any loss to the colony.

13318. Then you think it would be self-supporting? No; I think it would be just as cheap as a gaol, while it would be an infinitely more reasonable way of dealing with the difficulty. The surroundings of the man while under control would tend to his improvement far more than the surroundings of the gaol.

13319. You do not then regard drunkenness as a great crime? No, it is a great weakness, and the craving for drink is sometimes the result of causes over which the drunkard himself has no control. For instance, I am aware of a case in which it transpired that a boy taken up for drunkenness was the son of a woman, who before his birth was seized with a longing for some whisky, which however she was unable to gratify. As soon as this boy reached the age of 10 or 12 years he evinced a craving for liquor, and became a violent drunkard. I may say that both his mother and his father were strong prohibitionists, and highly respectable people. If the mother had been able to obtain the whisky for which she longed the boy would not have been a drunkard.

13320. *Mr. Roseby.*] Is the operation of prohibition in the States increasing or diminishing; have they in any case where prohibition has been adopted reverted to licenses? I cannot think of any place where that occurred.

13321. Is it your impression that the operation of prohibition is increasing or diminishing in the States? I think that among the populace generally it is decreasing, but on a popular vote it might not appear so. I think that in the smaller towns the popular vote would still go for prohibition, but in the large cities, where there is a gain to be got from the traffic the result would be the other way. In Iowa all the cities voted against prohibition and the country towns for it.

13322. Have you known a single case where prohibition having been brought into operation the people reverted to the licensing system? Yes, I know of several such cases. In Boston they had prohibition for several years, and they have now gone back to local option.

13323. Is the local option principle extending in its influence in the States? I am told that it is in the south, but I do not know. It is not the case in Iowa.

13324. Prohibition or local option is becoming an important factor in politics in America? Yes.

13325. Have you much knowledge of Canada? I have been there, but I am not acquainted with the liquor law.

13326. Have you heard of the Scott Act? Yes. That Act exists in Pennsylvania and Ohio. In the latter State again the liquor question fluctuates very much, the result being that now they have in reality no law at all. One section holds to the Scott Act, and one goes against it. Some pay licenses and some do not. Some say that the law is constitutional and some say it is unconstitutional.

13327. I suppose you believe that all legislation should have in view the morality of the people generally? Yes, but no legislation has a right to go back to the feudal times. People holding a particular view have no right to imagine that their opinion is infallible. In these civilised times it should be recognised that there are two sides even to the liquor question. The authors of the Inquisition in Spain no doubt thought when they tortured and murdered the people that religion was a proper thing to be enforced, and no doubt also many people of the present day in all goodness of heart believe that their stringent mode of putting down intemperance is the only cure for the evil. I do not agree with them.

13328. But local option is giving to the people what they want themselves, it is not a case of a few ecclesiastics tyrannising over the many. The principle of the Acts in operation in the States and in Canada is that of allowing the people themselves to say whether they will have this traffic or not? It was the same in the times to which I refer, the matter was decided by a majority. If out of 100, fifty voted for a thing and forty-nine against it, the one man controlled the result. Now in this age no one section of the people has a right to say to all the others what is good for them. They may mean well, but they should grant to others the right of thinking for themselves. Suppose the prohibitionists of this city were allowed to have their way, and at once close the 800 public-houses in Sydney, what would be the result?

13329. The world would still go round I presume? Yes, and so the world went round after the Inquisition.

13330. But are not the liquor saloons in America regarded as the public-houses are here by the most intelligent people as lying at the root of almost all the misery, poverty, and crime which exists in the country? I suppose that could be answered by my saying shortly yes. I quite agree that such places have an influence in making people bad, and that all their surroundings are from many points of view very undesirable. I am not willing to increase the number of these houses. The direction of my views is in favour of controlling them.

13331. Do you not consider that 800 public-houses in a city like Sydney are far too many for the legitimate wants of the community? Coming as I do from Iowa, the public-houses in Sydney certainly seem very numerous, and I notice besides that in many cases there are three or four bars in each hotel.

13332. Do you believe in the principle of the people having a voice as to whether these houses should be allowed to exist? Do you think it is a proper power to put in the hands of the people? I think that the people have a right to say what is wanted; but those who decide should be the people, and not only a few of them. Another possible danger from extreme legislation is this, that by largely reducing the number of houses the effect may be to really increase instead of diminish the desire for drink among the people, it being a well recognized fact that when people think they cannot get a particular thing their desire for it is greater than if it were easily within their reach. I think that, for instance, with its 800 public-houses, there is a smaller quantity of liquor consumed in Sydney than there is in some places with the same population but containing only 200 saloons.

13333. Is it not a fact that where prohibition exists drunkenness is rarely seen? No. I happen to have with me two Iowa newspapers, one representing the democratic side of the question and the other the republican, and it will be seen that in both of them a number of drunkards were dealt with by the court.

13334.

P. G.  
Ballingall,  
Esq.

21 Jan., 1887.

P. G.  
Billingall,  
Esq.  
21 Jan., 1887.

13334. Have you compared the number of charges for drunkenness mentioned in those newspapers with the average number when drink was legitimately sold? Yes; and they have increased. Previously, the liquor being easily accessible, a man was content with his one glass of beer, but now, when he has to go a long distance to obtain drink, he does not come away until he has consumed ten or twelve glasses. The result is that men who never got drunk before often get drunk now.

TUESDAY, 25 JANUARY, 1887.

Present:—

ALEX. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT.

Edward James Howes Knapp called in, and having made a solemn declaration, was examined:—

E. J. H.  
Knapp, Esq.  
25 Jan., 1887.

13335. *President.*] I believe you are honorary secretary to the Local Option League? Yes.  
13336. And have been since October, 1884? Yes; since the Rev. F. B. Boyce resigned.  
13337. Is the Local Option League the principal organisation in this colony advocating local prohibition or permissive prohibition, or is there any other? It is the only political organisation in the colony for this purpose; it is not a teetotal society.  
13338. Is it a fact that all the temperance societies, or a very large number of them are affiliated to the Local Option League? Yes; they are all affiliated, with the exception of the Roman Catholic Temperance Society.  
13339. And they all work in concert with the League? Yes.  
13340. Is the Local Option League the guiding head? In political matters it is.  
13341. Tell us what you mean by "political matters"? We are a political organisation, and we have in our ranks those who are total abstainers, and those who are not. We do not profess to be a total abstinence society or a temperance society, but merely a political-organisation for the purpose of pressing home this question of local option upon the Parliament, and to endeavour to give to the people the right of controlling the liquor traffic.  
13342. Then the work of the Local Option League is political, as distinct from moral or social? Quite so.  
13343. What number of people do you consider that the Local Option League and its affiliated societies represent? Close upon 60,000.  
13344. Males, or males and females? Males and females.  
13345. Then you think that the desire of 60,000 adults of this colony is represented by the Local Option League? Yes.  
13346. That is to say, so far as the political object is concerned, namely, to obtain the power of Parliament to control the liquor traffic? Yes; by the people.  
13347. Do you mean by the people the Parliamentary voters; is that part of your scheme? We want to extend the right of voting to the Parliamentary franchise; that is one of our planks. At present the right is confined to municipal voters. The 60,000 people whom I have mentioned as being represented by the League and its affiliated societies do not include many persons who, although not belonging to any organisation, are in harmony with us on this question. The 60,000 are those who are directly under the control of and in concert with the League.  
13348. Then you represent (say) about one-fourth of the voting power of the colony, which, I suppose, is rather over 240,000? No, I cannot say that, because females are included in the 60,000 as well as males.  
13349. Have you any idea whether the males or the females predominate? I do not myself belong to any of these temperance organisations, except the Church of England Temperance Society, but from what I can gather I think there is a slight excess of females over males; but I cannot speak positively.  
13350. I suppose you have also considered what proportion the local optionists of the colony having voting power bear to the aggregate electors, because from your figures it would appear to be about one-eighth or one-ninth? Yes; but I do not think that I can answer that question for this reason, that as I said before there are many outside these organisations who are in sympathy with us.  
13351. What form of local option is advocated by the League; what is the extent of prohibition aimed at? At present we ask for the right of the people to be extended to the case of renewals in addition to removals and new houses. We also desire the extension of the franchise from the municipal to the Parliamentary roll of voters. These are the principles we are advocating at present. It being understood that the right of the people should extend to local prohibition, and that local option be by direct personal voting.  
13352. That is a somewhat attenuated form of prohibition; you do not propose then to prohibit the sale or manufacture of liquor? We want to give the people the right to say whether they will have the public-houses or not.  
13353. That does not apply to the sale or manufacture, and is nothing like the American prohibition? No; we have not gone as far as that.  
13354. You stop far behind the system of Maine and Iowa? Certainly; at present.  
13355. In other words your local option would not touch distilleries? No, not at present. It only refers to public-houses. We have not arrived at the Maine law.  
13356. Is what you ask for now merely an instalment of what you look forward to in the future, or is it your final platform? I cannot take it upon myself to deviate from the platform as at present laid down by our constitution. What may come in afterwards I know not, but I give you now what is our present platform.  
13357. You are asking for something similar to Sir Wilfred Lawson's Permissive Bill? Yes.  
13358. I think that was confined to public-houses? I think it was.  
13359. I do not think it prohibited manufacture and sale? I think not.  
13360. Then as a matter of fact the spirit merchants and brewers would not be touched by your local option except through the public-houses? Exactly.  
13361. The clubs might consume as much liquor as they liked as far as your present local option prevention would go? According to the present platform they might.  
13362. The private consumer in his house might consume similarly? Yes.  
13363. You only touch the classes who are content to get their supplies of liquor from the public-house? At present that is all our Constitution touches.

13364.

13364. And I presume that nothing in your Constitution says that you aim at anything else? No.

13365. That is to say, you are satisfied with the public-houses as first victims? Yes; as the League is at present constituted, but if I may be permitted to speak individually I am not satisfied with that myself. I would advocate that New South Wales should have an Act similar to that of Queensland, which leads up to prohibition.

E. J. H.  
Knapp, Esq.  
25 Jan., 1887.

13366. You read the Queensland Act as prohibiting the sale everywhere? Yes, if the people desire it.

13367. And you think clubs would be included? That is my impression. One feature of the Queensland Act is the absolute closing of public-houses on Sunday. I am in favour of this prohibition for two reasons. In the first place in order that the sale on the Sabbath should be stopped, and in the next place I think it is extremely selfish on the part of drinking people that they should compel barmen and barmaids to attend in the bars to supply their wants in this respect. If the bars are open for an hour or two hours on Sunday the result is to completely spoil the day of rest as far as the barmen and barmaids are concerned. I think it is very selfish on the part of people who drink that they cannot forego their glass of beer and give these poor people a holiday on Sunday who are compelled to work from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m., a legal day of seventeen hours on other days. Let any of the eight-hour men take a turn for this time and see how they will like it.

13368. I suppose you know no more about the operation of the Queensland Act than I can know? I do not. I know that in one or two places they have gone in for prohibition and have not succeeded.

13369. You mean absolute prohibition, No. 1? Yes, I am speaking of No. 1. Why the Queensland Act so much commends itself to me is: Not only have the people the right of prohibition if they require it, but as the people become educated up to the Act they may make use of it if they like. The community will never adopt prohibition until they are ripe for it; it is on the Statute Book, and when they feel disposed they can go in for it. It cannot be forced upon them. A great deal has been pressed into one Act, and the Legislature has been saved much trouble. By-and-by as the people become educated in this matter of prohibition the Act will be in existence and they can avail themselves of it. They are not compelled to take it until they are ripe for it. Though I am a total abstainer this is a feature in the Queensland system which has made me enamoured of the local option adopted there.

13370. Have you been a total abstainer from your birth, or are you one from conviction? I am one from conviction.

13371. You were not always a total abstainer? No, I have been a total abstainer for thirty-six years.

13372. Do you consider that the time is ripe for asking the Legislature for direct powers of local option? Undoubtedly I do. As proof of that I may state that we presented to the last Parliament in two petitions 30,000 signatures of people in favour of extending the principle of local option to renewals, and also in favour of the adoption of the Parliamentary franchise.

13373. Practically, what you are seeking is to extend local option to renewals, and to enlarge the voters' list? Yes.

13374. For that purpose then you consider that the time is now ripe? In proof of this I may refer to the petitions in the archives of Parliament, already alluded to, as having over 30,000 signatures, and I may say that no one was allowed to sign who was under the age of 16, that being the limit of the age of persons to whom the publicans are allowed to sell drink.

13375. Cannot you conceive a system of regulating the liquor traffic that would reduce it within reasonable dimensions of wrong-doing—because the vice must always in some way attach to the public-house,—without going to the extent of absolute prohibition, for the disallowing of renewals must mean prohibition? I take it in that light, that in point of fact it is prohibition.

13376. Cannot you conceive then a system of regulation or control bringing the liquor traffic into satisfactory conditions without absolute prohibition? As a total abstainer, I say no.

13377. But do you not think you ought to place yourself in a different aspect. As a total abstainer you may very properly say no, but as the secretary of a Local Option League, or as a citizen generally, remembering that the majority of your fellow citizens are not total abstainers you may not be able to say no? Exactly. That is a question that I am not competent to answer from my standpoint. As a total abstainer I do not believe that we can regulate the liquor traffic, but I believe we can control it. There is a wide difference between regulating and controlling.

13378. But I look upon your control as equivalent to prohibition. If the objects of the Local Option League are compassed, surely it means prohibition, does it not? In my reading it does.

13379. It aims at that? Exactly.

13380. It could not be attained at one jump, but that is the ultimate object? Yes, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe that that is the ultimate object of the League.

13381. Do you consider that a proper regulation of the liquor traffic is impracticable—that the liquor traffic is a thing you must prohibit and not regulate? Yes, that is exactly my opinion.

13382. And does the League mean that? I believe it does. Its object is to place the right of prohibition in the hands of the people.

13383. The League being a political organisation, and having, therefore, all political instincts, must be taken to know what that means. It would be called by many the tyranny of the majority, and might mean that in a given area 900 people would compel 800 to abstain from taking even a glass of mild lager beer? I am quite aware of that, but then we are in a democratic country.

13384. You admit, then, that that may be a necessary result of local option, that the vote might be taken in a given area, and, that being a negative vote, it might have the effect of 900 people forbidding 800 the use of any liquor whatever? Quite so.

13385. To be purchased, I mean? Yes.

13386. I am referring now to your own platform, the sale in public-houses? Yes.

13387. Do you consider that the Legislature seeing that this would be the result would pass such a law. It is, you see, the tyrannical deposition of a minority? I answer that question in this way: It is a democratic principle that the majority should rule the minority, and as this principle obtains in other matters political so it must obtain in this matter. The right of the minority must give way to the right of the majority, in the same way as a public right overrides that of an individual.

13388. Do you consider that a principle of democracy? I do.

13389. Do you not know that the rights of the minority are most jealously guarded in our Legislative Assembly, and what great regard Parliament and its rules have for minorities? I am aware of that.

13390. I mean voting minorities? Yes.

13391.

- E. J. H. Knapp, Esq.  
25 Jan., 1887.
13391. And how very objectionable anything that seems like brute force is? Yes. We do not advocate brute force, but only that the people shall have the right of saying whether there shall be any public-houses or not.
13392. Have you ever considered the system of a statutory number which exists in Victoria? No.
13393. Has this ever been considered by the Local Option League as a possible plank in their platform—as an alternative in fact? Not up to the present time.
13394. Do not you consider that there is an expediency in having an alternative? Certainly.
13395. Apart from the platform of the Local Option League, which has been already described, do you consider that it would be judicious to present to Parliament any alternative in case you cannot get the prohibition you want? Undoubtedly; half a loaf is better than no bread.
13396. You consider then that a reduction of public-houses to a statutory number would be an improvement on the present Act? Unquestionably I do.
13397. Is it not a fact that though the number of public-houses may be reduced, the facilities for the sale of drink, and the attractions held out, may be increased? I am in favour of a reduction in the number for this among other reasons. I have been told by working men themselves that in many instances they could get past two or three public-houses, but that when they have to pass twenty-five or thirty on their way home from their work, they find it sometimes impossible to resist the temptation.
13398. You are aware that under the system of a statutory number it may happen that instead of ten or twelve small houses one large public-house, like a London gin-palace, may be brought into existence, which would do greater mischief than ten or a dozen small houses, and that in this way the incentives to drink would be increased? I still think the fewer houses a man has to pass the less temptation will there be for him to drink. I will give a case in point: I was walking down William-street about six months ago and saw a very decently-attired woman passing along the corner of Palmer and William streets. Now for the last thirty years of my life I have made the subject of drink and its effects a special study, and, without egotism, I may say that I regard myself in this respect almost in the light of a medical man. I happened to look at this woman's countenance, and it struck me that she was in the habit of drinking, and I watched her without being observed. I saw her give a furtive glance at the side door of a public-house, and, after she had gone a few yards past the door, she stopped for a moment, and then turned suddenly round and went into the side entrance of the hotel. Now I argue that if the public-house had not been there she would not have been tempted to go in.

MONDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1887.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,  
S. H. HYAM, Esq., J.P.,

J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P.,  
J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

E. J. H. Knapp, Esq., recalled, and further examined:—

- E. J. H. Knapp, Esq.  
7 Feb., 1887.
13399. *President.*] Have you made any particular study of the drink bill of the colony? I have.
13400. What do you reckon it at? Mr. Boyce and myself have made it out. By mistake I have brought the wrong return. The amount of the drink bill for 1884 was £4,229,578, and for 1885 it would be somewhere close to £5,000,000.
13401. I may tell you that Mr. Boyce, who was evidently very well up in the matter, rather astonished the Commission by pointing out that although the consumption of liquor, and especially of spirits, had decreased during the year 1885 compared with 1884, yet the amount of the drink bill had increased. He promised to explain this, and he did so in a letter. The explanation lies as a matter of fact, particularly in the estimates which he makes of the consumption of Colonial beer. He increases the price of that very largely indeed—1s. per gallon. The result of that is, that whereas in his first estimate he estimated the consumption of Colonial beer at 14,542,319 gallons, which at 2s. per gallon represented £1,454,232, in his second estimate he increased the consumption by nearly 200,000 gallons, and raised the price to 3s. per gallon, making the amount £2,205,275. We all know that the drink bill is large enough, and you see that there is no good purpose to be served in making it ridiculously large; and therefore this jump from 2s. to 3s. per gallon is one which ought to be explained. Can you throw any light on it? In this way: In Sydney beer is sold at 3d. a glass, and in some parts of the colony at 6d. and in other parts at 1s.
13402. You are a sensible enough man to see what the comment of the public on this will be. Finding that the consumption has decreased, the local optionists increased the price by 50 per cent. That sort of thing would be damaging, and I don't want damaging things to appear? We reckon that heretofore we have not charged enough for Colonial beer for the reason which I have stated: that 3d. is not the ruling price of the article all over the colony.
13403. You are content with that explanation of the increase on the estimate? Yes. We are prepared to take the onus. I know that in my travels in the western part of the country I have seen men pay 1s. for a glass of Colonial beer.
13404. You know that the estimate is a mere guess? An approximation.
13405. *Mr. Davies.*] In what way did you make the calculation as to the consumption of Colonial beer? Mr. Boyce and myself inquired from persons mixed up in the trade—from persons employed in the breweries. We went to those whom we thought would give us reliable information.
13406. Did you get the information from the manufacturers? No, but from men employed in the breweries.
13407. What is your estimate of the quantity of Colonial beer consumed? About 15,000,000 gallons.
13408. Are you aware that in his place in Parliament Mr. Toohy repudiated the idea of such a large quantity as that being consumed? That is the first I have ever heard of it.
13409. Have you any occasion to doubt the information which you received as to the quantity? I have not.
13410. Do you favour the imposition of an excise duty on Colonial beer? Unquestionably I do.
13411. As a source of revenue as well as a means of collecting reliable statistics? Yes, for both purposes. I think that considering the present state of the finances we might well impose an excise duty of 3d. per gallon on beer.

13412.

13412. *Mr. Roseby.*] Have you compared the proportionate quantity of liquor consumed in other countries with that consumed here? In 1884 the average here was £4 11s. 10d. per head, in Great Britain £3 10s. 3d., and in the United States £1 13s. 3d.

E. J. H.  
Knapp, Esq.  
7 Feb., 1887.

13413. So that the consumption of liquor here is three times that in America? Yes.

13414. So that if restrictive laws are required in other countries in view of such an enormous consumption such a law is specially needed here? I have no doubt about that.

13415. Do you think that that forms a strong argument for putting this traffic in the hands of the people themselves? I think that it is a powerful argument.

13416. You are specially identified with the local option movement? Yes, as hon. secretary of the League.

13417. Is the principle gaining ground in Great Britain and America? Undoubtedly as well as here.

13418. Have branches of your League been established throughout the colony? Yes. We have temperance lodges to the number of 600 affiliated with us. The only temperance society which is not affiliated with us is the Roman Catholic Society. Cardinal Moran gave me his reasons why he could not join us, but at the same time he said that he would work hard on parallel lines with the League; he advocates the closing of public-houses on Saturday afternoon as well as on the Sabbath.

13419. Have any petitions from the people been presented to Parliament in favour of local option? Two petitions bearing 30,000 signatures were presented to the last Parliament.

13420. Has the League made this a test question with all persons who seek to represent the people in Parliament? It has.

13421. At the last election did you receive communication from members who were returned? Yes, and the result was that there were sixty men returned in favour of the principle of local option. As far as the present elections have gone thirty members have been returned, nineteen of them are in favour of extending the principle to the renewals of licenses and also giving the franchise to Parliamentary voters. Nine are against that principle and that extension, and two are doubtful.

13422. *Mr. Davies.*] What are the views of Sir Henry Parkes? He is a member of the League and fully endorses its principles. He is in favour of extending the franchise to Parliamentary voters.

13423. *Mr. Roseby.*] This test question is to be put to all who are candidates for Parliament during this election? Yes.

13424. What is the form of the question that is put by the League? The question is this: "Are you in favour of the extension of the principle of local option to all publicans' licenses, and of extending the franchise to Parliamentary voters?"

13425. *Mr. Davies.*] That is to apply local option to renewals? Yes, to all licenses.

13426. *M. Hyam.*] I have often heard the question asked, "Do you believe in local option?" Well, I believe in local option; but then I have heard the further question asked, "Do you believe in full local option?" "Local option" applies to the measure of limited local option which we now possess; but "full" local option means the extension of the principle to the renewals.

13427. Would it not be better for the League to describe themselves as full local optionists, so that people might the more easily understand it? Perhaps so, but we speak of the measure of local option that we possess now as being limited local option. It is astonishing to find that so many people do not understand what local option means. The ignorance that one finds on the subject is lamentable.

13428. Some men have said that they were "full" local optionists; yet they were on the licensed victuallers' ticket;—how do you account for that? I cannot explain that peculiarity.

13429. *Mr. Roseby.*] The League endeavour to make their principles as public as possible by means of advertisements and pamphlets which they send out? Yes.

13430. Have they sent out a number of circulars lately? Yes, something like 300,000 last year.

13431. Those were manifestos stating their principles? Yes. We find that people confuse "local option" and "full local option," and we thought it would simplify the matter to speak of one as "limited" and the other as local option.

13432. Does the League simply fight for the principle apart from all other considerations? Yes; we fight for the principle of local option pure and simple.

13433. That is for the right of the people when exercising their Parliamentary franchise to say whether they will have public-houses or not? That is it in a nutshell.

13434. You do not wish to dictate to Parliament as to what should be done with regard to compensation? No, by no means. We merely ask them to give the people the right of local option. We mention no side issues at all.

13435. The manifesto in the public press puts that issue simply and solely before the public, does it not? Yes.

13436. *President.*] You still think that it would be wise for the Local Option League to have another plank in their platform, viz., the alternative of reducing the licensed houses to a statutory number in cases where the community would not be prepared to vote for the extinction of the traffic. Is the question submitted one of total prohibition as against one of the reduction of the number of the houses? No, by no means. The principle we should like to have would be the one in force in Queensland. We want it to lead up to prohibition.

13437. You are wedded to local prohibition to the exclusion of what we might call local restraint or the reduction of the number of the houses? No; we want the reduction if the people want it.

13438. The only issue which you submit is that of absolute prohibition, is it not? It might not bring absolute prohibition.

13439. I understand that, then, the *status quo* would be maintained. Then, I ask, why have you not an alternative? It is clear that in both Victoria and Queensland they have had before them the necessity for an alternative? My answer is that we have not got it.

13440. But personally you are in favour of it? Yes.

13441. Do you think that those who formulate the principles of the League have considered the wisdom of an alternative, or do they only ask for the ultimatum you have given us? I can only reply to that in terms of the Constitution. Many members of the Central Committee are of the same opinion as myself, but it is not embodied in the Constitution.

13442. Then as a matter of fact you can say that a good many prominent members of the League hold the same opinion as yourself? Yes.

13443. If local option were on the Statute book I suppose there can be no doubt about one thing, viz., that the interests of the liquor manufacturers would be marshalled against it, in a way probably that



E. J. H.  
Knapp, Esq.  
7 Feb., 1887.

we have never seen. It would perhaps mean the extinction of their means of living? It would—as in America.

13444. You might therefore expect a powerful opposition? I anticipate it.

13445. And an opposition with large means at their disposal to frustrate your plans? Yes, I know that we must be prepared to have a very heavy fight.

13446. Do you not think that this result might in many cases happen: that while the central wards in a municipality might carry prohibition by refusing the renewals, those in the outskirts might vote against prohibition, owing to the sort of organization I have referred to? Yes.

13447. Then might it not happen that although the central district would have no public-houses in the outskirts, they would exist in larger numbers or on a mammoth scale like the United States saloons? Yes.

13448. You might then have drinking people brought from the other wards of the city to the outskirts, and thereby have in those localities an immense congestion of drunkenness; and would it not follow that the brewers and spirit merchants would buy up the houses and have a vast monopoly? Quite so.

13449. Have you considered that and the probable consequences? It is an actual consequence. We have only to go to South Australia, to the town of Moonta, to see it. There are drinking shops on the outskirts of Moonta, but the town itself is much more sober and prosperous than it was when there were drink shops there. If a man has been in the habit of drinking all his life he cannot break it off in a day, and some will go miles to get liquor.

13450. Then you say that what I have described might occur and probably would; but you say on the other hand that there would be a general amelioration of the habits of the people as a whole? Yes.

13451. Simply by the reduction of the number of the public-houses? Yes. I think the population of Moonta is 5,000, and they have one policeman there, and he would have nothing to do but for the public-houses in the adjoining township.

13452. Imagine that Cook, Fitzroy, and the Wards about here were the subject of prohibition, and that public-houses existed in large numbers along the wharfs; do you think the citizens of Sydney generally would be improved by that state of things? We have it in evidence that every drinking man will have his drink on Sunday, and frequently he drinks three times as much liquor as he would in half the time on a week day; don't you think drunkenness would be intensified if these people had to go to the public-houses in the outskirts of the city for their liquor? No, because it is proved that Sunday-closing has reduced the amount of Sunday drunkenness. I have no doubt that the people who are fond of drink would go to any trouble to get it. The returns show a large reduction in Sunday drunkenness.

13453. Sunday drunkenness as showing itself on the Monday? Yes; if we get the English provision incorporated in our law we shall be able to show still greater improvement.

13454. Mr. Cyril Weale, in a paper of November last, published a statement under the heading of "Recantation extraordinary"; I think you replied a few days afterwards that you had put yourself in communication with General Dow to ascertain whether it was true or not? I have not received his answer yet; I am anxiously awaiting it. General Neal Dow is a punctual correspondent, and I don't think his letter can be very far away.

13455. Mr. Weale says that in the *Portland Argus*, in the beginning of October, there was a letter signed by General Dow which looked as if it absolutely discouraged the result of the Maine Liquor Law; that is the same object as what you are aiming at? Had I known that you were going to refer to this matter I would have brought with me a copy of the letter to show that the extract made by Mr. Weale was given with the view to mislead the public.

13456. Do you think it is an honest extract. Do these words really occur? The words do occur in General Dow's letter, but you must take them with the context.

13457. Would the context take away from the seriousness of this statement:—"For many years we have applied to Republican Legislatures for such additions to the law as experience has shown to be necessary, but we have been absolutely refused, or have been put off by insufficient and insignificant measures. The consequence is that the value of the liquor traffic has not been at all reduced within the last twenty years. In every city in Maine under Republican rule, except in Portland, the law has been and is absolutely ignored, and the authorities refuse to take any measure whatever for the extinction of the low grog-shops which infest them, and inflict great suffering upon large numbers of people?" A few days after that was published here I posted a letter to the General and merely asked him to reply to Mr. Weale. I have no doubt that we shall have his reply in the course of a few days. I shall send it to you immediately I receive it. I think it will clear up the matter.

13458. It must have struck you as an extraordinary thing when you read the extract? Unquestionably; I was astonished and I immediately wrote to the General for an explanation.

13459. In the *North American Review* a few months before, there was an article on prohibition by the General himself? On the 12th November last he wrote a long letter in which, speaking of the benefits of prohibition to Maine, he said that from one of the poorest it had become one of the richest States in America. Until I hear from General Dow I refuse to believe the complexion which Mr. Weale has put on his statement.

13460. And what is your opinion of inebriate asylums? I believe if we had a law similar to that in force in America, England, and South Australia, it would go a long way to cure the disease of drunkenness. In my mind it is not only a disease but a crime against society, and the only way to cure these people is to put them under restraint and treat them more as lunatics than as criminals. I have been told that they are cured in America to the extent of 70 or 80 per cent.

13461. In voluntary asylums? Yes. I think we ought to go farther. I think the moment it is known that a man or woman is an inebriate the State should step in as it now does in the case of a lunatic, and put the person in an asylum in order to cure the disease.

13462. We reckon there is a floating population of 5,000 drunkards in the city and suburbs of Sydney. The record of an average specimen of the street drunkard shows that he has been in gaol perhaps from ten to twenty or even thirty times in a year; how do you think these poor creatures should be treated by the State? We must cure them by means of inebriate asylums. We must take a man *volens volens* when he is known to be an habitual drunkard, and treat him not as a criminal but as a lunatic. I think you stand a very good chance of curing the disease if you lock up the drunkard in an asylum where he cannot get access to these stimulants.

13463. *Mr. Roseby.*] If public-houses continue to exist, notwithstanding a local option law, you think they ought to be kept under very restrictive legislation? Undoubtedly, because so long as we have public-houses and drink so long shall we have drunkards.

13464.

13464. You are in favour of closing public-houses on Sunday? Yes, absolutely.

13465. Do you know that the Sunday closing clause of the present law is flagrantly violated? Yes, because it is defective.

E. J. H.  
Knapp, Esq.  
7 Feb., 1887.

13466. How would you make it effective? By assimilating it to the English law. I would throw the onus on the landlord. I would not punish the man who goes into a house during prohibited hours to get a drink. I would the landlord of the house.

13467. The customer now screens the landlord from being prosecuted? Because he knows he will be fined as well as the publican. At present it is almost impossible to get a conviction.

13468. Would you permit publicans to employ young girls as barmaids? By no means, and the sooner we get rid of that system the better.

13469. You think it has a demoralising tendency? I am certain of it, and I will give you a case in point. I cannot speak absolutely, but the inference is undeniable: It is a well-known fact that many of the private bars are let to women who are known prostitutes. When I returned from the Braidwood district some six years ago, I took an office in Pitt-street, adjoining the "City Bank Hotel," at the corner of Pitt and Rowe streets. This office, which had originally been a picture gallery room, had what architects call clerestory windows. On one occasion when I was working at the drafting table, a lot of water came down through the skylight and injured the plan on the table. I immediately went into this hotel, and found there was a private bar upstairs. I saw a great many more barmaids than the necessities of the business required. To one of the women behind the bar I said, "I wish you would not allow your servant to slush the deck of this place above my office, because some of the water has come through the skylight and damaged my plan." She said, "We have nothing to do with it. We are only Mr. So-and-so's barmaids." I think the man who kept the public-house was a Mr. Campion. When I went out to the back of this place to speak to the man, he said that he had nothing to do with it, that his master told him to clean the place, and that he was doing it. As I went along I saw a number of small rooms partitioned off, in each of which I saw a bed, a chair, a table, and a looking glass. Coming back I noticed these girls; they looked rather fast women. When I went down I said to my men, "I say, boys, I do not think that place is particularly respectable." "Oh," said one of the men, "Did you not know, sir? It is a regular whore-shop." "How do you know?" I said. "Oh," he said, "you can see young fellows going into those side rooms with girls at all hours of the day." My office was down stairs, and we could see through the clerestory windows. Well, at about 11 o'clock one of the men said to me, "Now look," and I looked and saw young fellows going into these side rooms with young women. They had their arms round the women's waists, and as they went into the rooms they shut the doors; the rest can be imagined. Now this was going on day after day. As soon as I became aware of this I went to my landlord and said, "I am going to leave this place; there seems to be nothing better than a brothel upstairs," and I paid the man a month's rent and left. The woman who was supposed to be this man's head bar-woman was a known prostitute who went by the name of Nelly Ryan; in fact the place was nothing better than an assignation-shop.

13470. *Mr. Roseby.*] Did you take any part in petitioning Parliament to prohibit the employment of these girls in public-houses? I did, in connection with the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

13471. How many persons signed the petition? I do not remember.

13471½. At the instance of yourself and those associated with you was any step taken in Parliament to bring in a law to prohibit the employment of girls in public-house bars? Not beyond petitioning that a law should be passed.

13472. Something was done in the Upper House by the Hon. Mr. Webb? Yes. A Bill was brought in and it was lost by a majority of one.

13473. Do you think that publicans should be permitted to supply young people with drink? Certainly not. It is illegal now to supply anyone under 16 years of age with drink. When standing outside the "International Hotel" between 11 and 12 o'clock one day, I saw a little girl without a shoe to her foot or a hat on her head, and clothed in a dirty filthy night-dress, coming out of the bar of the hotel with a pot of beer in her hand. She was only about 6 or 7 years of age. I looked about to see if I could see a policeman, who, however, was as usual conspicuous by his absence.

13474. You would refuse to supply children with drink under any circumstances whatever? Yes.

13475. Would you allow them to take it away to be consumed by their parents or other people, and would you raise the age at which a young person could be supplied with drink to be consumed by himself? No, and I think the age of 16 is too young. It is a very critical time of life, and young persons at that age should not be permitted to drink in public-houses.

13476. How long have you been in the colony? I am a native.

13477. Have you noticed that there has been any increase in the drinking habits of the young people of late years, as compared with former years? Undoubtedly. When I was a lad it was quite the exception to see a native-born Australian drunk.

13478. Do you think that these up-stair bars, presided over by women, have a disastrous effect upon our young men? There can be no doubt whatever about it. Every public-house should have only one bar, and that should be open to the public. Let every one see what is going on. These private bars are a curse, and the publicans who want to keep within the four corners of the Act complain of them themselves.

13479. If liquor is supplied, it should be done as openly and publicly as possible? Yes.

13480. *Mr. Hyam.*] With regard to the so-called sixpenny bars at respectable hotels, do you think they are any worse than a man going into a private room ringing a bell, and the liquor being brought in? I think it is worse to drink at a bar than in a private room, because, generally speaking, when men are standing at a bar, they take off one or two drinks very rapidly; but if they are sitting in a private room, chatting, and sipping their drink gradually, it does not do them so much harm.

13481. You are opposed to the existence of more than one bar? Yes; I think there should not be more than one bar in each house.

13482. But don't you think that in the sixpenny bars you get a superior class of drink? I cannot speak from practical experience, because I do not frequent bars; but my impression is that they sell the same liquor in the one bar as in the other, only they charge an extra price for the room, being a little more select. Being a teetotaler, I absolutely refuse on principle to go into a public-house to drink even what they call "soft stuff." I only put up at a public-house when I am travelling in pursuit of my profession.

13483. *Mr. Roseby.*] You are a surveyor, I believe? Yes; I have travelled throughout the length and breadth of the land, and I have seen more of the drink traffic than I hope anybody else will ever see.

13484. Bad as some of these public-houses in the city are, do you think there are worse houses in remote parts

E. J. H.  
Knapp, Esq.  
7 Feb., 1887.

parts of the colony? I do not think that the town houses are as bad as some of the places I have seen in the interior. In the city we have police supervision, and what you see done in some of the wayside public-houses, where they "lamb down" their "sheep," and turn them out "dry weaners," as they call them, would not be tolerated in the city. I have seen drunken orgies in the bush of a kind such as I would not pollute your ears by describing, and that not 35 miles from where we are sitting.

13485. *President.*] This happened some time ago, I presume? Not so very long ago.

13486. *Mr. Roseby.*] Have you been on the Railways when works have been in progress? I have not. I am speaking of the scenes which I have witnessed near the shearing sheds in the interior.

13487. *President.*] But now that shearers generally come down to Sydney, or take the train to Melbourne, do you not think that the drinking is transferred to the cities? Doubtless, but it goes on within the four walls of a house; it does not take place in the public gaze.

13488. Have you ever considered the question of the quality of the liquor sold? No; I am not in a position to give an opinion on that subject.

13489. I suppose whether the liquor is good or bad it is still objectionable to the Local Option League? To a teetotaler it would be.

13490. But I am speaking of the League as an organization? No, not to the League, because there are men on the League who are moderate drinkers. Some of our Vice-presidents are such.

13491. Then the quality of the liquor is not a question with which you deal? No; it is only a question of degree. Whether the liquor be good or bad, if a man takes too much of it it will make him drunk.

13492. But a reasonable person would also be much affected by this consideration, that immature liquor, which makes people drunk and poisons them in the process, must be worse than good liquor? No doubt. It is just the same with regard to articles of food, where you have good, bad, and indifferent.

13493. I suppose you have seen a good many of the prohibition laws and also of the local option laws? Yes; I have seen a large number of them.

13494. You notice that in the American laws there is always a proviso or saving clause in favour of the drug-store;—I suppose you are well aware that the trouble of the Maine liquor law lies in the drug exception? Yes.

13495. And that the law is evaded by the issue of bogus medical certificates? Yes.

13496. Has the League ever considered whether it is possible to get rid of the disgrace—for it is a disgrace—that so much evasion should be practised by means of this exception? No; I do not think they have gone into that question. There is no Act of Parliament so perfect but some people will drive a coach and four through it if they are inclined to do so.

13497. That is quite true, but at the same time it does not do to go to the Legislature and ask it to pass a law which is full of holes? Just so; but when this Maine liquor law has been a universal benefit to the whole State by reducing the drunkenness that was rife there at one time and raising it from one of the poorest to one of the richest States in America, I do not think we should quibble about the little holes that are to be found in it.

13498. But if the hole is a big one, and the law merely substitutes drug stores for public-houses, what is the good of it? But drinking is not so extensive as under the open bar system. We have proof positive that the Act has been beneficial to the State of Maine; it is now a plank in the Constitution, and cannot be removed. I desire to supplement the evidence I gave on a particular point at the last sitting of the Commission. Mr. President then spoke about the tyranny of 900 compelling 800 to give up their glass of beer, and I said that the democratic principle that the majority must rule should apply to this as to every other question. Now, I will show you where there is a tyranny of a minority, and not of a majority. I took the trouble to go to the Town Hall this morning, and from the Council Clerk and Treasurer I obtained these remarkable figures:—In the city of Sydney there are 20,000 houses. The inhabitants at the end of the year 1885 numbered 134,413. The number of ratepayers is 7,963; this represents the actual number of those entitled to the local option vote. Therefore, assuming that these 7,963 local option votes were exercised by the ratepayers in favour of local option, you have the fact that they tyrannise over 130,413 people who might be against local option. There is another point I desire to mention. Though I am secretary to the Local Option League, until last year I had not a local option vote. I lived in a house that belonged to the widow of a publican, and as soon as I took up the question of local option the agent transferred the local option vote to his own name, and shut me out from giving a vote at all. Although I did not pay the rate directly I did so practically in the rent. Now it is not the house that is affected by the drink traffic, but the people in the locality; and if every landlord had done the same under the existing Act the whole of the local option votes would have been in the pockets of the owners of the houses. True, they could not have more than four local option votes each, though they might own 200 houses each; but at the same time they had the power of disenfranchising their tenants, as was done in my case.

13499. Your explanation touches the question of enlarging the voters' roll? Yes, we want it enlarged on the basis of the Parliamentary franchise.

13499½. Of the 130,000 inhabitants about one in four may be put down as an adult, making the number of adults 40,000 in round numbers. Your case is that 7,963 rule the larger number of 40,000? Exactly; so that there you see there is the tyranny of a minority over a majority. The 32,000 have nothing whatever to say on the question. I should like to read to the Commission the following extract from the *New York Tribune* of October 25, 1886. It is headed, "Prohibition and Prosperity in Georgia":—

THE rule of prohibition is now legally complete in this city. Although under the Local Option law all bar-rooms were closed at the beginning of July last, there were still some eight or nine wholesale licenses in force, the validity of which could not be impaired. These allowed the sale of liquors in quantities of not less than 1 quart. It therefore became the custom of thirsty Georgians to "pool their issues" in groups of four or five, purchase a quart of whiskey in the name of one, and divide it up. One by one these licenses expired, and when, a few weeks ago, there were only three still extant, these latter became enormously valuable. The holder of one of them, Mr. Thorn, sold over \$1,000 worth of liquor the day before it expired, and made under it a net profit of more than \$10,000 since the 1st July. One of the remaining two had been purchased by the Kimball House. It expired on October 9, and on that day, as well as on each of a dozen days preceding, it brought in a revenue of about \$2,500, the demand for liquor being constant up to the last moment, midnight. Then only one license remained (T. C. Mason's). His sales of liquor were more than \$2,000 daily, and kept increasing as the license neared its time of expiration. That date was October 26. But yesterday a decision of the Supreme Court came down, like the wolf on the fold, and the last quart license was cancelled, and the last liquor saloon in the city closed. There is not even beer to drink now. For the past fortnight a local brewery has been delivering bottled beer to customers at their residences, doing this under a City Council ordinance. But the Mayor on Monday vetoed that ordinance and stopped the beer business. There cannot, therefore, now be sold legally in this city any liquor, including beer, in any quantity, except under prescription at drug stores and at family wine stores.

But

E. J. H. Knapp, Esq.  
7 Feb., 1887.

But will Atlanta's tipplers go without their toddy? The opponents of temperance say they will not; they will get it from out of town. Several former keepers of bar-rooms here have already opened business in other towns and cities, and every mail brings a host of invitations for their old customers to patronise them there. That these invitations will be to any considerable extent accepted is altogether improbable. There are not many men in Atlanta who will or can travel 25 miles to get their morning bitters. They can order liquor sent by express, in quantity, of course, if they pay for it in advance. It cannot be delivered to them C. O. D. Probably a few wealthy men will do this. But as it has so often been justly pointed out, not many men will ever take much trouble to seek intemperance. They drink because the open temptation is daily before them. Remove the convenient opportunity and they will forsake the habit. So there is a general belief that a great majority of former patrons of bar-rooms will henceforth perforce be abstainers. As for illicit selling of grog there seems little likelihood that it will be attempted.

The anti-Prohibitionists have from time to time pictured in lurid style the industrial ruin that was engulfing Atlanta because of the closing of the bar-rooms. They have told of more millions of capital being removed from Atlanta than ever were invested here. They have represented whole blocks of stores as standing empty, and the grass growing in the principal streets. It is hardly necessary to say that all such talk is nonsense or falsehood. The only industry that has been driven out of the city is the rum industry. The capital that has come in with temperance amounts to more than has gone out with drunkenness. Every day brings to the Manufacturers' Association letters from capitalists throughout the country who propose to locate industrial establishments here. The agents of some glass-blowers will visit Atlanta next week to secure a site for large glass works. A firm at Rome, N. Y., has sent here a consignment of agricultural implements, and will start a factory here if the co-operation of Georgia capital can be secured. A stock company is also being formed for the manufacture of chairs and other furniture. Since July 1 an extensive spice mill has been established in a building in Pryor-street, formerly occupied by liquor dealers, and is doing a prosperous business. This is a new industry in Atlanta.

It is of interest to observe the disposition that has been made of the rooms and buildings formerly occupied by liquor-dealers. A careful canvas of the city shows that at least seventy such places have been vacated since July 1. Many of these are large and pretentious establishments on the principal streets and corners. But the departure of their old proprietors has by no means left them desolate or given Atlanta a deserted appearance. Of the seventy noticed this week, only seventeen remain vacant, and they are mostly in undesirable locations. Just seventeen more have been converted into grocery stores, and are paying well. Ten are restaurants, seven are meat markets, three only are family wine stores, and two are barber shops. The remainder are divided among a great variety of industries, one each being devoted to drugs, dry-goods, billiards, furniture, shoes, storage, spice-mills, flour, tobacco, tailoring, hats, clothing, confectionery, and auction-rooms. Many of these have been considerably enlarged by the new proprietors, and all bear an air of more wholesome prosperity than in the old days. Real estate agents say that negotiations are being made for most of the places that are still vacant, and that they will probably all be occupied by the beginning of next year.

I received the following from a private source in Atlanta:—

Here are four facts which the enemies of prohibition cannot deny, and which they cannot explain on any other hypothesis than that the business of the city is increasing, and that the expenses have become less, or that the valuation of taxable property is increasing:—

1. The secretary of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce reports retail business of all kinds has increased from 10 to 25 per cent. over that of last year.
2. The president of the same body (who strongly opposed the adoption of prohibition) admits that the bank reports show a corresponding increase.
3. There are eight railroads tributary to Atlanta. Their freight business for July and August (the law went into effect July 1st, 1886) shows an increase ranging from 20 to 100 per cent. over those of the corresponding months of last year.
4. The tax rate of the city was lowered a few weeks ago 25 per cent.—that is, from 40 to 30 cents on each 100 dols. of valuation.

In Massachusetts two years ago out of a total of 348 towns, 333 voted for no licenses, the balance (10) being in favor of licenses.

FRIDAY, 16 APRIL, 1886.

Present:—

- |                                     |                               |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,   | J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,        |
| S. H. HYAM, Esq., J.P., M.P.,       | R. FOWLER, Esq., J.P.,        |
| T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,               | F. ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., M.P., |
| A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,                 | G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.,       |
| J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P. |                               |

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Charles B. Hayes called in, sworn, and examined:—

13500. *President.*] You are a visitor from Canada? Yes, but I anticipate residing here.
13501. Have you been here long? I arrived last Thursday.
13502. Have you been a resident of Canada for any length of time? I was born there.
13503. In what part of the Dominion? In the province of Ontario.
13504. Is your knowledge of Canada chiefly of the towns, or generally of the whole country? I have resided in the principal city as well as in one or two smaller places. Ontario is a province of which Toronto is the capital.
13505. Has your attention been directed much to the licensing laws of the Dominion? I know that there has been considerable agitation on the subject during the last seven or eight years. Twelve or fourteen months ago at Guelph, the city in which I was residing, they took a vote as to the advisableness of adopting what is known as the Scott Act.
13506. Are the licensing laws passed by the Dominion or by the provinces? They are really governed by the provinces, although the Scott Act is a Dominion Act. There has been considerable controversy as to who really governed the licensing system, the Dominion or the provinces.
13507. When was the Scott Act passed? In 1878.
13508. Is it a prohibitory Act? Yes.
13509. On the election or choice of the municipalities? Yes; it embodies the principle of local option.
13510. Will you describe the main features of the Act? It prohibits absolutely the traffic in intoxicating liquors in any way except by licensed chemists.
13511. Is it similar to the Maine Liquor Law? It possesses some of the features of that law, but the difference between the constitution is so great that you can hardly compare them. As far as its prohibitory powers are concerned it is similar to the Maine law.
13512. The Maine Liquor Law comes into operation without the vote of any municipality, whereas under the Scott Act a vote has to be taken in the municipality before it can be applied? Yes, that is its characteristic.
13513. You say that it prohibits the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the district by which it has been accepted? It prohibits the sale of liquors to parties resident in the municipality, but it allows the manufacture and sale of liquors to persons outside of the municipality. 13514.

Mr. C. B. Hayes.  
16 April, 1886.

Mr.  
C. B. Hayes.  
16 April, 1886.

13514. Has the Act been adopted in a large part of the Dominion? The Act provides that after it has been in operation for three years a vote may be taken as to whether it shall be repealed, and in four or five instances such votes have been taken.

13515. What has been the result? In only one instance I think was it decided to discontinue the Act; in other cases the majority of votes have been in favour of its continuance.

13516. Are Toronto, Ottawa, and other large cities municipalities? They are considered to be municipalities.

13517. Has the Act been accepted in Toronto and Ottawa? They have not taken a vote on it yet.

13518. But they are entitled to do so? Most decidedly.

13519. What machinery brings on the vote? The temperance organizations usually set the wheels moving; they apply to the proper authorities for a blank form for signatures. They must get a majority of the voters—I do not know whether it is two-thirds or three-fourths—to sign the document, which is a request for the Government to appoint a day on which a vote shall be taken on the adoption of the Act.

13520. Who are the voters? Ratepayers. The petition prays for the adoption of the Scott Act. When they secure the requisite number of signatures they apply to the Government to name a day when a vote shall be taken as to the advisableness or otherwise of adopting the Act. If a simple majority of the voters say that they wish the Act adopted, they get it.

13521. Suppose the petition were signed by two-thirds of a population of 5,000, and then when a vote were taken only seventy persons recorded their votes, would a majority of those votes be sufficient to bring the Act into force? Yes, the majority of votes cast, however few.

13522. You tell me that in the large towns this form of local option has not been adopted? The city in which I have been living, Guelph, was the first to adopt it, and since then one or two other cities have adopted it. St. Thomas's has, I know, but I am not sure about St. Catherine's.

13523. Have the county municipalities adopted it? Yes, much more extensively.

13524. Are the Canadians a sober race? I hardly know how to compare them with your people, but I fancy they are somewhat similar.

13525. Suppose you went into a town in any of the provinces, large or small, say the seat of Government—Ottawa—would you see many drunken people there in the course of the day? There are evidences of intemperance, such as you would find in San Francisco—or in any other American city.

13526. Is the law effective where it is applied—is not liquor sold: in point of fact, are not the licensed chemists publicans? The difficulty has not been with the chemists, but with low, unprincipled persons, who sell liquor without any pretence of having a license; the trade is carried on secretly by these people.

13527. Is there a heavy penalty for sly grog selling? For the first two offences there is the option of a fine, but for the third offence the punishment is imprisonment, without the option of a fine.

13528. What is usually the amount of the fine? I do not know positively, but I believe that for the first offence it is \$50, for the second double that amount, and for the third, imprisonment. I know one or two instances in which the terms of imprisonment has been six months; I think that that is about the medium.

13529. Is the Act enforced? My observation leads me to think that it has not been enforced. To show you that I am not prejudiced against the Act I may tell you that I voted in favour of its adoption in my municipality, and in the face of this I am forced to believe that the system of local option, as given by the Scott Act, is very hard to enforce—it is necessarily a hard law to enforce.

13530. Have you been in the State of Maine? No.

13531. Have you any knowledge of the States on your border? Not sufficient to be able to speak about them.

13532. You say that you are disappointed with the operation of the Scott Act? I am forced to be; I am sorry that I am disappointed with it.

13533. I suppose that in principle you are what we would call a local optionist? I am not; we adopt local option because we cannot get anything else.

13534. The Scott Act provides for prohibition at the option of a district? That is the objection to it in Canada, and out of which the opponents of it make capital. It is contended that it is unjust to say that a man on one side of an imaginary line shall sell liquor, and a man on the other side shall not do so. Great advantage is taken of this. Just where two towns are divided, one under the Act and the other not under it, you will see a number of hotels on one side of a street and none at all on the other side.

13535. So that a man living on the confines of a district where the law is applied has not far to go to be able to get as much liquor as he likes? That is the objection which is taken to the law by temperance people.

13536. Has any attempt ever been made to pass prohibitory legislation in the Dominion? Bills have been introduced in Parliament, but they have never become Government measures and have not been adopted.

13537. Are you speaking of all the provinces now? Yes.

13538. I understand you to say that in none of the provinces has any attempt to pass a prohibitory Act been successful—apart from the Scott Act? There has been no other prohibitive legislation. I may explain that there has been what you might call a fight going on between the two political parties as to who has control of the licensing system. At the last general Dominion elections the leader of the Conservative party said that in his opinion the Dominion should control it and not the provinces, and he threatened to, and did, pass an Act which placed the control of the system in the hands of the Dominion. The provinces at once questioned his right to do so. The Premier of Ontario took the case to the Privy Council, and the decision was given in favour of the provinces that this legislation should be provincial. There seems to be an inconsistency in this matter. It has been decided that the Dominion Parliament has the right to prohibit, but not to govern the traffic; it has the power, as a whole, to pass a prohibitory Act to cover all the provinces, but the control of the traffic must be in the hands of the provinces.

13539. Then there is the political difficulty in the Scott legislation that even in places where it had been applied it cannot be enforced, because on the other side of the road, so to speak, a man can get any quantity of liquor, though actually he may be residing in a prohibited district? Yes, he has only to walk across the road to get as much liquor as he wants. My experience leads me to think that to be able to enforce satisfactorily any prohibitory Act you must have the sympathy of not only a majority but of almost the entire community. We have had there a great deal of discussion on the subject by American orators—advocates of temperance and intemperance—since the different municipalities have considered the advisability of adopting the Act. It seems to be the only conclusion an unprejudiced man can arrive at.

13540. In point of fact, you must educate the people up to the standard of such legislation? Yes.

13541. Is that the general impression now in your country? Yes, that is the opinion taken by men who are rational, and who do not take sides too strongly.

13542.

13542. Are the people much divided on this subject? Oh yes.

13543. Is it a burning question? So much so that it was thought by a good many it would become a Government question. I thought last session it would become a dividing line, but the excitement has now subsided to a certain extent.

Mr.  
C. B. Hayes.  
16 April, 1886.

13544. Are the people still exercised in their minds over the question? Not so much as they were a year ago.

13545. Are they waiting to see the effect of the Scott Act? No, it is rather the fear that temperance men have of the result of taking a vote in other municipalities.

13546. Is the temperance organization very strong? Yes; there are Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, and similar organizations.

13547. Allied with the United States organizations? Yes. There is a Society which has recognized the importance of temperance; it is of a mutual insurance nature, and it only admits members who are total abstainers; it is growing very fast in Canada.

13548. I presume that where there is no prohibitory legislation there is regulative legislation? Yes, for the licensing of houses to sell liquor.

13549. What are the main features of that legislation—do they, for certain payment in dollars, allow an indiscriminate sale of liquors, or do they have any statutory number of houses? I think it is left in the hands of municipalities to say.

13550. On the local option principle? Yes; the Commissioners, who are three representative men, have power to grant licenses.

13551. I suppose they have the discretion of granting as many or as few as they like: can they refuse to grant a license at all—I suppose they are a licensing authority? Yes.

13552. If they choose to fix the number at none, clearly they can refuse to license any house at all? It would be very impracticable; they do not do it anyhow.

13553. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You are aware that some of these restrictive measures were embodied in the Scott Act? The Scott Act does not regulate at all—it simply prohibits.

13554. Were there not strong regulations under the Act as to the number of licenses in given areas? Oh no; the only liquor sold was supposed to be sold for medicinal purposes, or for some manufacturing purpose.

13555. But there are restrictions under the Act in regard to districts where prohibition does not prevail? There is no restrictive clause in the Act. The provinces grant a license, subject to restrictions.

13556. In connection with some parts of the territory does not absolute prohibition prevail, as, for instance, in the north-west? Yes.

13557. By Imperial enactment? Yes.

13558. For the sake of the Indians? Yes.

13559. What is the population of Toronto? From 100,000 to 105,000.

13560. It is not passed there? No; but it is in my native town, 48 miles from Toronto, containing a population of 11,000.

13561. When you speak of the municipality of Guelph being under prohibition you mean the City of Guelph? Yes.

13562. Is there as much drunkenness now—are the people more sober than formerly? I think there is less drunkenness.

13563. And only one out of three attempts to repeal the Act was successful? I am not positive, but that is about the proportion.

13564. Do you know the Parliamentary history of this Act—are you aware that a Commission composed of men of all shades of opinion was sent to the United States to inquire into the liquor traffic? No.

13565. Do you remember whether the Bill was carried by the vote, or whether it was merely agreed to? No objection was made, no vote was taken, and the Bill passed without becoming a Government question. I may state that the Secretary of the Dominion Alliance—perhaps as high an authority on the working of the Act as is to be found in Canada—told me that the Act originated among the temperance people, who went to Ottawa and petitioned the Government to pass an Act for the prohibition of the traffic. The Act was the direct result of the prayer.

13566. *President.*] It is easy under this Act to enforce prohibitory legislation in the country, but it is almost impossible to do so in the towns? That is a fair view to take of its effect. Those who live in country districts are a loyal people, but you will find that the people in the towns are ready to violate the law.

13567. The rural population consists chiefly of lumberers and those who raise wheat and maize? Yes.

13568. Lumberers are generally supposed to be a most temperate people;—is that your experience? No, just the opposite.

13569. There are camps where there is plenty of liquor? Yes, they drink it in large quantities, and as soon as you get into their midst you know it. They are French Canadians as a rule.

13570. Instead of very temperate they are the reverse? We consider them a very rough class and intemperate too.

13571. Are they intemperate when they are engaged in the felling and squaring of timber? There is no question that they would be if they were let. They are closely watched, but all the same they take large quantities of liquor into their camps. Only a few weeks before I left Canada I heard how liquor was smuggled into these districts, and what enormous prices were paid for it. It shows there is a great demand for it or it would not be done.

13572. Then I understand you to say that there would be no difficulty in enforcing prohibitory legislation in rural districts, because of the temperate habits of the people? Yes, they are very temperate.

13573. But you make an exception in the case of the lumberers? I do.

13574. But as to the class that we should call here farmers—those who are engaged in raising grain;—you say that they are a temperate class? Yes, as a rule.

13575. Have you any asylums for reclaiming drunkards in the Dominion? There are private ones; there is one in the town where I lived.

13576. Not a public one? No; there are public lunatic asylums.

13577. But do you know of any asylums such as there are in the United States into which drunkards can be put compulsorily and kept for a year or so? I do not know of any public inebriate asylum.

13578. But you know of private asylums? Yes, there is one in the town where I lived.

13579. How large is your town? It contains between 10,000 and 11,000 inhabitants.

13580. Has the asylum there many inmates? I fancy there are about forty or fifty—they are people of the better class.

13581. I suppose they have to pay pretty highly? Yes.

13582.

- Mr. C. B. Hayes.  
16 April, 1886.
13582. Is the treatment successful—does it reclaim the drunkards? Yes, but the asylum is not entirely for inebriates—it is for people addicted to opium as well.
13583. Then do your people take opium as well as drink? There are some unfortunately who do.
13584. But whatever may be the form of intemperance, is the treatment successful in reclaiming the victims? Yes; some who have been inmates there have told me that after coming out they have felt no desire to return to their old habits. I may say that I was frequently called to attend at the asylum.
13585. *Mr. Abigail.*] Are you a medical practitioner? I am a dentist.
13586. *President.*] You have only been in the Colony a few weeks? I arrived here last Thursday.
13587. Then you have not had an opportunity of observing the habits of our people? I have seen enough hotels.
13588. Do you think that there is a large amount of intemperance here compared with what you have seen in your own country? We have not such a large number of hotels—nothing approaching to the number you have here.
13589. And I suppose you infer that where there is a large number of hotels there is a corresponding amount of intemperance? That is natural.
13590. In the town that you have left, and where the Scott Act is now in force, are there any means of obtaining liquor clandestinely—is the licensed chemist able to sell any liquor he chooses? Only on the prescription of a physician.
13591. And before a person can be served with liquor must he present a prescription? Yes, every time.
13592. Are any fraudulent practices resorted to with regard to prescriptions? In Guelph the Act was adopted some fourteen months ago; but as there must be a period of five clear months between the passing of the Act and the expiration of the licenses then in force, it had not come into force prior to the granting of the last licenses; it will not come into force until the first of next month.
13593. But you have seen the operation of a similar law in other places? Yes.
13594. But in spite of the prohibition, can people get all the liquor they want by clandestine means? They do not get it through the connivance of the physicians—I have never heard it said that any of them were guilty of giving orders for liquor except for medicinal purposes—but they do get it from low shops.
13595. I suppose in violation of the law; but they must take some precautions, I presume, to be quite sure of the people to whom they serve liquor—some pass-word or something of that kind—some free-masonry? Yes, it is done with great care.
13596. Do you still see drunken men in the street where this law is in force? Yes.
13597. Then they must get the liquor somewhere, and you infer that they get it in those low shops? It is not right to infer that, because they may go to a neighbouring municipality and buy liquor to keep at home.
13598. Then there is no penalty against having liquor in your house? It can be brought in in large quantities and put into a cellar, but it must not be sold.
13599. What class of people do that, the lower class or the better class? It must be the better class who bring in quantities of liquor to keep in their cellars; the lower class get it from the “dives”—cellars where liquor is sold. To get to those places you have to go through long dark passages, and you must have a friend with you who knows the signal.
13600. Do you think then that, in spite of the prohibitory law, as much liquor is consumed as if there were no such law? No, I do not think so.
13601. Then you think the law is effective to a certain extent? Yes.
13602. But you admit that it is not thoroughly effective? It is not all we wish it.
13603. You say that you think it is above the sentiments of the people? I said that it required the sympathy of almost the entire community, or at any rate of a large majority, before it could be enforced.
13604. Then do you think it is premature in Canada—I mean by premature that it is above the moral powers of the people, above their powers of endurance—do you think that? I scarcely know how to answer that. It is a very hard law to enforce, but there is no difficulty in getting a majority of the voters to carry the Act in every municipality, though there is a good deal of grumbling about it when it is enforced.
13605. But one of the objections seems to be of a kind that can be easily removed as the Act becomes more generally adopted—I mean the objection that its ineffectiveness is chiefly caused by the facilities for getting liquor by crossing a street or road and going into another municipality? That will exist so long as there is local option.
13606. Do you think there is any possibility of the Act being made general by a Dominion law which will prohibit the sale of liquor entirely? No, I do not think so—in fact I am sure it will not be so.
13607. On the other hand, do you think the law may be relaxed? There has been some talk of that, but my own conviction is, and I have never taken a strong party side, but have tried to study the question and judge intelligently, that the high license system has proved the best; that is, the granting of licenses to a few men of the best repute.
13608. That is a kind of legislation which is enforced in some of the States. I think there are some States where a license costs as much as 2,000 dollars. Do you think that by raising the cost of the privilege granted to the publican better results are obtained? I do. Of course they do not give the publicans the privilege of selling liquor indiscriminately; it can only be sold during certain hours, from 7 in the morning until 11 at night, with the exception of Saturday, when the bars must be closed entirely at 7 o'clock. There is also a heavy penalty attached to selling on Sundays and to selling to minors.
13609. Is the Sabbath prohibition effective? Yes, you may say that it is effective, though there are some publicans who sell on the Sabbath. One good provision in the Act is that which requires all bars to be on the street, and to have a large window which must never be curtained or painted, so that the Inspector can at all times see into the bar. Before that provision was passed the publicans used to shut up their bars so closely during prohibited hours that it was impossible to tell whether any liquor was sold or not.
13610. What province are you speaking of now? Ontario.
13611. Do you know Quebec well? I have been through it.
13612. I presume it is a sort of seaport town somewhat resembling Sydney, where there are a large number of sailors? I have not been in the city of Quebec.
13613. *Mr. Hyam.*] What is the extent of the municipalities that you have spoken of? The municipality in which I have been residing is perhaps 20 miles long by 15 in breadth.

13614. Is that the extent of the municipality of Guelph? No; I was speaking of the municipalities from which our members are elected. The vote upon the Scott Act is taken in the municipalities exclusive of the cities within their boundaries, and a separate vote is taken in the cities. The town of Guelph in which I live has lately become a city; it is in the municipality of South Wellington. The Act was adopted both in the city and in the municipality.

13615. Are there any breweries in the places of which you have spoken, and where the Scott Act is in force? Yes, there are two.

13616. And distilleries? No.

13617. Are the beer and spirits brewed and distilled in those places allowed to go into consumption in the places where the Scott Act is in force? I forget what the provisions of the Act are in that respect; I am inclined to think that the liquor can be bought in certain quantities.

13618. For drinking? I am not sure about that; that looks like an inconsistency; I do not think it can, but I am not certain about that.

13619. Can it be sold in a neighbouring municipality? Yes.

13620. Suppose that a municipality next to yours contains breweries and distilleries, could the liquor be sent from there into your municipality? Yes.

13621. Notwithstanding the prohibitory law? Yes, in quantities over a certain amount.

13622. Although there is a law prohibiting public-houses and places for the sale of liquor, there is no prohibition against the importation of liquor? No, not in certain quantities.

13623. Then, as a matter of fact, the law can in no way interfere with private drinking? No.

13624. Persons can drink as much as they like privately? Yes; they cannot obtain less than a certain quantity.

13625. But they can obtain as much as they please above that quantity? Yes.

13626. *Mr. Abigail.*] In reference to your city, you said you could not tell whether the benefits of the Scott Act were generally discernible: can you state whether the public expenditure upon police gaols and paupers is the same under the prohibitive law as before the prohibition took place? As far as the city in which I resided is concerned I have explained that the Act does not come in force there until May next.

13627. Can you speak authoritatively with reference to the effect of the Act in the counties in which it has come into force? Unfortunately there appear to have been garbled accounts of the effects of the Act; one side would be able to present a report favourable to their own case, and from almost the same figures the opposite side would make a report favourable to themselves. It is hard for a person who is not deeply interested in the question to say whether there has been any real benefit in the way you indicate. My own opinion is that the state of things is improved, and that the cost of the institutions you mention is not so great as it was before.

13628. You say that people can obtain drink for private consumption to an almost unlimited extent: have you observed whether that takes place to as great an extent as it does in Sydney, where drink can be obtained without any let or hindrance? It is notorious that there is a lot of liquor brought into the municipality next to that in which I have been living, by private citizens, who keep it in their cellars.

13629. And does prohibition exist? Yes; the Scott Act is in force there.

13630. A considerable number of contests have taken place with reference to the Scott Act in different counties? Yes.

13631. Can you say whether the people have endorsed the Scott Act by large majorities? There have been no small majorities. I think it has only been defeated in four or five instances.

13632. You cannot speak with reference to prohibition in the counties other than those to which you have referred? No.

13633. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You say that one municipality is divided from another by a street, and that one side of a street might adopt prohibition while the other side reject it; drinking, therefore, might be going on quite close to the municipality which had adopted prohibition? We call all the streets throughout the country roads, but they take advantage of the Act to bring the drink right up to the dividing line. Our country districts are more thickly populated than yours. In our case the farmers in almost every instance live within sight of one another. At one corner of four cross roads you may see an hotel; but at another corner the Scott Act may be in force.

13634. But the population of the two districts may be far removed from the corner? Of course the greater part of it would be. I may say that I have frequently thought—and I am sure I utter the opinions of many others—that the Scott Act has the effect of removing the temptation to drink from the young. There was a great evil arising from this temptation—boys would have drink given them by disreputable men—but they cannot obtain it under the Scott Act.

13635. In the prohibited districts men can obtain drink only with very great difficulty? With very great difficulty.

13636. And the medical men do not give false certificates? They are too respectable to stoop to anything of that description; of course it happens occasionally.

13637. Have the authorities made any complaint of loss of revenue in consequence of the passing of the Scott Act? The only revenue they could lose would be from licenses; they could not lose any from duty.

13638. Do you think that the complaint is of a serious character, or that it is merely a matter of sentiment? There is not much complaint of that nature.

13639. Is there any indifference as to the voting; is the vote cast commensurate with the population? Larger than the vote-cast in Parliamentary elections; there is no indolence in the matter of voting. The vote is usually very largely in favour of the Scott Act. The sympathies of the people tend towards prohibition; it seems to be hard to get an Act which can be enforced, and the Government are afraid to give prohibition.

13640. They prefer to allow the people to adopt prohibition if they think fit? That is the principle.

13641. *Mr. Roseby.*] Are we to understand that the Scott Act has grown in public favour? Yes.

13642. You believe that the whole of the people, and especially the young, are benefited by its adoption;—is that so? Yes, I believe that it has a beneficial tendency.

13643. We have had great complaints here of drinking among the young;—do you think that the great facilities for obtaining drink are the cause of it? I believe that the greatest harm is done by opening bars to young boys from 12 to 17 years of age. It is said by some persons in Canada that the effect of there being no liquor obtainable at bars is an incentive to persons to obtain liquor in quantities,  
and



- Mr. C. B. Hayes. and to go to a secluded spot and drink it; my own impression is that compelling the bars to close has a good result. That is one of the reasons why I favour the adoption of the Act.
13614. Where licenses are obtained the law regulating the sale is very restrictive? Yes.
13615. And the bars are absolutely closed on Sundays? Yes.
13616. Do you think that the law is generally complied with? It is occasionally violated—not often.
13617. What are the penalties? I think 50 dollars for a first infringement; the sum is increased in the case of a second offence, and for a third offence the license is taken away.
13618. Do you think there is much secret drinking when the doors are closed? The fact that the publicans are compelled to place the bar next to the street, and to have no connection with the house except by way of the hall, helps to prevent secret drinking when the doors are closed. I am acquainted with hotel-keepers who have told me that the annoyance connected with selling liquor on Sunday is more than the profit is worth.
13619. You think that the morality of the people is promoted by the Scott Act, and that there is less crime and drunkenness where the prohibitive law is in force? I think things would be still better if they would enforce and carry out the letter of the law.
13620. *President.*] What authority administers the Scott Act? Strange to say, although it is a Dominion Act, it is left to the provinces to enforce it.
13621. Who administered it in your town? Our city Magistrate; there is a liquor inspector who makes the complaint, and the ordinary Magistrate adjudicates.
13622. *Mr. Hyam.*] You say that although it is a Dominion Act the local authorities enforce it? Yes.

MONDAY, 3 MAY, 1886.

Present:—

A. OLIVER, Esq., M.A., PRESIDENT,	A. HUTCHISON, Esq.,
T. COLLS, Esq., J.P.,	J. ROSEBY, Esq., J.P.,
F. ABIGAIL, Esq., J.P., M.P.,	J. DAVIES, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., M.P.,
G. WITHERS, Esq., J.P.	

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Charles B. Hayes and Mr. John H. Moore called in, sworn, and examined conjointly:—

- Mr. C. B. Hayes and Mr. J. H. Moore. 13653. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You remember, Mr. Hayes, that when you appeared before us last I said that I believed that the Scott Act carried with it very restrictive measures as well as the local option provisions—I find that I was in error, and that there is a subsequent Act to the Scott Act, viz., the Canadian Temperance Act, in addition to which there is the Duncan Act? *Mr. Hayes:* The Canadian Temperance Act was introduced by Sir John Macdonald, the Premier. It really meant that the regulation of the liquor business in Canada should rest with the Dominion, and not with the respective provinces. The provinces questioned the right of the Dominion Parliament to legislate on the matter, and the Privy Council, when appealed to, decided against the Dominion. There seems to be some inconsistency in the decision, as, while the Privy Council held that the Dominion Parliament had a right to pass a prohibitory law they had no right to legislate so as to govern the traffic.
13654. As I understand it, the province of New Brunswick appealed as to the right to prohibit in Frederickton, and the Privy Council in 1882 conceded them the right, but the regulation which they proposed coeval with the prohibition was not allowed, therefore the Canadian Temperance Act was introduced in 1883 to regulate the trade, and it is now in force? No, just preceding the last Dominion election there was considerable illfeeling existing between the Premier of the Province of Ontario and the Premier of the Dominion—the first being a reformer and the latter a Conservative. The Premier of the Dominion believed the Premier of the Province used his power of control over the traffic to further his own interests. He said at a meeting that if he were returned he would take the power out of the hands of the “little tyrant,” as he called the Premier of the Province. This started the agitation, the reformers holding that under the Constitution of the Dominion the Premier had no right to propose such legislation. The Act which was passed is known as the Canadian Temperance Act.
13655. It is rather for regulation than prohibition? Yes.
13656. Do you remember what the restrictions are? They are very similar in effect to those contained in the Provincial laws.
13657. Is the system like this: The Licensing Magistrates, or the Boards, which are appointed by the Government, the Governor, and the municipal powers are allowed to issue one license for the first 500 inhabitants, and one for every thousand afterwards. That is the maximum allowed, but they can cut that number down if they chose? *Mr. Moore:* I think that there is a limit according to population, and the Boards have the power to reduce the number.
13658. They can do so without enforcing absolute prohibition? Suppose the maximum is ten hotels, and there are ten in the township, if one is reported against as not being properly conducted, or not being in accordance with the Act, the Board have the power to strike it off.
13659. Without requiring to make up the number? Yes, the hotels are different from those here. They have to have accommodation for horses, and so many bedrooms, containing a certain amount of air space. If an inspector reports a house as not meeting these requirements it can be struck off.
13660. *President.*] Suppose the Scott Act came into force in a municipality by virtue of the local option vote, that would be for a period of how many years? *Mr. Hayes:* Until repealed. Another vote can be taken after three years.
13661. The Act is effective until repealed by a contrary vote? Yes.
13662. That legislation, I presume, would be overridden by the Canadian Temperance Act, in the event of a majority of the population changing their minds and saying that they preferred regulation to total prohibition? *Mr. Moore:* No; that cannot be done within the three years.
13663. By what means do they relieve themselves from the operation of the Act? Simply by repealing it by a majority vote.
13664. The first thing is to repeal the Scott Act within the municipality; then, I suppose, without any further step

step being taken, the Canadian Temperance Act comes into force? *Mr. Hayes*: They come under the operation of their Provincial Act. The Canadian Temperance Act was declared to be *ultra vires*. 13665. *Mr. Hutchison*.] There seems to be some misunderstanding. I have been distinctly informed by the Hon. Mr. Foster, a member of the Dominion Parliament, that the question submitted to the Privy Council was whether the Dominion had power to compel Fredericton to become prohibitive—it was prohibition that they were seeking to put in force—this was appealed against, and the Privy Council sustained the right to prohibit? During the last few years two questions have been submitted to the Privy Council. The first question related to the Scott Act, and the last to the powers of the Dominion Parliament as to regulation of the liquor traffic. As I said before, the decision of the Privy Council in the first case was in favour of the Dominion having the right to prohibit; but, on the appeal with respect to the Canadian Temperance Act, it was decided that the Dominion had no power of regulation. I am satisfied that the Canadian Temperance Act was declared to be *ultra vires*. I know that in Ontario we have not been under the operation of that Act.

Mr.  
C. B. Hayes  
and Mr.  
J. H. Moore.  
3 May, 1886.

13666. *President*.] What Act have you been under? Crooks' Act—a Provincial Act.

13667. What is the Duncan Act? It is a Dominion Act, and is prohibitory.

13668. What is Crooks' Act? It is a provincial Act, and a regulatory one. We call it the High License Act. The liquor traffic in the provinces is not controlled by the Dominion government. I do not know the Mr. Foster referred to by Mr. Hutchison. The information which he says he received from that gentleman is wrong. The Dominion Government never did control the liquor traffic in Canada; they have power to pass a law which, if adopted by the people, means prohibition.

13669. *Mr. Hutchison*.] My impression is that the Canadian Temperance Act of 1883 is the most recent legislation on the subject—that it was intended to meet the entire case—that it was acting well, and that it had not been appealed against. I gathered this from information which I received from the Hon. Mr. Foster, and from an address delivered in London, in 1885, by Sir Leonard Tilley? The latter gentleman is a high authority—he is the Finance Minister. I see now how the misunderstanding has arisen between us as to the actual facts. The decision of the Privy Council was given during the last six or eight months, and Mr. Hutchison's information must be of a date prior to that.

13670. When did you leave Canada? Early in March last.

13671. I was not aware that the decision was given so recently. Of course that explains the whole thing. Are you aware whether the Act provided for the shutting up of public-houses on the occasion of Parliamentary or municipal elections? It probably did.

13672. Is it not the rule all over Canada? *Mr. Moore*: Yes.

13673. Is it not a fact that in Canada the public-houses are closed at 7 o'clock on Saturday nights? Yes.

13674. And they are not opened again until 7 o'clock on Monday mornings? Yes, seven.

13675. Are the Dominion elections all held on one day? Yes.

13676. *Mr. Roseby*.] Do you remember the condition of things on election days prior to the passing of the law providing for the closing of public-houses on those days? *Mr. Hayes*: As long as I can remember that has been the practice. *Mr. Moore*: I can distinctly remember elections prior to the passing of the Act. The change has been so marked that it would be impossible to repeal the law.

13677. The beneficial tendency of closing the public-houses on polling-days has been so marked that no one would have the temerity to attempt to repeal it? *Mr. Moore*: No; repeal of it has never even been hinted at—the whole country is united as to the closing of hotels on polling-days.

13678. Has the closing of the public-houses at 7 o'clock on Saturday night had a beneficial effect? There is no grumbling about it—the people have not asked to have it repealed. Some years ago some petitions were sent in against it, but not much notice was taken of them.

13679. The public sentiment strongly supports the closing of all licensed houses from 7 on Saturday night to 7 on Monday morning? Yes, and our publicans take their recreation the same as other people.

13680. There is no general attempt to violate the law by selling on the sly? There is no attempt on the part of the general public. Of course there is more or less underhand drinking behind the scenes, but it amounts to nothing in comparison with what the drinking would be if the houses were open.

13681. Do you think that the law is broken to any great extent? No. I may explain that the issue on which this provision was made was that it would protect the working-men, who received their wages on Saturday evening; it was passed so that they could not get into the hotels to spend their money.

13682. In your opinion it has had a very beneficial tendency? No doubt of it.

13683. I suppose that as the law is so generally observed you do not see people rolling about the streets in a state of intoxication on Sundays? For years before I left Guelph, the city in which I lived, I do not remember seeing more than one drunkard on any day of the week. We have a population of 12,000, and there are only four policemen.

13684. Is the Scott Act in force there? It came into force on the 1st of this month.

13685. How many public-houses were there before you had prohibition? Eighteen, I think.

13686. Now the people have declared that there are eighteen too many, and they are all to be closed? A few years ago an open vote extending over six days was taken on the Duncan Act. The voting commenced on Monday, and on Thursday evening the majority of votes against the adoption of the Act was 2,200; I voted against it myself. Since I came here the Scott Act has been agreed to by a majority of 167. These figures show what a great change there has been in the opinions of the people during the last few years.

13687. *President*.] Who are the voters? Only those persons who are assessed to a certain amount have a vote—property-holders and leaseholders to a certain amount.

13688. Then it is not manhood suffrage but municipal suffrage;—are women entitled to vote? Yes, the vote is extended to women now.

13689. *Mr. Hutchison*.] Are not the voters the same as the voters for Members of Parliament? Yes, and the franchise has been extended during the last few years to certain persons' sons and also to women.

13690. Every one who is on the roll for Parliamentary elections can vote on the Scott Act? Certainly—all ratepayers.

13691. *President*.] And women are included? Certainly.

13692. Minors, I presume, cannot vote? No.

13693. *Mr. Roseby*.] The prohibition of the sale of liquor has not caused hotels for public accommodation to be dispensed with? No; a man may keep a temperance house.

13694. Refreshments and beds and stabling and all that kind of accommodation can be obtained equally

Mr.  
C. B. Hayes  
and Mr.  
J. H. Moore.  
3 May, 1886.

- as well, although the bars have been closed? Yes. I was in Haltan, the neighbouring county to ours, when the Scott Act had been in force two years, and I had no difficulty in obtaining accommodation.
13695. You can get quite as comfortable accommodation now that the bars have been dispensed with as you could when the bars were in existence? Certainly.
13696. So that the closing of the bars has not caused any inconvenience to the travelling public? The accommodation of course is provided by private houses. They are not licensed, and the owners cannot be compelled to furnish accommodation.
13697. But as a matter of fact they do furnish it for their own benefit? Yes, certainly, they do.
13698. Do you think that the operation of the Scott Act has had a beneficial tendency? That is my opinion.
13699. Has it been the means of lessening drunkenness, crime, and other evils? There is no doubt that it has the effect of lessening drunkenness, and I think it is a benefit to the country.
13700. And the public sentiment in Canada seems to be growing in its favour? Yes. In the county where I live you can see the turn-over which has occurred in a few years. I voted against the old Act, and so did hundreds of others, because we thought it would ruin the business of our city, and the business men voted unitedly against it; but they have since seen the wisdom of it and have voted for the Scott Act, which is a much more stringent one.
13701. I ask you as a man of the world and a man of experience, do you believe in the principle of allowing the people themselves to have a voice in the matter of opening or closing public-houses? I do.
13702. In other words, you believe in the principle of local option? I do not know what you mean by local option unless it is that which we have in Canada; I believe in that.
13703. Although at one time you opposed it and voted against it? Yes.
13704. Have you been long in this city? I have only been here a few days this time, but I was here before.
13705. Has it struck you that we have a large number of public-houses here? Oh my, yes; I should think so—I should think that you have five times as many as we have. I have travelled over nearly all the lines in Victoria except in the Western District, and I have noticed that the drinking is enormous in comparison with what it is in Canada. Ours is a much more temperate country altogether. The drinking does not seem to be so excessive here in the cities as it is up country, where the people seem to have nothing else to do but go to the hotels. I have stayed in places where I have not left my bed-room of an evening owing to the drinking and gambling which were carried on. It was horrible in some places.
13706. But you have had greater experience in Victoria than in this Colony? Yes.
13707. And you have noticed the large number of public-houses we have here as compared with the number you have in Canada? Oh my, yes. I know you have more in the cities, and in the country towns there are fully five times as many as in country towns in Canada. In the little town of Nagambie I counted as many as fourteen public-houses, places such as our people would not license on any account.
13708. That town is in Victoria? Yes, on the Goulburn River.
13709. Our inquiry is limited to this Colony? I have noticed the same state of things at Wagga Wagga; that is in your Colony, I think.
13710. Is there any restriction upon the employment of females in bars in Canada? I do not think that there is any restriction, but few females are employed. It is not the custom of the country to employ females to serve in bars—only barmen are employed.
13711. Did you ever observe whether hotels in Canada have more than one bar—have they bars up-stairs, and in different parts of the premises? I cannot call to mind any. *Mr. Hayes*: They are only allowed to have one bar. At the time of the Exhibition, I think, temporary license were granted for an additional room.
13712. *President.*] Does the Scott Act prohibit the supply of liquor to inmates of a house? *Mr. Moore*: Yes, it cannot be kept on the premises at all.
13713. Then it is total prohibition? Yes.
13714. *Mr. Hutchison.*] You said, Mr. Hayes, that you thought a manufacturer in a prohibited district could sell liquor within that district, have you reconsidered that question, or can your friend assist you? *Mr. Hayes*: I think I said that to the best of my memory a resident in a prohibited district could go outside his district to buy liquor, and that he could take it to his own residence for his own consumption.
13715. But liquor is manufactured in prohibited districts? Yes.
13716. And can the manufacturers sell it to any one in the district? No, I don't think they can.
13717. *President.*] Can they dispose of it in any way within the district—can they give it away? They can use it themselves; I do not suppose they would be likely to give it away.
13718. But there is such a thing as exchange: what we want to know is what are the loopholes for evading the Act, if there are any? The Scott Act is so strict that it would not be worth any man's while to try and evade it.
13719. *Mr. Abigail.*] The liquor cannot be exchanged for other things? No, they cannot barter it at all; that would be the same thing as selling it.
13720. *Mr. Hutchison.*] I suppose that as a matter of fact there is an excise officer at the factories, and he must see what is sent away? There is an excise officer in the district, and he attends the factories regularly.
13721. *Mr. Withers.*] You said, in answer to the President, that minors cannot vote under the Scott Act? *Mr. Moore*: Yes, I know no person under 21 years of age can vote. I have been a scrutineer, and therefore I know.
13722. Have you considered the question of applying local option to renewals? [*Mr. Hutchison*: That is local option; local option in Canada means prohibition—it is not limited local option such as we have. When a local option vote is taken it is taken on the question of license or no license;—is not that so?] Yes.
13723. *Mr. Withers.*] But I presume there were some public-houses in existence when the Scott Act became law? Certainly.
13724. How were they dealt with? They have time to dispose of their premises, if they don't want to keep a temperance house?

13725. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Is it not the case that if the vote is taken ninety days before the 1st of May, it takes effect on that date, but if the vote is not taken within ninety days of the 1st of May it does not take effect until the 1st of May following? *Mr. Hayes:* The licenses are granted under the provincial Act on the 1st of May, and there must be at least five clear months from the adoption of the Scott Act until the 1st of May. If there is not that interval, a year must be added to the time which does intervene.

13726. *Mr. Withers.*] Do not large numbers of families throughout America live in hotels? *Mr. Moore:* That is more the custom in the United States than in Canada.

13727. I suppose that to a gentleman coming from Canada our public-houses have more the appearance of drinking-saloons than houses of accommodation? Yes, in the majority of cases, especially in the country, the accommodation is miserable compared with ours. There is nothing in the Colonies I have noticed more, and it has been more frequently spoken of in conversations I have had with my countrymen whom I met here than anything else in connection with the Colonies. Our hotels would be a credit to any country.

13728. Can you suggest any means of dealing with habitual drunkards—we are in the habit of punishing them, thereby impoverishing their families still further? I think the best cure is to put the drink out of their way. The Canadian people are more temperate than yours. I have seen more drunkenness during the two years I have been in the Colonies than I saw all my life previously in Canada.

13729. Have you remarked that young people here are much given to intemperate habits? All classes. I may say that I never saw a woman go up to a bar for her beer until I came here.

13730. Have you seen that often in this country? Often in the country districts. Not to a large extent, but it will come under your notice.

13731. Have you observed that young girl and boys here are greatly addicted to drink? Yes.

13732. Does the same state of things exist in Canada to anything like the extent it does here? I have seen young people drinking there, but not anything like to so great an extent as here.

13733. Then selling liquor is not so profitable a calling in Canada as it is here? It is profitable in a way. The hotels are limited to a certain number, and the publicans can consequently furnish first-class accommodation, and the bars are not frequented by low persons.

13734. And the publicans are as much respected as other business men? Certainly, they are very fine fellows some of them. The generality of our hotelkeepers are good staple men. About the only restriction placed upon them is that they cannot be elected to the Municipal Council. I was once boarding at a public-house, the owner of which was a candidate for election as an alderman of the city, and he put his brother's initials in front of his name on the house, and as it were sold out to him.

13735. Do you know whether they are eligible for appointment to the Commission of the Peace? No. *Mr. Hayes:* There is one restriction, and that is that they must not permit gambling in their houses. You can hardly get an opportunity to play whist or euchre in an hotel, to say nothing of sitting down to gamble. A conviction for allowing gambling means the loss of the license. It is optional on the part of the Magistrates to inflict the penalty for a first offence, but it is compulsory for a second offence; but they make a practice, for the sake of example, of showing no leniency.

13736. *President.*] What are the hours during which public-houses are open in places where the Scott Act is not in force? *Mr. Moore:* From 7 to 7 on Saturdays, and 7 to 11 on other days.

13737. *Mr. Withers.*] When you were last before us, Mr. Hayes, you said something about the bars having to be kept open to public view, and the windows not being allowed to be screened? *Mr. Hayes:* The reason for inserting that provision in the Act was that the publican used to close up the front of his bar during prohibited hours, and let his friends in by a back door to have a high time. The publicans were consequently required to keep the bar-window clear, so that the inspector could see in from the street. Some bars are not in the front street, but they are in such a position that the inspector can see in from a back lane or other place.

13738. Do you not think that we should have a high time if, with our tropical sun, the windows of our bars were not screened in some way? There are awnings which shade the windows from the sun. I do not mean to say that the bar is so open to public view that a lady passing could see into it, but the window must not be screened during prohibited hours.

13739. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Simply that the interior of the bar may be inspected if necessary? Yes.

13740. *Mr. Colls.*] You said in your former evidence that frequently a municipality in which prohibition is enforced is only separated by a street from another municipality where it is not enforced? Yes.

13741. And I think you said that a person could go to a distillery and obtain a gallon of spirits? I said that a person in the district where prohibition was enforced could go to a distillery in the adjoining municipality where prohibition was not enforced.

13742. Does not the liquor go into bond, and are there no excisemen? *Mr. Moore:* There is no duty between the counties—liquor may pass free anywhere within the country.

13743. *President.*] From one province to another? Yes; the liquor is inspected and the duty paid on the premises, and after that the manufacturer can sell it.

13744. Suppose I am living in Ontario and I buy liquor in Quebec, can I get it into Ontario duty free? Yes, there is no tariff between the provinces; the tariff applies only to goods coming from outside the country.

13745. But you have excise duties? Yes.

13746. *Mr. Colls.*] What liquor is chiefly in demand? Lager-beer, that is universally drunk. *Mr. Hayes:* One bad effect of the Act is that it has a tendency to check the consumption of lager-beer, and to encourage the consumption of spirituous liquors.

13747. *Mr. Hutchison.*] In what way? It is of less bulk, and therefore more portable.

13748. And is it your impression that the opponents of the Scott Act are so persistently determined to have drink that they will change the kind of liquor in order to obtain it? Yes; as I said the other day, and I speak as a disinterested person—prohibition is impracticable; liquor will be had—that is my honest conviction—and prohibitory laws have a tendency to increase the consumption of spirituous liquors, and to decrease the consumption of fermented ales and beers.

13749. *President.*] Is that your opinion, Mr. Moore? *Mr. Moore:* No, I hold different views.

13750. Well, it may be convenient for you to express your views now? My views are about the opposite of those of Mr. Hayes.

13751. *Mr. Hutchison.*] Am I not right in saying that the whole of Canada is working in the direction of local option, and that intelligently and from conviction? I think so; I think the Act has been adopted in nineteen counties since I came here.

Mr.  
C. B. Hayes  
and Mr.  
J. H. Moore.  
3 May, 1886.

- Mr. C. B. Hayes and Mr. J. H. Moore.  
3 May, 1886.
13752. Up to the end of last year had not the vote been taken in as many as eighty places? *Mr. Hayes*: Not so many as that, I think.
13753. *President*.] Do you know what proportion the population subject to the Scott Act bears to the entire population;—is it one-fifth? *Mr. Moore*: I have very little idea of what has been done outside Ontario.
13754. Has the Scott Act been adopted in the eastern provinces? In some places.
13755. In Newfoundland? I do not know; that is not within the Confederation.
13756. In Prince Edward's Island—that is within the confederation? I cannot say; I cannot speak about the eastern country at all.
13757. I asked your friend the other day whether the lumberers of Canada were a sober people, as I understood they were, but he says they are not? I do not think they are.
13758. *Mr. Colls*.] Are there such licenses as wine and beer licenses in Canada? *Mr. Hayes*: No.
13759. *President*.] There is only one sort of license? Yes; there is a grocer's license; but I presume you are referring to retail licenses—there is only one kind of them.
13760. *Mr. Colls*.] What is the smallest quantity of liquor a grocer can sell? A single bottle.
13761. Is any gambling allowed? *Mr. Hayes*: That is a very serious offence; nothing beyond billiards is allowed in connection with hotels; billiards are not prohibited by any provincial Act; the majority of municipalities will not allow a billiard-room to be connected with an hotel at all.
13762. *Mr. Davies*.] I understand, Mr. Hayes, from your evidence, the Scott Act is a prohibitory Act? Yes.
13763. And is brought into operation by the vote of the people in provinces? In electoral districts.
13764. Is the vote taken on the rolls which you use in the election of your members? Yes.
13765. Can females vote? The franchise has been extended to them, and it is just taking effect.
13766. Can they vote in the election of your Members of Parliament? Yes, but there are certain qualifications.
13767. The Scott Act provides for three years' prohibition without any possibility of repeal? Yes.
13768. At the expiration of that time a new vote may be taken? Yes, asking for the repeal of the Act.
13769. *Mr. Hutchison*.] And providing no steps are taken for a fresh vote, the prohibition remains in force until a vote is taken? Yes.
13770. The provision may be in force for ever if it is not repealed by the vote of the people? Yes.
13771. *Mr. Davies*.] What is the average population in your municipalities? From 10,000 to 50,000.
13772. And the proportion of votes in favour of the Scott Act in the larger municipalities? In country places the vote has always been largely in favour of prohibition; and whenever it has been carried in cities such as we reside in the majority has been a very slim one. *Mr. Moore*: They have had majorities all the way from 25 to 1,500 votes.
13773. Only so slender a majority as twenty-five in some cases? *Mr. Moore*: I cannot instance a case, but it has often happened. *Mr. Hayes*: I think it was carried in St. Thomas by twenty-five votes last fall—October or November.
13774. Is there much illicit drinking in prohibited cities? *Mr. Hayes*: My impression is that there is some, but the law is tolerably well observed; it has a good effect; no doubt there is some illicit drinking.
13775. In cases where the vote is carried by a bare majority, do the people in opposition to prohibition acquiesce in the decision of the majority and endeavour to obey the law? I distinctly say you cannot enforce it in cases where you only have a small majority. It is a very usual thing to hear inflammatory speeches in regard to the Scott Act being beneficial in some town or other, but I can recollect a town of 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants where the Act was a failure, and in place of six or eight reputable houses there were twenty unlicensed houses selling whisky. The consensus of opinion is that it is difficult to enforce the vote unless you have a large majority.
13776. There is a great deal of friction in the cities and municipalities? Yes.
13777. And drink can be purchased by the people of a municipality just outside its boundaries? Yes.
13778. Does much drunkenness arise from people living in prohibited cities or municipalities procuring drink from unprohibited ones? It is well enough known that it is done. *Mr. Moore*: But a man has generally got to go from 1 to 50 miles for the drink.
13779. I understand one municipality is simply divided from another by streets? *Mr. Hayes*: Yes. *Mr. Moore*: But the people who live in the centre of a county have to go about 30 or 40 miles to get into an unprohibited district.
13780. What is the area of your city? *Mr. Hayes*: Probably 2 miles square. *Mr. Moore*: Approximately they are from 2 to 3 miles square.
13781. It is a prohibited city? *Mr. Hayes*: Yes.
13782. Surrounding it, I presume, there are other towns and villages? Yes; all these places are included in the radius of the Scott Act.
13783. A separate vote for the counties? Yes.
13784. Have they carried it? Yes, all round the city for miles.
13785. That precludes the possibility of people going an easy distance to get drunk in the border townships? Yes. *Mr. Moore*: The Government thought it advisable to have prohibition tested in the counties instead of doing a small portion of the country at a time at greater expense. Comparing this Colony, where there is such liberty in regard to the liquor traffic, with my own country, I am more highly impressed that our law is a good one.
13786. You take the vote under the Scott Act in the city and counties on the same day? *Mr. Hayes*: Oh no; the Government selects the day for each electoral district.
13787. In what way do you give the notice? They petition the Government to take a vote, and the petition must bear the signatures of three-fourths or two-thirds, I am not sure which, of the voters in the constituency. The Government then appoint a day when the vote shall be taken.
13788. A municipality must not contain a city? If it contains a city a separate vote must be taken there.
13789. How do you account then for the bare majorities in some cases? The Government will not put the country to the expense of taking a vote unless they feel sure a large majority wish to carry it. Experience has proved that when the vote is taken many people become lukewarm, and in this way put the country to expense for no purpose. *Mr. Moore*: I am inclined to think the petitions are sent by the people—not strictly by the voters. *Mr. Hayes*: I was the first voter to sign a petition in our city. I am sure it is the voters—not the people—who sign the petitions.
- 13790.

13790. If three-fourths of the voters sign the petition, how comes it that there is only a bare majority at the poll? We, as British subjects, all admit the justice of the majority ruling. The Government say experience has taught them how easy it is for any body of enthusiasts, where only a bare majority of signatures is required, to get enough petitions in order to get a question submitted to the people, and, in the end, to find themselves defeated. If they demand a large majority they are very apt to find a majority at least who will support the Act when the vote is taken.
13791. What is the qualification of a voter? *Mr. Moore*: I cannot tell you just now. I have the qualifications in my valise.
13792. *President*.] Is it freehold or leasehold? *Mr. Hayes*: Freehold, leasehold, and a farmer's son.
13793. *Mr. Davies*.] It is not manhood suffrage? No.
13794. How do you punish the illicit sale of liquor in prohibited districts? *Mr. Moore*: First fine, \$50; second fine, \$100; and for third offence, three months in gaol.
13795. *Mr. Hutchison*.] And the confiscation of all liquor found in the place? *Mr. Hayes*: Always.
13796. *President*.] Do you fine the person who drinks the liquor as well as the publican who sells it. *Mr. Hayes*: No. *Mr. Moore*: They hold that a man cannot get the liquor unless it was there for him.
13797. *Mr. Davies*.] How much is the license in regulated districts? *Mr. Hayes*: The municipality fixes it. *Mr. Moore*: I think the Government license is \$100 and the municipality license 75 or 80 dollars. If the license fee is (say) \$175, the Government get \$100 and the municipality \$75, and proportionately if the fee is larger.
13798. Are the police maintained by the municipalities or by the Government? *Mr. Moore*: By the municipality.
13799. How would you compare the drunkenness in districts where prohibition is in force with districts that are regulated? *Mr. Moore*: I cannot say. In our own city it would be very hard to draw a comparison at any time; it is a very temperate place, and you very seldom see a drunken man there.
13800. Is there much drunkenness in places where licenses are granted? I never saw any great extent of drunkenness. *Mr. Hayes*: If an inebriated man were to walk down a street of Guelph he would provoke as much attention as a stray horse in the streets here.
13801. *President*.] Would he be arrested for mere drunkenness? *Mr. Moore*: No. *Mr. Hayes*: If a man goes quietly to his home without sitting down or making himself disagreeable they allow him to go, but if he is the least bit unpleasant at all to the community he is taken to gaol. *Mr. Moore*: There is a good deal of regular drinking by men who take so much every day of their lives.
13802. Do they take much liquor to their homes? *Mr. Moore*: If a man wishes to have liquor he has it, but on the whole they are very temperate people.
13803. *Mr. Davies*: Can you buy liquor in a prohibited district? *Mr. Hayes*: No.
13804. All drink has to be purchased outside the municipality or city in regulated districts? Certainly.
13805. There is no prohibition against a man getting it in this way and giving it to his guests? Certainly not.
13806. *President*.] I presume that in a place so sober as Canada there is no such thing as an inebriate asylum? *Mr. Moore*: I am not aware of there being any in Canada.
13807. In places where the traffic is regulated—not prohibited—is the liquor inspected with a view to ascertain whether it is adulterated? Oh yes.
13808. I suppose inspectors are able to take samples from the hotels for the purposes of analysis? Yes.
13809. And if liquor is found to be adulterated I presume a heavy fine is inflicted on the publican? I do not know what the fine is in regard to that.
13810. As there has been a reluctant minority in many of these cases where the Scott Act has been brought into force—no doubt brought up to drinking habits and customs—is it not a fact that though outside traffic in liquor has been restrained to a very large extent, perhaps wholly, yet private consumption of liquor goes on at a correspondingly increased rate? In the city is it not a fact that everybody gets his whole supply of liquors and gives them to his friends? *Mr. Moore*: Yes, privately, but very few in my experience. *Mr. Hayes*: There are very few indeed; people of the better class in that country are not much given to the habit of drinking. There has been a wonderful reformation during the last ten years; and, in my circle of acquaintances in Guelph, for the last nine years, I do not know of but one person who ever set a decanter on the table during the evening. We often meet for enjoyment such as whist parties, and I only know of one or perhaps two in my circle of acquaintances setting either fermented or spirituous liquor on the table.
13811. Canada is a country as cold as Scotland? Yes.
13812. And it is not the practice to put the decanters on the table after a whist party? *Mr. Moore*: That does not follow at all; it is done in very few places.
13813. Then there is a voluntary abstention from the use as well as the abuse of liquor? *Mr. Hayes*: There is a voluntary abstention on the part of the majority. I believe you asked whether there was a graceful acceptance of the Act; I may say there is a dogged resistance offered by an element which seems determined to baffle those who have been instrumental in bringing it into force, and in every way possible to show spite and spleen.
13814. What class of men are they? The lower class of publicans and their friends, and occasionally men of the better class.
13815. Are these persons of Canadian birth? Of course some are. *Mr. Moore*: They are mixed, just as they are here, some old country people and some Canadians.
13816. There has been large immigration from the United Kingdom to Canada? *Mr. Hayes*: Yes.
13817. Do these people sacrifice their old habits and fall in readily with your laws? *Mr. Moore*: They seem to do so voluntarily. The liquor traffic or the use of liquor is very small there in comparison with the old country.
13818. Canada, I believe, for years past has been passing through stages of depression? There was depression from 1873 to 1878, but since then it has been pretty bright.
13819. You are not depressed now? *Mr. Hayes*: To a certain extent.
13820. Is the passage of prohibitory legislation easier during a period of depression than otherwise, because if so, our condition may soon be a favourable one for that purpose. We are often told that the consumption of liquor is greater in flourishing countries? *Mr. Hayes*: I take it there is voluntary abstention from the use of intoxicating liquor; liquor is drunk in great moderation, and altogether the Scott Act is a benefit.

Mr.  
C. B. Hayes  
and Mr.  
J. H. Moore.  
3 May, 1886.

Mr.  
C. B. Hayes  
and Mr.  
J. H. Moore.  
3 May, 1886.

13821. Do you attribute voluntary abstention in any way to the current of legislation, or is legislation the effect of the general sentiment—which is cause and which effect? Legislation is the effect.

13822. The Canadians are naturally a sober people? *Mr. Hayes*: Yes. *Mr. Moore*: We discuss all matters on the platform. The temperance people and the liquor people speak the same night. We hear both sides of a question discussed on one night, and consequently the people form their own opinions. The leaning is towards temperance.

13823. I suppose as a class the Canadian population is a well educated one? *Mr. Moore*: The school system is a grand one. *Mr. Moore*: A great change has been taking place with regard to social drinking—drinking in private houses. It has been the custom to call on friends on New Year's Day. Perhaps if I went out I should call on my friends and on my friends' friends, and at every house intoxicating liquors would be laid out on the table. There has been a great decrease in that kind of thing.

13824. This would be in winter-time, and we are told that in a very cold climate the use of alcohol is very much larger in winter than it is in summer; but I understand you to say that the consumption does not vary with the seasons? *Mr. Hayes*: My own impression is that you will live longer without strong liquor than with it. Exhaustion will come on quite as slowly without liquor as with it.

13825. The question here is not as to legislating for a naturally sober people, but for a people who are the reverse of what you have described the Canadians to be—the question is whether we shall introduce prohibitive or restrictive legislation? *Mr. Moore*: It will be a serious matter here; it will take years to bring the people here into the state of the people of Canada; the opposition will be tremendous.

13826. *Mr. Roseby*: I would ask whether you find that the abolition of the habit of drinking does away with the social enjoyment of the people? *Mr. Hayes*: My contention is that, as a young man, I have enjoyed myself as well and as fully as anybody, and I have always abstained from the use of liquor almost entirely.

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON EXCESSIVE USE OF INTOXICATING DRINK, &amp;c.

## FIRST APPENDIX.

[To Evidence of E. Fosbery, Esq., Inspector-General of Police.]

A.

EXTRACT from a RETURN to an ORDER of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 18th June, 1884.

No. 1.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 10 June, 1884.

I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, a report addressed to me by Inspectors Anderson and Waters and Sub-Inspector Atwill, through the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, respecting the difficulties encountered in enforcing the provisions of the Licensing Act in Sydney. Probably Mr. Stuart may see fit to refer the same to the Minister of Justice for his consideration.

Letters are constantly reaching me from unfortunate persons, complaining of the flagrant disregard of the law by many publicans, and the very injurious results to wives and families who suffer ill-treatment and destitution in consequence of husbands and fathers wasting their wages in Sunday drinking, and also thereby unfit themselves for their week-day labour.

Respectable citizens frequently complain of the drunkenness and disorder which prevail in the neighbourhood of such ill-conducted public-houses, especially on Sundays, and which the Police, from the extent of their beats, are unable at all times to repress.

I see no hope, under existing circumstances, of the Police being able to apply any effectual remedy to the evasion of the law complained of.

I have, &amp;c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

[Enclosure.]

Inspectors Anderson and Waters and Sub-Inspector Atwill to Mr. Superintendent Read.

Sir,

No. 1 Police Station, Sydney, 9 June, 1884.

We have the honor to report, for your information, that, in consequence of the systematic manner in which some of the publicans in the Metropolitan District have violated the law for some time past by supplying persons with liquor on Sundays, and finding it impossible to get convictions against them on account of the extraordinary precaution that they take in watching the Police, we lodged objections to the renewals of the licenses of some of these publicans who had systematically broken the law on Sundays.

A number of the applications for renewals to which objections were made came on for hearing at the Water Police Court on the 5th instant, and we regret to say that the Magistrates granted a renewal of all the licenses to which we objected on the ground of Sunday trading. In one case the publican had only held his license about two months, and evidence was given that he had been convicted of suffering gaming for stakes on his licensed premises, and that there was a case for Sunday selling pending against him. It was also proved that every Sunday there were a great many persons, some of them of the vagrant class, going in and out of the house; and on one occasion two men of that class were found on the premises considerably under the influence of liquor; and on the same date a man was seen making water out of a window on to the street.

In other two cases it was proved that a continuous stream of persons were going in and out of the houses all day on Sundays, but the arrangements for watching the Police were so complete that it was impossible to get a case against the publicans.

In all these cases renewals were granted, the Chairman (Mr. Addison) remarking that the Bench could not take notice of the "surmises of the Police." When one witness was giving evidence as to the number of persons that he had seen going out of and into a public-house on Sunday, the Chairman said, "How do you know that they were not going to see the publican or some of his lodgers?"

In the other cases to which objections were lodged for Sunday trading the Magistrates were told that similar and even stronger evidence could be given, but the renewals in each case were immediately granted.

The law-breaking publicans are jubilant at the great victory they achieved, and last Sunday some of them had all their scouts out, and appeared to be doing a roaring trade.

We may state that for some time past we have had more complaints from the law-abiding hotel-keepers against the publicans who systematically violate the law on Sundays than from any other class in the community.

About nine months ago the then Chairman of the Licensing Court (Mr. Dillon) stated on the Bench that publicans who kept a watch on the Police and systematically broke the law would be refused a renewal of their licenses.

We have always understood that the cardinal object of the present Licensing Act was the complete suppression of the Sunday traffic in intoxicating drink, and our utmost energies have been directed to obtain that object.

By the 19th section of the Licensing Act we are strictly enjoined to use all due vigilance to enforce compliance with the provisions of the Act, and we solemnly declare that we have done so; but the action of the Magistrates on Thursday last will neutralise our best efforts, and eventually render the Act, as far as Sunday selling is concerned, a dead letter.

The latter part of the 36th section of the Act provides that any objection whatsoever, not being of a frivolous or vexatious nature, may be taken to the renewal of publicans' licenses, so that the Magistrates must have considered our objections either frivolous or vexatious. We can only say that similar objections were sustained by the Magistrates who administered the repealed Act.

We have, &amp;c.,

ROBERT ANDERSON, Inspector.

GEO. WATERS, Inspector.

ALEXANDER ATWILL, Sub-Inspector.

No. 2.

The Stipendiary Magistrates, Water Police Court, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Water Police Office, Sydney, 1 July, 1884.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th June last, requesting that the information asked for with reference to the endorsed Order of the Legislative Assembly may be forwarded as early as convenient.

It is unnecessary for us to refer at length to the communications of the Inspector-General and Inspectors of Police with regard to the matter in question, viz., the action of the Licensing Court held at the Water Police Office on the 5th ultimo; but we will briefly state the grounds upon which we failed to sustain the objections raised by the Police authorities to the renewal of certain publicans' licenses.

The evidence in all these cases went mainly to show that an evasion of the provisions of the Act as to Sunday trading was suspected by the Police from the fact of their seeing persons enter certain public-houses during prohibited hours; but the system of watching the Police was stated to be so well arranged that on their entering nothing was seen to indicate that such was the case, and no offence under the Act could be proved. This was the substance of all the evidence offered, and with every desire on our part to carry out the provisions of the Act in its integrity, we certainly thought that we would be straining its powers and provisions by acting on what was after all only a suspicion, however well founded. We thought,

and



and still think, that some direct breach of the Act, or one of the objections specifically laid down, should have been reasonably proved to exist, and did not consider that the power to entertain other objections extended to such as those raised, unless fairly substantiated, which we were of opinion could not be held to have been done in the cases mentioned. We may add that the non-official member of the Court, the Hon. John Macintosh, fully endorsed our views in this matter.

In conclusion, we respectfully submit, for the consideration of the Honorable the Minister of Justice, that the tone of the letter of the Police Inspectors is not such as should be permitted in relation to the action of the Bench; and we certainly deprecate such comments as have been made therein upon our proceedings as highly disrespectful.

We have, &c.,

G. W. F. ADDISON, S.M., Chairman.  
WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, S.M.

### No. 3.

#### Minute of Minister of Justice.

It is of course for the Court to be satisfied that there is sufficient evidence to support any objections taken to a license before they decide against its issue or renewal. To me it appears that the employment about their premises by licensees of "scouts" on a Sunday, when the sale of liquors by licensed publicans is prohibited, and the continuous entrance and exit into and out of such premises at the same time of persons who are not lodgers or travellers, form strong grounds for presuming that the law is being evaded, and might be deemed sufficient to throw the onus of proof that there was no infringement of the law upon the licensee. It must, on the other hand, be conceded that the Court cannot act upon mere surmises or suspicion, and the quantity and quality of the evidence given in support of any objection is for their consideration; but it is obvious that the well-laid plans of publicans who carry on Sunday trading are such as to render it impossible in most, if not in all, such cases to adduce testimony of actual selling, and they may thus, as they seem to have already done successfully, avoid conviction for breaches of the Licensing Act about which little moral doubt can exist, unless the Court regards such evidence as is above alluded to sufficient to establish a *prima facie* case against the alleged offender.

Whilst, however, giving expression to these views, I do not desire them to be taken as any direction to the Bench as to the light in which they should regard the evidence which it is reported was adduced before it; for I have no desire to unduly interfere with their judicial discretion, which should be carefully guarded from such interference.

I do not think that there was, and the Inspector-General, in an interview with me upon the subject matter of the Police reports and before the Licensing Court was communicated with, disclaimed any intention to speak disrespectfully of the Court in the reports of the Police. These reports appear to have been made by the officers concerned in their own justification, and merely to show the efforts they had made to secure a compliance with the Licensing Acts and the result of their action. Any intention by the officers of the Police to make improper criticisms upon the conduct or decisions of the Court I should strongly censure and deprecate.

H. E. C.,

8/7/84.

#### [To Evidence of E. Fosbery, Esq.]

##### A 1.

Sir,

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 11 November, 1886.

With reference to your letter dated the 28th ultimo, requesting, on behalf of Mr. Oliver, returns from each Police district in the Colony of the number of habitual drunkards brought up before the magistrates during the year 1885, I have now the honor to forward as complete a return as can be supplied by the Police for the Metropolitan district; but as regards the country districts, it will, I think, be necessary that a circular be sent to the various Benches of Magistrates for the information required.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

The Secretary, Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, 127, Macquarie-street.

#### METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

RETURN of the number of Habitual Drunkards apprehended in the above district during the year 1885.

Number.	Remarks.
1,530	As constables usually attend only the Court of Petty Sessions which has jurisdiction over the locality in which they perform duty, they are frequently unaware of the fact that persons whom they arrest for drunkenness have been convicted of this offence at one or more of the other Metropolitan Courts; the return is therefore necessarily very incomplete. There are now six Courts of Petty Sessions in the Sydney district; it would therefore be impossible to furnish a complete return of habitual drunkards.

The Inspector-General of Police.

C. READ,

Superintendent.

10 November, 1886.

#### [To Evidence of Sub-Inspector Atwill.]

##### B.

No. 4 Station, March, 1886.

NUMBER of persons arrested for Drunkenness, and Drunk and Disorderly, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 12 midnight on Sundays, during the years 1881-82-83-84-85.

1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Remarks.
268	139	171	196	245	Or within 22 of what drunkards we had before the Act.

131 Licensed Houses.

##### B 1.

PERSONS arrested for Drunkenness, and Drunk and Disorderly, at No. 4 Station during the years as under.

Year.	Drunkenness.	Drunk and Disorderly.
1881 .....	1,454	627
1882 .....	1,562	436
1883 .....	2,386	505
1884 .....	2,620	460
1885 .....	3,237	491

24/3/86.

[To

[To Evidence of Sub-Inspector Lenthall.]

C.

RETURN OF WHITE SPIRITS.

(NAMES OF IMPORTERS AND QUANTITY IMPORTED IN 1880, 1881, AND 1882.)

Question—Tuesday, 10 April, 1883.

1. Quantity imported during the year 1880	17,666 gallons.
"    "    "    1881	30,151 "
2. —    "    "    "    1882	10,583 "

Entered by	Year 1880.	Year 1881.	Year 1882.	Entered by	Year 1880.	Year 1881.	Year 1882.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.		Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
M. Baar & Co.	700	.....	.....	Bernard Henstadt	.....	1,122	.....
E. Row & Co.	887	.....	.....	Moses Moss	.....	922	1,843
Stewart & Co.	366	.....	.....	E. Prosser	.....	.....	2,525
Mason Bros.	1,121	2,233	1,308	J. Alger	.....	.....	1,383
A. Borthwick	361	.....	.....	John Brown	425	.....	.....
John Simonds	595	.....	.....	John Smith	.....	1,527	691
W. Taylor	2,824	.....	.....	Learmonth, Dickinson, & Co.	.....	355	901
Cowlishaw Bros.	63	.....	.....	W. Wolfen	.....	1,054	.....
Elliott Bros.	4,477	8,110	6,492	Alfred Lamb	.....	7,857	.....
Walford & Sparke	504	.....	.....	Henry Beit	.....	863	298
L. F. Ebsworth	1,167	.....	.....	James Lawson	.....	.....	67
H. M'Crea	1,216	.....	.....	Julius Levy	.....	2,318	.....
J. Woods & Co.	471	985	.....	E. Molesworth	.....	268	.....
J. E. Ives	1,029	1,083	3,788	A. B. Armstrong	.....	24	.....
J. M'Elvogue	299	.....	.....	O. Saunder & Co.	.....	475	.....
E. Schultz	561	.....	.....	Gibbs, Bright, & Co.	.....	8	377
Jamieson & Co.	600	.....	.....	R. Walker	.....	901	.....
J. R. Cattell	.....	49	.....				

C1.

WINES, BEERS, AND SPIRITS.

(ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF.)

Extract from Return.

(Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 September, 1882.)

EXTRACT of letter from J. K. Waters, Inspector of Liquors, Melbourne: Results of Experiments on Sydney Liquors, made on 5th September, 1881.

Description.	No. of samples.	Analysis.
Brandy.....	Two samples .....	Consist of Colonial low wines produced by first distillation of vineyard wash, cleaned apparently by animal charcoal, coloured and flavoured by essence of cognac.
Whisky .....	Three samples.....	All contained a solution of sulphate of copper (bluestone), highly deleterious.
Rum .....	Two samples .....	Contained vitriol and bluestone.
Beer .....	Two samples .....	Contained an infusion of tobacco juice in one place and aloe in another.

Melbourne, 9th September, 1881.

J. K. WATERS,  
Inspector of Liquors, &c.

In order to test the above analyses made by Mr. J. K. Waters, the following samples were analysed by Mr. Watt:—

ANALYSIS of Spirit.

No.	Description.	Analysis.
1	Rum, 25·7 u.p.	Alcohol 35·5 % = 74 proof spirit. Small traces of lead, also burnt sugar and acetic acid; no mineral acids or metals (except the trace of lead), tobacco, or picrotoxia ( <i>Cocculus indicus</i> ).
2	Pale brandy, 15·2 u.p.	Alcohol 41 % = 81·8 proof spirit. Contained sugar, much tannin, and acetic acid; no mineral acids or metals. Evidently a made-up article.
3	Whisky, 5·9 u.p.	Alcohol 46 % = 94·15 proof spirit. Appears to have been gin converted into whiskey. Contained tannin and small quantity of sugar; no metals or mineral acids.
4	Dark brandy, 3·1 o.p.	Alcohol 51 % = 103·14 proof spirit. Contained tannin and burnt sugar; no metals, mineral acids, tobacco, or picrotoxia.
5	Pale brandy, 5·7 o.p.	Alcohol 51 % = 103 proof spirit. Contained sugar, tannin, and acetic acid; no metals or mineral acids; made-up article.
6	Rum, 33·2 o.p.	Alcohol 69 % = 138 proof spirit. Lead in traces, and much burnt sugar; no mineral acids or metals (other than the trace of lead).
7	Rum, 28·5 o.p.	Alcohol 66 % = 128·5 proof spirit. Much burnt sugar; no metals, mineral acids, tobacco, or picrotoxia.
8	Pale brandy, 13·2 u.p.	Alcohol 42 % = 86 proof spirit. Contained sugar and tannin; possessed a disagreeable odour, and appears to have been made up from spirit obtained from Colonial wine; slight trace of copper; no other metal; no mineral acids.
9	Whisky, 9·2 o.p.	Alcohol 54·5 % = 108 proof spirit. Contained fusel-oil; no metals or mineral acids.
10	Whisky, 8·4 o.p.	Alcohol 54 % = 108 proof spirit. No metals or mineral acids.
11	Whisky, 2·2 o.p.	Alcohol 50·5 % = 102 proof spirit. Contains fusel-oil; no metals or mineral acids.
12	Dark brandy, 17 u.p.	Alcohol 40 % = equal 82·9 proof spirit. Contained sugar and burnt sugar; no tobacco, picrotoxia, metals or mineral acids.
13	Rum, 5 u.p....	Alcohol 49·5 % = 99 proof spirit. Contained decoction of prunes, strongly acid (acetic acid and fixed organic acid); no mineral acids, metals, tobacco, or picrotoxia.

ANALYSIS of Spirit—continued.

No.	Description.	Analysis.
14	Pale brandy, 30.5 u.p.	Alcohol 33 % = 69.5 proof spirit. Contained tannin and burnt sugar, bad odour, traces of zinc and copper. Apparently made from Colonial wine.
15	Dark brandy, 19 u.p.	Alcohol 39 % = 84 proof spirit. Contained burnt sugar and acetic acid; no mineral acids, tobacco, or picrotoxia; strong traces of copper.
16	Rum, 26.6 u.p.	Alcohol 35 % = 73.4 proof spirit. Contained burnt sugar; no mineral acids, tobacco, or picrotoxia.
17	Pale brandy, 13.2 u.p.	Alcohol 42 % = 86.8 proof spirit. Large quantity tannin; no mineral acids; slight traces of zinc and copper.
18	Rum, 27.6 u.p.	Alcohol 34.5 % = 72.4 proof spirit. Contained decoction of prunes; strongly acid (acetic and fixed organic acids); no mineral acids, tobacco, or picrotoxia; slight trace of copper.
19	Rum, 7.7 u.p.	Alcohol 45 % = 92.33 proof spirit. No metals or mineral acids; no tobacco or picrotoxia; acetic acid.
20	Pale brandy, 18 u.p.	Alcohol 39.5 % = 82.3 proof spirit. No mineral acids or metals; contained much sugar and tannin; made-up article.
21	Whisky, 24.3 u.p.	Alcohol 36 % = 75.2 proof spirit. No mineral acids or metals; contained fusel-oil.
22	Dark brandy, 29.6 u.p.	Alcohol 33.5 % = 70.4 proof spirit. No mineral acids or metals; contained less burnt sugar than most samples, probably owing to its dilution, much water having been added; no tobacco or picrotoxia.
23	Pale brandy, 19.9 u.p.	Alcohol 38.5 % = 80.12 proof spirit. No mineral acids or metals.
24	Whisky, 3.1 o.p.	Alcohol 51 % = 103.15 proof spirit. No mineral acids or metals; slight trace of fusel-oil.
25	Rum, 14.3 u.p.	Alcohol 41.5 % = 85.7 proof spirit. Flavoured with a decoction of prunes; contained fusel-oil, strongly acid (acetic and organic acids); no mineral acids, metals, tobacco, or picrotoxia; a fairly good rum, except a slight trace of copper.
26	Dark brandy, 19.0 u.p.	Alcohol 39 % = 81.08 proof spirit. Coloured with burnt sugar; no mineral acids, metal, tobacco, or picrotoxia.
27	Whisky, 0.5 o.p.	Alcohol 49.5 % = 81.48 proof spirit. Contained a small quantity of fusel-oil; no mineral acids or metals.
28	Whisky, 6.6 o.p.	Alcohol 53 % = 106.64 proof spirit. Contained a small quantity of fusel-oil; no mineral acids or metals.
29	Pale brandy, 18.0 u.p.	Alcohol 39.5 % = 82.03 proof spirit. Contained tannin and sugar; no mineral acids or metals; a made-up article.
30	Dark brandy, 24.8 u.p.	Alcohol 36 % = 75.27 proof spirit. Contained sugar and burnt sugar, strongly acid (acetic acid); no mineral acids, metals, tobacco, or picrotoxia.

Alcohol by weight.

CHAS. WATT,  
Government Analyst.

RESULT of an analysis by Mr. Chas. Watt on twelve samples of Wine submitted for examination by the Chief Inspector of Distilleries, &c.

No.	Description.	Spec. grav. of wine.	Spec. grav. of alcohol yielded.	Percentage of absolute alcohol, by weight.	Percentage of proof spirit.	Per-centage of acid.	Grains of acid per gallon.	Total of extract.	Remarks.
31	Port Wine ...	1.0115	.9760	16.42	35.46	.48	326.0	9.70	} Inferior articles; appear to have been made up.
32	do. ...	1.0084	.9780	14.75	31.99	.50	350.0	8.34	
33	Sherry ...	1.0183	.9780	14.77	25.50	.52	364.0	7.08	} Fairly good Colonial sherry. This article contained much acetic acid, and was more a vinegar than a wine.
34	do. ...	1.0012	.9797	13.39	28.95	.67	469.0	3.10	
35	Port Wine ...	1.0044	.9829	10.91	23.76	1.99	1,393.0	4.34	} Inferior article; appears to have been made up.
36	do. ...	1.0102	.9784	14.42	31.22	.53	371.0	7.98	
37	Madeira ...	.9979	.9806	12.69	27.48	.48	336.0	5.62	} These are all good sound wines.
38	Vin ordinaire ...	.9974	.9818	11.77	25.50	.75	525.0	4.48	
39	Claret ...	1.0052	.9828	11.00	23.87	.61	427.0	4.60	
40	Port Wine ...	1.0031	.9753	17.00	36.61	.62	433.0	7.50	
41	Muscato ...	1.0102	.9798	14.00	30.26	.65	455.0	4.30	} Very good.
42	do. ...	.9945	.9770	15.58	33.78	.52	364.0	4.10	

No foreign colouring matter or anything noxious was detected in any of these samples.

CHAS. WATT,  
Government Analyst.

RETURN showing the results of an examination of eleven samples of Ale and Porter submitted to the Government Analyst by the Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Refineries.

No.	Description.	Whence obtained—locality.	Specific gravity of its own bulk of spirit yielded by distillation.	Absolute alcohol by weight.	Total extract.	Total ash.	Remarks.
43	Porter ...	Surry Hills .....	.9940	3.61 %	5.70 %	0.92 %	These samples have been examined for all ordinary metals, picrotoxia, nicotine, and other injurious substances; also for salt, which it has been asserted is sometimes added in sufficient quantities to produce thirst. In no case has any article been detected which can be described as injurious or pernicious. All the beers have been brewed from mixtures of malt and artificial sugar, such as glucose or saccharum, and may be described as fairly good beverages. In samples 49 and 50 a small quantity of salicylic acid has been added to preserve the beers. This article is used in small quantities in Europe, and no exception (so far as I can learn) has been taken to it by medical authorities.
44	Ale ...	" .....	.9892	6.62 "	5.30 "	0.20 "	
45	" .....	Paddington .....	.9930	4.00 "	3.54 "	0.133 "	
46	Porter ...	" .....	.9890	6.57 "	9.82 "	0.279 "	
47	Ale ...	Elizabeth-street ..	.9890	6.57 "	3.17 "	0.17 "	
48	Porter.....	" .....	.9906	5.50 "	6.80 "	0.274 "	
49	" .....	Castlereagh-street..	.9920	4.63 "	5.05 "	0.265 "	
50	Ale .....	Waverley .....	.9883	7.00 "	4.82 "	0.218 "	
51	Porter.....	" .....	.9890	6.57 "	6.83 "	0.336 "	
52	Ale .....	Pymont .....	.9887	6.80 "	5.66 "	0.239 "	
53	" .....	George-street West	.9890	6.57 "	2.95 "	0.143 "	

\* \* \* \* \*

## C 2.

## METROPOLITAN LICENSING DISTRICT.

RETURN showing the number of times that Transfers of Publicans' Licenses have been granted to separate houses since January, 1882.

Division.	Number of transfers for each house.													Total No. of houses.	
	Nil.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13
No. 1.....	56	32	21	18	7	5	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	145
No. 2.....	62	41	30	26	8	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
No. 3.....	48	37	32	21	16	9	4	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	173
No. 4.....	38	28	28	15	10	10	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	132
No. 5.....	32	27	19	11	7	5	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Redfern.....	21	15	17	8	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
North Shore.....	12	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Total No. of houses.....	269	188	148	99	52	37	19	7	2	1	1	...	...	1	824

Total number of transfers, 555.

W. E. LENTHALL, Sub-Inspector, District Inspector Metropolitan District,  
2 April, 1886.

## C 3.

RESULT of Applications for the Transfer of Publicans' Licenses in the Metropolitan District, from 1 January to 27 August, 1886.

Total number of applications received .....	353
Withdrawn .....	24
Refused .....	10
No parties .....	25
Pending .....	9— 68

Total number granted .....

285

On the 5th July last there were 830 licensed public-houses in the Metropolitan District.

W. E. LENTHALL, Sub-Inspector, District Inspector, Metropolitan District.  
27/8/86.

## C 4.

RETURN showing number of Bills of Sale held by five Brewers in Sydney, with the total amount held by each.

Total number of Bills of Sale.	Number held by each of five Brewers.	Total amount held by each Brewer.	Total amount of Bills of Sale.
88	40	£ 28,685 0 0	£ 57,551 7 4
	23	14,378 17 4	
	12	7,735 0 0	
	12	6,520 0 0	
	1	232 10 0	

[To Evidence of W. Johnson, Esq., S.M.]

## D.

## MEMORANDUM of Proposed Alteration in Licensing Act and Treatment of Habitual Drunkards.

1. Houses to be divided into two classes—hotels and public-houses. The former to pay a license fee of (say) £100, and to have special privileges as to hours of closing and arrangement of bars. The accommodation to be in accordance with that now prescribed for conditional licenses. Bars to be allowed in any portion of the building, and houses to be open from 6 a.m. to 12 p.m. or 1 a.m. Indeed I do not see why such houses should not be open for travellers by rail or steamboat at all hours of the day and night. Public-houses of the ordinary class to be restricted to the present hours, and to be allowed only one bar on the ground floor.

2. All public-houses to be open for an hour or so on Sunday afternoon for sale on or to be taken from the premises. It appears to me to be useless to enforce the present law (as on Good Friday) that liquors are not to be drunk on the premises, as it is evaded by being drunk on the footpath in the immediate vicinity, a practice more disorderly and causing greater publicity than if consumed in the house.

3. All persons found on the premises in prohibited hours to be deemed guilty of an infraction of the Act, unless shown to be *bona fide* lodgers, travellers, or members of the family, servants, &c., the licensee also to be liable for Sunday selling, and the onus of proof to lie with the defendants in all cases.

4. Inspection of liquors to be extended to wholesale dealers, and, if possible, the manufacture of spurious brandy, whiskey, &c., from white spirit, to be prohibited.

5. Houses to be disqualified if persistently occupied by licensees who break the law.

6. Persons convicted for drunkenness six times in three months to be deemed rogues and vagabonds, and dealt with under the Vagrant Act, or sent to a reformatory for a period of twelve months. A large proportion of the offenders fined for drunkenness are habitual offenders, and reappear week after week in the police courts, thus unnecessarily, and in a misleading way, swelling the criminal statistics of the Colony. Casual offenders, for the first time at least, should be released from the lockups on payment of a fine of (say) 10s., without being subjected to the indignity of being herded with common felons in a dock, or the publicity of a fine in court, which may be of ruinous consequences to a man in a respectable position, for what may be a mere indiscretion or the result of physical weakness. I am not prepared to say that under these circumstances they should not be unconditionally released.

WHITTINGDALE JOHNSON, S.M.

[To Evidence of G. W. F. Addison, Esq.]

## E.

## PROCEDURE.

- All licenses to terminate on same day, fee to be paid proportionately.
- Transfers:—Application should be lodged some days (say seven) previous to hearing. (No provision at present.)
- Provision should be made for continuing license while premises are being repaired or rebuilt. Sec. 45 does not meet the case.
- Provision to allow widow to carry on license longer than three months, if administration not granted within that time. (See sec. 15.)
- Removal of packet licenses to vessels of same class:—(No provision at present.)
- Removal of Colonial wine licenses:—(No provision at present.)

7.

7. Booth or stand license should be for one booth only :—(Act not very clear about it ; sec. 28.)
8. As to change of sign :—(No provision at present.)
9. Removals :—The Court at which applications are to be heard should be determined :—(No mention in present Act.)
10. Reduction fee for transfer of Colonial wine license :—(Sec. 43.)
11. Spirit merchants selling less than 2 gallons :—(No penalty fixed at present.) (Brewer, £50.)
12. Publication of Regulations under sec. 75 of the Act.
13. Urinals required.

## DRUNKARDS.

First and infrequent offenders are degraded after arrest by being escorted through public streets—placed in dock with criminals of worst character to be dealt with.

*Suggestions* :—That all first offenders should be brought before magistrate privately and discharged, except first offenders on bail, to be fined 5s., or till rising of Court. Offenders for second or third offences to be tried publicly, and fined or imprisoned as at present. After three previous convictions offenders to be dealt with as vagrants, and imprisoned without the option of a fine. Old offenders of confirmed drunken habits to be sent to an inebriate asylum, and there detained for one or more years, but may be discharged during the term if so recommended by superintendent and two medical officers ; every such inebriate, if capable, to perform work of some description towards cost of his living.

## SUGGESTIONS.

First-class hotels to pay a fee of £50, and £10 for every extra bar ; to keep open till 12 o'clock.

Other public-houses to pay, as at present, £30 fee, excepting those in vicinity of theatres, which should be allowed to remain open till 11.30 p.m. on payment of £10 extra fee.

## SUNDAY.

Public-houses to be open from 1 to 3 p.m., to do away, as far as possible, with present system of secret and illegal selling. No barmaids.

Imperial measure of liquor to be delivered (sec. 55).

[To Evidence of H. Maclean, Esq.]

## F.

Sir, Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller-General's Office, Sydney, 14 July, 1886.

In reference to the evidence I gave before the Commission as to the cost of keeping and guarding drunkards in Darlinghurst Gaol, I have now the honor, as desired by the Commission, to forward the same information respecting the other gaols in the Metropolitan Police district, completing the information sought :—

In Parramatta Gaol the daily cost of maintenance is 1½d. each, and the expense of guarding about 1s. a day, the average daily number being 6½.

In Berrima—maintenance, 4½d. ; guarding, about 1s. 5d. ; average number, 10 in the year.

In Wollongong—maintenance, 3½d. ; guarding, 1s. 4d. ; average number, 6 monthly.

In Windsor—maintenance, 4½d. ; guarding, about £5 per annum ; average, 3½ per month.

I have, &c.,

HAROLD MACLEAN,

Comptroller-General.

The Secretary of the Intoxicating Drink Commission, Sydney.

[To Evidence of J. C. Read, Esq.]

## G.

H.M. Gaol, Sydney, 21 June, 1886.

THE undersigned prisoners beg respectfully to submit, for the information of the Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol, the following statement in expression of their opinion, based upon a very lengthened experience, having reference to the question of intoxicating liquor as an incentive to crime :—

That it is an inevitable fact that in all receiving gaols there is 93 per cent. of prisoners undergoing sentences caused either directly or indirectly by intoxicating drinks.

That where the most serious and revolting of crimes have been committed, *with but very few exceptions*, the cause can be attributed to *intoxicating drink*.

That they know nearly all prisoners personally, and can speak emphatically upon the subject, and aver that intoxicating drink has been the cause and ruin of most of them.

Out of 567 male prisoners in Darlinghurst Gaol there are 40 prisoners serving sentences which are not the effect of intoxicating drink.

That 527 prisoners can trace their ruin, directly or indirectly, to intoxicating drink—that is, 93\* per cent., or 13 out of every 14, are in gaol through the effect of intoxicating liquor.

JAMES JAMIESON, twenty years roads

BENJAMIN JONES, seven years roads.

JOHN O'BRIEN, five years roads.

JOHN WILLIAMS, two years hard labour.

\* According to computation this would be nearly correct.—J.C.R.

## G 1.

Sydney Gaol, 21 June, 1886.

BEING requested by you to give the opinions which we may have formed during our long periods of service in this gaol as to the various causes which conduce to bring such large numbers of people to undergo discipline in this establishment, we without hesitation state that, in our opinion, fully 80 per cent. of the whole number of cases may be traced, directly or indirectly, to the effects of indulgence in alcoholic liquors. We have no doubt that even in all the large numbers of people who are convicted simply of stealing, larceny, embezzlement, wife desertion, obscene language, indecency, and similar crimes, that if the crimes could be traced to their original source it would be found that in the case of fully 90 per cent. the cause would be found to originate in intemperance.

We remain, &c.,

M. COONAN, Senior Warder.

SAMUEL ADAIR, "

HENRY ELLORY, "

JAMES BOYDEN, First-class Warder.

PATR. FIELAN, "

ALBERT SEYMOUR, "

To J. C. Read, Esq., Governor, Sydney Gaol.

## G 2.

Darlinghurst Gaol, 21 June, 1886.

Sir, The Chief Warder states, from his police and gaol experience of over 30 years, he believes that 90 per cent. of the gaol population is brought there directly or indirectly through intemperance.

Seeing that there are 50 per cent. convicted directly for drunkenness, then there are the following offences invariably arising from the same cause, viz. :—Maintenance cases, assaults of all kinds, indecent language, indecent behaviour, indecent exposure, damaging property, convictions for vagrancy, attempted suicides, petty larcenies, false pretences, unlawful woundings, manslaughter, and sometimes murder. All cases of murder in the camps of the aborigines, or nearly so, are caused through drink ; though the drunkenness is lost sight of in the graver charges.

The Chief Warder further states that all prisoners' letters coming through his hands enables him to judge pretty accurately how they become inmates of the gaol, as he so frequently reads prayers from their wives and families to give up drink and drunken associates for the future, and live an honest life.

JOHN LOVELL,

Chief Warder.

The Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol.

G 3.

## G 3.

## RETURN of Drunkards received in H.M. Gaol, Sydney, for Five Years.

1881.				1882.			
Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
12 hours .....	.....	.....	.....	12 hours .....	.....	.....	.....
24 " .....	2	2	4	24 " .....	146	39	185
48 " .....	3	2	5	48 " .....	1,060	328	1,388
2 days .....	1,378	320	1,698	2 days .....	547	120	667
3 " .....	.....	2	2	3 " .....	2	1	3
4 " .....	1,470	568	2,038	4 " .....	155	69	224
7 " .....	1,112	1,291	2,403	7 " .....	987	1,246	2,233
14 " .....	3	3	6	14 " .....	.....	1	1
Totals .....	3,968	2,188	6,156	Totals .....	2,897	1,804	4,701
Total number of drunkards for 1881 .....			6,156	Total number of drunkards for 1882 .....			4,701
Total number of other offences for 1881 .....			5,288	Total number of other offences for 1882 .....			5,135
Total number of prisoners received for 1881 ...			11,444	Total number of prisoners received for 1882 ...			9,836

1883.				1884.			
Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
12 hours .....	.....	.....	.....	12 hours .....	.....	.....	.....
24 " .....	321	73	394	24 " .....	1,061	218	1,279
48 " .....	572	215	787	48 " .....	360	136	496
2 days .....	287	67	354	2 days .....	426	119	545
3 " .....	2	.....	2	3 " .....	27	17	44
4 " .....	233	168	403	4 " .....	204	121	325
7 " .....	1,273	1,424	2,697	7 " .....	1,444	1,313	2,757
14 " .....	1	1	2	14 " .....	2	1	3
Totals .....	2,691	1,948	4,639	Totals .....	3,524	1,925	5,449
Total number of drunkards for 1883 .....			4,639	Total number of drunkards for 1884 .....			5,449
Total number of other offences for 1883 .....			5,955	Total number of other offences for 1884 .....			6,301
Total number of prisoners received for 1883 ...			10,594	Total number of prisoners received for 1884 ...			11,750

## 1885.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
12 hours .....	1	.....	1
24 " .....	909	173	1,082
48 " .....	325	71	396
2 days .....	531	164	695
3 " .....	126	56	182
4 " .....	223	123	346
7 " .....	1,781	1,381	3,162
14 " .....	3	2	5
Totals .....	3,899	1,970	5,869

Total number of drunkards for 1885 .....

5,869

Total number of other offences for 1885 .....

6,515

Total number of prisoners received for 1885 ...

12,384

## FULL NUMBER of Prisoners received in H.M. Gaol, Sydney, during Five Years.

## Total number of Drunkards, &amp;c.

Year.	Total for Year.	Drunkards.	Other Offences.
1881 .....	11,444	6,156	5,288
1882 .....	9,836	4,701	5,135
1883 .....	10,594	4,639	5,955
1884 .....	11,750	5,449	6,301
1885 .....	12,384	5,869	6,515
Totals .....	56,008	26,814	29,194

## G 4.

RETURN showing Convictions and Reconvictions for Drunkenness from 1881 to 1885, inclusive.

Males.			Females.		
No. of Convictions.	No. of distinct Prisoners.	Total No. of Convictions.	No. of Convictions.	No. of distinct Prisoners.	Total No. of Convictions.
<b>1881.</b>					
One .....	1,613	1,613	One .....	311	311
Two .....	347	694	Two .....	153	306
Three .....	141	423	Three .....	87	261
Four .....	71	284	Four .....	54	216
Five .....	29	145	Five .....	39	195
Six .....	23	138	Six .....	12	72
Seven .....	13	91	Seven .....	9	63
Eight .....	11	88	Eight .....	9	72
Nine .....	6	54	Nine .....	12	108
Ten .....	9	90	Ten .....	7	70
Eleven .....	3	33	Eleven .....	3	33
Twelve .....	5	60	Twelve .....	5	60
Thirteen .....	2	26	Thirteen .....	4	52
Fourteen .....	1	14	Fourteen .....	1	14
Fifteen .....	1	15	Fifteen .....	7	105
Sixteen .....	2	32	Sixteen .....	.....	.....
Seventeen .....	3	51	Seventeen .....	3	51
Eighteen .....	4	72	Eighteen .....	4	72
Nineteen .....	.....	.....	Nineteen .....	1	19
Twenty .....	.....	.....	Twenty .....	2	40
Twenty-one .....	1	21	Twenty-one .....	.....	.....
Twenty-two .....	.....	.....	Twenty-two .....	1	22
Twenty-three .....	.....	.....	Twenty-three .....	2	46
Twenty-four .....	1	24	Twenty-four .....	.....	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,286</b>	<b>3,968</b>	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>2,188</b>
<b>1882.</b>					
One .....	1,328	1,328	One .....	356	356
Two .....	257	514	Two .....	91	182
Three .....	111	333	Three .....	77	231
Four .....	46	184	Four .....	41	164
Five .....	18	90	Five .....	30	150
Six .....	12	72	Six .....	7	42
Seven .....	3	21	Seven .....	2	14
Eight .....	7	56	Eight .....	11	88
Nine .....	4	36	Nine .....	3	27
Ten .....	5	50	Ten .....	9	90
Eleven .....	4	44	Eleven .....	1	11
Twelve .....	.....	.....	Twelve .....	5	60
Thirteen .....	1	13	Thirteen .....	6	78
Fourteen .....	3	42	Fourteen .....	2	28
Fifteen .....	.....	.....	Fifteen .....	7	105
Sixteen .....	5	80	Sixteen .....	.....	.....
Seventeen .....	2	34	Seventeen .....	2	34
Eighteen .....	.....	.....	Eighteen .....	2	36
Nineteen .....	.....	.....	Nineteen .....	1	19
Twenty .....	.....	.....	Twenty .....	.....	.....
Twenty-one .....	.....	.....	Twenty-one .....	.....	.....
Twenty-two .....	.....	.....	Twenty-two .....	3	66
Twenty-three .....	.....	.....	Twenty-three .....	1	23
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,806</b>	<b>2,897</b>	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>1,804</b>
<b>1883.</b>					
One .....	1,312	1,312	One .....	410	410
Two .....	277	554	Two .....	124	248
Three .....	91	273	Three .....	94	282
Four .....	44	176	Four .....	63	252
Five .....	18	90	Five .....	33	165
Six .....	12	72	Six .....	10	60
Seven .....	9	63	Seven .....	9	63
Eight .....	5	40	Eight .....	3	24
Nine .....	8	72	Nine .....	6	54
Ten .....	.....	.....	Ten .....	2	20
Eleven .....	.....	.....	Eleven .....	.....	.....
Twelve .....	2	24	Twelve .....	1	12
Thirteen .....	.....	.....	Thirteen .....	.....	.....
Fourteen .....	.....	.....	Fourteen .....	1	14
Fifteen .....	1	15	Fifteen .....	4	60
Sixteen .....	.....	.....	Sixteen .....	.....	.....
Seventeen .....	.....	.....	Seventeen .....	.....	.....
Eighteen .....	.....	.....	Eighteen .....	7	126
Nineteen .....	.....	.....	Nineteen .....	5	95
Twenty .....	.....	.....	Twenty .....	.....	.....
Twenty-one .....	.....	.....	Twenty-one .....	3	63
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>2,691</b>	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>1,948</b>

G 4—continued.

RETURN showing Convictions and Reconvictions for Drunkenness from 1881 to 1885, inclusive—continued.

Males.			Females.		
No. of Convictions.	No. of distinct Prisoners.	Total No. of Convictions.	No. of Convictions.	No. of distinct Prisoners.	Total No. of Convictions.
<b>1884.</b>					
One .....	1,699	1,699	One .....	404	404
Two .....	313	626	Two .....	136	272
Three .....	141	423	Three .....	79	237
Four .....	47	188	Four .....	41	164
Five .....	21	105	Five .....	27	135
Six .....	10	60	Six .....	13	78
Seven .....	15	105	Seven .....	4	28
Eight .....	2	16	Eight .....	5	40
Nine .....	6	54	Nine .....	11	99
Ten .....	4	40	Ten .....	3	30
Eleven .....	.....	.....	Eleven .....	6	66
Twelve .....	6	72	Twelve .....	7	84
Thirteen .....	3	39	Thirteen .....	1	13
Fourteen .....	.....	.....	Fourteen .....	3	42
Fifteen .....	3	45	Fifteen .....	.....	.....
Sixteen .....	1	16	Sixteen .....	.....	.....
Seventeen .....	1	17	Seventeen .....	2	34
Eighteen .....	.....	.....	Eighteen .....	5	90
Nineteen .....	1	19	Nineteen .....	1	19
Twenty .....	.....	.....	Twenty .....	.....	.....
Twenty-one .....	.....	.....	Twenty-one .....	2	42
Twenty-two .....	.....	.....	Twenty-two .....	.....	.....
Twenty-three .....	.....	.....	Twenty-three .....	1	23
Twenty-four .....	.....	.....	Twenty-four .....	.....	.....
Twenty-five .....	.....	.....	Twenty-five .....	1	25
Total .....	2,273	3,524	Total .....	752	1,925
<b>1885.</b>					
One .....	1,852	1,852	One .....	390	390
Two .....	331	662	Two .....	140	280
Three .....	134	402	Three .....	81	243
Four .....	63	252	Four .....	50	200
Five .....	24	120	Five .....	31	155
Six .....	17	102	Six .....	15	90
Seven .....	14	98	Seven .....	11	77
Eight .....	9	72	Eight .....	7	56
Nine .....	9	81	Nine .....	8	72
Ten .....	7	70	Ten .....	5	50
Eleven .....	2	22	Eleven .....	4	44
Twelve .....	3	36	Twelve .....	3	36
Thirteen .....	1	13	Thirteen .....	2	26
Fourteen .....	2	28	Fourteen .....	2	28
Fifteen .....	1	15	Fifteen .....	4	60
Sixteen .....	.....	.....	Sixteen .....	2	32
Seventeen .....	2	34	Seventeen .....	1	17
Eighteen .....	.....	.....	Eighteen .....	3	54
Nineteen .....	.....	.....	Nineteen .....	.....	.....
Twenty .....	2	40	Twenty .....	3	60
Total .....	2,473	3,899	Total .....	762	1,970

H.M. Gaol, Sydney.

G 5.

RETURN showing daily average number of \*Habitual Drunkards in Sydney Gaol for the month of October, 1886, which may be regarded as a fair daily average:—

Males .....	129
Females .....	94
Total .....	223

NUMBER of \*Habitual Drunkards in Sydney Gaol, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of November, 1886.

Males .....	123
Females .....	104
Total .....	227

G 6.

\*HABITUAL Drunkards received in Sydney Gaol during the year 1885.

Males .....	290
Females .....	232
Total .....	522

J. C. READ, Governor of Sydney Gaol.

G 7.

\* A habitual drunkard being one who has been convicted three times during the year, according to the Act.



## G 7.

## STATISTICS of cases of Delirium Tremens for the years 1881-85.

Date.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881.....	503	104	607
1882.....	291	85	376
1883.....	169	38	207
1884.....	125	11	136
1885.....	123	15	138
Total.....	1,211	253	1,464

J. C. READ, Governor of Sydney Gaol.

[To Evidence of James Powell, Esq., Collector of Customs.]

## H.

## CUSTOMS STATISTICS.

## TOTAL Customs Revenue, 1877 to 1886—Population and Rate per Head.

Year.	Population.	Customs Revenue.	Rate per head.
		£	£ s. d.
1877	662,212	1,093,903	1 13 0½
1878	693,743	1,157,791	1 13 4½
1879	734,282	1,127,249	1 10 8½
1880	770,524	1,203,916	1 11 2½
1881	781,625	1,408,928	1 16 0¾
1882	817,468	1,504,913	1 16 9¾
1883	860,310	1,520,361	1 14 11¾
1884	921,129	1,865,329	2 0 6
1885	980,573	1,943,541	1 19 7½
1886	1,001,966	2,242,213	2 4 9

## PARTICULARS OF CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

RETURN of Customs Revenue for the Colony of New South Wales, from 1877 to 1886, both inclusive, showing the amounts received for Spirits, &amp;c.

## SPIRITS.

## COLONIAL DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Proof gallons.	£	Year.	Rate per gallon.	Proof gallons.	£
1877	s. 10	1,012,806	506,403	1877	s. 10	16,336	8,163
1878	10	1,089,191	544,595	1878	10	8,014	4,007
1879	10	979,210	489,605	1879	.....	7,698	3,845
* „	12	52,779	31,667	1880	12	12,255	7,353
1880	12	999,744	509,847	1880	12	6,173	3,704
1881	12	1,103,101	661,861	1881	12	9,395	5,637
1882	12	1,154,720	692,832	1882	12	20,340	12,204
1883	12	1,194,650	716,790	1883	12	17,706	10,624
1884	12	1,239,495	743,697	1884	12	14,240	8,544
1885	12	1,204,784	722,870	1885	12	9,733	5,540
1886	12	1,162,407	696,975	1886	12		

\* From the 11th December, 1879.

## SPIRITS—METHYLATED.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
1877	s. 2	7,950	795
1878	2	11,340	1,134
1879	2	10,240	1,024
1880	2	10,950	1,095
1881	2	13,410	1,341
1882	2	16,730	1,673
1883	2	17,760	1,776
1884	2	19,800	1,980
1885	2	21,150	2,115
1886	2	24,070	2,407

} Sydney only  
} The whole Colony

## WINE—STILL.

## WINE—SPARKLING.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£	Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
1877	s. 4	176,734	35,346	1877	s. 6	13,349	4,004
1878	4	184,360	36,872	1878	6	13,363	4,008
1879	4	144,813	28,962	1879	6	10,467	3,140
* „	5	9,726	2,431	* „	10	699	349
1880	5	143,433	35,858	1880	10	10,757	5,378
1881	5	157,441	39,360	1881	10	15,405	7,702
1882	5	165,383	41,347	1882	10	20,618	10,309
1883	5	159,592	40,148	1883	10	22,020	11,010
1884	5	163,752	40,938	1884	10	24,318	12,159
1885	5	169,164	42,291	1885	10	24,476	12,238
1886	5	152,956	38,239	1886	10	21,038	10,519

\* From 11th December, 1879.

PARTICULARS OF CUSTOMS RECEIPTS - continued.

ALE AND BEER IN WOOD.

ALE AND BEER IN BOTTLE.

Year.	Rate per gallon	Gallons.	£	Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
1877	d.			1877	s. d.		
1877	6	656,367	16,499	1877	0 9	513,506	19,256
1878	6	473,225	11,830	1878	0 9	587,516	22,033
1879	6	521,710	13,042	1879	0 9	599,502	22,481
*,	9	13,604	510	*,	1 0	34,254	1,712
1880	9	8,533	320	1880	1 0	24,650	1,232
†,,	6	340,815	8,520	†,,	0 9	573,162	21,493
1881	6	445,013	11,125	1881	0 9	625,447	23,454
1882	6	398,720	9,968	1882	0 9	842,826	31,606
1883	6	472,000	11,810	1883	0 9	937,653	35,162
1884	6	581,360	14,534	1884	0 9	1,031,333	38,675
1885	6	622,400	15,560	1885	0 9	1,216,800	45,640
1886	6	697,400	17,435	1886	0 9	1,377,653	51,662

\* From 11th December, 1879, to 15th January, 1880.  
† From 16th January, 1880.

\* From 11th December, 1879, to 15th January, 1880.  
† From 16th January, 1880.

MALT.

HOPS.

Year.	Rate per bushel.	Bushels.	£	Year.	Rate per lb.	lb.	£
1877	d.			1877	d.		
1877	6	232,710	5,817	1877	3	494,246	6,053
1878	6	236,652	5,916	1878	3	623,510	7,793
1879	6	286,104	7,152	1879	3	490,260	6,128
1880	6	253,547	6,338	1880	3	564,129	7,051
1881	6	262,284	6,557	1881	3	735,754	9,196
1882	6	364,880	9,122	1882	3	785,360	9,817
1883	6	334,160	8,354	1883	3	712,960	8,912
1884	6	395,560	9,889	1884	3	673,200	8,415
1885	6	406,680	10,167	1885	3	819,360	10,242
1886	6	127,600	3,190	1886	3	292,720	3,659
*,	9	305,373	11,459	*,	6	482,360	12,059

\* Od. from 7th April, 1886.

\* Od. from 7th April, 1886.

RETURN showing the quantity of Spirits imported from 1871 to 1886 (Methylated Spirit excepted).

Year.	Liquid Gallons.	Year.	Liquid Gallons.
1871	938,626	1879	1,283,140
1872	942,905	1880	1,226,582
1873	947,297	1881	1,459,913
1874	1,071,536	1882	1,430,719
1875	1,068,599	1883	1,285,225
1876	1,088,432	1884	1,449,414
1877	1,374,253	1885	1,420,635
1878	1,141,903	1886	1,252,033

RETURN showing the Liquid Gallons of Brandy, Rum, Geneva, and Whisky imported from 1871 to 1886.

Year.	Liquid Gallons.	Year.	Liquid Gallons.	Year.	Liquid Gallons.	Year.	Liquid Gallons.
BRANDY.				GENEVA AND GIN.			
1871	480,632	1879	515,212	1871	154,942	1879	282,702
1872	442,340	1880	508,162	1872	159,730	1880	235,997
1873	456,637	1881	546,735	1873	212,113	1881	235,626
1874	542,374	1882	474,938	1874	212,319	1882	255,046
1875	421,561	1883	444,134	1875	300,300	1883	218,855
1876	544,944	1884	472,058	1876	205,609	1884	269,506
1877	579,116	1885	512,595	1877	315,562	1885	211,042
1878	602,007	1886	383,038	1878	187,196	1886	205,359
RUM.				WHISKY.			
1871	252,814	1879	245,466	1871	28,975	1879	292,717
1872	283,340	1880	253,092	1872	43,105	1880	193,980
1873	183,663	1881	267,134	1873	63,996	1881	358,735
1874	240,840	1882	302,550	1874	43,075	1882	357,857
1875	252,613	1883	293,875	1875	61,258	1883	293,255
1876	233,044	1884	336,372	1876	72,112	1884	314,883
1877	318,110	1885	263,332	1877	122,572	1885	378,466
1878	251,044	1886	255,065	1878	156,667	1886	389,491

RETURN showing the Importation and Exportation of Foreign Wine from 1871 to 1886.

Year.	Exported.	Imported.	Year.	Imported.	Exported.
	Gallons.	Gallons.		Gallons.	Gallons.
1871	165,236	44,493	1879	201,647	26,495
1872	264,264	63,510	1880	178,403	40,560
1873	325,709	65,195	1881	218,728	65,107
1874	210,028	53,908	1882	246,302	50,659
1875	177,383	51,999	1883	267,637	58,013
1876	213,634	50,757	1884	208,241	28,601
1877	302,605	47,680	1885	242,502	29,106
1878	265,691	41,938	1886	185,022	27,353

## PARTICULARS OF CUSTOMS RECEIPTS—continued.

RETURN showing the importation of Ale and Beer in wood from 1871 to 1886.				RETURN showing the importation of Ale and Beer in bottle from 1871 to 1886.			
Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.
1871	1,243,409	1879	631,225	1871	323,626	1879	762,031
1872	961,522	1880	585,635	1872	330,911	1880	678,172
1873	1,246,284	1881	510,364	1873	536,825	1881	562,958
1874	1,227,333	1882	397,275	1874	517,467	1882	926,075
1875	718,371	1883	518,330	1875	630,784	1883	1,072,783
1876	973,614	1884	574,726	1876	351,011	1884	1,139,925
1877	893,085	1885	654,646	1877	549,542	1885	1,444,911
1878	453,730	1886	731,716	1878	649,784	1886	1,598,760

## RETURN of Spirits Duty paid and cleared for Home Consumption from 1877 to 1886.

Year.	Brandy.	Gin.	Geneva.	Liqueurs.	Whisky.	Rum.	Per-fumed Spirits.	All other Spirits.	Colonial Distilled Spirits.*	Total.
	Proof gallons.	Gallons.	Proof gallons.	Gallons.	Proof gallons.	Proof gallons.	Gallons.	Proof gallons.	Proof gallons.	Gallons.
1877	311,825	9,390	133,334	4,011	64,776	252,028	3,530	28,784	.....	807,678
1878	319,283	8,936	139,605	3,930	86,065	273,744	4,573	28,126	.....	864,262
1879	294,752	8,447	131,242	3,636	99,637	265,153	4,217	23,511	.....	830,595
1880	272,223	8,442	129,175	4,650	120,272	254,678	3,702	28,837	.....	821,979
1881	363,791	12,047	144,286	6,040	204,305	335,467	4,971	32,194	.....	1,103,101
1882	373,583	13,846	148,265	7,622	226,624	346,978	5,420	32,382	.....	1,154,720
1883	379,070	15,649	155,178	9,242	253,642	347,833	5,818	28,218	.....	1,194,659
1884	380,131	17,921	161,766	10,875	296,015	338,586	6,650	27,545	17,708	1,257,197
1885	357,265	15,579	157,056	9,780	290,734	341,342	5,821	27,207	14,240	1,219,024
1886	316,878	17,026	157,688	14,688	304,866	316,866	6,010	28,385	4,733	1,172,140

\* Previous to 1884 paid direct to the Treasury.

† Proof gallons, from 30th June, 1884.

## H 1.

## REPORT on the Rev. F. B. Boyce's Drink Bill.

IN framing his Drink Bill for 1885, Mr. Boyce has inclined to the unconscious bias referred to by Mr. Herbert Spencer. The Bill is made with a heavy list against the use of intoxicating drink, and as a favourable argument for non-consumers. There is also the disposition to magnify for our edification the ultra weakness for strong drinks of the people of this Colony, as above all others. Thus we are told that the Drink Bill of the United States was for 1884, £1 13s. 6d.; for the United Kingdom, £3 7s. 10d.; and New South Wales figures for 1885 the extreme sum of £5 11s. 8½d. per head of the population.

As an evidence that bias has much to do with the making of Drink Bills as with other questions, we may quote Dr. Lees, who in 1857 calculated the expense of the use of liquors in Great Britain, at 120 millions a year, the cost of the liquor being put at 60 millions, and the remainder of the amount made up by allowing for the crime and pauperism caused by drinking, the loss of time in drinking, and, through disease induced by drinking, the waste of life consequent upon it, and many minor items.

Mr. Boyce gives us a Drink Bill for 1885, against the United Kingdom, amounting to £123,000,000, at retail cost to the consumer. Taking the figures quoted from Dr. Lees (a vaunted authority) for 1857, which gave the cost of liquor then consumed at 60 millions, it is made to appear that in thirty years the consumption of drink in Great Britain doubled, and on the principle adopted by Dr. Lees, the Drink Bill produced by Mr. Boyce should be £246,000,000.

This goes to prove that the facts are made to build up deductions; the data not being established weakens our trust in the conclusions.

Mr. Boyce gives the following particulars of Drink Bills:—

	£	s.	d.	
The United States, 1884 ... ..	1	13	6	per head.
New Zealand, 1885 ... ..	3	0	0	"
The United Kingdom, 1885 ... ..	3	7	10	"
Victoria, 1885 ... ..	4	19	11	"
New South Wales, 1885 ... ..	5	11	8½	"

The questions follow: How are these results obtained? What were the rates of duty imposed, and to what extent do they differ?

Looking over the figures given by Mr. Boyce, we are tempted to ask why so great a difference appears in the retail cost of home made wine as between Great Britain and New South Wales. The Home-made wines of England are put down as 15 millions of gallons, at 4s. per gallon. What these wines are made from is very doubtful, but the statement of quantity and value when placed against Mr. Boyce's account for New South Wales, in which he debits us with the consumption of 417,250 gallons, at 10s. per gallon, suggests a mistake somewhere. Is it to be supposed that Great Britain manufactures more wine than the country imports. Why is it that the retail cost of spirit is put down at 20s. and 24s. retail, per gallon, in Great Britain, and at 35s. in New South Wales? And again, why is it that Home-brewed beer is charged 2s. per gallon for Great Britain, and 3s. for the Colony.

It is a very easy matter to take from the Statistical Register the estimated produce of a year's vintage, and to deduct therefrom the export of Colonial wine for the year, proclaiming the balance as consumed. Also, it would be very cheering to producers, if they could look forward to the sale of their wines retail, all round at 10s. per gallon.

Mr. Boyce has pitched his Drink Bill too high. The first item shows the unreliability of his conclusion. Spirits—1,213,205 gallons. This is taken from the Revenue returns, and represents the duty on proof gallons. It is assumed that this is consumed at 35s. per gallon. The item, rum alone, figures in the Customs returns for 341,342 gallons proof; this before it reaches the consumer, is of course, considerably reduced in strength. It may be urged that the case put by Mr. Boyce is strengthened, because the quantity would be increased by addition. This is so beyond doubt, but it proves that the actual consumption is not ascertainable, except as shown by the Revenue returns, and that the only approximately reliable estimate must be based on such returns.

Mr. Boyce has quoted extreme counter prices supplied from the North by friends in Maitland, Newcastle, and Singleton. South from Goulburn, and West from Orange. He has not sufficiently taken into account the very large supply direct from merchants to consumers in Sydney and the principal centres of population. The steady development of the railway system is breaking down prices to a great extent, and is also enabling persons remote from Sydney to obtain their wine supplies from undoubted sources. The chances of price at a road-side inn cannot be taken as an index of prices for the Colony, nor can the chance glass of liquor taken in a doubtful hostelry be taken as a sample of the liquor generally supplied by respectable houses in the country or town.

In

In attempting to arrive at some reasonable conclusion on the beer question we are out of the realm of fact. We have no reliable statistics, and only a general impression, founded on common report, that the Colony of New South Wales is less a beer drinking Colony than Victoria. The carriage of beer to the interior of the country has formed an important item as against the more potent alcohols which can be conveyed in a less bulk. Again, beer does not stand a long journey, and especially under a hot sun.

The experience of Victoria is told by Mr. Hayter in his Year Book, 1884-5: "The beer made in Victoria during 1884-5, amounted to 14,400,749 gallons, and the quantity imported, after deducting exports, was 931,379 gallons. These numbers give a total consumption of 15,332,128 gallons, or an average of 16 gallons per head.

Taking the figures, furnished by Mr. Boyce, we find for this Colony:—

	Gallons.
Beer, imported (Customs Receipts) ... ..	2,099,557
„ Colonial (not verified) ... ..	14,701,838
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>16,801,395</b>

This, roughly, with our present population, gives a consumption for New South Wales of nearly 17 gallons per head.

In Victoria, during 1885, seventy-four breweries employed 956 hands, and produced 14,400,749 gallons of beer.

In New South Wales, during 1885, seventy breweries employed 805 hands, and we have no official record of the quantity of beer produced. The estimate furnished by Mr. Boyce is 14,701,838 gallons.

A nearer estimate may be obtained even on the basis of the figures supplied to Mr. Boyce as representing the consumption of Colonial-made beer:—

	Gallons.	Gallons.
Estimated Colonial (Mr. Boyce) ... ..	..	14,701,838
Beer, in wood (Imported) ... ..	654,646	
„ in bottle „ ... ..	1,444,911	
	<b>2,099,557</b>	
Less export ... ..	70,000	
	<b>2,029,557</b>	
		<b>2,029,557</b>
Estimate of Colonial beer consumed for 1885 ... ..		12,672,281

Generally the prices in the Drink Bill are too high, and this is especially the case with Colonial beer. The retail price per gallon is about 2s. per gallon in Sydney. In nearly all the towns of any importance throughout the Colony a brewery is found, and in some instances more than one. Many of the country breweries have special reputation for their produce; and in their immediate localities the prices are not those quoted by Mr. Boyce for the whole Colony.

The Drink Bill should be reduced on the item of Colonial beer; and the other items (especially Colonial wine) are, we think, over-estimated. Whatever may be the correct Drink Bill against the consumers of alcoholic beverages in New South Wales, it should not be forgotten that these liquors contributed £847,151 to the revenue for 1885.

Breweries in the Colony of New South Wales:—

1870 .....	25	1878 .....	43
1871 .....	24	1879 .....	45
1872 .....	26	1880 .....	45
1873 .....	31	1881 .....	50
1874 .....	31	1882 .....	56
1875 .....	32	1883 .....	59
1876 .....	34	1884 .....	60
1877 .....	38	1885 .....	78

JAMES POWELL,  
Collector of Customs.

[To Evidence of F. N. Manning, Esq., M.D.]

I.

Dr. Manning to The President Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission.

Lunacy Department, Inspector General's Office, Callan Park,

Balmain, 28 September, 1886.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your enquiries as to the probable cost per head in an asylum for inebriates if established in this Colony, I beg to point out that this must depend very greatly on

1st. The number of inmates, since the staff officers required would serve almost as well for 200 as for 50, the only addition required for the former number being a certain extra number of warders.

2nd. The position chosen for the Institution and the provision in the shape of fences, &c., to prevent escape. If an island is selected the number of warders will of course be less than on the main land, and if the fences are difficult to climb the number required will be less than if the grounds are open and easily left.

3rd. The accessibility or otherwise to contractors for provisions, &c. If near a large town, so that there will be competition for the supply, and no large cost in delivery, the cost under this head will be decidedly less than if in an inaccessible situation.

With corrections and allowances under the above heads my estimate is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For provisions, medical comforts, fuel, light, forage, &c. ....	14	0	0
For stores, including clothing and bedding .....	4	0	0
For salaries of officers and warders.....	3	0	0
For incidental expenses.....	1	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

This estimate is for the indigent or pauper class, who, I suppose, will be supported entirely by the Government, and is a liberal one, especially for provisions, medical comforts, &c. It must be remembered that inebriate patients will require a liberal dietary.

I have made no allowance for the labour of the inmates, but presume a large part of this will be employed on the farm in raising vegetables and farm produce for consumption, and in keeping the buildings clean and in good repair. Some perhaps in erecting new buildings, as required. With reference to the character of the buildings I do not think they need be expensive, and can see no real objection to weatherboard or thin brick.

I am, &c.,  
F. NORTON MANNING.

[To

## [To Evidence of G. H. Barney, Esq.]

J.

SPIRITS, Wines, and Beer manufactured in the Colony of New South Wales, per head of the population, also the quantity of Colonial Spirit Duty paid and bonded, as well as the number of Spirit Merchants, Brewers and, Vignerons.

Year.	Spirits-		Wines.		Beer.	
	Manufactured	Per head.	Manufactured.	Per head.	Manufactured.	Per head.
	Proof gallons.	Gills.	Gallons.	Quarts.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1881	81,186	3	504,000	2½	9,642,800	11
1882	121,546	4	513,600	2½	10,800,000	13
1883	158,823	5	513,600	2½	12,175,300	14
1884	166,780	6	589,604	2½	13,068,920	14
1885	197,951	6	441,612	1½	14,716,000	15

Spirits Duty paid.			Spirits Bonded.	
Year.	Proof gallons.	£	Year.	Proof gallons.
1881	6,175	3,704	1881	85,594
1882	9,395	5,637	1882	116,028
1883	20,340	12,204	1883	151,134
1884	17,692	10,615	1884	157,207
1885	14,749	8,840	1885	192,865

Year 1885.	Metropolitan.	Country.
Wine and Spirit Merchants .....	135	168
Brewers .....	12	66
Vignerons .....	.....	43

## J 1.

Beer imported from the Australian Colonies for the year 1884-5.

Year.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Other Colonies.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1884	116,536	82,439	13,827
1885	75,603	69,892	15,303

## J 2.

BEER manufactured in the Colony of Victoria, and per head of the population, for the years 1884 and 1885.

Year.	Manufactured.	Per head.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
1884-5.	14,400,749	14½

## K.

[To Evidence of W. Hamlet, Esq., F.C.S.]

REPORT respecting sixteen samples of Spirituous Liquors received from Sub-Inspector Lenthall, 8th April, 1886.

Name.	Bond.	Marks.	Liquor and price per gallon.	Specific gravity of distillate	Percentage of Alcohol by weight.	Percentage of proof spirit.	Remarks.
M'Donald, Smith, & Co.	Store .....	Sazerac	Brandy, 43s. 6d. ....	0.9356	42.0	86.75	Very good quality.
A. Hilder & Co. ....	Argyle .....	Q 98, No. 20	„ 3s. 0d. ....	0.9135	52.0	104.87	Inferior, contains fusel oil.
A. Hilder & Co. ....	Argyle .....	A 684, No. 89	Whisky, 3s. 6d. ....	0.9157	51.08	103.25	} Traces fusel oil.
A. Thompson & Co. ....	Circular .....	R 782, No. 20	Whisky, 5s. 6d. ....	0.9076	54.67	109.53	
A. Thompson & Co. ....	Macquarie .....	I 103, No. 20	Whisky, 7s. 6d. ....	0.9001	58.00	115.26	
A. Thompson & Co. ....	Argyle .....	S 198, No. 5	Whisky, 8s. ....	0.9120	52.68	106.07	
M'Donald, Smith, & Co.	Crenlar .....	C 204	Whisky, 8s. ....	0.9090	54.00	108.36	
Garrick & Co. ....	Australian .....	O 172	Whisky, 10s. ....	0.9153	51.25	103.56	
Alt & Co. ....	„ .....	D 175	Whisky, 10s. 6d. ....	0.9146	51.46	104.67	
Peate and Harcourt .....	Macquarie .....	R 31	Whisky, 12s. 6d. ....	0.9153	51.25	103.56	
A. Thompson & Co. ....	Australian .....	L 14, No. 45	Brandy, 7s. 3d. ....	0.9043	56.18	112.18	
A. Thompson & Co. ....	Circular .....	C 263, No. 4	Brandy, 12s. ....	0.9101	53.52	107.54	
Harbottle, Alsop, & Co.	Australian .....	D 207	Brandy, 17s. ....	0.9007	57.75	114.83	
Harbottle, Alsop, & Co.	„ .....	B 797	Brandy, 17s. ....	0.9161	50.91	102.97	
Colonial Sugar Co. ....	Store, Pyrmont .....	Nil.	Coloured Rum, 2s. ....	0.8766	68.13	131.34	} Traces of lead and copper.
Colonial Sugar Co. ....	„ .....	Nil.	Uncoloured Rum, 2s. ....	0.8388	83.77	155.13	

All these samples of spirituous liquors have been examined for poisonous organic substances, mineral acids, metals, and the various articles mentioned in the Act of 1881; also for wood spirit. In the latter case to ascertain whether any methylated spirit had been used in their preparation, and, with the exception of the traces mentioned, none of the above articles were found.

Government Laboratory,  
Sydney, 17 April, 1886.  
The President of the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission.

CHAS. WATT,  
Government Analyst.

K 1.

## K 1.

REPORT respecting samples of Beer from the Royal Commission on the Drink Traffic, received from Mr. Sub-Inspector Lenthall, 21st April, 1886.

No.	Name.	Place.	Description.	Gravity of the Distillate	Percentage of absolute alcohol.	Percentage proof spirit.	Remarks.
1	Warby, D. H. ...	King-st., Sydney	Tooth's Colonial Ale ...	0·9885	6·93	15·12	Fixed and volatile solids were found to be what is nominally present in genuine malt liquors. Extract also examined and found to be wholesome and quite free from metals and poisonous substances.
2	"	"	Aitken's English Alc...	·9883	7·07	15·42	
3	"	"	Tooth's Colonial Porter	·9881	7·20	15·70	
4	Kelsey, Chas. ...	"	Marshall's Ale .....	·9912	5·12	11·21	
5	"	"	Younger's English Ale	·9890	6·57	14·35	
6	Roberts, C. W. ...	Market-st. ....	Marshall's Ale .....	·9924	5·75	12·57	
7	Quigley, Owen ...	Elizabeth-st. ....	Tooth's Ale .....	·9887	6·78	14·81	
8	Raddock, Hy. ...	Campbell-st. ....	Toohy's Ale .....	·9885	6·93	15·12	
9	"	"	Ind, Coope, & Co.'s Ale	·9893	6·36	13·88	
10	M'Gregor, Rossin	Arthur-st. ....	Castlemaine Brewery...	·9906	5·87	12·84	
11	Hughes, Ed. J. ...	Crown-st. ....	"	·9898	6·00	13·11	
12	Evans, Jno. ....	Foveaux-st. ....	Pymont Brewery .....	·9899	5·94	12·97	
13	O'Neill, Wm. ....	George-st. ....	Toohy's Ale .....	·9891	6·50	14·19	
14	Burton, W. ....	George-st. West.	Barrows & Gleeson ...	·9909	5·31	11·62	

All these samples of fermented liquors have been examined for poisonous organic substances, metals, mineral acids and the various articles mentioned in the Licensing Act of 1881, and nothing of the kind was found.

CHAS. WATT,  
Government Analyst.

Government Laboratory, Sydney, 6 May, 1886.  
The President Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission.

## K 2.

Government Laboratory, Sydney, 8th February, 1887.

## Certificate of Analysis.

THE samples of Flask Brandy marked Nos. 1 and 2, received 4th January, 1887, from The Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, have been examined with the following results:—

No. 1. Bisquit Dubouche & Co., contained 45½ per cent. of alcohol, equivalent to 6½ degrees under proof.

No. 2. L. Dorville, Cognac, contained 46½ per cent. of alcohol, equivalent to 4½ degrees under proof.

Both samples were carefully examined for the poisonous substances enumerated in Sec. 89 of the Licensing Act (45 Vic., No. 14), and with the exception of heavy traces of lead none were found.

These French flasks hold 150 cubic centimetres of liquor, and the amount of lead is estimated at half a grain of acetate. The capsules were very much corroded

WILLIAM M. HAMLET, F.C.S.,  
Government Analyst.

Government Laboratory, Sydney, 8 February, 1887.

## Certificate of Analysis.

THE samples of Flask Brandy, marked Nos. 3 and 4, received 7th February, 1887, from the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, have been examined with the following results:—

No. 3. From C. W. Roberts' "Crown and Anchor Hotel," contained 45½ per cent. of alcohol, equivalent to 7 degrees under proof.

No. 4. From George Flint, "Oxford Vaults Hotel," contained 46½ per cent. of alcohol, equivalent to 4 degrees under proof.

Both samples were carefully examined for substances enumerated in sec. 89 of the Licensing Act (45 Vic., No. 14), and with the exception of traces of lead none were found.

WILLIAM M. HAMLET, F.C.S.,  
Government Analyst.

MR. HAMLET having been asked to state if any traces of fusel oil were found in these samples, replied as follows:—

"No traces of fusel oil could be detected. For a fuller investigation of the higher alcohols a larger quantity would be necessary. The bulk of the sample was used up in the search for the substances mentioned in the Act."

B.C., 11/2/87.

W.M.H.

The Medical Adviser.

## K 3.

IN consequence of its having been reported to the Commission that the alcoholic strength of Lager Beers, both German and American, had of late greatly increased, the following sixteen samples were procured, and an analysis made as follows:—

The alcoholic strength, or the percentage of absolute alcohol by weight, varied from 3·88 per cent. in the Flensburg Stock to 5·62 per cent in the Vereins beer.

## Percentage of Alcohol.

No. of Samples	Name of Beer.	Absolute Alcohol by weight.	Proof Spirit.	No. of Samples.	Name of Beer.	Absolute Alcohol by weight.	Proof Spirit.
1	Milwaukee, U.S.A. ....	5·00	10·94	9	Ernest Barre .....	5·06	11·08
2	St. Louis, Anthony & Kuhn.....	4·94	10·81	10	Dittman & Sauerlander.....	4·60	10·26
3	St. Louis, Anheuser Brusch..	4·37	9·58	11	Bremen .....	5·25	11·49
4	San Jose, Cal., U.S.A. ....	4·31	9·45	12	Frydenlund .....	5·25	11·49
5	H. Clausen & Sons.....	5·37	11·76	13	H. H. Grave & Co. ....	5·37	11·76
6	Vereins Brauerei.....	5·62	12·30	14	Flensburg Stock.....	3·88	8·51
7	Pilsener.....	5·19	11·35	15	German Castle.....	5·12	11·21
8	Droehers, Vienna.....	4·87	10·67	16	Pilsen (Malm & Ohlerich).....	4·81	10·54

Extract

*Extract.*—The amount of extract derived from malt, or malt substitutes, and hops, varied from 6.55 per cent. to 8.14 per cent.

*Ash.*—The quantity of ash which was left after burning off the above extracts, were in all of the beers about the same as may usually to be found in good Lager beers, varying only between the limits of 0.18 and 0.26 per cent.

*Acidity.*—The amount of acid calculated as acetic acid was in all of the samples less than that found in English beers, amounting on the average to 0.01 per cent.

*Carbonic Acid.*—All the beers were fully charged with carbonic acid gas, a special feature in export Lager beer, and one that gives the beer the pleasant pungent flavour peculiar to bottled beers.

*Lactic Acid.*—The beers were free from lactic acid at the moment of uncorking, but when left to stand with the cork removed, the beer became flat with development of lactic acid and acetic acid.

*Metallic Impurities, Additions, and Adulterations.*—All the samples were remarkably free from such.

*Microscopic examination.*—A microscopic examination was made of each beer to discover in the dregs of the bottle ferment organisms, starch cells (if any), artificial bitters, &c.

The result was, in almost every case, to show that the beers had been brewed with low yeast in the usual manner of lager beer fermentation, in many cases fragments of hop flowers were found, indicating the origin of the bitter principle employed in their manufacture.

In each of the beers a secondary fermentation had taken place while in bottle, and thus had produced a fairly large amount of carbonic acid gas, which adds very much to the character of the beer.

One result of this is the increased percentage of alcohol.

All the Lager beers that have come under my notice in Australia have a somewhat higher percentage of alcohol than the Lager beer commonly consumed in Germany.

#### GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

From the chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the residues of the beers, I am of opinion that all the sixteen samples submitted are genuine wholesome drinks, remarkably free from noxious additions and adulterations.

All the beers, however, do not appear to have been brewed wholly from malt and hops. The Pilsener and Frydenlund beers are made from other materials, probably rice.

The bitter principle varies very much. In the Vienna beer, Drehers, it is at its maximum, ranging in others to a mere trace or flavour.

In the extracts were found albuminous substances, glucose, and glycerine, but as these are normally present in all good beers, the fact calls for no further remark.

Sydney, 15 March, 1887.

WILLIAM M. HAMLET, F.C.S.,  
Government Analyst.

#### K 4.

W. M. Hamlet, Esq., to The President of the Intoxicating Drink Commission.

Sir,

Government Laboratory, Sydney, 20 July, 1886.

For the information of the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, I have now the honor to state that I have made analysis of the nine samples of essences (No. 1 and six others marked and labelled as per accompanying label) with the following results:—

No. 1.—*Essence Irish Whiskey*:—  
Water  
Ethylic Alcohol  
Amylic Alcohol  
Amylic Acetate  
Iso-butylic Acetate  
Valeric Acid  
Gum  
Resin  
A saponifiable Oil  
No Metals or Alkaloids

No. 2.—*Essence Rum*:—  
Water  
Ethylic Alcohol  
Formic Acid  
Valeric Acid traces  
Iso-butylic Ether  
Gum and Resin  
Caramel  
Tannin traces  
No Metals or Alkaloids

No. 3.—*Essence Port Wine*:—  
Water  
Ethylic Alcohol  
Essence Peach Kernels  
Essence of Prunes  
Acetic Ether  
Colouring matter  
No Metals or Alkaloids

No. 4.—*Essence Sherry*:—  
Water  
Ethylic Alcohol  
Amylic Acetate  
Acetic Ether  
Oil of Winter-green (?)  
No Metals or Alkaloids

No. 5.—*Essence Gin*:—  
Water  
Ethylic Alcohol  
Juniper Oil  
Resin  
Camphoric Acid  
Camphoric Ether  
No Metals or Alkaloids

No. 6.—*Essence Hot Tom*:—  
Water  
Ethylic Alcohol  
Oil of Cloves  
Capsicine  
Colouring Matter

No. 7.—*Essence Hot Tom Bitters*.  
Water  
Ethylic Alcohol  
Oil of Cloves  
Capsicine  
Quassia  
Colouring Matter

No. 8.—*Angostura Bitters*.

No. 9.—*Essence Ginger Ale*.

These are what they profess to be, the one a harmless bitter and the other made from genuine ginger, flavoured with Oil of Cloves and Oil of Rosemary.

The general composition of these liquids is, first, a strong ethylic alcohol, varying from 40 to 50 per cent. probably good rectified spirit, a suitable colouring matter, together with two or more essential oils, alcohols or extracts, so as to produce the desired flavour.

By following the directions given on the label, the actual amount of essence in a liquor so treated would be from 1 to 3 parts in a thousand. Judging from the amount of fusel oil in any one of them, a liquor so compounded could not, in my opinion, be rendered more injurious than it was before the essence was added. That is say that the use of these essences *secundum artem* in the mixing or blending of spirits is not, in my opinion, injurious to health.

There are two specific uses for these essences, first, by taking a given volume of white or silent spirit and adding the requisite quantity of essence an artificial spirituous liquor may be compounded; second, given a low class brandy, an inferior whiskey, or a cheap rum, these liquors might be considerably improved by the addition of the proper essence and colouring matter. A cheap or damaged "Port" wine, by the judicious admixture of the essence and skilful manipulation could be made to pass muster amongst publicans easily enough. For instance, a badly made colonial wine (red) could, by essence and by fortifying with brandy, be made into as good a Port wine as that usually met with.

In addition to those analyses, I have made up artificial or spurious liquors both with and without the aid of the essences. Starting with plain white spirit alone, I have manufactured gin, whiskey, and brandy, samples of which I now send to the Commission for inspection.

However, in actual practice I do not think that liquors are manufactured from white, silent, or plain spirit in this country. It would be too perilous an undertaking, as I found that with some of the essences admixture alone was insufficient, and that distillation was necessary.

I believe the use of the essences is confined almost entirely to the so-called improvement of poor liquors. The spirit importer or merchant usually makes use of the essences upon liquids already known, as brandy, whiskey, rum, &c., and not for their manufacture from silent spirit.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM M. HAMLET.

[To Evidence of Dr. G. A. Tucker.]

## L.

Dr. Tucker to The President of the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, &c., &c.

Sir,

"Minnesota," Johnston-street, Annandale, 24 July, 1886.

I have the honor to forward the enclosed notes, the opinions of a few Superintendents visited by me, in their own language as nearly as possible, given in reply to my questions as to the causes of insanity.

I have, &c.,  
G. A. TUCKER.

Maine State Asylum, Augusta :—

Dr. Harlow.—Causes of insanity—excesses, heredity, and over-work.

State of Massachusetts, Northampton State Hospital :—

Chief Medical Officer.—The physical causes of insanity in the patients admitted here are ill-health and intemperance.

Boston Hospital for the Insane :—

Dr. Fisher.—The most prominent causes of insanity in the patients admitted here are heredity, ill health, and intemperance.

Worcester State Hospital :—

Dr. Park.—The most prominent causes of insanity in those I admit here are heredity, intemperance and epilepsy.

Launton State Hospital :—

Dr. Brown.—Cause of insanity here is heredity, this being the leading exciting cause, intemperance being the physical cause.

State of Vermont, Private Asylum :—

Dr. Clarke.—Heredity, excesses in life, with intemperance, are the most pointed causes of insanity.

Vermont State Hospital :—

Dr. Dropper.—The most prominent cause of insanity is heredity.

New Hampshire State Hospital for the Insane :—

Dr. Bancroft.—According to my statistics, hereditary predisposition stands first, and intemperance next as the cause of insanity.

Colorado State Asylum :—

Dr. Thoms.—The cause of insanity as coming under my notice in this State is intemperance, which is far in advance of all other causes.

Kansas State Asylum :—

Dr. Eastman.—I am not prepared to say that drink, or too much animal food is the greatest cause of insanity, but believe them to be very potent causes.

Kansas State Asylum :—

Dr. Napp.—The cause of insanity, in my opinion, is largely due to heredity, over hard work, and a want of proper food, intemperance being a large factor.

Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Philadelphia :—

Dr. Kirkbride.—My reports will show that the prominent cause of insanity in those admitted here is, first, ill-health of various kinds, then intemperance.

Dr. E. T. Wilkins, Commissioner in Lunacy for the State of California, in his Report, 1871, after visiting 149 asylums in various countries, states as follows in a table showing a comparative view of the principal assigned causes of insanity in several countries :—

United States.—Ill-health, spermatorrhea, intemperance, domestic trouble, physical disability, religious excitement, epilepsy.

England.—Hereditary intemperance, domestic trouble, epilepsy, mental anxiety, puerperal condition and critical period, paralysis.

Scotland.—Climactic changes, old age, intemperance, child-bearing.

Ireland.—Hereditary grief, fear and anxiety, intemperance and irregularity of living, disease of brain, bodily injuries and disorders.

France.—Hereditary epilepsy and convulsions, intemperance, destitution and misery, loss of fortune.

Germany.—Hereditary intemperance.

Prussia.—Hereditary intemperance.

Austria.—Inherited or congenital tendency, afflictions, poverty, remorse, intemperance.

Italy.—Pellagra, hereditary intemperance.

Belgium.—Poverty, losses, &c., intemperance, domestic trouble, disappointment.

Holland.—Hereditary intemperance.

Intemperance a leading cause of Insanity.

PAGE 211.—“It seems to be the bane of all countries, and claims its victims in every civilized nation, and under every form of government. It is the common enemy of mankind, the destroyer of domestic happiness, the co-partner of every crime, from *petit larceny* to murder. It is the father of poverty, the creator of debauchery, and the principal working tool of the devil. No man is bold enough to defend it, and yet it is tolerated by all classes of society. It finds its way alike to the house of the rich and the house of the poor. It is a boon companion at the festive board of the aristocrat, and the poorly provided table of the cottager. It has caused more heartaches, produced more tears, engendered more sorrows, starved more babies, and led to more insanity than any other agent in existence, if not more than all others combined. We are strongly inclined to the opinion that directly or remotely it is more potent in producing these results than all other causes.

“We have thus briefly considered this last, as it is the most prolific, among the causes that have given us so large a number of persons deprived of their reason; who crowd the wards of our asylums till there is scarce sleeping room or breathing space for the numbers they contain, to say nothing of the accumulation that must take place ere additional accommodation can be provided for their reception.

“It is beyond doubt that insanity receives the greater number of its victims from among persons addicted to the use of alcoholic drinks. The nature of intoxication may be curious to determine, for if it be true that, under one form or another, it is always the alcohol absorbed which acts upon the cerebral functions, it is no less true that certain preparations into which it enters in a highly concentrated degree give a more rapid progress to the disease, and a peculiarly serious character. A remarkable fact, and one which our personal researches have presented in all statistical tables, is that it is not in wine countries that *delirium tremens* is most frequent. It is in the large towns, in cities where industry is most developed and most active, where there is the greatest agglomeration of population, that *delirium tremens* is most common.”

I believe, with Dr. Wilkins, that drunkenness is one of the most fruitful causes, both of insanity and pauperism.

G. A. T.

[To



[To Evidence of Rev. F. B. Boyce.]

M.

The Rev. F. B. Boyce to The President Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission.

Sir,

St. Paul's Parsonage, Redfern, 28 September, 1886.

As understood when examined by the Commission, I have carefully revised the figures relative to the amount spent in intoxicating drinks in this Colony, and beg to submit the conclusions.

The difference existing between the figures of the Chief Inspector of Distilleries and those from the Custom-house, whereby about 75,619 gallons of spirits manufactured in the Colony were unaccounted for is explained mainly by the former speaking of proof and the latter of liquid gallons. Both Mr. Barney and Mr. Powell agree in this explanation. Mr. Barney further says:—In the quantity of spirit made in 1885, I have of course included the brandy made in the Colony; this, however, does not go into consumption as spirit, but is used on the vineyards for the fortification of wine. (See Distillation Act, section 19, and 20 Vic. 13, No. 27.) This spirit cannot be included in Custom-house returns as matters are at present arranged.

I now find the quantities of spirits, &c., consumed and their cost for 1884 and 1885 to be as follows:—

	1884.	£
Spirits, 1,250,455 gallons, at 35s. ....		2,188,296
Wines, still, 163,752 gallons, at 20s. ....		163,752
"    sparkling, 24,318 gallons, at 40s. ....		48,636
"    Colonial, 560,447 gallons, at 10s. ....		280,223
Beer, imported, in wood, 581,360 gallons, at 5s. ....		145,340
"    "    in bottle, 1,031,333 gallons, at 7s. ....		360,966
"    Colonial, 13,040,644 gallons, at 3s. ....		1,956,096
		£5,143,309

As the population on 31st December, 1884, was 921,123, the amount spent was £5 11s. 8d. per head, or 5d. per head more than the preceding year, calculated in the same way.

	1885.	£
Spirits, 1,213,205 gallons, at 35s. ....		2,123,108
Wines, still, 214,158 gallons, at 20s. ....		214,158
"    sparkling, 28,344 gallons, at 40s. ....		56,688
"    Colonial, 417,250 gallons, at 10s. ....		208,625
Beers, imported, in wood, 651,646 gallons, at 5s. ....		163,661
"    "    in bottle, 1,444,911 gallons, at 7s. ....		505,719
"    Colonial, 14,701,838 gallons, at 3s. ....		2,205,275
		£5,477,234

As the population on 31st December, 1885, was 990,573, the amount spent was £5 11s. 8½d. per head, an unimportant difference from the preceding year. A decrease appears in the consumption of spirits and Colonial wine, but an increase on other drinks.

The quantities given are partly from the Custom-house Returns, and these include only spirits, wines, and beers, on which duty has been paid (perfumed spirits excepted). The remainder, which covers Colonial wines and beers, are from the returns of the Chief Inspector of Distilleries, with the exports deducted. The figures can be relied on as accurate in every respect.

In arriving at the approximate total of the amount spent the difficulty has been in determining the prices charged. After fully considering the matter, I have concluded that I formerly estimated the Colonial beer and English beer in wood at 1s. per gallon less than the average price. This makes a difference at once of over three-quarters of a million. I have written to friends in Goulburn, Orange, and Maitland; I am told that in the south and west all drinks are 6d., while as to the north, Mr. A. S. Browne, J.P., says:—"Ale and porter per glass, from Newcastle to Singleton, is 3d. and 6d. per pint; from Singleton to the borders of Queensland, 6d. per glass and 1s. per pint." It will be readily seen that I have not charged the full retail prices for the liquors, as some allowance has to be made for some supplied to private families direct from the spirit merchants and brewers, the cost of which to the consumer would be less. I believe the total amount to be fairly approximate to that actually spent by the people.

Referring to other parts, the drink bill of the United States in 1884 was about £1 13s. 6d. per head; in 1885, in the United Kingdom, it was:—

	£
Spirits, 34,544,573 gallons, at 20s. and 24s. ....	36,131,590
Beer, 975,644,568 gallons, at 1s. 6d. ....	73,173,343
Wines, 13,848,748 gallons, at 18s. ....	12,463,873
"    British, 15,000,000 gallons, at 2s. ....	1,500,000
	£123,268,806

or £3 7s. 10d. per head. The consumption of spirits is about one-fourth less per head than here, and the consumption of beer about one-third more per head. The tendency here appears to be in the English direction, viz., to drink less spirits and more beer.

In Victoria last year, the consumption per head was less on each item, except Colonial wine, than here, and the drink bill was estimated at £4 19s. 11d. per head.

In New Zealand last year, the consumption was less per head than here on each item, and the cost reckoned at £3 per head.

Hoping these figures will be of some use to the Commission,—

I am, &c.,  
F. B. BOYCE.

[To Evidence of J. Vale, Esq.]

N.

J. Vale, Esq., to The President Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission.

Dear Sir,

Temperance Hall, Russell-street, Melbourne, 6 December, 1886.

When I had the honor of appearing before your Commission, I promised to send you some Government returns, showing the proportion of drunkenness to the population, &c. I requested the Hon. Alfred Deakin, Chief Secretary, to send you all the Government papers published on the Licensing Question, and he promised to direct the Government Printer to do this, so that I have no doubt that these papers have been now some little time in your possession. It is, perhaps, not too late for me to supplement those with a few facts which may be of service to you.

The population of the city of Melbourne is given at 65,859. In this district 1,011 arrests were made during the month of January, 1886, of which 418 were "drunk and disorderly"; 718 arrests were made during June, of which 344 were "drunk and disorderly." This shows the number for the hottest and coldest month. 10,524 arrests were made during the year ending November 2nd, 1886, and, calculating upon the basis of the figures given for January and June, the figures for the year would be:—

"Drunks".....	4,736
Other offences.....	5,788
Total.....	10,524

The

The following is an epitome of tables published by Mr. H. H. Hayter, Government Statist, in his Year Book for 1883-4:—

HEALTH AND OCCUPATION.—OCCUPATIONS AT DEATH IN VICTORIA, 1880 TO 1882, IN ORDER OF FATALITY.  
(Males aged twenty years and upwards.)

Order of Fatality.	Occupation.	Males over 20 Years.			Order of Fatality.	Occupation.	Males over 20 Years.		
		Number returned at Census (3rd April 1881.)	Number who died in Three Years, 1880 to 1882.	Annual Number of Deaths per 1,000 living.			Number returned at Census (3rd April 1881.)	Number who died in Three Years, 1880 to 1882.	Annual Number of Deaths per 1,000 living.
1	Dyers and Scourers .....	74	8	36·04	10	Clergymen .....	884	48	18·10
2	Hotelkeepers and Colonial Wine Sellers.....	3,102	276	29·66	11	Bakers and Confectioners...	1,942	103	17·68
3	Horsebreakers and Grooms	1,103	93	28·11	12	Miners .....	32,545	1,675	17·16
4	Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, and Slaters.....	2,833	218	25·65	13	Fishermen .....	481	24	16·62
5	Tailors and Outfitters, &c....	1,573	120	25·43	14	Blacksmiths, Whitesmiths	3,409	161	15·74
6	Medical Men.....	578	40	23·07	15	Coach, Omnibus, and Cab Drivers .....	2,152	101	15·64
7	Clerks .....	3,955	267	22·50	16	Butchers.....	3,281	149	15·14
8	Shopkeepers and General Dealers.....	3,248	198	20·32	17	Schoolmasters and Tutors..	2,132	91	14·29
9	Painters, Plumbers, Glaziers &c.....	2,205	131	19·80	18	Printers and Compositors...	1,284	52	13·50
					19	Policemen .....	1,102	41	12·40
					20	Railway Engine Drivers and Stokers.....	2,203	64	9·68

The following calculation is based upon the figures given by Mr. Hayter in his report upon Friendly Societies:—

“Total abstinence and longevity.—During the seven years ending 1882 the mortality of all the benefit societies in Victoria averaged  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per 1,000 members yearly, while during the same period the deaths amongst the Rechabites and Sons of Temperance averaged only  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per 1,000. Taking this average, if all the people in Victoria were total abstainers there would be about 4,400 deaths less every year.”

The following statement speaks for itself:—

“From the 1st of January, 1884, to the third week of April (less than four months) Dr. Youl, Melbourne City Coroner, held 132 inquests, nearly all of which he said were due to drink.”

I will be able to send you further information later on.

Your obedient servant,  
JOHN VALE.

N 1.

Extract from Mr. Vale's Letter dated 21st January, 1887, referring to Question No. 12135.

“We have a law which provides that an inebriate may apply to be committed to a retreat before a County Court Judge, or friends or relations may apply upon his or her behalf; and that upon the production of a medical certificate showing need for treatment, the Judge may commit such person for any period not exceeding twelve months. Upon application, a Supreme Court Judge may order the person to be discharged, or the superintendent of the retreat or other chief officer, may discharge a patient at any time. I had not known a case of a person being committed to a retreat in Victoria, while I had known cases of persons going of their own free will and leaving when they pleased: hence the mistake into which I fell.”

[To Evidence of E. J. H. Knapp, Esq.]

O.

E. J. H. Knapp, Esq., to The Secretary, Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission.

Sir,

Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, Sydney, 12 February, 1887.

As I promised the President of the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission I would send him a copy of a letter I was daily expecting from General Neal Dow, of Portland, Maine, U.S., the father of the Maine liquor law, in answer to the ‘Recantation Extraordinary’ letter of the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers’ Association of New South Wales, I have much pleasure in transmitting the original (for perusal and return), and a reprint for retention.

At the same time I take the liberty of sending you a reprint clipped from the *Daily Telegraph* of 13th March last, of correspondence between the General and myself, touching some allegations made by C. H. Reid, Esq., M.L.A., about the Maine law.

I have, &c.,  
EDWARD J. H. KNAPP,  
Honorary Secretary.

RECANTATION EXTRAORDINARY.

To the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph*.

Sir,—The general secretary of the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers’ Association of New South Wales, in your file of November 25 last, published a letter under the above heading seeking to prove that General Neal Dow had said that the Maine Law was a failure. Immediately I read the letter referred to I clipped it from your paper and sent it off to the General. To-day on my return from the country I found a prompt reply from the grand old man. I send you a copy, and respectfully ask you to insert it in your next issue. Comment from me is needless.—Yours, &c.,

EDWARD J. H. KNAPP,  
Hon. Sec. Local Option League.

Wentworth Court, February 11, 1887.

Portland, December 31, 1886.

Edward J. H. Knapp, Esq., Hon. Secretary, N.S.W. Local Option League,—

Dear Sir,—Your note of November 25 is just received. It contains a newspaper slip, having a letter of the general secretary of the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers’ Association of New South Wales to the editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, in which he says:—“In the beginning of last month General Dow addressed to the *Portland Argus* a letter bearing his signature, in which the following most extraordinary passage occurs:—‘For many years we have applied to Republican Legislatures for such additions to the law as experience has shown to be necessary, but we have been absolutely refused, or have been put off by insufficient measures. The consequence is that the value (volume?) of the liquor traffic has not been reduced within the last twenty years.’”

The secretary holds this to be an admission on my part that the Maine Law has at last become a failure. It is nothing of the sort. More than twenty years ago the liquor traffic in Maine had been reduced to at least one-twentieth of its former proportions. It may truthfully be said that at this time without prohibition it would be fifty times larger than

than it is. It is our earnest purpose to expel from the State the small fraction of it which yet lingers among us. Twenty years ago and more the volume of the traffic was as small as it is to-day, and remains at that point because of certain deficiencies in the law, which for more than twenty years we have in vain petitioned to have supplied. With a few amendments to the law, we could in six months drive every vestige of the liquor traffic out of the State.

The Legislature will meet next month, and the prospect is that we shall succeed in our application.

The liquor traffic now is in the hands of the lowest of the people, to whom drastic remedies must be applied. The law was never stronger than now in the opinion of the State.

My letter in the *Argus* was in no way inconsistent with all that I had said and written before.

Very truly yours,  
NEAL DOW.

Extract from *Daily Telegraph*, Saturday, 12th February, 1887.

#### P.

#### Amendments in the Licensing Act suggested by Judge McFarland.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 12 August, 1886.

I regret to find I must be in Braidwood to-morrow in discharge of my duties. It will therefore be out of my power to attend as a witness before the "Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission," pursuant to your summons, and as I hoped to do.

But the purport of my evidence (if examined) would have been to urge, at least to recommend, that in the country districts, the granting of licenses, as well their cancellation, &c., should rest solely with the various police magistrates, or other heads of each Board. In other words, my experience is, that a great number of licenses are granted that never would be granted, and that a large amount of drunkenness prevails that would not be tolerated, if the assistant members of the various Boards (who are frequently engaged in trade) were dispensed with, and the entire responsibility cast upon the police magistrates, or other heads, who are free from the influences to which the supplementary members are subject. I know of one case in which a spirit merchant is a member of a licensing board, and of a considerable number of instances in which persons who are by no means disinterested, are now found upon such boards. The result is, that wretched houses (in which there is no comfortable or even decent accommodation for travellers), and notoriously rowdy, or otherwise improper character, have been licensed, in the southern district—and are retained in their licenses.

I also venture to suggest, for consideration by the Commission, whether it might not be desirable to allow an appeal to Quarter Sessions against either the granting or refusal of a license, at the instance of any person conceiving himself injured or unjustly dealt with by the decision of any licensing (police) magistrate, or considering that there is no occasion for a licensed house in any particular place.

I believe that a well kept hotel is a great benefit to everyone frequenting it; and that a badly kept one is a curse to the community.

Having had now about twenty years experience as a pretty constant traveller throughout various parts of the Colony, the preceding statement of my views on the subject may, perhaps, be deemed of some value, and be accepted by the Commission in lieu of the parole evidence I am prevented from giving by the necessity of my duties in Braidwood to-morrow.

I am, &c.,

ALFRED MCFARLAND,  
District Court Judge, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions.

#### Q.

#### Letter from the Licensed Victuallers at Junee Junction re Clubs.

To the President of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, Sydney.

Sir,

Junee Junction, 31 March, 1886.

We desire to point out to your association the evil, which is daily becoming greater, by allowing clubs exempt from license fee and police supervision. Recently a working man's club was formed in Junee Junction, and beer and grog is dispensed after the manner in which general merchandise would be in a co-operative store; or in plain words is nothing more or less than a co-operative shanty, for the members of it talk of dividing all profits, arising out of the concern, at specified periods. This club was formed by several men in the employ of the loco. branch of the Railway Department on account of the publicans of the place refusing to lower the existing retail price of beer. The first meeting for the inauguration of the club was held in the local locomotive engine sheds, where it was resolved to boycott all the publicans who refused to lower the price of beer. The publicans did not yield, and a subsequent meeting was held in one of the public halls of the place, where it was determined to start a working men's club, the inducement offered to join being—cheap beer, the privilege of either drinking it on the premises or taking it away in any quantity and using it wherever a member may choose, a sort of retail and wholesale co-operative style like; and in addition, all profits arising out of the concern were to be equally divided among the members. The fee for membership was fixed at £1, paid as follows:—10s. within one month after promise, the balance in calls if required. Now, we submit, if clubs are allowed all this scope, and can be formed in this easy manner, what is to prevent a party of individuals from starting a shanty, under the name of club, and carrying on an illicit trade in malt and spirituous liquors with impunity, thus defrauding the country of the usual £30 annual license fee, and indiscriminately infringing upon the rights of licensed victuallers who are placed under so many obligations for dispensing liquors? What if institutions like these spring up all over the country, where will the licensed victuallers be, and furthermore, what will make up for the decrease in revenue occasioned by the decrease in license fees consequent upon the increase of these clubs formed for the mere purpose of retailing wines, beer, and spirits without a license? The restrictive laws in regard to the liquor traffic will become a dead letter, and instead of us having well regulated hotels throughout the country where the wayfarer may demand and obtain comfortable accommodation as he seeks it, we will have co-operative beer saloons, gambling dens, and brothels, run under the name of clubs, and the legitimate calling of the licensed victualler gone.

We consider that clubs allowed to be formed in the slack manner in which they are, is an infringement upon our rights, an injustice of which we have every right to complain of, and earnestly enter our protest against its continuance. We believe that the club started in Junee is the first one of its kind started in the Colony, and is an example of how the club principle may be applied to the illicit sale of liquor. It is rumoured that similar clubs are to be started in Albury, Cootamundra, Narrandera, and Goulburn; and there is no doubt that after the success which has attended the promoters of the Junee Club, that their institution will become general throughout New South Wales. We would, therefore, suggest that united action should be taken by the licensed victuallers of the Colony to nip in the bud an evil and an encroachment upon our rights; and strive to get an amendment in the Licensing Act which would abolish the right of dispensing beer or grog in clubs, or at least place such obligations upon them so as to put them on a fair footing with us, or us with them.

Trusting you will well consider the foregoing, discern the evils we have pointed out, and take the initiative towards stamping them out,—

We have, &c.,

JAMES HOPKINS,  
"Union Club Hotel," Junee Junction.  
WILLIAM JOSEPH DOYLE,  
"Commercial Hotel," Junee Junction.  
THOMAS S. EGAN,  
"Railway Hotel," Junee Junction.  
THOMAS EDMUNDS,  
"Loftus Hotel," Junee Junction.

R.

## R.

Mr. T. Stone to The President of the Intoxicating Drink Commission.

Sir,

Granville, 21 May, 1886.

Seeing by the papers that you invite any persons to give their experiences in connection with the Drink Traffic, and having been connected with hotel-keeping, &c., for most of my life, I would like to say a few words on such.

I have heard it remarked by many, especially young men, when at the bars, that it is not for the love of the liquor that they frequent public houses, but for the fun pertaining to it, as they would have no relish for it alone, and then many take the milder drinks for a time till custom with others inclines them to take stronger; and I can say that after a habit is once formed of drinking the colonial made beer it will increase, and in most cases, people will become so addicted to it that I have heard many say they wish they had never tasted it. There is something so peculiar in its make, that besides being, I am afraid not thoroughly wholesome, it is made so, that the more a person takes the more he or she seems inclined to take. I suppose it is the glucose, &c., it is composed of. I am sure that if a light pure ale or beer was made, and if sold at the same price as the other, giving, I may say, about half the quantity, it would minimise the sale of the other stuff wonderfully and have a great effect on society, as many would not drink the vile stuff called beer, if they had the choice of a lighter and purer kind; certainly some old hands would go for the quantity. It would surprise those who are not aware, the immense quantity of this so-called beer that is sold. I know dozens here who have it so regular that it is looked on as a necessary. Spirits, are as a rule, being little cared for among the working men. Many will say they cannot drink the beer alone, will have syrup put with it, or ginger-beer. Of course, it cannot be expected that the brewers can make a good article to retail at 3d. per pint. I am confident that if a light beer could be introduced, also the selling of pure colonial wine in houses, it would have a good effect; as if now you wish for a glass of wine you get a drop of such inferior sour stuff that you will not want a repetition.

In most of the houses the spirits are very fair, except rum, which in most places is adulterated very badly; but there are houses in this district, where all the spirits are nearly poison. I as an occasional visitor to such have found so, as being a very moderate taker I can tell the article at once, and I have at times gone into houses here to have a liquor—houses that I have not known—and have been compelled to leave the stuff in the glass after tasting it. That I consider one of the curses to those unfortunates who do not have a knowledge of the injury they do themselves.

As I do not think that drink at all pure (taken by those who it agrees with, in moderate quantities) has any bad effect whatever, in fact with many constitutions it is beneficial, especially people at hard work, but the vile adulteration is the curse, I sincerely trust something will yet be done by Government to remedy this. It seems so strange to me that other tradesmen, selling injurious stuff, are punished—why could not these publicans be exposed and punished? I am aware it is hard to get at them, but it could be done; not by sending a stylish person for the liquor, as he would get a better article, for fear of exposure. It may be said they cannot afford to sell a nobbler of pure liquor for 3d., well let them give less quantity, few will grumble; but it would pay, as there are cheaper brands of liquor sold, which are good, if not the highest class.

As to Sunday selling, I think a few hours a day should be allowed; it would do away with so many taking such large quantities in on the previous night, and drinking more than they would do if they got it as they required it. And the law should be more strict in regard to serving boys, who frequently take drink in company with the men, especially of a Saturday night, when they have their money to spend.

I hope you will pardon me in the rather rough way I have said a few words on the matter, and sincerely hoping some good may come of your inquiry,

I am, &amp;c.,

THOS. STONE.

## S.

Mr. F. W. Morris to The President of the Intoxicating Drink Commission.

Sir,

Worondi, Denman, 25 May, 1886.

In reading your communication to the *Sydney Morning Herald* on the progress of the Commission under your charge, it struck me that perhaps a few hints from the country might be of service during your inquiries.

Within the last few years drunkenness has increased greatly, though there are fewer public houses, and those that are licensed, are not, I believe, doing much.

Most of those showing a tendency towards drink about here are youths just verging on manhood, and I believe the laxity of the law relative to the sale of colonial wine is to blame to a great extent for the shameful scenes to be seen on most Sundays in the bush.

Great numbers of small selectors of a few years standing have small vineyards of a few acres in extent, they make about 1,000 gallons of wine, and as the law now stands, can without a license, sell not less than two gallons; but the fact is they retail it out as they please, and in what quantities they please as long as it lasts.

This is their mode of doing so. A number go there and drink all day, and if a policeman comes or a question is asked, one of the company is ready to swear he has purchased two gallons and that all the rest are drinking at his expense. I know several small farms (kept by Germans) in this locality where this system is carried on in defiance of all the vigilance of the police, and where most disgraceful scenes are enacted every Sunday.

Now my remedy would be to add a clause to the Wine Licensing Act, prohibiting the drinking of wine on the premises; then those youths would have to carry it home and come under the eyes of their parents.

Apologising for thus troubling you,

I am, &amp;c.,

FRED. WM. MORRIS.

## T.

## Certificate of Analysis.

Government Laboratory, Sydney, 28 June, 1887.

THE sample of strong spirit marked C 698 J. L., received 24 June, 1887, from the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, has been examined with the following results:—

Percentage of absolute alcohol, 91·11, equal to 64·87 degrees overproof.

Contains traces of fusel oil and other higher alcohols.

I consider this spirit to be entirely unfit for drinking purposes.

WILLIAM M. HAMLET, F.C.S.,

Government Analyst.

## Certificate of Analysis.

Government Laboratory, Sydney, 28 June, 1887.

THE sample of strong spirit marked B 698 J. L., received 24 June, 1887, from the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission, has been examined with the following results:—

Percentage of absolute alcohol, 92·48, equal to 66½ degrees overproof.

Contains traces of the higher alcohols (fusel oil included).

I am of opinion that this spirit is quite unfit for drinking purposes.

WILLIAM M. HAMLET, F.C.S.,

Government Analyst.

## U.

## U.

The Government Analyst to The President of the Intoxicating Drink Commission.

Sir,

Government Laboratory, Sydney, 27 July, 1887.

In compliance with your request made to the medical adviser, I have the honor to give you the substance of my investigation and analyses of some Sydney-brewed beers now undergoing examination.

Six samples of beer taken from the leading breweries of Sydney have been analysed. The results prove that no other bitter principle exists in the beer than that derived from the hop plant—*Humulus Cypulus*.

Each of the samples of beer have been examined for the ingredients enumerated in section 80 of the Licensing Act, with entirely negative results.

The nature and character of the alcohol in the beers has received my close attention. With this object in view the alcoholic distillate has been submitted to the process known as fractional distillation, that is to say, the volatile alcohols have been more or less separated from each other in the order of their boiling points. In this way iso-butylic and amylic alcohols were detected. These compounds are present in the complex liquid called fousel or fusel oil and give a character to the beer different from that of malt liquors properly fermented at a low temperature [not above 70 degrees Fahrenheit.]

Knowing the injurious properties of fousel oil I am of opinion that its effect when introduced into the blood is more or less that of a poison.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM M. HAMLET, F.C.S.,  
(Government Analyst.)

## V.

The Collector of Customs to The Secretary of the Intoxicating Drink Commission.

Sir,

Custom House, Sydney, 2 August, 1887.

In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I beg to inform you that the Brewers' returns, furnished under the provisions of the "Beer Duty Act of 1887," are not yet complete.

An approximate estimate, based on the returns received, shows for the year ending June, 1887, about 10,000,000 gallons of beer brewed.

I am unable to form an estimate of the beer brewed during the previous years.

I have, &c.,

JAMES POWELL,  
Collector of Customs.

## W.

### RETURNS of Local Option Voting for the years 1882 and 1885.

#### Return of Result of Local Option Vote taken in the City of Sydney in 1882.

Ward.	No. of Voters on Municipal List.	Votes polled in negative.	Votes polled in affirmative.	Result.	
				Majority in the negative.	Majority in the affirmative.
Sydney—					
Gipps Ward.....	6,936	60	3	57	.....
Bourke Ward.....		50	8	42	.....
Brisbane Ward.....		67	9	58	.....
Macquarie Ward.....		150	159	.....	9
Cook Ward.....		180	35	145	.....
Fitzroy Ward.....		113	21	92	.....
Phillip Ward.....		48	12	36	.....
Denison Ward.....		83	42	41	.....
Totals.....	6,936	751	289	471	9

EXTRACT from Parliamentary Paper ordered to be printed 9th July, 1884:—

#### Return \* of Result of Local Option Vote taken in Metropolitan Licensing District in 1882.

Municipality.	No. of Voters on Municipal List.	Votes polled in negative.	Votes polled in affirmative.	Result.	
				Majority in the negative.	Majority in the affirmative.
Alexandria.....	593	191	2	189	
Ashfield.....	1,524	425	95	330	
Balmain.....	4,200	926	342	584	
Botany West.....	316	55	6	49	
Burwood.....	908	176	89	87	
Camperdown.....	579	286	50	236	
Canterbury.....	764	137	60	77	
Darlington.....	217	101	32	69	
Five Dock.....	249	12	45	.....	33
Glebe.....	1,340	158	24	134	
Leichhardt.....	1,231	209	131	78	
Marrickville.....	1,045	252	31	221	
Manly.....	350	141	38	103	
Macdonaldtown.....	338	134	30	104	
Newtown.....	2,397	516	188	328	
North Willoughby.....	541	116	55	61	
Paddington.....	2,350	619	210	409	
Petersham.....	762	255	91	164	
Randwick.....	447	90	22	68	
Redfern.....	1,232	212	142	110 in 3 wards	40 in 1 ward
St. Leonards.....	469	71	16	55	
St. Leonards East.....	527	157	50	107	
St. Peters.....	418	64	13	51	
Victoria.....	480	142	40	102	
Waterloo.....	803	154	50	104	
Waverley.....	747	229	68	161	
Woollahra.....	1,036	118	12	106	
Totals.....	25,863	5,946	1,932	4,087	73

\* In this return the Metropolitan Licensing District for 1882 has been assimilated to that for 1885 by the omission of all the outside municipalities and boroughs.

RETURN of result of Local Option Vote taken in the Country Boroughs and Municipalities in the year 1882; this table and that for Sydney has been compiled from a printed statement obtained from the Department of Justice.

Municipality or Ward	No. of Voters on Municipal List.	Votes Polled in Negative.	Votes Polled in Affirmative.	Result.		Municipality or Ward.	No. of Voters on Municipal List.	Votes Polled in Negative.	Votes Polled in Affirmative.	Result.	
				Majority in the Negative.	Majority in the Affirmative.					Majority in the Negative.	Majority in the Affirmative.
Albury	776	157	97	60	..	Nowra	259	56	53	8	..
Armidale	430	86	55	31	..	Orange—					
Bathurst—						Young Ward	1,020	50	87	13	..
East Ward		34	26	6	..	Victoria Ward		51	85	16	..
West Ward		49	27	22	..	Wellington Ward		19	5	14	..
North Ward	2,599	20	27	7	..	Parramatta—					
South Ward		40	9	31	..	Anderson Ward	1,567	104	80	24	..
Bourke	221	18	23	10	..	Marsden Ward		116	72	44	..
Broughton Creek and Hornaderry	183	45	65	20	..	Forest Ward		77	29	48	..
Campbelltown	252	91	54	37	..	Gore Ward		43	15	28	..
Carcoar	130	35	16	19	..	Penrith	895	262	88	114	..
Casino	200	48	18	30	..	Plattsburg	441	113	120	7	..
Cooma	223	84	59	25	..	Prospect and Sherwood	863	27	4	23	..
Coonamble	239	32	36	3	..	Richmond	222	124	34	90	..
Cudjergong	434	27	15	12	..	Ryde—					
Deniliquin	456	71	25	46	..	East Ward	377	11	4	7	..
Dubbo	621	59	61	2	..	Central Ward		30	16	14	..
Forbes	406	143	56	57	..	West Ward		10	4	6	..
Gerrington	181	50	33	17	..	Shoalhaven, Central—					
Glen Innes	561	44	47	3	..	Turrara Ward	99	17	12	5	..
Goulburn—						Singleton	357	77	40	28	..
Centre Ward		78	30	48	..	Tamworth—					
North Ward	1,438	132	124	8	..	Cohn Ward		63	31	32	..
South Ward		82	51	31	..	Burke Ward	726	33	8	25	..
Grafton—						King Ward		44	23	21	..
East Ward		58	43	15	..	Tenterfield	353	27	44	17	..
West Ward	830	65	37	28	..	Ulladulla—					
South Ward		14	7	7	..	Nurrwalla Ward	315	9	2	7	..
Galgong	357	90	38	58	..	Milton Ward		23	3	20	..
Hamilton	510	87	22	65	..	Ulladulla Ward		20	18	2	..
Hay	852	57	61	4	..	Umarra—					
Hill End	246	53	31	2	..	North Ward	236	6	5	5	..
Hunter's Hill	338	103	103	Equal	..	South Ward		39	5	34	..
Illawarra, North	229	32	58	26	..	East Ward		3	3	3	..
Inverell	849	19	29	10	..	Urella	110	89	23	15	..
Kiama—						Wagga Wagga—					
Kiama Ward		37	4	33	..	South Ward	676	133	34	99	..
Jamberoo Ward	510	69	33	36	..	East Ward		97	42	55	..
Southern Ward		34	17	17	..	North Ward		5	1	4	..
Lambton	473	119	83	36	..	Wallend	497	106	71	35	..
Lismore	234	43	103	60	..	Waratah	610	85	50	29	..
Liverpool	580	69	115	46	..	Wentworth	222	67	25	42	..
Maitland, East	536	64	0	68	..	Wickham	822	179	90	69	..
Maitland, West	1,346	117	24	93	..	Windsor	856	163	35	123	..
Molong	107	21	53	32	..	Wollongong	353	132	49	83	..
Morpeth	301	127	17	110	..	Yass—					
Mudgee	444	110	97	13	..	Hume Ward	351	21	5	16	..
Mussellbrook	210	61	43	18	..	Harry Ward		24	2	22	..
Newcastle—						O'Brien Ward		8	3	5	..
City Ward		119	38	81	..	Totals	31,415	6,746	3,371	2,622	247
Macquarie Ward	2,005	211	86	125	..						
Honeyuckle Ward		71	31	40	..						
Belmore Ward		34	7	27	..						

EXTRACT from Parliamentary Paper re Local Option Voting, ordered to be printed, 14th April, 1886.

Comparative Return of result of Local Option Vote taken in the City of Sydney in December, 1885.

Ward.	No. of Voters on Citizens' List.	Division A—New Licenses.			Division B—Removals.			Division A		Division B.		Gazette Notification.	No. of Public Houses.	Difference.					
		Yes.	No.	Total.	Yes.	No.	Total.	Result.	Majorities	Result.	Majorities			No.	Dnte.	1882.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
Gipps	743	57	84	141	65	74	139	....	27	9	590	9 Dec.	86	82	....	4			
Bourke	470	103	170	273	127	145	272	....	62	18	"	"	81	29	....	2			
Brisbane	637	87	87	124	52	70	122	....	50	18	"	"	71	61	....	10			
Macquarie	830	57	113	170	66	103	169	..	56	37	"	"	66	57	....	9			
Cook	1,878	434	717	1,151	494	634	1,128	..	273	140	"	"	93	90	....	3			
Fitzroy	1,165	300	373	678	331	339	670	..	73	8	"	"	47	45	....	2			
Phillip	858	150	189	309	157	180	367	....	9	7	"	"	69	57	....	2			
Denison	1,373	69	125	194	73	122	195	....	56	49	"	"	75	72	....	3			
Totals	7,963	1,242	1,803	3,105	1,535	1,667	3,062	....	411	7	..	..	523	403	....	35			



RETURN of Result of Local Option Vote taken in the Country Boroughs and Municipalities in 1885, compiled from the Returns published in the Government Gazettes.

Table with columns: Municipality or Ward, No. of Voters on Municipal List, Division A (New Publicans' Licenses), Division B (Removals of Publicans' Licenses), and sub-columns for Yes, No, Total.

X.

EXTRACTS from a Parliamentary Paper re Local Option, ordered to be printed, July 9th, 1884.

Reports from Country Police Districts, dated 31st August, 1883.

Table with columns: District, Locality, Remarks (As to working of the Local Option clauses, As to the working of the Act generally).



District.	Locality.	Remarks.	
		As to working of the Local Option clauses.	As to the working of the Act generally.
Western—contd.	Blayney .....	The vote was favourable to the granting of new licenses.	
"	Molong .....	The vote was in favour of an increase.	
"	Forbes .....	Has worked well; there have been no applications for new licenses.	There have been 47 prosecutions, of which 34 resulted in convictions.
"	Mudgee .....	The vote was in favour of an increase.	
"	Gulgong and Cudgegong.	The vote was in the negative, and has worked well, although very little interest taken in it.	
"	Dubbo and Coonamble.	The vote was in favour of new licenses.	The Act has been beneficial to the public, and has been as far as possible enforced by the police; there have been 26 prosecutions and only 4 dismissals; the Act is now generally observed by the publicans.
"	Bourke .....	Local option not in operation.	Act enforced as far as possible; a great number of convictions have been obtained.
Southern	Cooma .....	The principle appears to work well, and to give general satisfaction.	Act strictly enforced, as shown by only 3 persons being locked up on a Sunday since January 1st; 7 prosecutions resulting in 5 convictions have taken place; no doubt the bush public-houses evade the law as they are under no supervision, and are encouraged to do so by the public and even J's.P.
"	Goulburn .....	Two wards voted in the affirmative and one in the negative. The principle appears to work well and gives general satisfaction.	Act strictly enforced; drunkenness greatly decreased, as shown by only 29 persons being arrested for drunkenness on Sundays in six months ending June 30th, 1883, as against 50 for the previous six months. Act works well.
"	Young .....	The principle appears to work well, and has given satisfaction up to the present.	Act strictly enforced; the police are watched by the publicans and other precautions taken.
"	Crookwell .....	The principle of local option approved in this district and has worked satisfactorily.	Act strictly enforced; great improvement noticeable; no drinking on Sundays or during prohibited hours. Three renewals refused.
"	Yass .....	"	Act strictly enforced and works well; some evasions no doubt occur, but the precautions taken by the publicans make it impossible to obtain evidence on which to convict.
"	Burrowa .....	"	Act strictly enforced.
"	Cootamundra .....	"	Act strictly enforced; some convictions have been obtained.
"	Temora .....	"	Act strictly enforced; publicans take advantage of the occasional absence of the police and watch them. The good that has resulted under the Act is incalculable.
"	Braidwood .....	"	Act strictly enforced; generally held by the publicans and their friends that it is too much so.
"	Queanbeyan .....	"	Act strictly enforced and observed; no cases against publicans; not a single arrest for drunkenness on a Sunday.
"	Bombala .....	"	Act strictly enforced and gives general satisfaction in the district; houses well conducted; no convictions.
"	Bega .....	"	Act enforced as far as possible; some evasions, but police unable to obtain evidence owing to precautions taken and their being so well known; publicans able to obtain any number of witnesses against the police.
"	Eden .....	"	Act strictly enforced; several prosecutions and convictions; two convictions obtained at Pambula.
North-eastern	West Maitland, East Maitland, and Morpeth.	The vote was against new licenses; little interest however taken in application for new licenses.	Majority of publicans observe the law; several convictions obtained for Sunday selling, but great difficulty experienced in obtaining legal evidence; the publicans are very careful whom they serve and take all sorts of precautions in evading the Act.
"	Singleton .....	The vote was against new licenses; no application for new licenses made since.	Act strictly enforced; several convictions have been obtained; most satisfactory results of the workings of the Act, shown by the fact that at the late Agricultural Show there were only two cases of drunkenness noticeable.
"	Muswellbrook .....	The vote was against new licenses; considerable interest taken.	
"	Newcastle, Lambton, Wallsend, Hamilton, Wickham, Waratah.	The vote was against new licenses, but very little interest was taken.	Very great difficulty experienced in obtaining evidence without the assistance of spies; several convictions have however been obtained, and the publicans severely dealt with.
"	Plattsburg .....	The vote was in favour of new licenses by a majority of seven, nearly half the voters going to the poll.	
"	Kempsey .....	No vote taken .....	Act strictly observed and enforced; few cases of Sunday selling and supplying aborigines, but no legal proofs obtainable.

District.	Locality.	Remarks.	
		As to working of the Local Option clauses.	As to the working of the Act generally.
South-western	Deniliquin	.....	The Act appears to work well ; Sunday trading most difficult to detect ; recommends amendments <i>re</i> bona-fide travellers and lodgers ; a good many convictions have been obtained ; and that breaches of the law will soon cease.
"	Mathoura	.....	Sunday trading comparatively unknown ; there have been two prosecutions for sale of liquor during prohibited hours, having the effect of making the publicans very cautious ; they are glad to close at 10.30 ; very little business.
"	Moama	.....	No selling during prohibited hours ; houses generally closed at 10.30 p.m. No Sunday trading ; no complaints about inferior or deleterious liquors being sold.
"	Jerilderie	.....	One complaint about bad liquor ; licensee cautioned by Bench ; that the same licensee has been since summoned on four charges not yet heard ; that the district being a squatting one there are a great number of travellers on Sundays and other days ; houses carefully watched.
"	Tocumwall	.....	No breaches of the Act in this district, and liquor of fair quality.
"	Hay	.....	No doubt inferior liquor is sold ; great difficulty experienced in getting evidence in case of selling during prohibited hours ; the publicans watch the police ; houses closed punctually at 11 ; there have been prosecutions for Sunday selling.
"	Maude & Oxley	.....	No infringements of the Act noticed at either of these places ; knows nothing about the quality of the liquor sold.
"	Carrathool	.....	The Act is strictly observed here ; knows nothing about the quality of the liquor sold.
"	Mossgiel	.....	The liquors are not bad ; hotels supported entirely by travellers.
"	Booligal	.....	No breaches of the Act ; not one-fourth as much liquor sold this year as was sold two years ago ; no means of testing the quality of the liquors sold.
"	Hillston	.....	Act strictly observed as far as the police are aware ; three convictions obtained ; two for allowing dancing and music, and one for supplying an aboriginal ; one complaint <i>re</i> quality of liquor which was proved to be unreliable.
"	Euabalong	.....	Act strictly observed ; no complaints <i>re</i> quality of the liquor sold.
"	Gilgumna	.....	Act strictly observed ; no complaints <i>re</i> quality of liquors sold.
"	Mount Hope	.....	Three convictions obtained—one for allowing music, one for selling after hours, and one for keeping a disorderly house—renewal of last-mentioned one refused ; no reports <i>re</i> inferior liquor being sold ; houses at present well conducted.
"	Moulamein	.....	Sunday selling carried on to a certain extent, most difficult to check, otherwise Act strictly observed ; liquors of a fair quality.
"	Barranald	.....	Acts strictly observed ; no complaints <i>re</i> the quality of the liquors sold.
"	Clare	.....	No infringements of the Act known or permitted ; no complaints <i>re</i> quality of liquors sold.
"	Euston	.....	Act strictly observed ; no complaints <i>re</i> the quality of the liquors sold.
"	Wentworth	.....	No complaints <i>re</i> quality of the liquors sold ; publicans show a ready willingness to comply with the Act ; Act strictly observed.
"	Salt Creek	.....	Act strictly observed and enforced ; no complaints <i>re</i> quality of the liquors sold.
"	Pooncarie	.....	Act strictly observed ; no complaints whatever made.
"	Menindie	.....	Act strictly observed ; no complaints <i>re</i> quality of the liquors sold ; roadside hotels well kept and conducted.
"	Umberumberka	.....	Act strictly enforced.
"	Wilcannia	.....	No complaints <i>re</i> quality of the liquor sold ; several convictions for Sunday selling ; almost impossible to suppress it ; everything is very orderly and the Act is otherwise observed.
Murray	Albury	.....	Seventeen convictions for offences against the Act, and seven for sly-grog-selling ; the Act is enforced in the town ; great difficulty experienced owing to its being a border town and the number of passengers passing through at all hours and days.
"	Bowna	.....	Act strictly observed.
"	Germanton	.....	Act strictly enforced ; no complaints whatever.
"	Walbundrie	.....	Act strictly observed.
"	Corowa	.....	Act enforced as far as possible ; knows it is broken, but can obtain no proofs.
"	Howlong	.....	Act strictly observed.
"	Mulwala	.....	Act strictly observed.
"	Tumberumba	.....	Act strictly enforced and observed.
"	Ournie	.....	Act strictly observed.
"	Geogery	.....	Act strictly observed.
"	Gundagai	.....	Thirty prosecutions for offences against the Act ; the Act is strictly enforced, but in the country districts the visit of the police are only casual.

District.	Locality.	Remarks.	
		As to working of the Local Option clauses.	As to the working of the Act generally.
Murray— <i>contd.</i>	Adelong & Shephardstown.	.....	Act strictly observed; only two convictions for gaming.
"	Jugiong	.....	Act strictly observed.
"	Tumut	.....	Convictions have been obtained, but not lately; Act strictly enforced and observed.
"	Reedy Flat	.....	Act strictly observed; no complaints whatever.
"	Wagga Wagga	.....	Act strictly enforced; the houses better conducted than formerly owing no doubt to the infliction of heavy fines; new Act got rid of a number of undesirable and unfit persons, and also closed many badly conducted houses; no new licenses granted except to respectable persons; police cannot now complain of the working of the Act.
"	Urana	.....	Act strictly observed.
"	Junee	.....	Act strictly observed by the publicans.
"	Narrandera	.....	The police use every endeavour to carry out the provisions of the Act.
"	Inverell	.....	Act has worked well; only two convictions; no other complaints.
"	Tingha	.....	No serious breach of the Act noticed; hotels well conducted.
Northern	Armidale	.....	Act strictly enforced and fairly observed; very little Sunday trading, and that carried on secretly; very few persons found drunk on Sundays, and those principally lodgers.
"	Glen Innes	.....	New Act effected a radical change for the better; very few cases of Sunday drinking and cases originating in it; Act strictly observed and enforced.
"	Uralla	.....	Drunkness greatly decreased; Act strictly observed; no occasion for police interference.
"	Walcha	.....	Drunkness greatly decreased; Act strictly enforced.
"	Bendmeer	.....	Act strictly enforced.
"	Binnaville	.....	Drunkness decreased; only sixteen arrests from January 1st to June 30th, 1883, and not one of them on a Sunday; Act strictly enforced and with good results as shown by the very few offences against society and no Sunday drinking.
"	Bolivia	.....	Two convictions for selling during prohibited hours obtained; Act strictly enforced; licensees of houses on the railway no doubt do sell very secretly, houses mostly quiet, except at pay-time.
"	Tenterfield	.....	Act strictly enforced and observed; Sunday selling if carried on is done very secretly.
"	Wilson's Downfall.	.....	Act strictly enforced; no complaints whatever have been made.
"	Drake	.....	Act strictly observed; no complaints re quality of the liquors sold.
"	Bundarra	.....	Act strictly observed.
"	Ashford	.....	Act strictly observed.
"	Ben Lomond	.....	Roadside hotels well conducted; railway line hotels frequented by navvies, a great number of whom are boarders, only fairly so; one conviction for Sunday selling has proved an example to the rest, who now conduct their houses more quietly, and close them on Sundays.
"	Dalmorton	.....	Act strictly observed; that the Act has caused a decrease of drunkness, and greatly checked "Lambing down," or spending cheques at country houses; the principal infringement is that caused by so-called bona-fide travellers demanding drinks on Sundays, which it is impossible for the police to prevent.
"	Copmanhurst	.....	Act enforced as far as possible.
"	Blicks River	.....	Act strictly observed and enforced.
"	Grafton	.....	Act strictly enforced; publicans anxious to observe the law; several convictions obtained, and some licenses cancelled.
"	Lawrence	.....	Act enforced as well as possible; publicans take advantage of the absence of the police.
"	South Grafton	.....	Several prosecutions at first; the Act strictly enforced and now observed.
"	Ullmarra	.....	Act strictly enforced and observed.
"	Rocky Mouth	.....	Act strictly enforced and observed; never less drunkness than at present.
"	Chatsworth Island.	.....	Act enforced as strictly as possible; no power of entry; a little Sunday trading no doubt carried on; no complaints re quality of the liquors sold.
"	Clarence Heads	.....	One conviction for Sunday selling; otherwise Act strictly observed and enforced.
"	Palmer's Island	.....	Act strictly observed.
"	Brushgrove	.....	Act strictly observed.
"	Casino	.....	Several convictions obtained; Act strictly enforced; much difficulty experienced in obtaining proof of Sunday selling.
"	Lismore	.....	Several prosecutions; Act strictly enforced.
"	Ballina	.....	Act enforced as far as possible; local police too well known to be able to get evidence on which to convict for breaches of the law.
"	Wardell	.....	Act strictly enforced.
"	Woodburn	.....	Houses kept respectably; Act strictly enforced and observed; only one conviction.
"	Broadwater	.....	Act strictly enforced; finds no difficulty in enforcing the Sunday closing clause of it.

District.	Locality.	Remarks.	
		As to working of the Local Option clauses.	As to the working of the Act generally.
Northern—contd.	Coraki .....	.....	Sunday trading and selling after hours carried on but so secretly and quietly as to cause no disturbance, and the police are unable to obtain evidence of it.
"	Murwillumbah .....	.....	Twelve convictions have been obtained ; one license was cancelled and the renewal of another refused ; only one house now in the district.
"	Walgett .....	.....	Act strictly enforced ; marked improvement in tone and conduct of the public-houses ; the Act has been of great benefit to the community, especially the early closing provision ; the accommodation has been enlarged and improved ; six prosecutions have taken place since January, 1st, 1883, and 117 persons have been arrested for drunkenness, only six of whom were locked up on a Sunday.
Namoi .....	Bingera .....	.....	Act strictly enforced ; no doubt it is evaded by some who take special precautions to elude the police ; there have been three convictions during the last twelve months.
"	Warialda .....	.....	Act strictly enforced and observed ; no Sunday trading ; the country houses appear well conducted ; nine prosecutions have taken place since October, 1882, to present date, 30th August, 1883.
"	Coonabarabran .....	.....	Act strictly observed and enforced in every particular.
"	Narrabri .....	.....	Act strictly enforced ; eleven convictions obtained since the law came into force, chiefly for Sunday selling, which if carried on now is done most secretly.
Eastern .....	For the district generally.	.....	The Act has been enforced as far as practicable and with discretion ; fifty-six prosecutions, nearly all resulting in conviction, have taken place ; most of the houses well conducted, but those away from police supervision take every possible advantage ; amendment very necessary re admittance of persons (not being lodgers or inmates) on Sundays and during prohibited hours ; Act most beneficial ; drunkenness considerably decreased, especially on Sundays.
North-western ...	"	.....	Act strictly enforced ; eleven convictions obtained, three for Sunday selling ; great difficulty experienced in obtaining evidence on which to convict ; marked difference in the manner public-houses are now conducted, especially on Sundays.

Y.

EXTRACTS from "Whisky Frauds." (Published in Dublin, April, 1876.)

IRISH WHISKY.

ON the 19th of April, 1875, in the debate in the House of Commons on the Adulteration of Food and Drugs Bill, Mr. O'Sullivan moved an amendment which was intended to prevent the sale of a compound known as "silent whisky." The honourable gentleman said that he had persuaded one of his friends to taste this compound, and that the friend compared it to "a torchlight procession going down his throat." He added that genuine Irish whisky was worth 6s. per gallon, and complained not only that those who made it were undersold by means of adulteration with rubbish worth only 2s. 8d., but also that the Government encouraged this practice, which was injurious to the health and sanity of the people. In the Government stores there were sometimes large quantities of so-called Dublin whisky, which contained only a very infinitesimal percentage of the genuine article, or even none at all. The Government gave the same permit for the sending out of that poisonous and deleterious stuff as for genuine whisky, and thus the purchaser and the consumer were deceived and defrauded. Mr. Brooks followed on the same side ; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the matter lay a little outside of the Bill then under consideration, and invited Mr. O'Sullivan to discuss it privately with him on another occasion, so as to come to a settlement. The amendment was therefore withdrawn ; but the evil of which Mr. O'Sullivan complained has not been diminished, and will probably be brought before Parliament as an independent question early in the ensuing Session. There may, perhaps, be some doubt as to the necessity of any legislation with regard to it ; but there can be no doubt that the facts of the case are important to all consumers of whisky, and that they ought to be known and understood by the public. Of late years, down to a very recent period, on account of the high quality of the whisky made by the Dublin distillers, and of the virtues which were ascribed to it, the demand for this spirit increased enormously, and to a great extent it displaced others in the estimation of the public. But the increased demand has led in its turn to the manufacture, by dealers, on an immense scale, of a mixture which is sold as Irish, or even as Dublin, whisky, but which has nothing in common, save its name and a basis of alcohol, with the true whisky, of which it is an imitation, and on the reputation and qualities of which its sale is founded. The result has been that many persons who have ignorantly bought the artificial compound under the belief that it was genuine Irish whisky, in the original sense of the term, have been disappointed in its flavour and properties ; and hence, during the last year or two, the sale of all varieties of whisky has undergone a diminution in favour of other spirits, on account of the discredit which has been attached to the name by those imitations of whisky to which Mr. O'Sullivan referred.

A very large number of vegetable substances can be made to yield ardent spirit by distillation ; and this ardent spirit, when it is prepared by any of the simple stills which were formerly in exclusive use, contains not only alcohol, the common basis of all spirit, mingled with more or less water, but also an admixture of other ingredients, mostly oils, acids, ethers, or analogous compounds, which are soluble in the diluted alcohol, and which are in every case more or less characteristic of the source from which the distillate is obtained. The alcohol and the water are invariably present, but the other ingredients constitute the flavouring matter by which any one kind of spirit is distinguished from other kinds, and by virtue of which it possesses its special properties, be they beneficial or injurious. Thus, spirit so distilled from the grape contains the ænantlic ether, or essential oil of wine ; spirit so distilled from corn contains fusel oil ; and spirit so distilled from molasses, or beetroot, or potatoes, contains substances proper to its raw material ; inasmuch that an experienced person would have no difficulty in declaring, by smell or taste, the source from which any sample of recent spirit had been obtained. At the beginning and at the close of distillation the flavouring matters come over in larger quantities than at other times ; so that the first and last parts are more strongly flavoured, or, in technical language, are "coarser" than the rest, and are received in separate vessels, that they may not impart their character of coarseness to the bulk. It is obvious that the management of this part of the process of distillation, on which the quality of the product greatly depends, must be managed with much skill and care ; and some portions of the proceeds are submitted to redistillation before they are thought fit to be set aside for use.

The

The crude, or new spirit, as it comes from an old-fashioned still, is never fit for human consumption. In some instances the essential oils brought over with the distillate are so noxious in their character, or so excessive in quantity, or so unpleasant in flavour, that it is necessary to remove them by rectification, which is a process of redistillation, after admixture with substances calculated to fix and retain the oils. In other instances the oils, although unpleasant at first, undergo oxidation or other chemical changes in course of time, and pass into new compounds of an agreeable character. This process, which occurs but slowly under ordinary conditions, is capable of being accelerated by an elevated temperature and by free exposure to air, so that, in the West Indies, it has been a common practice to render new rum drinkable by allowing it to percolate through a sort of filter made of green bushes. But in the case of spirits, as in the analogous case of wine, the best results are obtained by allowing the maturing process to proceed in bulk, and at its natural rate; and hence, among those who are consumers of alcohol, many kinds of old spirits have come to be highly and deservedly esteemed.

Among these, as far as the British Islands are concerned, a prominent place has long been held by Irish, and especially by Dublin, whisky. This spirit, when genuine, is prepared in old-fashioned stills called "pot" stills, by the distillation of a mash made partly from malted and partly from unmalted barley. The process of distillation is so managed as to bring over a product of the proper fineness, loaded with only so much essential oil as will undergo the desired changes within a reasonable time; and the new spirit is then stored in old sherry casks, from which it derives some additional flavour, and also its well-known yellowish tint (all distilled spirits being originally colourless), and it is kept in bond generally for about three years. By the end of that time the fusel oil which it once contained has undergone conversion into other compounds, and the result, the real Dublin whisky, is a spirit singularly free from any tendency to produce acidity, and flavoured, in a manner highly esteemed by connoisseurs, by the products of the gradual and spontaneous decomposition of its fusel oil, which, although itself noxious, is ultimately replaced by essences of a harmless character. From whisky made and treated as prescribed the bulk of the fusel oil generally disappears in about twelve months, although the spirit continues to undergo beneficial changes for a much longer period of time. Genuine or original Scotch whisky differs from Irish in being distilled from a barley mash only, without malt;\* and in Ireland a certain quantity of whisky has been distilled from a malt mash alone.

The Irish manufacture, notwithstanding the existence of a few provincial stills, was for a long period vested almost exclusively in the hands of the four great distilling firms in Dublin, namely, Messrs. John Jameson & Son, Messrs. William Jameson & Co., Sir John Power & Son, and Messrs. George Roe & Co. These firms held a position analogous to that of the great brewers in London and Dublin; and, partly because they had established reputations at stake, partly on account of their command of the grain market and of the necessary knowledge and skill in manufacture, they turned out products which had points of difference as among themselves, but which were always of genuine character and of superior quality, so that they placed Dublin whisky in high estimation as a spirit for ordinary domestic use, and also as a form of alcohol especially suited to dyspeptics and other invalids. The market which was thus created became so large that some of the dealers or middlemen who intervened between the producers and the consumers, began to cast about for fresh sources of supply from which they might themselves derive a larger share of the profits of the trade than had hitherto fallen to them. In this quest they were guided by a well-known precedent, and they seem to have neglected none of the lessons which it taught.

The Dutch followers of King William III had introduced into England the practice of drinking "Hollands"; and the demand for this spirit led, in no long time, to the manufacture of a cheap imitation of it, which was called "Geneva," and ultimately "gin." As soon as the trade in gin was well established it gave rise to a competition in price, which could only be maintained by a competition in adulteration, and dealers vied with one another in producing a liquid at a minimum of price, and possessing a maximum of fiery and intoxicating properties. Cayenne pepper, turpentine, cocculus indicus, and a variety of other drugs, were either used or supposed to be used, until at length the name of "blue ruin" became a synonym for gin, and the phrase "gin-drinker" became a synonym for degradation. It is well known that the poisons which are added to diluted alcohol, to conceal its weakness and to render it intoxicating, produce a drunkenness of a more hurtful and a more hopeless kind than that which is produced by alcohol itself. Gin fell into disrepute among the respectable classes of society, and it is probable that the trade in spurious imitations of it to some extent shared in the decline.

In the year 1860 an Act of Parliament gave permission to mix, or, as it is euphemistically called, to "blend" spirits in bond; and this permission led to a new era in the whisky trade. Previously, a cask of whisky purchased from a distiller could not be tampered with until the purchaser had paid the duty and had carried his property away; and the large amount of capital which would have been locked up in duty prevented dealers from attempting adulteration on an extensive scale. Since 1860, however, the dealer has been able to work his will with spirit in the Government warehouses in Ireland, and his mixture, whatever its nature or ingredients, has been sent out as Irish or Dublin Whisky. Some five-and-thirty years earlier a Mr. Coffy had invented and patented a still which may be worked in such a manner as to bring over only a very small quantity of fusel oil and analogous substances, or in such a manner as to bring over none at all, the product being then pure diluted alcohol, like the "rectified spirit of wine" which is sold by druggists, and is called "silent" spirit in the trade, presumably because it tells no tales with regard to the materials from which it is derived.

Spoiled barley and a variety of refuse of other kinds soon found their way into the patent stills, and the resulting mixture of alcohol and water, which required no keeping, and which was obtained more cheaply than a "pot" still spirit of equal strength, was used to adulterate and cheapen the latter. If we take Mr. O'Sullivan's figures and suppose that a dealer bought genuine whisky at 6s. per gallon and mixed with it an equal quantity of silent spirit at 2s. 8d., his result would cost him only 4s. 4d. per gallon, and would enable him to undersell the pot still distillers. His spirit would be equal to theirs in alcoholic strength, and would only differ from it by being diluted as regards flavour. If a "coarse" pot still whisky, imperfectly matured or of imperfect manufacture, were selected for dilution, a still larger proportion of the silent spirit might be added without entire loss of the original or natural flavour, and a still cheaper mixture might be obtained; while, as water is in most places inexpensive, and as the public have no ready means of estimating alcoholic strength, a still further saving would follow simple dilution with the pure element, corrected when necessary by the use of drugs to give an artificial pungency upon the palate. These simple methods, however, soon ceased to be all-sufficing, and the competition between dealers in point of price led to a continual increase in the quantity of silent spirit employed (this ingredient being in the first place largely imported from Scotland) and in many cases to the absolute omission of genuine Irish whisky from the compound. Taking, as an example, a "blend" made in the Dublin Custom-house in December, 1875, it contained 1,162 gallons of silent spirit imported from Glasgow, two quantities of silent spirit, respectively of 2,120 gallons and of 2,989 gallons, imported from different houses in Edinburgh, 1,623 gallons of silent spirit from Cameron Bridge, and 298 gallons of silent spirit manufactured at Derry. In the whole 8,192 gallons there was nothing but silent spirit, not one drop of anything which could properly be called whisky, and very little that was even of Irish manufacture. Yet the whole quantity was exported from the Dublin Custom-house as "Dublin whisky"; and it is manifest that the only inducement to bring over hundreds of thousands of gallons of Scotch silent spirit to Dublin, and to mix them there, is that they may go out to the world not as Scotch spirit but as Irish. Another "blend," less flagrantly dishonest, made in the same place and at about the same time, contained in 6,703 gallons 786 gallons of genuine Dublin whisky. The rest was made up of 3,512 gallons of (presumably coarse) provincial Irish whisky, and of 2,405 gallons of "silent spirit." This mixture, also, was officially declared to be "Dublin whisky." In some instances, moreover, Scotch silent spirit has merely been landed on the Dublin Quay and reshipped as whisky immediately afterwards.

Among the dealers who have carried on these practices, and who have in many cases extensively advertised their products, there are some who have called in the aid of analytical chemists, and have laid great stress on the absence of fusel oil in what they sell. They do this quite justly, and they might truly affirm that silent spirit is far more pure, in the chemical sense, than genuine whisky. But they lose sight, or they wish the public to lose sight, of two chief elements in the question. It is quite certain that genuine whisky, when it is new, contains fusel oil and that fusel oil is deleterious to man. But genuine whisky, when it is no longer new, ceases to contain fusel oil; and its peculiar flavour, which is not deleterious, is a product of the decomposition of fusel oil, and is itself an evidence that this oil, which was once there has ceased to exist. On the other hand, the silent spirit, which is pure in the chemical sense, is undrinkable in its pure state, because, although it is hot in the mouth, it is in other respects tasteless. In order to render it marketable it must be doctored into some resemblance to the flavour of genuine Irish whisky, and its eventual qualities will depend upon the ingredients which are employed for this purpose. Who can pretend to say what these ingredients are, or what may be their effects, seeing that each dealer may work by his own recipe and may have special secrets of his own? Considering that the ordinary basis of the manufacture is silent spirit of known value, it may be presumed that variations of price are mainly due to variations in the cost of flavouring matter, or to variations in the time which different kinds of flavouring matter require before the mixture is ready to be sent out. Among the ingredients which are not kept secret, preparations called

\* This appears to have been an accidental reversal of words: the correct statement would be "from a malt mash alone without barley."

called "prune wine," and "essence of sherry" may be mentioned, and it is supposed that the thousands of butts of a vile compound called Hamburg sherry, worth £8 or £9 a butt, which annually pass through the English Customs on their way to Ireland, are not consumed in that country, but are fortified with silent spirit and returned to England under the name of Irish whisky. We do not pretend to express any opinion on the merits of the various manufactures to which we have referred, but the opinion of the public is distinctly adverse to them. Under the impression which they have produced upon consumers the whisky trade has been declining, relatively to the trade in the varieties of spirits which are sold under other names. The importation of silent spirit from Scotland into Ireland has also declined, but this is because some of the dealers, who at first carried on business by means of an office with two rooms, aided by the facilities which were afforded them to use the bonded warehouses as mixing rooms, have found it prudent to render themselves veritable distillers by setting up, often somewhere in Ireland, patent stills, or even one or two pot stills, of their own. Silent spirit is also made in England in larger quantities than formerly, so that the Scotch manufacturers have no longer the command of the market.

Notwithstanding the reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Mr. O'Sullivan's motion, it seems manifest that a sound Adulteration Act, although it might not prohibit the proceedings which we have described, would prevent the public from being deceived by them. If there are consumers who like to drink silent spirit variously flavoured we see no reason why they should not be indulged. Our view goes no further than that such artificial compounds, however delectable in themselves, ought not to be sold under the name of whisky but under a name or names which should truly express their nature. Whisky is a perfectly definite liquid, with characters of its own, and those who desire to purchase whisky should be protected against fraudulent imitations of it, even if these were actually more wholesome than the genuine article. We all admit that the interference of legislation with trade is undesirable, and that it should at best be regarded as a necessary evil. Notwithstanding, this laxity must stop somewhere, and it may as well stop short of encouraging misrepresentation and deceit. In the meantime it seems likely that a purchaser might obtain some security by demanding the whisky of a particular distiller, and by stipulating that it should be of a certain age, and that it should be unmixed.

#### WHISKY, GENUINE OR SPURIOUS.

An article on Irish Whisky, which has lately appeared in the *Times*, has called public attention to the manner in which some of the spirit that is sold under this name is manufactured, and has incidentally opened a question of some importance to the members of the medical profession, by whom, as is well known, "whisky" has of late years been largely recommended as one of the best forms in which alcohol can be either administered as a stimulant or consumed for domestic use. Genuine whisky, it appears, is a spirit distilled either from a mixture of malt and barley or from malt alone, the former being the Irish, the latter the Scotch, method of manufacture, although in the *Times*' article, by an obvious slip of the pen the Scotch spirit was said to be distilled from "barley" alone. In either case the distillation is conducted in an old-fashioned "pot" still, a thing precisely like a huge retort, and furnished with the well-known spiral worm for the condensation of the products. In the case of Scotch whisky it is believed that the smoke of the peat fire which is employed imparts something of its flavour to the spirit; and both in the Irish and Scotch varieties the pot still sends over, along with ethylic alcohol and water, a number of other substances derived from the barley or the malt, which determine the flavour and, in great measure, the other properties of the result; and which serve, indeed, by their presence, to differentiate whisky from spirit of other kinds. The difference between genuine Scotch and genuine Irish whisky is somewhat analogous to the difference between Bordeaux wine and Burgundy; and the spirit, like the wine, is unfit for use until it has been matured by keeping. For this purpose it is stored in wooden casks; and some of the Dublin distillers use old sherry casks for this purpose, thus imparting to their spirit a certain yellowish or brownish colour, and some vinous flavour. Other distillers use clean casks; but in either case the effect of time is to break up and remove the amylic alcohol, or fusel oil, by spontaneous decomposition, and to produce a number of fragrant ethers in its stead. The fusel oil disappears from genuine whisky in about a year, but a spirit originally of high quality will continue to improve in wood until it is ten years old. After that time it should be bottled, and may then be kept indefinitely for future use.

The production of whisky, in this, the original and only proper sense of the word, requires not only large capital and much skill, but also the use of the finest malt or barley which can be obtained; and the spirit, which is necessarily of a certain value in the first instance, has that value enhanced by the process of keeping. The manufacture of Irish whisky was almost monopolised a few years ago by four great distilling firms in Dublin; but the products of these firms were supplied to the public by the intervention of middlemen, who had no stills, and had never made a drop of whisky in their lives, but who issued advertisements and placards, and who thus became known as whisky people, and kept the actual makers in the background. In process of time these middlemen saw their way to make larger profits by diluting new or coarse genuine whisky with rectified spirit; and more recently, emboldened by success, they have sold vast quantities of spirit which contains no whisky at all, but is simply a medicinal tincture, composed of rectified spirit, and of various flavouring substances known only to themselves. The rectified spirit is made by what is called a patent still, which brings over only ethylic alcohol and water from the fermented liquor supplied to it; and this fermented liquor may be made from damaged grain, rotten potatoes, refuse molasses, or any other waste which contains a sufficiency of glucose or of starch. The rectified spirit thus procured is called "silent spirit" in the trade, because it brings over no flavour, and so tells no tales about the sources from which it is procured. Being made from refuse, it is much cheaper than whisky, and it is chemically pure, or nearly so. When made into a tincture it is ready for immediate consumption, and it is then sold under the name of whisky, often with some grand distinctive title, and at a low price. It is obvious that a physician who prescribes whisky may be seriously deceived, if his patient receives instead of it a tincture which does indeed contain alcohol, but which is indebted for its flavour to prune juice, creosote, Hamburg "sherry," and "Xeres," besides a variety of abominations which are known only to the dealers who use, and to the druggists who manufacture and supply, them.

In the presence of such a state of things it is to be hoped that the manufacturers of genuine whisky will see their way to come to the rescue of those who wish to recommend or to consume their manufacture, and that they will organise some system of supply in which the public may feel confidence. Chemistry is of little use in the matter, because the organic compounds, both in whisky and in the spurious imitations, are very unstable and difficult of isolation; and also because many professed analysts have so let themselves out for hire, as the agents of trade puffery, that they have brought doubt and discredit even upon those whose hands are clean. The palate and the nose, however, furnish tests which are valuable. Genuine whisky, diluted with twice or thrice its bulk of cold water, gives off a subtle and delicate perfume, which is highly characteristic; and like genuine wine, imparts both to smell and taste the impression of unity or oneness. Imitation whisky, similarly treated, gives off five or six coarse nasty smells, which struggle with each other for pre-eminence, until that of rectified spirit finally gains the day; and it tastes like what it is, a discordant mixture of ill-assorted flavours. Price also is, to some extent, a criterion. Genuine five-year old whisky (and it should not be drunk at an earlier period), of 10 under proof, can hardly be sold by a retail dealer at less than 23s. a gallon, or 4s. a bottle; while large quantities of the imitation are sold at 17s. 6d. a gallon, or even at less. Some little confusion has been introduced into the question by the circumstance that much of the silent spirit that was first used in the manufacture of sham whisky was made in Scotland, and was sent to Ireland to be exported from thence as Irish. In this way Scotch silent spirit became confounded with Scotch whisky, and the bad qualities conferred upon the former by the flavouring ingredients which were added to it were sometimes unjustly attributed to the latter. We feel, however, that the profession will now be sufficiently informed of the facts to be able, with the exercise of due caution, to secure the use of genuine whisky for those who seem to them to require it; and the information which we have thought it right to give seems to be the more called for, since some of our medical contemporaries, probably in absolute ignorance of the merits of the question, have printed more than one glowing eulogium upon this and that variety of medicated silent spirit, which afterwards, by some strange coincidence, has often been freely advertised in their columns.

## Z.

## EXTRACT from the Report of the Chief Inspector of Distilleries, Queensland, 1887.

## Return of the results of voting under the Local Option Clauses Licensing Act, 1885.

Name of Divisional Board.	District.	Date poll taken.	Date petition signed.	Number of rate-payers signing.	Under 3rd resolution, 115 section.	Number of votes recorded.	For resolution.	Against resolution.	Majority for resolution.	Majority against resolution.
		1886.	1886.							
Gympie .....	Gympie .....	Mar. 26	.....	.....	That no new licenses shall be granted.	.....	.....	.....	138	* .....
Maryborough .....	Maryborough .....	June 5	.....	.....		348	290	58	232	
Ipswich .....	Moreton .....	Aug. 16	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	46	* .....
Esk .....	Moreton .....	" 23	.....	.....		120	65	55	10	
†Woolongabba .....	South Brisbane .....	Sept. 6	.....	.....		† .....	.....	.....	.....	
Toowoomba .....	Toowoomba .....	Oct. 25	.....	.....		255	288	27	201	
Fernvale .....	Walloon .....	Nov. 19	.....	.....		29	20	9	11	
Booroodabin .....	Brisbane † .....	" 20	Oct. 30	238		502	373	129	244	
Purga .....	Bundamba .....	" 20	.....	93		93	77	16	61	
		1887.								
Toowong (Shire) .....	Brisbane .....	Feb. 19	.....	.....		127	119	8	111	
Glastonbury .....	Gympie .....	" 9	.....	.....		59	42	17	25	
Glastonbury (No. 2) .....	Gympie .....	" 2	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	25	
†Goolman (sub No. 2) .....	Peak Mountain .....	Mar. 31	.....	.....	† .....	.....	.....	.....	* .....	
Walloon (sub No. 1-2) .....	Marburg .....	April 4	.....	.....	143	56	87	.....	31	
Coomera .....	Coomera .....	" 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	* .....	

\* No further particulars given.

† Third resolution adopted throughout the whole of the division.

‡ Third resolution adopted.

## Z1.

## The Government Analyst to The President Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission.

Sir,

Government Laboratory, Sydney, 29 August, 1887.

Herewith I have the pleasure of handing you the particulars of the various noxious ingredients mentioned in section 89 of the Licensing Act.

I never knew why "darnel seeds" should be included, as they are harmless. There is a variety called the "drunken darnel," but owing to the seeds shivering when touched and not to any intoxicating property.

I am, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM M. HAMLET.

Substance.	Synonym.	Active Ingredient.	Physiological effect.
Anamirta cocculus .....	Levant nut or cocculus Indicus	Picrotoxin .....	Neurotic poison.
Ferrous sulphate .....	Copperas .....	Iron .....	Poisonous if taken in 1 oz. doses
Opium .....	Idem .....	Narcotine, morphine, &c. ..	Narcotic poison.
Canna bis Indica .....	Indian hemp .....	Canabene .....	Narcotic poison.
Strychnine .....	Strychnia .....	Strychnine .....	Neurotic poison.
Tobacco .....	Idem .....	Nicotine .....	Poison.
Lolium temulentum .....	Darnel seeds .....	Unknown .....	Harmless.
Extract of logwood .....	Idem .....	Hæmatoxyline .....	Harmless.
Chloride } Acetate } of lead or zinc ..	Salts of lead and zinc .....	Lead or zinc .....	Irritant poison.
Carbonate }			
Sulphate of zinc .....	White vitriol .....	Zinc .....	Irritant poison.
Acetate of lead .....	Sugar of lead .....	Lead .....	Irritant poison.
Alum .....	Idem .....	Alum and sulphuric acid ..	Astringent.

## SECOND APPENDIX.

## EXTRACTS FROM ACTS.

No. 1.

VICTORIA.

*Extracts from Licensing Act 49 Vic., No. 857, 1885.*

## PART I.—LICENSES AND FEES PAYABLE THEREON.

5. Licenses may be granted under this Act of the several descriptions following (that is to say) :—

- (1.) Victuallers' licenses.
- (2.) Packet licenses.
- (3.) Grocers' licenses.
- (4.) Colonial wine licenses.
- (5.) Temporary licenses.
- (6.) Railway refreshment room licenses.
- (7.) Billiard-table licenses.
- (8.) Brewers' licenses.
- (9.) Spirit merchants' licenses.

The various kinds of licenses Sec. 5 ib.

Such licenses shall with the exception of the temporary license be in force to the end of the year for which the same are granted.

6. A victualler's license shall authorize the licensee to sell and dispose of any liquor in any quantity on the premises therein specified within the hours of six in the morning and half-past eleven at night.

Effect of victualler's license. Sec. 6 No. 506.

With respect to licensed victuallers' premises in the neighbourhood of wharves markets cattle or sheep yards or abattoirs or places at which coaches or railway trains arrive or from which they depart at an earlier hour in the morning than six o'clock or at a later hour than half-past eleven at night, the licensed victualler licensed in respect of such premises may sell and dispose of liquor in any quantity on such premises at an earlier hour than six o'clock in the morning or at a later hour than half-past eleven at night on obtaining a special permit so to do from the licensing court for the district under the seal of the said court. Provided that the licensing court shall satisfy itself by evidence that such permit is necessary for the public convenience.

8. A grocer's license shall authorize the licensee being also a spirit merchant to sell and dispose of liquor on the premises therein specified in bottles containing not less than a reputed pint. Provided that such liquor be not drunk on the premises where the same is sold.

Effect of grocer's license. Sec. 8 ib.

14. The fees which shall be paid for such licenses respectively shall be as follows :—

- (1.) For a victualler's license—
  - in respect of premises assessed at an annual value of not more than fifty pounds, fifteen pounds per annum.
  - in respect of premises assessed at an annual value of more than fifty pounds and not more than two hundred pounds, twenty-five pounds per annum :
  - in respect of premises assessed at an annual value of more than two hundred pounds, fifty pounds per annum.
  - in respect of a roadside victualler's license, five pounds per annum.
- (2.) For a packet license, twenty pounds per annum .
- (3.) For a grocer's license, ten pounds per annum :
- (4.) For a colonial wine license, five pounds per annum :
- (5.) For a temporary license, two pounds :
- (6.) For a railway refreshment room license, twenty-five pounds per annum :
- (7.) For a billiard-table license, five pounds per table per annum for any number of tables not greater than four on any licensed premises ; and for any number of tables greater than four, twenty pounds per annum for the whole of such tables :
- (8.) For a brewer's license, twenty-five pounds per annum :
- (9.) For a spirit merchant's license, twenty-five pounds per annum ;

Fees payable for different licenses. Sec. 13 ib.

## PART II.—LICENSING DISTRICTS AND CONDITIONS OF OBTAINING LICENSES.

15. For the purposes of this Act, Victoria shall be divided into licensing districts.

Each licensing district shall consist of one division of an electoral district as described in "The Electoral Act Amendment Act 1876" or in any Act amending or repealing the same or constituting new electoral districts or divisions thereof.

Licensing districts. No. 548.

Every licensing district shall be proclaimed by the Governor in Council, and the same shall be notified in the *Government Gazette* together with the name by which it shall be known.

16. The number of victuallers licensed in any one licensing district shall not except as hereinafter provided exceed one for each full two hundred and fifty of the first one thousand inhabitants, and a further one for each subsequent full five hundred inhabitants of each licensing district ; and the total number so calculated is hereinafter called the statutory number for such licensing district.

Statutory number of victuallers licenses.

17. If at the commencement of this Act there be a greater number of victualler's licenses than the statutory number in any licensing district created under the provisions of this Act, the persons holding such victualler's licenses shall not be prejudicially affected thereby, but their number may be reduced in the manner hereinafter provided.

Existing licenses not affected by statutory number.

18. After the commencement of this Act, except in the case of the application for the license of a new house which shall contain not less than thirty bedrooms of the dimensions hereinafter specified and shall be otherwise in conformity with the provisions of this Act and shall in every other respect comply with the requirements hereinafter specified, and also except in the cases hereinafter specifically authorized, no new victualler's license shall be granted in any licensing district until the number of victualler's licenses therein is reduced to a number below the statutory number of licensed victuallers for such licensing district nor unless the electors on the electoral rolls for the division of any electoral district forming the licensing district shall have determined in the manner hereinafter provided that the number of victualler's licenses in such licensing district may be increased to a given number not exceeding the statutory number.

No new victuallers' license granted until number reduced

19. The number of inhabitants in each and every year of any licensing district shall for the purposes of determining the statutory number for such licensing district be taken to be five times the number of ratepayers then on the roll of rate-paying electors for the electoral division forming such licensing district in the month of June then last past, and such one of the clerks of the licensing court for such licensing district as may be directed by the chairman of the licensing court shall in each and every year cause a notice to be inserted in the *Government Gazette* stating the number of inhabitants in the licensing district as determined on the above basis by the licensing court.

Number of inhabitants how determined.

20. The licensing court for any licensing district may grant in excess of the statutory number and may from time to time renew on the conditions hereinafter mentioned road-side victuallers' licenses to any persons who are in the opinion of the court fit and proper persons, and who keep houses within such licensing district which in the opinion of the court contain sufficient accommodation for the probable requirements of the public travelling in that locality ; such houses shall be situated in mountainous districts not within ten miles of any village or township, and at least ten miles distant from the nearest licensed victualler's house which at the time of the issue or renewal of such license affords accommodation to the public.

Road-side victuallers' license.



Railway refreshment room license for each railway station.

21. The licensing court for any licensing district may grant a railway refreshment room license to any fit and proper person who is the lessee of any railway refreshment rooms within such licensing district, but after the expiration of any lease now existing of any railway refreshment rooms within the city of Melbourne or within a distance of twenty miles thereof no license shall be granted or renewed to any person for such railway refreshment rooms. Any person who is the lessee of refreshment rooms at more than one railway station shall obtain a separate license in respect of each of such railway stations from the licensing court of the licensing district within which such railway refreshment rooms are situated.

Petition for determination by poll of electors as to number of victuallers' licenses.

22. When after the commencement of this Act the number of victuallers' licenses in any licensing district is in excess of the statutory number not including those authorized in excess of such statutory number by this Act, or when such number of victuallers' licenses is below the statutory number, one-fifth of the number of the persons whose names for the time being are on the rolls of electors for the electoral division forming such licensing district may petition the Governor in Council to cause a poll to be taken to determine whether or not the number of such victuallers' licenses in such licensing district shall be decreased to any number below the number then existing but not below the statutory number or to determine whether or not the number of such victuallers' licenses in such licensing district shall be increased to any number above the number then existing but not above the statutory number.

Governor in Council may direct a poll to be taken.

23. The Governor in Council may upon the receipt of any such petition or petitions by an Order in Council direct the returning officer for the electoral division forming such licensing district to take a poll of the electors upon a day to be fixed in the said Order in Council.

Regulations as to mode of conducting poll.

24. A poll of the electors shall be taken by ballot in accordance with regulations to be made by the Governor in Council prescribing the mode in which such poll shall be taken and the form in which the ballot-papers shall be framed; such poll shall be taken in the month of March in any year.

Licenses in excess of number fixed by determination of electors not to be renewed.

25. If the determination of the electors of any licensing district at any poll taken as aforesaid in any year be that the number of victuallers' licenses shall be reduced to the statutory number, or if it be that the number of such victuallers' licenses in such licensing district shall be reduced to a number below the existing number of such licenses but above the statutory number, then the licensing court shall before the tenth day of the month of June next ensuing determine as hereinafter provided which of such licensed premises shall be deprived of a license and at the next annual sitting of the licensing court for such licensing district the total number of such victuallers' licenses shall be reduced by the number required to carry out the determination arrived at, the owners and occupiers of the respective licensed premises the licenses for which are not to be renewed shall be served with a notice to that effect by the clerk of the licensing court nominated for the place at which the licensing court sits nearest to such licensed premises before the end of the month of June in such year, and such owners and occupiers shall be entitled to compensation to be determined as hereinafter provided, and where the occupier is not the owner of any such licensed premises the lease or agreement under which such occupier holds the same shall if he so elect be deemed to be annulled. Provided that no person shall be deprived of his license in pursuance of any such determination unless and until he has received the compensation due to him in respect thereof.

Mode in which the determination of the electors is to be arrived at.

26. If there be not a majority of the votes recorded in favour of reducing such victuallers' licenses to some particular number which is less than the existing number and not below the statutory number, the votes (if any) given for the statutory number and those given for such other several greater numbers next in arithmetical progression to the statutory number which will make a majority of the votes recorded shall be added together and the highest of such several greater numbers shall be the determination of the electors. Provided that at any election one-third of the whole of the number of the electors on the roll shall record their votes in order to constitute a poll.

Licenses may be increased to number determined on.

27. If the determination of the electors of any licensing district at any poll taken as aforesaid be that the number of victuallers' licenses shall be increased to the statutory number, or if it be that the number of such victuallers' licenses in such licensing districts shall be increased to a number above the existing number of such licenses but below the statutory number, then whilst such determination continues in force the total number of such victuallers' licenses may be increased by the number required to carry out the determination arrived at.

Mode in which the determination of the electors is to be arrived at.

28. If there be not a majority of the votes recorded in favour of increasing such victuallers' licenses to the statutory number or to some particular number which is below the statutory number and above the existing number, the votes (if any) given for the number next higher than the existing number and those given for such other several greater numbers next in arithmetical progression to the existing number which will make a majority of the votes recorded shall be added together, and the lowest of such several greater numbers shall be the determination of the electors: Provided that at any election one-third of the whole number of the electors on the roll shall record their votes in order to constitute a poll.

Provision as to increase of grocers' licenses.

29. After the commencement of this Act the number of grocers' licenses in any licensing district shall not be increased save as hereinafter provided.

Petition for determination by poll of electors as to number of grocers' licenses.

One-fifth of the number of the persons whose names for the time being are on the rolls of electors for an electoral division of any electoral district forming a licensing district may at any time petition the Governor in Council to cause a poll to be taken to determine whether or not the number of grocers' licenses in such licensing district shall be increased to any number above the number then existing but not exceeding one for each full five hundred inhabitants of each licensing district hereinafter called the statutory number of grocers' licenses.

Governor in Council may direct a poll to be taken.

30. The Governor in Council may upon the receipt of such petition by an Order in Council direct the returning officer for the electoral division forming such licensing district to take a poll of the electors upon a day to be fixed in the said Order in Council.

Regulations as to mode of conducting poll.

31. A poll of the electors shall be taken by ballot in accordance with regulations to be made by the Governor in Council prescribing the mode in which such poll shall be taken and the form in which the ballot-papers shall be framed; such poll shall be taken in the month of March in any year.

Licenses may be increased to number determined on.

32. If the determination of the electors of any licensing district at any poll taken as aforesaid be that the number of grocers' licenses shall be increased to the statutory number of grocers' licenses, or if it be that the number of such grocers' licenses in such licensing district shall be increased to a number above the existing number of such licenses but below the statutory number of grocers' licenses, then whilst such determination continues in force the total number of such grocers' licenses may be increased by the number required to carry out the determination arrived at.

Mode in which the determination of the electors is to be arrived at.

33. If there be not a majority of the votes recorded in favour of increasing such grocers' licenses to the statutory number of grocers' licenses or to some particular number which is below such statutory number of grocers' licenses and above the existing number, the votes (if any) given for the number next higher than the existing number and those given for such other several greater numbers next in arithmetical progression to the existing number which will make a majority of the votes recorded shall be added together, and the lowest of such several greater numbers shall be the determination of the electors: Provided that at any election one-third of the whole number of the electors on the roll shall record their votes in order to constitute a poll.

Determination to continue in force for three years.

34. Every determination of the electors for increase or decrease (as the case may be) in the number of victuallers' licenses or for an increase in the number of grocers' licenses shall continue in force for three years and thence until another determination has been made upon another petition.

Only one victualler's license or one grocer's license to be held by one person.  
Sec. 29 No. 566.

35. No person shall at any one time either by himself servant or agent hold or have any beneficial interest in more than one victualler's license nor in more than one grocer's license, and any interference by any licensed victualler with the business of any licensed victualler's premises other than the premises for which he is licensed shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of a beneficial interest within the meaning of this section. Any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than five pounds for every day during which he holds or has any beneficial interest in more than one victualler's license or more than one grocer's license.

Accommodation required in certain houses.  
Sec. 30 ib.

36. No victualler's license shall be granted or renewed in respect of any house in any city or town unless such house has separate from and in addition to the entrance to the bar an entrance for the sale of liquors not to be drunk on the premises and also contains for public accommodation not less than six rooms besides the rooms occupied by the family and servants of the applicant together with a suitable complement of bedding and furniture; nor unless every room so required for public accommodation contains at least one thousand two hundred cubic feet and be not less than nine feet in height and so constructed as free to admit light and air; nor unless such house be shown to be a well appointed and sufficient eatinghouse with appliances requisite for daily serving meals to guests; nor unless such house be substantially constructed of durable materials and the rooms be furnished and divided by partitions of stone brick or plaster, and such house be provided with baths and at least one closet for every ten lodgers the house can accommodate, placed in suitable places for males and females separately, and also urinal convenience on the premises for the use of the public frequenting the house, and also where necessary in the opinion of the licensing court with stabling sufficient for the accommodation of not less than three horses; and no victualler's license shall be granted in respect of any house elsewhere than in any city

or

or town unless such house contains not less than three rooms besides the rooms occupied by the family and servants of the applicant together with a suitable complement of bedding and furniture, nor unless such house be shown to be a well appointed and sufficient eatinghouse with the appliances requisite for daily serving meals to guests and provided with sufficient bath closet and urinal accommodation, and also where necessary in the opinion of the licensing court be provided with stabling sufficient for the accommodation of not less than three horses. Nothing in this section shall apply to any house or room or booth situated on a cricket ground or to any other place set apart for any lawful game or pastime or to any roadside house or to any theatre.

Except at certain places.  
Sec. 31 No. 566.

50. Every licensing court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all cases arising in or concerning any of the following matters, and the decision of such court shall be conclusive thereon, namely:—

Jurisdiction of licensing court.

The granting or refusing of all licenses authorized to be issued under the provisions of this Act save as hereinafter provided:

- The refusal of a renewal of any license for any of the causes allowed by this Act:
- The revocation forfeiture or cancellation of any of such licenses for any of the causes allowed by this Act:
- The imposition of penalties authorized by this Act for offences involving ultimately the forfeiture of any license, levying and enforcing the same by distress and imprisonment, and the licensing court in its discretion may at one and the same time make the several orders for imposing a penalty for levying such penalty by distress and for determining the term of imprisonment in the event of any warrant of distress being returned that no sufficient goods of the party against whom such warrant had been issued can be found:
- Hearing of appeals from the orders of inspectors which they are authorized under the provisions of this Act to make with power to confirm modify or disallow such orders:
- The disqualification of licensed persons and of licensed premises for causes allowed by this Act:
- The making of orders as to expenses incurred in analyzing any liquor sold by a licensed or other person if alleged to be adulterated on conviction of selling or delivering or permitting such liquor to be sold:
- The making of orders as to seizure of liquor exposed for sale by unlicensed persons and forfeiture of such liquor and the vessels and utensils containing the same:
- The determination of the amount of compensation to be paid to the owner of any licensed premises by reason of the annual value of such premises being diminished owing to the license granted to such premises being taken away in consequence of the determination of the electors of the licensing district and to the occupier by reason of his lease or agreement being annulled; such compensation shall be computed on such a basis as seems to the licensing court fair and equitable:
- The determination as to which licensed premises in any licensing district shall be deprived of a license in consequence of a determination of the electors of such licensing district, and in determining the same the licensing court shall take into consideration the following matters: The character of and accommodation afforded by such premises, the distance between any of such premises and the nearest licensed premises thereto, the requirements of the locality and also of the public travelling in or through such locality; and shall allow such premises not exceeding the number determined on as aforesaid as in the opinion of the licensing court are the best conducted and afford the best accommodation to the general public to retain their licenses:
- The determination of the amount of compensation to be paid on the surrender of a victualler's license as hereinafter provided.

53. When a license is surrendered or is taken away from any licensed premises in consequence of the determination of the electors, notice of the amount of the compensation to be paid to the owner of such premises shall be given by the clerk of the licensing court by advertisement in the *Government Gazette* one month before the same is payable and in some newspaper circulating in the licensing district where the premises are situated. And every mortgagee of such owner in respect of such licensed premises shall have a lien on the amount payable to such owner for the amount of his mortgage debt upon giving notice to the clerk of such licensing court, and the same shall be a first charge on the compensation money, and shall not be paid to the owner unless with the consent in writing of such mortgagee.

Mortgagee to have lien on compensation.

54. The taking away of any license granted under this Act in respect of any premises not heretofore licensed or in respect of premises the license of which has been previously revoked forfeited cancelled or taken away under the provisions of this Act shall not be the subject of compensation under the provisions hereof.

New licenses under this Act not to be the subject of compensation.

70. It shall be the right and privilege of any three or more ratepayers in any municipal district or subdivision or of any three or more citizens or burgesses of any ward of the city of Melbourne, or town of Geelong in which the premises in respect of which a victualler's license grocer's license colonial wine license temporary license railway refreshment room license or billiard table license is sought or to which it relates are situated, or of any member of the police force or of any resident or residents in the neighbourhood or of the owner of such premises, to object either personally or by petition at any sitting of the licensing court to the granting or renewal of such license. The objections that may be taken to the granting of an application for a license may be one or more of the following:—That the applicant is of bad fame and character or of drunken habits or has within six months previously forfeited a license, or that the applicant has been convicted of selling liquor without a license or of selling adulterated liquor within a period of three years; or if the application be for a victualler's license that the premises in question have not the accommodation hereby required, or that the licensing thereof is not required in the neighbourhood, or that the premises are in the immediate vicinity of a place of public worship hospital or school, or that the quiet of the place in which such premises are situate will be disturbed if a license be granted. The objections that may be taken to the renewal of any of such licenses may be one or any of the following:—That the applicant is of bad fame and character or of drunken habits, or if the application be for a victualler's license that the premises in question are not maintained at the required standard, and also in any case any other objection (whether or not of the same kind as any of the preceding objections) which appears to the licensing court to be sufficient. Provided that it shall not be necessary to give to the applicant any previous notice of objections to the granting or renewal of a license; but the applicant shall, if he so requires on objections being raised thereto at the hearing be entitled to an adjournment thereof.

Objection to licenses and renewals.  
Sec. 23 No. 566.

71. It shall be lawful for the council of any city town or municipal district to authorize any person to object on behalf of the ratepayers of such city town or municipal district (as the case may be) to the granting of any application for a victualler's license on any ground of objection mentioned in or authorized by the preceding section. The licensing court shall at the hearing of an application entertain any petition or memorial from the ratepayers of any such city town or municipal district on proof of the authenticity of the signatures thereto; and if it appears to such licensing court that a majority of the ratepayers in the neighbourhood of the house proposed to be licensed object to the granting of such application, such licensing court shall refuse to grant such application. The licensing court shall in each case at its discretion determine what is to be deemed "the neighbourhood" for the purpose of this and the next preceding section.

Objection by corporate bodies.  
Sec. 29 No. 566.

98. Every licensed victualler on whose licensed premises any sale or barter of or traffic in liquor takes place or on which any liquor is drunk on Sunday except by lodgers in such house or by *bonâ fide* travellers shall for a first offence be liable to a penalty of not less than Two pounds nor exceeding Ten pounds, for a second offence shall be liable to a penalty of not less than Ten pounds nor exceeding Twenty pounds, and for a third offence shall on conviction thereof forfeit his license; and shall also in the case of the third as well as any subsequent offence be liable to be declared a disqualified person by the licensing court for a period not exceeding one year.

Liquors not to be sold on certain days.  
Sec. 66 No. 566.

99. No person shall be a *bonâ fide* traveller within the meaning of the next preceding section unless he resides at least ten miles in a direct line from the licensed premises where he is supplied with liquor and have travelled at least that distance on the day when he is so supplied; and on the hearing of any complaint against any licensed victualler for a breach of the next preceding section, the burthen of proof that the person supplied with liquor was a *bonâ fide* traveller boarder or lodger shall rest with such licensed victualler. But if the court is satisfied that the defendant truly believed that the purchaser was a *bonâ fide* traveller boarder or lodger, and further that the defendant took all reasonable precautions to ascertain whether or not the purchaser was such traveller boarder or lodger it shall dismiss the case as against the defendant, and in all cases under this Act the defendant and his wife shall be competent to give evidence. If any person not being a *bonâ fide* traveller or lodger (as the case may be) within the meaning of this section pretend or represent himself to any licensed victualler or to his agent servant or person in charge of any licensed premises or portion thereof to

Who are *bonâ fide* travellers.  
Sec. 67 lb

be a *bonâ fide* traveller or lodger (as the case may be) within the meaning of this section for the purpose of buying or obtaining any liquor on Sunday, he shall be liable on conviction to a penalty of not less than Forty shillings nor more than Twenty pounds.

Supply of liquor on Sunday to travellers not compulsory.

100. Nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed or taken to make the supplying of liquor on Sunday to any lodger or traveller compulsory on any licensed victualler.

Not more than one bar unless court grants permission.

106. There shall not save as hereinafter provided be more than one bar on any licensed victualler's premises. The licensed victualler on whose premises any contravention of the provisions of this section occurs shall be deemed to have committed an offence against this Act and shall be liable to a penalty for a first offence of not less than Five nor more than Twenty pounds, and for every subsequent offence of not less than Twenty pounds for each and every day on which such offence occurs: Provided that whenever it is desired by any licensed victualler to have more than one bar on his licensed premises it shall be competent for the court to grant permission for two or more bars provided such bars are registered and described and are under the provisions of this Act subject to the supervision of the police.

Bar to be kept locked during prohibited hours.

107. The bar on the premises of every licensed victualler shall during the hours in which the sale or disposal of liquor to the public is prohibited have every door by which admission is gained thereto whether from outside or inside the premises shut and locked; and if any such door be found open, or if any person other than the licensee his agent and servant be found therein during any such hours as aforesaid, it shall be taken to be *prima facie* evidence of a sale of liquor during such hours. The licensed victualler on whose premises any contravention of the provisions of this section occurs shall be deemed to have committed an offence against this Act and shall be liable to a penalty of not less than Five nor more than Twenty pounds.

Penalty on persons found drunk.

Sec. 81 ib.

116. Every person found drunk in any highway or other public place whether a building or not or on any licensed victualler's premises may be taken into custody by the police, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten shillings, and on a second conviction within a period of twelve months shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty shillings, and on a third or subsequent conviction within such period of twelve months be liable to a penalty not exceeding Forty shillings. Every person who in any highway or other public place whether a building or not is guilty while drunk of riotous or disorderly behaviour, or who is drunk while in charge on any highway or other public place of any carriage horse cattle or steam engine, or who is drunk when in possession of any loaded firearms, may be apprehended and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Forty shillings or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding one month.

Disqualification of premises.

Sec. 101 ib.

131. If the victualler's license in respect of the same premises (whether for the time being held by the same or different persons) is forfeited on two several occasions within the period of two years, the premises shall be disqualified for one year from the date of the last forfeiture from having a license under this Act granted in respect thereof. Provided that where any premises are disqualified under this section notice of such disqualification shall be served upon the owner of the premises in like manner as an order of disqualification is required to be served under this Act, and the regulations for the protection of the owner of premises in case of an order of disqualification shall so far as the same are applicable extend to the case of disqualification under this section.

Disqualification for licenses.

Sec. 102 No. 560.

132. No victualler's license shall be granted transferred or renewed to any person or in respect of any premises declared by or in pursuance of this Act to be a disqualified person or disqualified premises during the continuance of such disqualification.

All spirits to be subject to examination.

146. No permit for the removal of spirits manufactured in Victoria for human consumption shall be granted by any inspector of distilleries or other officer until a period of six months shall have elapsed from the date of manufacture of such spirits, no spirits imported by land or sea into Victoria shall be permitted to go into consumption within six months from the date of their first shipment unless the Commissioner of Trade and Customs be satisfied that a period of six months has elapsed from the date of manufacture of the same, and all spirits manufactured in or imported by land or sea into Victoria shall on being so manufactured or imported be subject to examination by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, and samples of all spirits so manufactured or imported may be taken without payment by any officer appointed as aforesaid, and the said officer may cause the same to be further examined by such analytical chemist as the said Commissioner may appoint.

If when such analytical chemist after examination of any spirits forwarded to him for analysis shall report that the same is of bad quality and unfit for human consumption the said Commissioner may cause the same to be detained, and such spirits may with the approval of the Governor in Council upon the application of the owner thereof be mixed with any oil or liquor so as to render them wholly unfit for human consumption or otherwise disposed of as the Commissioner may direct: Provided that nothing herein shall be taken to prevent the Commissioner from allowing spirits of wine to be delivered for medicinal or manufacturing purposes.

Inspection of beer.

147. All beer intended for public use shall be subject to the inspection of an inspector of liquor.

Application of fees fines penalties and forfeitures. Trust Fund.

148. The fees for all licenses granted in respect of premises situate in each respective licensing district, and the fines penalties and forfeitures incurred under this Act in respect of all offences adjudicated upon in each respective licensing district shall respectively be paid to the Treasurer, to be placed by him to the credit of a "Trust Fund" to be kept in the Treasury to be called "The Licensing Act 1885 Fund," and such fund shall be applied to the carrying out of the provisions of this Act. Provided that in the event of the said fund being at any time insufficient to meet the payment of any compensation granted by the Licensing Court any sum necessary to make good such compensation shall be paid from the proceeds of any duty on liquor hereafter imposed and specially appropriated by Parliament for that purpose. All moneys shall be drawn from the said fund in the same manner in which moneys are drawn from the Public Account under the provisions of the Act No. LXXXVI, or any Act for the time being in force amending the same.

The equivalent of license fees, &c., to be paid to each municipality.

149. There shall be issued applied and paid out of the said Trust Fund in each and every year after the commencement of this Act a sum of money being the equivalent of the several sums of money received by any municipality for license fees in the year One thousand eight hundred and eighty-four under the provisions of "The Licensing Act 1876," and also of the amount paid to the Treasurer during the year One thousand eight hundred and eighty-four on account of all licenses under the provisions of the said Act which had lapsed since One thousand eight hundred and seventy-six and had been renewed since that year and on account of fines penalties and forfeitures under the provisions of the said Act. The Under Treasurer shall on proof to his satisfaction give to each and every municipality a certificate which shall state the total sum received as aforesaid by any municipality during the year One thousand eight hundred and eighty-four. The sum so certified to shall be paid over annually to each municipality during the month of March in each and every year. The said several sums of money payable to the respective municipalities shall be a first charge upon the said Trust Fund, and such several sums of money shall be annually appropriated therefrom for the purposes aforesaid.

Accommodation required on premises within municipalities.

Three sitting rooms, six be rooms.

25. No licensed victualler's license shall be granted for any premises within a municipality, or in any place distant less than five miles from the boundaries of a municipality, which do not, at and after the time of applying for the same, contain, in addition to and exclusive of such reasonable accommodation for the family and servants of the proposed licensee as the licensing authority may think necessary, at least three sitting-rooms of moderate size and six sleeping-rooms of which none contains less than eight hundred cubic feet or is less than nine feet high, constantly ready and fit for public accommodation; nor unless there are attached to such premises privies and urinals in accordance in all respects with the requirements of "The Health Act of 1884" and the by-laws of the local authority having jurisdiction within the district in which such premises are situated; or, if the provisions of the said Act are not applicable, then unless they are in conformity with Regulations; or, if no Regulations are in force, unless such premises are provided with proper places of convenience for the use of the customers, so as to prevent nuisances and offences against decency.

No. 2.

QUEENSLAND.

Extracts from Licensing Act 49 Victoria No. 18, 1885.

26. No licensed victualler's license shall be granted for any premises outside the boundaries of any municipality, and distant more than five miles from the boundaries thereof, which do not, at and after the time of applying for the same, contain, in addition to and exclusive of such reasonable accommodation for the family and servants of the proposed licensee as the licensing authority may think necessary, at least two sitting-rooms of moderate size, and four sleeping-rooms of moderate size, constantly ready and fit for public accommodation; nor unless there are attached to such premises privies and urinals in accordance in all respects with the requirements of "The Health Act of 1884," and the by-laws of the local authority having jurisdiction within the district in which such premises are situated; or, if the provisions of the said Act are not applicable, then unless they are in conformity with the Regulations; or, if no Regulations are in force, unless such premises are provided with proper places of convenience for the use of the customers, so as to prevent nuisances and offences against decency; nor unless there is attached to such premises stabling sufficient for four horses at least, with an adequate supply of wholesome forage.

Accommodation required on premises outside of municipalities  
Two sitting-rooms and four bed-rooms.

27. Nothing in the two last preceding sections contained relating to the number and size of rooms shall affect any license or provisional certificate granted before the commencement of this Act, or prevent any renewal or transfer thereof, if the accommodation as to the number of rooms is maintained at the standard heretofore required and applicable to any such license or certificate: Provided that the cubic contents of a sitting or sleeping room be not reduced below its contents at the passing of this Act, and that the provisions of these sections are in all other respects complied with.

Exceptions as to accommodation in premises already licensed. Proviso.

Nor shall anything in those sections apply to—

- (a) Any railway refreshment-room; or
- (b) Any booth or stand licensed under this Act; or
- (c) Any premises situated and temporarily licensed in a special district, if such premises, in the opinion of the licensing authority, afford reasonable accommodation.

Railway refreshment room—booth or stand—premises in special district.

53. The fees for licenses for a year shall be:—

- For a licensed victualler's license, or renewal of a licensed victualler's license, in respect of premises situated within a town or municipality, or within a distance of five miles from the boundaries thereof, thirty pounds;
- For licensed victualler's license, or renewal of a licensed victualler's license, in respect of premises situated at a distance of more than five miles from the boundaries of a town or municipality, fifteen pounds;
- For a second bar or counter over which liquor is sold under a licensed victualler's license, ten pounds;
- For a wine-seller's license, or renewal of a wine-seller's license, ten pounds;
- For a packet license or renewal of a packet license, five pounds for every two hundred tons or part of two hundred tons of the registered tonnage of the vessel, but not exceeding twenty pounds;
- For a billiard license or renewal of a billiard license, ten pounds for each table;
- For a bagatelle license or renewal of a bagatelle license, five pounds for each table;
- For a temporary licensed victualler's or wine-seller's license for a special district, fifteen pounds;
- For any temporary billiard license for a special district, five pounds for each table;
- For any temporary bagatelle license for a special district, two pounds for each table.

Fees payable for yearly licenses

When any license, other than a temporary license for a special district, is issued for a less period than one year, a proportionate amount only of the yearly license fee chargeable on the particular kind of license granted, shall be payable by the licensee.

When for less period than a year proportionate reduction in fee to be made

*Hours of Sale of Liquor, and Travellers.*

75. (1) No licensed victualler or wine-seller shall keep his house open for the sale of any liquor, or permit any liquor to be drunk or consumed on his licensed premises, except between the hours of six in the morning and eleven at night, on the six business days of the week; and except between the hours of six and nine in the morning, of one and three in the afternoon, and of eight and ten at night, on Good Friday and Christmas Day, and on the two latter days only for the sale of liquors not to be drunk on the premises.

Hours of selling on licensed victualler's or wine-seller's premises.

(2) No licensed victualler or wine-seller shall keep his house open for the sale of liquor on Sundays.

(3) Any licensed victualler or wine-seller offending against any of the foregoing provisions of this section shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and not less than one pound, and any person found drinking liquor on any licensed premises, or leaving the same with liquor in his possession, at any time hereby prohibited, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

(4) Provided that, subject otherwise to this Act, nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prohibit the sale of any liquor by a licensed victualler at any time to any person being really a lodger in the licensed premises, or a *bona fide* traveller seeking refreshment on arriving from a journey, or to any person suddenly disabled by accident or sickness and brought to such premises for rest or accommodation; or to prohibit the consumption of any liquor by any such lodger, traveller, or person disabled.

Exceptions.

(5) The burden of proving any person to be a lodger, traveller, or person disabled, shall be upon the person alleging the fact.

76. (1) For the purposes of this Act a person shall not be deemed to be a *bona fide* traveller unless the place where he lodged during the preceding night is at least five miles distant from the place where he demands to be supplied with liquor.

Definition of traveller.

(2) If in the course of any proceedings against any liquor retailer for infringing the provisions of the last preceding section the defendant fails to prove that the person to whom the intoxicating liquor was sold was a *bona fide* traveller, but the justices are satisfied that the defendant honestly believed that the purchaser was a *bona fide* traveller, and further that the defendant took all reasonable precautions to ascertain whether or not the purchaser was such a traveller, the justices shall dismiss the case as against the defendant.

Penalty on false representation.

(3) If the justices think that the purchaser falsely represented himself to be a *bona fide* traveller, they may direct proceedings to be instituted against such purchaser under the next following section of this Act.

77. Any person who falsely represents himself to be a traveller, lodger, or guest within the meaning of this Act, in order to obtain liquor at or on any licensed premises on any prohibited day, or within any prohibited time, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

78. Notwithstanding anything herein contained—

- (1) A licensed victualler may, if he thinks fit, close his licensed premises at ten o'clock at night, and may keep them closed until seven o'clock in the morning;
- (2) A wine-seller may, if he thinks fit, close his licensed premises at six o'clock in the afternoon, and may keep them closed until ten o'clock in the morning;
- (3) A licensed victualler or wine-seller may, if he thinks fit, keep his premises closed entirely on Good Friday or Christmas Day;
- (4) A licensed victualler, whose premises are situated within a municipality or town, may, if he thinks fit, refuse to supply any traveller with liquor on Sunday.

Permission to reduce hours.

**PART VI.—LOCAL OPTION.**

*Application of Provisions.*

114. The provisions of this Part of this Act may be applied in any municipality or division, or any subdivision of either, or in any other Area which forms part of a municipality or division and also forms part of one licensing district and the boundaries whereof can be clearly and conveniently defined. Any such municipality, division, subdivision, or Area is hereinafter in this part of this Act referred to as an Area.

Definition of area.

115. Any number of ratepayers in any Area, being not less than one-sixth of the whole number of ratepayers in such Area, may, by notice in writing, given not later than the first day of November in any year, require the chairman of the local authority to take a poll of the ratepayers of such Area for or against the adoption of all or any of the following resolutions to have effect within the Area, that is to say—

Poll may be demanded upon certain resolutions.

- (1) First—That the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited;
- (2) Second—That the number of licenses shall be reduced to a certain number, specified in the notice, not being less than two-thirds of the existing number;
- (3) Third—That no new licenses shall be granted.

The chairman of the local authority shall be the returning officer for the purposes of this Part of this Act.

116. Not later than seven days after receiving such notice, which must be accompanied by a deposit of ten pounds, the returning officer shall cause a notice to be affixed on or near the door of every public school, post office, and railway station in the Area, and shall cause such notice to be inserted in one or more newspapers (if any) published within the Area or, if there are none, then in some other newspaper or newspapers circulating therein, setting forth the purposes of the poll and the terms of this Act authorizing the poll to be taken, and specifying a day not sooner than fourteen days nor later than twenty-eight days after the publication of such notice on which the poll will be taken.
- If any of the resolutions is adopted the amount shall be returned to the persons by whom the notice was given, but if none of the resolutions is adopted such amount shall be paid into the municipal or divisional fund.
117. The voters' roll or rate-book, as the case may be, of the municipality or division of which the Area forms part, or a certified copy thereof, shall be conclusive evidence that the persons therein named, as rated in respect of property within the Area, are entitled to vote.
118. On the day appointed by the returning officer a poll shall be taken, which shall be conducted as nearly as possible in accordance with, and shall be subjected to the provisions of, the Acts for the time being in force regulating the procedure to be observed at municipal or divisional elections within the Area.
- Provided that the ballot papers shall be in the First Form of the Eighth Schedule to this Act, and the directions for the guidance of the voters set forth in the Second Form of the said Schedule shall have effect and shall be substituted for any other directions prescribed by law for municipal or divisional elections.
119. On any such poll all ratepayers rated in respect of property within the Area shall be entitled to vote, for, or against, each resolution upon which a poll is taken.
- If a majority of two-thirds of the votes recorded in respect of the first resolution, or a majority of the votes recorded in respect of the second or third resolution, is in favour of its adoption, such resolution shall be deemed to be carried and shall be adopted :
- Provided that if a poll is taken upon more than one resolution—
- (a) Only one resolution shall be adopted ;
  - (b) If the first resolution is carried it shall be adopted, whether either, or both, of the other two resolutions is or are carried or not ;
  - (c) If the second resolution is carried, and the first is not carried, the second resolution shall be adopted, whether the third resolution is carried or not ;
  - (d) If the third resolution is carried, and the first and second are not carried, the third resolution shall be adopted.
120. The returning officer shall, as soon as possible after the poll, declare the result of the voting.
- He shall, further, if any resolution has been adopted, give notice of its adoption in the same manner as hereinbefore provided for giving notice of a poll under this Part of this Act. Such notice shall be conclusive proof in any proceedings under this Act that the resolution has been duly adopted.
- When any of the resolutions has been adopted, information thereof shall also be sent by the returning officer within seven days to the Minister and to the licensing authority having jurisdiction within the Area.
121. When the first resolution is adopted, it shall come into operation on the thirtieth day of June in the year following that in which the notice requiring the poll to be taken was given.
122. If the first resolution is adopted, then from and after the date when it comes into operation in the Area the following consequences shall ensue—
- (1) It shall not be lawful to sell, barter, or otherwise dispose of any liquor in the Area ;
  - (2) Any person who, whilst the resolution is in force, sells, barter or otherwise disposes of liquor in the Area shall be liable to the same penalties as are imposed by this Act for selling spirits without a license ;
  - (3) All such liquor, whatever the quantity may be, and all measures, jars, or other utensils used in holding, or measuring, or conveying it, found in the possession or custody of any such person, shall be forfeited and shall be destroyed or sold subject to the provisions of this Act ;
  - (4) Nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the sale of methylated spirits for use in the arts and manufactures, or to prohibit the sale of liquor for medicinal use under the conditions following, that is to say—
    - (a) It shall not be lawful for any person to sell in the Area any liquor for medicinal use except on the prescription of a legally qualified medical practitioner, nor unless he is a pharmaceutical chemist, registered under "The Pharmacy Act of 1884," or any Act amending or in substitution for the same ;
    - (b.) It shall not be lawful to sell any such liquor for medicinal use unless the bottle or other vessel in which such liquor is contained is distinctly labelled with the words "Intoxicating Liquors," and the name and address of the seller.
  - (5) If any person sells liquor for medicinal use otherwise than is herein provided he shall be liable, for the first offence, to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and for the second or any subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.
123. If the second resolution is adopted, it shall be the duty of the licensing authority at their next general meeting for granting and renewing licenses and certificates, and at all future meetings so long as the resolution is in force, to restrict the total number of licenses and certificates granted or renewed by them to or within the number specified in the resolution, and for this purpose each certificate shall be numbered by the licensing authority according to the order in which it is granted.
- No license shall be granted by the Colonial Treasurer in respect of a certificate bearing a higher number than the number specified in the resolution.
124. If the third resolution is adopted, it shall not be lawful for the licensing authority, after receiving information thereof, to grant a certificate for a licensed vicualler's license or wine-sellers's license to any person for the sale of liquor in any house or premises within the area unless at the time of the adoption of such resolution a license was current and in force for the sale of liquor in such house or premises, and any certificate granted contrary to the provisions of this section shall be null and void.
125. (1) If the first resolution is adopted, a poll may be again demanded in manner provided by this Act, but not until the expiration of three years after the date of such adoption, and in such case a poll shall be taken on the first resolution only.
- (2) If the second resolution is adopted, a poll may be again demanded on it or on the question of a further reduction, or of the adoption of the first or third resolution, but not until the expiration of two years after the last poll was taken.
- (3) If the third resolution is adopted, a poll may be again demanded on it or on the first or second resolution, but not until the expiration of two years after the last poll was taken.
- (4) If all the resolutions are rejected, a poll may be again demanded in manner provided by this Act, but not until the expiration of two years after the last poll was taken.
- (5) Upon any poll the same majority of voters in favor of a resolution shall be required as hereinbefore prescribed, and, if such majority is not recorded in favour of the resolution, the resolution shall be, not carried, or in the case of a second poll upon a resolution after it has been adopted, shall be rescinded.
126. The expenses of taking a poll under this Part of this Act shall be defrayed out of the municipal or divisional expenses fund.

EIGHTH SCHEDULE.

LOCAL OPTION.

No. 1.—Form of Ballot Paper.

Part VI

MUNICIPALITY OF A [or as the case may be].

Resolutions.	For.	Against.
I. Total prohibition of the sale of liquors.....		
II. Licensed Houses to be reduced to ten [or as the case may be] .....		
III. No new licenses to be granted.....		

NOTE.—If a poll is to be taken on one or two only of the resolutions, omit the other or others, but retain the numbers as above.

No. 2.—Form of Directions for the Guidance of the Voter in voting.

(To be printed in conspicuous characters, and placarded outside every polling station and in every compartment of every polling station):—

The voter may vote for or against each resolution upon which a poll is taken. The voter will go into one of the compartments, and with the pencil provided in the compartment, place a cross opposite each resolution upon which he wishes to vote, in the column headed "for" if he wishes to vote for the resolution, or in the column headed "against" if he wishes to vote against the resolution. The voter will then fold up the ballot paper so as to conceal the mode in which he has voted, put the paper into the ballot box, and forthwith quit the polling station. If the voter inadvertently spoils a ballot paper, he can return it to the presiding officer, who will, if satisfied of such inadvertence, give him another paper. If the voter places any mark on the paper by which he may be afterwards identified, his vote will not be counted. NOTE.—These directions may be illustrated by examples of the ballot-paper.

\* \* \* \* \*

No. 3.

NEW ZEALAND.

Extracts from Licensing Act 45 Vic., No. 21, 1881.

- 30. A publican's license shall authorize the licensee to sell and dispose of any liquor, in any quantity, on the premises therein specified, between the hours of six in the morning and ten at night. Effect of publican's license.
- 37. The Licensing Committee may, at an annual or quarterly licensing meeting,—
  - (1.) Grant to any holder of a publican's license, on payment of an additional fee of ten pounds, an extension of the time hereinbefore prescribed for the sale of liquors, until twelve o'clock at night, on being satisfied of its being for the benefit and convenience of the public. Midnight licenses.
  - (2.) Authorize any licensed publican to open and use on his licensed premises more than one bar. Additional bars

The number of bars in any licensed premises shall appear on the face of the license; and there shall be paid, in respect of every bar exceeding one in any licensed premises, a license fee at the rate of one-third of the fee payable for a publican's license.

An indorsement shall be made on the license in every case where more than one is authorized.

\* \* \* \* \*

Extract from Amending Act 46 Vic., No. 63, 1882.

- 9. An extension of time for the sale of liquors until eleven o'clock at night may be granted by any Licensing Committee under the provisions of section thirty-seven of the said Act, on payment by the licensee of an additional fee of five pounds for the same. Eleven o'clock licenses.

\* \* \* \* \*

CONDITIONS OF OBTAINING NEW LICENSES.—LOCAL OPTION.

- 45. From and after the commencement of this Act no new publican's, New Zealand wine, accommodation, or bottle license (except respectively for premises in respect of which a license is held and is in force at the aforesaid time), shall be granted until the ratepayers shall have previously determined in manner hereinafter provided, whether the number of such licenses may or may not respectively be increased. New licenses to be granted subject to vote of ratepayers.
- 46. The Chairman of the Licensing Committee of every licensing district shall, by public advertisement, appoint some convenient day in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and thereafter in the same month in every third year, but not earlier than fourteen days after the first publication of the aforesaid advertisement, for taking the aforesaid determination of the ratepayers by a poll, to be taken in manner prescribed by "The Regulation of Local Elections Act, 1876." Chairman to appoint day for taking poll of ratepayers.
- 47. At such poll the several proposals following shall be submitted, and no other, that is to say,—
  - The proposal that the number of publicans', or New Zealand wine, or accommodation, or bottle licenses may be respectively increased in the licensing district for which the poll is to be taken. Question to be submitted to vote
- 48. The poll shall be taken as follows:—
  - (1.) The Chairman shall appoint such person as he thinks fit to be "Presiding Officer," and to act as such at the taking of any poll as hereinafter provided.
  - (2.) The Chairman shall give notice in writing to the Presiding Officer, requiring him to take the poll upon the day so appointed.
  - (3.) The Presiding Officer shall, upon the day appointed, proceed to take the poll in the manner provided by "The Regulation of Local Elections Act, 1876," for taking a poll at any election, and shall provide voting papers and all things necessary for taking the poll.
  - (4.) The voting papers shall be printed in the form in the Second Schedule, setting forth the proposal mentioned in the last foregoing section, with respect to each particular kind of license which is to be put to the vote. Second Schedule
  - (5.) The voter shall erase one or other of the said lines in each case, and his vote shall be deemed to be given in respect of each proposal, according to the one of the said lines which he leaves unersced. Second Schedule
  - (6.) Each ratepayer shall have only one vote, but there may be more polling-booths than one in each district. 7.)

- (7.) All the provisions of "The Regulation of Local Election Act, 1876," as regards taking a poll, and the penalties incurred in any respect in connection therewith, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, so far as they are applicable, and except as by this Act as otherwise provided, apply to the taking a poll on the aforesaid proposal.
- (8.) In the Act last-named the words "Presiding Officer" shall be read, instead of the words "Returning Officer," wherever the same occur.

Result to be publicly notified. 49. As soon as conveniently may be after the result of the poll has been ascertained, the Chairman shall give public notice of the number of votes recorded for and against the several proposals as above provided, and shall declare the resolution to be carried or rejected as the case may be.

If the majority of the votes that have been given are in favour that the number of licenses, of the kind in respect whereof the vote has been taken, is not to be increased, then that shall be the determination.

Affirmation of question not to be imperative on Court. 50. The affirmation of any of the above-mentioned proposals shall in no case render it imperative upon the Licensing Committee to issue any such new licenses.

Every determination shall continue in force until another determination shall subsequently have been made.

Roll of voters when no ratepayers' roll in force. 51. In districts where no ratepayers' roll is in force, the Clerk of the Licensing Committee of the district shall make out a list of all those persons whose names appear on the roll of electors of members of the House of Representatives for the electoral district wherein the licensing district or any part thereof is comprised, in respect of any qualification situate within the district last mentioned.

The Returning Officer for every electoral district wherein any part of a licensing district is contained shall furnish the electoral rolls in his custody to the aforesaid Clerk, and permit him to make out such lists, and when such lists are so made out the said Returning Officer shall sign the same as correct.

The lists so made out shall be deemed to be the ratepayers' roll for the licensing district for the purpose of every poll to be taken under this Act within such district.

If election miscarry another day to be appointed. 52. If from any mischance or misadventure no determination is arrived at at the appointed time for the poll in any district as hereinbefore provided, the Governor in Council may, on the application of any two ratepayers of such district, and if it seems fit, appoint some other convenient day, being not less than fourteen days previous to the day appointed for the meeting of the Licensing Committee in June of the same year, for the holding another election at which a determination may be arrived at in manner aforesaid.

Costs of poll to be paid out of license fee. 53. All costs and expenses incident to the taking of any poll of ratepayers under this Act shall be paid out of the fees accruing in the licensing district in respect of any license granted by the Licensing Committee, and shall be defrayed out of such fees by the person receiving the same, on the written authority in that behalf of the Chairman of the Licensing Committee of such district.

Local option not in force within special districts. 54. The preceding conditions in relation to the obtaining of new licenses shall not have application within any special licensing district.

Application of fees. 109. The fees for all licenses granted in respect of premises situate in each borough and county as herein defined, and each road district outside of such boroughs and counties, shall respectively be paid to the person acting as treasurer for such borough, county, or road district, and shall form part of the Borough, County, or Road Board Fund, subject however that the Council of such borough or county respectively, and the Road Board of such road district, shall, out of such fees, pay the cost of all charges for printing and advertising the necessary notices relating to the meetings of the Licensing Committee in such borough, county, or road district respectively, as also the actual cost of the travelling expenses incurred by any member of a Licensing Committee or the Clerk thereof in attending any such meeting.

The fees for all licenses granted in respect of premises situate outside of the aforesaid boroughs, counties, and road districts shall be paid into the Public Account.

For the purpose of this section a packet license shall be treated as issued in respect of premises situate at the place where the application is granted.

Engagements with girls for dancing void. 127. Whereas a practice exists in certain parts of the colony of hiring women and young girls to dance in rooms and places where liquors are sold; any contracts by which any females shall be hired to dance in any such room or place shall be null and void.

Any room or place in which females shall be so employed or permitted, whether by contract or by a share of the produce of a sale of tickets, or in any other way, shall be taken to be a disorderly house; and the licensee of the premises on which such dancing goes on shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty of twenty pounds for the first offence, and fifty pounds for a second offence, together with the forfeiture of his license; and a record of every such conviction shall be endorsed on the license by the convicting Justice.

Penalty on persons found drunk. 143. Every person found drunk in any highway or other public place, whether a building or not, or on any licensed premises, may be apprehended, and, on conviction before any one or more Justice of the Peace, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than twenty shillings, and, in default of payment thereof, may be imprisoned for any period not exceeding forty-eight hours; and on a second conviction, within a period of six months, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding sixty shillings, and in default may be imprisoned for any period not exceeding seven days; and on a third or subsequent conviction, within such period of six months, shall be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding fourteen days, or, at the discretion of the convicting Justices, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred shillings, and fourteen days imprisonment in case of default.

Penalty on persons found drunk while in charge of horses, &c., or loaded firearms. 144. Every person who in any highway or other public place, whether a building or not, is guilty while drunk of riotous or disorderly behaviour, or who is drunk while in charge, on any highway or other public place, of any carriage, horse, cattle, or steam-engine, or who is drunk when in possession of any loaded firearms, may be apprehended, and, on conviction before any one or more Justices of the Peace, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty shillings nor more than sixty shillings, or, in the discretion of the convicting Justices, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month.

Drunk persons to be visited while in custody. 145. Where any person shall be arrested in a state of helpless drunkenness—

(1.) It shall be the duty of the constable for the time being in charge of such person, until such person shall be brought before the Magistrate or Justices, to visit the said person from time to time, so that not more than three hours shall intervene between any two of such visits. Proper remedies shall be used in order that such person shall not perish from cold or exhaustion, and, if the senior constable present shall think it necessary, medical assistance shall be procured without delay for such person.

Magistrate may remand such persons to hospital or elsewhere for treatment. (2.) The Magistrate or Justices before whom any such person as aforesaid shall be brought may, if he or they shall think fit, remand such person for not more than seven days, and thereafter for such further time as he or they may think proper, to some hospital, infirmary, or other fitting place for curative treatment and care.

When any person shall be so remanded, he shall be deemed to be in the custody of the gaoler, and he may be brought from the place to which he has been sent, and taken before the aforesaid Magistrate or Justices, to be proceeded against for the offence in respect of which he was originally arrested.

Expenses and cost of maintenance to be paid by persons arrested. All expenses incident in either of such cases, and the cost of his maintenance in any hospital, infirmary, or other place to which he may have been sent for curative treatment, shall be paid by such person aforesaid, and shall be recovered from him in a summary way.

The Magistrate or Justices before whom he shall be brought shall make an order in that behalf, separate from any other order made by him or them in respect of such person or his offence.

In default of payment of such expenses and cost of maintenance, such person may be committed to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months.

174. Any person having in his possession or under his control, or selling or purchasing or contracting to sell or purchase, any labels, appropriate and intended for the purpose of labelling bottles containing liquor, such labels not containing imprinted thereon in plain and legible characters the words "Bottled in New Zealand," and the name of the bottler using the said labels, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty pounds nor more than one hundred pounds, and all such labels shall be forfeited. Penalty for having, &c. labels for bottling contrary to Act.

175. Any person who, having in his possession or under his control any bottles with labels affixed thereon, shall without destroying such labels make use of such bottles for the purpose of bottling liquor for sale, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty pounds nor more than two hundred pounds for each offence; and any person knowingly selling or purchasing such liquor so bottled shall be liable to a like penalty for each offence. Penalty for using bottles with labels more than once.

CLUBS.

229. Nothing in this Act shall apply to clubs, except the provisions hereinafter contained. Special provisions relating to clubs.
- (a.) "Club" means a voluntary association of persons combined for promoting the common object of private social intercourse, convenience, and comfort, and providing its own liquors, and not for purposes of gain.
  - (b.) Every club now existing shall apply, through its secretary or other officer, to the Colonial Secretary for a charter, and with the application shall forward a copy of its rules, a list of the officers and members, and a copy of the last balance-sheet duly certified under the hand of the secretary.
  - (c.) If the Colonial Secretary shall be satisfied that any club has been established for the purposes mentioned in the interpretation clause, it shall be the duty of the Colonial Secretary to issue a charter to such club, authorizing its existence, subject to the following conditions:—
    - (1.) An annual fee of five pounds shall be paid in respect of such charter by the Committee of the club to the Treasurer of the borough, county, or road district within which the club may be situate;
    - (2.) The club shall not consist of less than twenty members;
    - (3.) Every ordinary member shall pay an annual subscription;
    - (4.) After the first constitution of a club new ordinary members shall be elected by existing ordinary members, according to rules prescribed for the purpose;
    - (5.) The club shall be under the management of a Committee, elected for the purpose by the members of the club;
    - (6.) No person shall have any share or interest in the real or personal property of the club (save as mortgagee), except as a trustee or member;
    - (7.) No person shall directly or indirectly be entitled to or have or receive any profit on the sale of liquors by a club to its members or guests, but all such profit shall belong to the club.
  - (d.) When any number of persons, not less than ten in number, shall propose to establish a new club, they shall forward to the Colonial Secretary an application for a provisional charter, and in such application shall state the objects and locality of the proposed club, and a copy of the rules proposed to be adopted; and if the Colonial Secretary is satisfied that such application is *bonâ fide*, he shall be at liberty to issue to such club a provisional charter, which shall be in force for one year; before the expiration of which time the secretary of such new club shall forward to the Colonial Secretary the like particulars as are required by sub-section (b.), and make application for a permanent charter, and thereupon the Colonial Secretary shall deal with such application in manner hereinbefore provided.
  - (e.) If it shall at any time appear to the Colonial Secretary that any club does not comply with or conform to the conditions above mentioned, it shall be lawful for the Colonial Secretary to revoke or annul the charter which shall have been granted to such club.
  - (f.) The Committee of every club to which a charter has been granted shall send to the Colonial Secretary, during the month of January in each year, a certificate that the said club continues to fulfil all the conditions on which its charter was granted, and the statement from the borough, county, or road district within which the club is situate that the fee of five pounds has been paid.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Sec. 48.

FORM OF VOTING PAPER.

PROPOSAL that the number of publicans', or New Zealand wine, or accommodation, or bottle licenses in the district may respectively be increased.

Upon which a poll will be taken on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18 \_\_\_\_.

*In respect of Publican's Licenses.*

1. I vote that the number of publicans' licenses in the district may be increased.
2. I vote that the number of publicans' licenses in the district may not be increased. §

*In respect of New Zealand Wine Licenses.*

1. I vote that the number of New Zealand wine licenses in the district may be increased.
2. I vote that the number of New Zealand wine licenses in the district may not be increased.

*In respect of Accommodation Licenses.*

1. I vote that the number of accommodation licenses in the district may be increased.
2. I vote that the number of accommodation licenses in the district may not be increased.

*In respect of Bottle Licenses.*

1. I vote that the number of bottle licenses in the district may be increased.
2. I vote that the number of bottle licenses in the district may not be increased.

*Directions.*

In each of the foregoing cases the voter is to strike out the proposition for which he does not intend to vote, by drawing a line through the same with a pencil.

He must be careful not to leave uncancelled more than one proposition in each case; otherwise the vote in such case will be void in respect of that particular proposal.

The ballot-paper so marked by or for the voter is to be dropped by him into the ballot-box. The voter is not permitted to take his ballot-paper out of the ballot-room or polling-booth.



## No. 4.

## THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT OF 1878, AND AMENDMENTS.

## THE SCOTT ACT.

41 VICTORIA, CHAP. 16.

An Act respecting the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors. [Assented to 10th May, 1878.]

Preamble. WHEREAS it is very desirable to promote temperance in the Dominion, and that there should be uniform legislation in all the Provinces respecting the traffic in intoxicating liquors :

Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

## PRELIMINARY.

- Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878."
- Interpretation. 2. In this Act, the expression "intoxicating liquor" means and comprehends any and every wine, and any and every combination of liquors or drinks that is intoxicating ; and the word "county" includes every town, township, parish, and other division or municipality, except a city, within the territorial limits of the county, and also a union of counties where united for municipal purposes.
- Repeal of certain sections of Act of the Province of Canada, 27 and 28 V. c. 13, as to municipalities in which no by-law has been passed. 3. Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten of the Act of the Legislature of the late Province of Canada, passed in the session thereof held in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth years of Her Majesty's Reign, and chaptered eighteen, and to be cited as "The Temperance Act of 1864," are hereby repealed from and after the passing of this Act, as to every municipality within the limits of the said late Province of Canada in which no by-law passed and approved, or adopted and passed, under the authority and for the enforcement of the said Act.
- And as to the municipality in which a by-law has been passed. 2. And as to every municipality within the limits of the said late Province of Canada in which a by-law passed and approved, or adopted and passed, under the authority and for the enforcement of the said Act is at the time of the passing of this Act.
- Provide : If such a municipality is included in a county or city in which the second part is brought into force. (a) Is then in force, or  
(b) Is then only in force for want of the delivery of a copy thereof to the proper officer, or  
(c) Is then suspended as to its operation until the expiration of the then existing licenses :
- (a) In force, or  
(b) Only not in force for the want of the delivery of a copy thereof to the proper officer, or  
(c) Suspended as to its operation until the expiration of the then existing licenses :
- the said sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten of the said Act shall be repealed upon, from and after the day next following the day on which such by-law is repealed under the provisions of the said Act, or of this Act :
- Provided always that if such municipality be included in the limits of, or have the same limits as any county or city in which the second part of the Act is brought into force before the repeal of such by-law, then such by-law shall thereupon *ipso facto* become and be null and void and of no effect whatever, and the said sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten of the Act shall be repealed upon, and from and after the day on which the said second part of this Act comes into force and takes effect in such county or city ; but no repeal of the said Act under the provisions of this section shall affect any act done or right of action existing, accruing, accrued or established, or any proceedings commenced, or any penalty or forfeiture incurred under its provisions before the time when such repeal takes effect.

## FIRST PART.

## PROCEEDINGS FOR BRINGING THE SECOND PART OF THIS ACT INTO FORCE.

- Form of petition to Governor-General. 4. Any petition to the Governor-General in Council for the bringing of the second part of this Act into force in any county or city may be in the form of Schedule A to this Act or in words to the same effect.
- Form of notice of desire to have votes of electors taken. 5. Such petition may be embodied as a Schedule A to this Act, in a notice in writing addressed to the Secretary of State for Canada, and signed by electors qualified and competent to vote at the election of a member of the House of Commons in the county or city, to the effect that the signers desire that the votes of all such electors, hereinafter termed electors, be taken for and against the adoption of the petition.
- Evidence of notice being given by one-fourth of electors. 6. Together with, or in addition to, every such notice, there shall be laid before the Secretary of State, evidence that there are appended to it the genuine signatures of at least one-fourth in number of all the electors in the county or city named in it, and that such notice has been deposited in the office of the Sheriff or Registrar of Deeds of or in the county or city, for public examination, by any parties, for ten days preceding its being laid before the Secretary of State ; and that two weeks previous notice of such deposit had been given in two newspapers published in or nearest to the county or city, and by at least two insertions in each paper.
- In that case a proclamation may issue. 7. In case it appears by evidence to the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council, that any such notice has been duly deposited as aforesaid, after notice as aforesaid, His Excellency in Council may issue a proclamation under this part of this Act.
- Proclamation to be published. 8. Such proclamation shall be inserted at least three times in the *Canada Gazette*, and three times in the Official Gazette of the Province in which the county or city is situated.
- What to be set forth in proclamation. 9. In such proclamation there may be set forth :—  
(a) The notice in full, with the proposed petition embodied in it ;  
(b) The number of the signatures to the notice ;  
(c) The day on which the poll for taking the votes of the electors for and against the petition will be held ;  
(d) That such votes will be taken between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and by ballot ;  
(e) The name of the Sheriff, Registrar, or other person appointed Returning Officer for the purpose of taking, on that day, the votes of the electors for and against the petition, and of afterwards summing up the same and making a return of the result to the Governor-General in Council ;  
(f) The power of the Returning Officer to appoint a Deputy Returning Officer at or for each polling place or station ;  
(g) The place where, and the day and hour when, the Returning Officer will appoint persons to attend at the various polling stations, and at the final summing up of the votes on behalf of the persons interested in, and promoting or opposing respectively, the adoption of the petition ;  
(h) The place where, and the day and hour when, the votes of the electors will be summed up, and the result of the polling declared by the Returning Officer ;  
(i) The day on which, in the event of the petition being adopted by the electors, the second part of this Act will go into force in the county or city in question ;
- And any such further particulars with reference to the taking and summing up of the votes of the electors as the Governor-General in Council may see fit to insert therein.
- No polling on certain days. 2. But no polling of votes under this Act shall be held in any city, county, or district on the same day that any election may take place in such city, county, or district for members to serve in the Parliament of Canada, or in any of the Local Legislatures of the Dominion.
- Who may be appointed returning officer. 10. Either the Sheriff or the Registrar of Deeds, or one of the Sheriffs, or one of the Registrars of Deeds for the county or city, or for a portion of the county or city in which the poll is to be held, or the nearest Sheriff or Registrar, or any other person may be appointed Returning Officer in any case under this part of this Act ; and the naming of any person in any proclamation issued under this Act shall be a sufficient appointment, and sufficient evidence of the appointment, of such person as Returning Officer for the purposes mentioned in the proclamation.
- Returning officer to take oath of office. 11. On receiving a copy of the proclamation, the Returning Officer shall forthwith endorse thereon the date at which he shall have received the same ; and before taking any further action thereon, he shall take before a Justice of the Peace the oath of office in the form of Schedule B to this Act.
- Qualification of voters. 12. All persons qualified to vote at the election of a member of the House of Commons in any county or city to which any proclamation issued under this Act relates on the day on which a poll is held in compliance with such proclamation, and no others, shall be qualified to vote and to have their votes polled on that day, for or against the adoption of the petition mentioned in such proclamation.

13. The Returning Officer shall ascertain from the list of voters which, under the provisions of this Act, are to be used at the polling of votes—and, in every county or city where there are voters entitled to vote, but there are no lists of voters, from such other information as may be within his reach—the number of, or probable number of persons qualified to vote in each town, parish, township, or ward in the city, where the voters are so entitled to vote; and if such town, parish, township, local municipality, or other locality or such ward, has not been subdivided for electoral purposes into polling districts by the Legislature, or by the local authorities under the legislation of the Province wherein such county or city is situate, or by the Returning Officer at the then last election of a member of the House of Commons in the county or city, he shall subdivide such town, parish, township, local municipality or other locality in the county, or ward in the city, into polling districts, in a convenient manner, so that there shall be at least a polling district for every two hundred voters; and he shall also fix a polling station in a central and convenient place in each polling district; and the Returning Officer may in his discretion grant such additional polling places in such polling districts as the extent of the district and the remoteness of any body of its voters from the polling place may render necessary, although the voters hereof may be less than the number above specified;

Returning officer to ascertain who are qualified to vote.

To subdivide localities into polling districts.

And fix a polling station, or more, in each polling district.

2. The Returning Officer shall then, eight days at least before the day on which the poll for taking the votes of the electors for and against the petition is to be held, by a notice under his hand, indicate, with reference to the holding of such poll, the several polling stations fixed by him, and the territorial limits to which they shall respectively apply, and shall cause the said notice to be posted up at four of the most prominent and conspicuous places in each polling district.

Returning officer to post up notices indicating polling stations and limits of polling districts.

14. It shall further be the duty of every person so appointed Returning Officer:—

Firstly: To appoint, by a commission under his hand, in the form Schedule C to this Act, one Deputy Returning Officer for each polling district comprised in the county or city, who shall, before acting as such, take before the Returning Officer or a Justice of the Peace the oath of office in the form Schedule D to this Act;

Further duties of returning officer. Deputies.

Secondly: To furnish each Deputy Returning Officer with a copy of the list or of such portion of the list of voters as contains the names, arranged alphabetically, of the electors qualified to vote at the election of a member of the House of Commons at the polling station for which he is appointed, such being first certified by himself or by the proper custodian of the lists from which such copies are taken;

Lists of voters.

Thirdly: To deliver to each Deputy Returning Officer, eight days at least before the polling day, a ballot box to receive the ballot papers of the voters, which ballot box shall be made of some durable material, with one lock and key, and a slit or narrow opening in the top, and so constructed that the ballot papers may be introduced therein, but cannot be withdrawn therefrom without the box being unlocked;

Ballot boxes.

Fourthly: To furnish each Deputy Returning Officer with a sufficient number of ballot papers (all being of the same description, and as nearly as possible alike) to supply the number of voters on the list of such polling district, and with the necessary materials for voters to mark their ballot papers;

Ballot papers.

Fifthly: To furnish to each Deputy Returning Officer at least ten copies of printed directions for the guidance of voters in voting,—which printed directions the Deputy Returning Officer shall, before or at the opening of the poll, on the day of polling, cause to be posted up in some conspicuous places outside the polling station, and also in each compartment of the polling station.

Directions.

15. The Returning Officer shall obtain the different lists of voters or copies or extracts thereof, from the Registrars, City or Town Clerks, Clerks of the Peace or such other officers as may by law be the proper custodians of such lists, or of duly certified duplicates or copies thereof; and the lists of voters which would be used at an election of a member of the House of Commons in the same district at the same time shall be the lists of voters which shall be used at every polling of votes under the provisions of this Act; and every such officer who shall omit or refuse to furnish such lists, copies or extracts of the voters' lists within a reasonable time to the Returning Officer requiring the same, shall incur a penalty of not less than two hundred and not exceeding two thousand dollars.

Obtaining lists of voters.

Penalty for refusing to furnish lists. If ballot box be not furnished.

16. Whenever the Returning Officer fails to furnish to the Deputy Returning Officer in any polling district the ballot box, within the time prescribed by this Act, it shall be the duty of such Deputy Returning Officer in such polling district to cause one to be made.

17. The ballot of each voter shall be a printed paper in this Act called a ballot paper, with a counterfoil, and the ballot paper and counterfoil shall be according to the form of Schedule E to this Act.

Form of ballot papers.

18. The printed directions to be furnished to the Deputy Returning Officers shall be according to the form of Schedule F to this Act.

Form of directions.

19. At the place and time named for that purpose in the proclamation, the Returning Officer shall by an instrument in writing signed by him appoint from and out of such persons as may apply to him to be so appointed one person to attend at each polling station, and two persons to attend at the final summing up of the votes, as agents on behalf of the persons interested in and desirous of promoting the adoption of the petition, and one person to attend at each polling station, and two persons to attend at the final summing up of the votes as agents on behalf of the persons interested in and desirous of opposing the adoption of the petition.

Appointment of agents in each interest.

20. Before any person is so appointed he shall make and subscribe before the Returning Officer or any Deputy Returning Officer a declaration, in the form of Schedule G to this Act, to the effect that he is interested in and desirous of promoting or opposing (as the case may be) the adoption of the petition.

Form of oath of person to be appointed agent.

21. Every person so appointed, before being admitted to the polling station, or to the final summing up of the votes, as the case may be, shall produce to the Deputy Returning Officer his written appointment.

Agent to produce appointment.

22. In the absence of any person authorized as aforesaid to attend at any polling station, or at the final summing up of the votes, any elector in the same interest as the person so absent, may, upon making and subscribing before the Deputy Returning Officer at the polling station, or the Returning Officer at the final summing up of the votes, as the case may be, a declaration in the form G to this Act, be admitted to the polling station, or to the final summing up of the votes, as the case may be, to act for the person so absent.

Appointment and oath of substitute for agent.

23. Where in this part of this Act any expressions are used, requiring or authorizing any act to be done, or inferring that any act or thing is to be done in the presence of the agents interested, such expressions shall be deemed to refer to the presence of such agents as may be authorized to attend, and as have, in fact, attended at the time and place where such act or thing is being done; and the non-attendance of any agents or agent at such time and place shall not, if the act or thing be otherwise duly done, invalidate in any wise the act or thing done.

Provisions respecting attendance of agents.

#### THE POLL.

24. On the day and at the hour fixed by proclamation as aforesaid, a poll shall be held at each polling station in the county or city, and the votes shall be taken by ballot.

Polls to be held, votes by ballot.

25. The poll shall be held in each polling district in a room or building of convenient access, with an outside door, for the admittance of the voters, and having, if possible, another door through which they may leave after having voted. One or two compartments shall be made within the room, so arranged that each voter may be screened from observation, and may, without interference or interruption, mark his ballot paper.

Description of buildings in which polls are to be held.

26. Each Deputy Returning Officer shall open the poll assigned to him at the hour of nine of the clock in the morning, and keep the same open until five of the clock in the afternoon; and shall, during that time, receive, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, the votes of the electors duly qualified to vote at such polling place.

Hours for opening and closing polls.

27. In addition to the Returning Officer such persons as may have been appointed or admitted under this Act, as agents, and no others, shall be permitted to remain in the room where the votes are given, during the time the poll remains open.

Who may be present at the giving of votes.

28. Every agent, on being admitted to the polling station, shall take the oath to keep secret the space in which any of the voters may have marked his ballot paper in his presence, as hereinafter required; such oath shall be in the form of Schedule H to this Act.

Agent's oath of secrecy.

29. At the hour fixed for opening the poll the Deputy Returning Officer shall, in the presence of such of the electors and agents as may be present, open the ballot box and ascertain that there are no ballots or other papers in the same, after which the box shall be locked, and the Deputy Returning Officer shall keep the key thereof.

Opening, examining and locking ballot box.

30. Immediately after the ballot box shall have been locked, as above provided, the Deputy Returning Officer shall call upon the electors to vote.

Calling voters.

31. Each elector shall vote at the polling station of the polling district in which he is qualified to vote, and no other; and it shall be the duty of the Deputy Returning Officer to secure the admittance of every elector into the polling station, and to see that he is not impeded or molested at or about the polling station.

Where electors shall vote.

Provisions as to deputy returning officer or agent entitled to vote.	32. The Returning Officer, on the request of any elector entitled to vote at one of the polling stations, who shall be appointed Deputy Returning Officer, or who shall be appointed to attend as agent at a polling station other than the one where he is entitled to vote, shall give to such elector a certificate that such elector is entitled to vote at such polling station, and on the production of such certificate such elector shall have the right to vote at the polling station where he shall be placed during the polling day, instead of at the polling station of the polling district where he would otherwise have been entitled to vote:—But no such certificate shall entitle any such elector to vote at such polling station unless he has been actually engaged as such Deputy Returning Officer, or agent during the day of polling.
Proviso.	
Proceedings to preparatory voting.	33. Each elector, being introduced, one at a time for each compartment, into the room where the poll is held, shall declare his name, surname and addition, which shall be entered or recorded in the voters' list to be kept for that purpose by the Deputy Returning Officer, and, if the same be found on the list of electors for the polling district of such polling station, he shall receive from the Deputy Returning Officer a ballot paper on the back of which such Deputy Returning Officer shall have previously put his initials, so placed that when the ballot is folded they can be seen without opening it; and on the counterfoil to which he shall have placed a number corresponding to that opposite the voter's name on the voters' list: Provided that such elector, if required by the Deputy Returning Officer, or by any elector or agent, as aforesaid, present, shall, before receiving his ballot paper, take the oath or oaths of qualification required by the laws in force in the Province where the election is held, from a voter at the election of a member of the House of Assembly of that province; the words "House of Commons of Canada" being in such case substituted for "House of Assembly" or such other change being made to make the oath applicable to the election of a member of the House of Commons of Canada.
Proviso: elector may be sworn.	
Declaration and form of oath of voter where no lists of voters are required by law.	34. If the county or city be one in or for which the election law of the Province where such county or city is situate does not require lists of voters to be made to entitle them to vote, then in such case any elector claiming his ballot paper, shall declare his name, surname and addition and qualification, which shall be entered on a list kept for that purpose by the Deputy Returning Officer; and before receiving his ballot paper such elector may be required by the Deputy Returning Officer, or by any elector or agent present to take the oath of qualification required by the law in force in such Province from a voter at the election of a member of the House of Assembly; the words "House of Commons of Canada" being in such case substituted for "House of Assembly," or such other change being made as may be required to make the oath applicable to the election of a member of the House of Commons of Canada.
Mode of voting.	35. The elector, on receiving the ballot paper shall forthwith proceed into one of the compartments of the polling station and there mark his ballot paper, making a cross in any part of the upper space if he votes for the petition, and in any part of the lower space if he votes against the petition, after which he shall fold it up so that the initials on the back can be seen without opening it, and hand it to the Deputy Returning Officer, who shall, without unfolding it, ascertain by examining his initials and the number upon the counterfoil, that it is the same that he furnished to the elector, and shall first detach and destroy the counterfoil, and shall then immediately, and in the presence of the elector, place the ballot paper in the ballot box.
Electors to vote without delay.	36. Every voter shall vote without undue delay, and shall quit the polling station as soon as his ballot paper has been put into the ballot box.
Ballot paper not to be taken out of station.	37. No elector shall be allowed to take his ballot paper out of the polling station; and whoever shall do so shall thereby incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, and not less than fifty dollars.
Case of voter who cannot mark ballot paper.	38. The Deputy Returning Officer, on the application of any voter who is unable to read or incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause from voting in the manner prescribed by the Act, shall assist such voter by marking his ballot paper in the manner directed by such voter, in the presence of the sworn agents in the polling station, and of no other person, and placing such ballot paper in the ballot box.
List of such voters to be kept. Interpreter.	39. And the Returning Officer shall cause a list to be kept of the names of voters whose ballot papers have been so marked, in pursuance of the next preceding section, with the reason why each ballot paper was so marked. And whenever the Deputy Returning Officer shall not understand the language spoken by any elector claiming to vote, he shall swear an interpreter, who shall be the means of communication between him and such elector, with reference to all matters required to enable such elector to vote.
Entry of names of electors voting on voters' lists.	40. The Deputy Returning Officer shall enter on the voters' list, to be kept by him (in the form of Schedule I to this Act), opposite the name of each elector voting, the word "Voted," as soon as his ballot paper shall have been deposited in the ballot box. He shall also enter on the same list the word "Sworn" or "Affirmed" opposite the name of each elector to whom the oath or affirmation of qualification shall have been administered, and the words "Refused to be sworn" or "Refused to affirm" opposite the name of each elector who has refused to take the oath or to affirm.
Where no voters' lists required by law such names to be entered on a list made for the purpose.	41. When no lists of voters are required by the law in force in the county or city for which the voting takes place, then the Deputy Returning Officer shall cause the name, surname and addition of every voter to be entered on a list to be made and kept for that purpose; upon which list shall be entered the word "Voted" opposite the name of each voter who shall have voted; or "Sworn" or "Affirmed" or "Refused to be sworn" or "Refused to affirm," as the case may be, as above provided.
Case of Voter refusing to swear or affirm.	42. No voter having refused to take the oath or affirmation of qualification required as aforesaid by this Act, when requested so to do, shall receive a ballot paper or be admitted to vote.
No elector to vote more than once.	43. No person shall vote more than once at the same polling of votes under the provisions of this Act.
Case of elector in whose name another has voted.	44. If a person representing himself to be a particular elector named on the register or list of voters, applies for a ballot paper after another person has voted as such elector, the applicant, upon taking the oath in the form of Schedule J to this Act, and otherwise establishing his identity to the satisfaction of the Deputy Returning Officer, shall be entitled to receive a ballot paper, on which the Deputy Returning Officer shall put his initials, together with a number corresponding to a number entered on the list of voters opposite the name of such voter, and he shall thereupon be entitled to vote as any other elector.
Entry on list.	The name of such voter shall be entered on the list of voters, and a note shall be made of his having voted on a second ballot issued under the same name, and of the oath or affirmation of qualification having been required and made, as well as of any objections made by any of the agents.
Electors spoiling his ballot paper may obtain another.	45. A voter who has inadvertently dealt with the ballot paper given him, in such manner that it cannot be conveniently used, may, on delivering to the same the Deputy Returning Officer, obtain another ballot paper in the place of that so delivered up.
Counting of votes by deputy returning officer.	46. Immediately after the close of the poll, the Deputy Returning Officer shall, in the presence of the agents, and if the agents are absent, then in the presence of at least three electors, open the ballot box and proceed to count the number of votes given for and against the petition. In doing so he shall reject all ballot papers which are not similar to those supplied by the Deputy Returning Officer; and all those upon which there is any writing or mark by which the voter could be identified.
Duty of deputy returning officer counting the votes.	47. The other ballot papers being counted, and lists kept of the number of votes given against the petition, and of the number of rejected ballot papers, all the ballot papers indicating the votes given for and the votes given against the petition, respectively, shall be put into separate envelopes or parcels, and those rejected shall also be put into a different envelope or parcel; and all these parcels, being endorsed so as to indicate their contents, shall be put back into the ballot box.
Objection to ballot papers.	48. The Deputy Returning Officer shall take a note of any objection made by any agent or any elector present to any ballot paper found in the ballot box, and shall decide any question arising out of the objection; and the decision of such Deputy Returning Officer shall be final, subject only to reversal on a scrutiny as hereinafter provided.
To be numbered and initialed.	49. Each objection to a ballot paper shall be numbered, and a corresponding number placed on the back of the ballot paper, and initialed by the Deputy Returning Officer.
Statement to be enclosed in ballot box for returning officer	50. The Deputy Returning Officer shall make out a statement of the accepted ballot papers, of the number of votes given each way, of the rejected ballot papers, of the spoiled and returned ballot papers, and of those unused and returned by him; and he shall make and keep by him a copy of such statement, and enclose in the ballot box the original statement, together with the voters' lists and a certified statement, at the foot of each list, of the total number of electors who voted on each such list, and such other lists and documents as may have been used at such election. The ballot box shall then be locked and sealed, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer, who shall receive or collect the same, and in case of his being unable to do so, then to one or more persons specially appointed for that purpose by the Returning Officer, and who shall, on delivering the ballot boxes to the Returning Officer, take the oath in Schedule K to this Act.
Delivery to returning officer. Oath of person appointed to deliver ballot box. Oath to be annexed to statement.	51. The Deputy Returning Officer shall take the oath in form, Schedule L to this Act, which shall be annexed to the statement above mentioned.
	52.

52. The several Deputy Returning Officers, on being requested so to do, shall deliver to each of the agents, or in the absence of such agents, to the electors present representing them, a certificate of the number of votes given in each interest, and of the number of rejected ballot papers. Certificates to agents.
53. The Returning Officer at the place, day and hour appointed by the proclamation, and after having received all the ballot-boxes, shall proceed to open them in the presence of the agents if present, and of at least three electors if the agents are not present, and to add together the number of votes given in each interest, from the statements contained in the ballot-boxes returned by the Deputy Returning Officers. Summing up of votes by Returning Officer.
54. In case the ballot boxes should not have all been returned on the day fixed for adding up the number of votes given, the Returning Officer shall adjourn the proceedings to a subsequent day, such subsequent day not being more than a week later than the day originally fixed, for the purpose of adding up the votes. Adjournment if ballot boxes are missing.
55. In case the ballot boxes or any of them have been destroyed or lost, or for any other reason are not forthcoming within the delay so fixed, the Returning Officer shall ascertain the cause of the disappearance of such boxes, and shall call on each of the Deputy Returning Officers whose ballot boxes are missing, or on any other person having the same for the lists, statements, and certificates, or copies of the lists, statements, and certificates of the number of the votes given in each interest required by this Act, the whole verified on oath—which oath the Returning Officer is hereby authorized to administer; and in case such lists or statements or copies thereof, cannot be obtained, he shall ascertain by such evidence as he may be able to obtain the total number of votes given in each interest at the several polling places, and he shall make his return accordingly, and shall mention specially in his report to be sent with the return, the circumstances accompanying the disappearance of the ballot-boxes, and the mode by which he ascertained the number of votes given in each interest. Provision in case of loss of ballot-boxes.
56. In case one half or more of all the votes polled are against the petition, the same shall be held not to have been adopted; the Returning Officer shall make his return to the Governor-General in Council accordingly. Special mention in return.
57. In case more than half of all the votes polled are for the petition, the same shall be held to have been adopted; and the Returning Officer shall make his return to the Governor-General in Council accordingly. Petition, not adopted.
58. Within two weeks after the summing up of the votes, if no Judge has appointed a day or place within the county or city for entering into a scrutiny of the ballot papers, as hereinafter provided for, and in case of such a scrutiny being entered into, then forthwith after the Judge has determined whether the majority of the votes given was or was not in favour of the petition, the Returning Officer shall transmit his return to the Secretary of State, and shall send it with a report of his proceedings, in which he shall make any observations he may think proper as to the state of the ballot-boxes or ballot papers as received by him; and in the event of a Judge having determined after a scrutiny of the ballot papers, that the majority of the votes given was or was not in favour of the petition, such return shall be based upon, and shall be conformable to such decision. Petition adopted.
59. The Returning Officer shall also transmit to the Secretary of State, with his return, the original statements of the several Deputy Returning Officers, referred to in section fifty of this Act, together with the voters' lists used in the several polling districts, and any other lists and documents used or required at such election, or which may have been transmitted to him by the Deputy Returning Officers: Petition adopted.
2. Such return and report shall be sent through the Post Office, after being registered. Return to be sent to Secretary of State.
60. The property of the ballot boxes, ballot papers, and marking instruments procured for or used at any polling of votes under this Act, shall be in Her Majesty. What to be transmitted with return.

SCRUTINY.

61. If within one week after the Returning Officer has summed up the votes and declared the result of the voting, any elector applies upon petition to any Judge of the Superior Court sitting in the District, if in the Province of Quebec; or to the Judge of the proper District or County Court, if in the province of British Columbia; or to the Judge of the proper County Court, if in any other Province, after giving such notice of the application and to such persons as the Judge directs, and shows by affidavit to the Judge reasonable grounds for entering into a scrutiny of the ballot papers, and the petitioner enters into a recognizance before the Judge in the sum of one hundred dollars, with two sureties (to be allowed as sufficient by the Judge upon affidavit of justification) in the sum of fifty dollars each, conditioned to prosecute the petition with effect, and to pay the party against whom the same is brought any costs which may be adjudged to him against the petitioner; the Judge shall appoint a day and place within the county or city for entering into the scrutiny. Transmission of return.
62. On the day and at the hour and place appointed, the Returning Officer shall attend before the Judge with the ballot papers in his custody, and the Judge, upon inspecting the ballot papers and hearing such evidence as he may deem necessary, and on hearing the parties, or such of them who may attend, or their Council, shall in a summary manner, determine whether the majority of the votes given was or was not in favour of the petition to the Governor-General in Council: Property of ballot boxes, &c.
2. At least one week's notice of the scrutiny shall be given by the petitioner to such persons as the Judge directs. A scrutiny may be had on application to a Judge.
63. The decision of the Judge shall be final, and the costs shall be in his discretion, or he may apportion the costs as to him seems just. Proceedings upon such application.

PENALTIES.

64. No person shall-- Notice of scrutiny.
- Firstly: Forge or counterfeit or fraudulently alter, deface or fraudulently destroy any ballot paper or the initials of the Deputy Returning Officer signed thereon; or Decision final; costs.
- Secondly: Without authority supply any ballot paper to any person; or
- Thirdly: Fraudulently put into any ballot box any paper other than the ballot paper, which he is authorized by law to put in; or
- Fourthly: Fraudulently take out of the polling place any ballot paper; or
- Fifthly: Without due authority destroy, take, open, or otherwise interfere with any ballot box or packet of ballot papers then in use for the purpose of the poll: Certain acts prohibited.
- No person shall attempt to commit any offence specified in this section: Attempts.
- Any contravention of this section shall be a misdemeanour; and any person found guilty thereof shall be punishable, if he be a Returning Officer, Deputy Returning Officer or other officer engaged at the polling, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for any term less than two years, with or without hard labour, in default of paying such fine; and if he be any other person, by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour, in default of paying such fine. Contravention a misdemeanour and how to be punished.
65. Every officer who is guilty of any wilful misfeasance or any wilful act or omission in contravention of this part of this Act, shall forfeit to any person aggrieved by such misfeasance, act or omission, a penal sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, in addition to the amount of all actual damages thereby occasioned to such person. Contravention by election officer, how punished.
66. Every officer and agent in attendance at a polling place shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting at such polling place; and shall not communicate before the poll is closed to any person any information as to whether any person on the voters' list has or has not applied for a ballot paper or voted at that polling place: Provisions for maintenance of secrecy.
2. No officer or agent, and no person whosever, shall interfere with or attempt to interfere with a voter when marking his vote, or otherwise attempt to obtain at the polling place information as to how any voter at such polling place is about to vote or has voted: Interference.
3. No officer, agent or other person shall communicate at any time to any person any information obtained at a polling place as to how any voter at such polling place is about to vote or has voted: Communicating information.
4. Every officer and agent in attendance at the counting of the votes shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting; and shall not attempt to ascertain at such counting, or communicate any information obtained at such counting, as to how any vote is given in any particular ballot paper: Secrecy at counting of votes.
5. No person shall directly or indirectly, induce any voter to display his ballot paper after he has marked the same, so as to make known to any person how he has so marked his vote: Inducing voters to display their ballots.
6. Any contravention of this section shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour, in default of paying such fine. Punishment for contravention.
67. A person shall, for all purposes of this Act, be deemed to be guilty of the offence of personation, who, at any polling of votes under this Act, applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether such name be that of a person living or dead, or of a fictitious person, or who having voted once at any such polling applies at the same polling for a ballot paper in his own name. Personation defined.
68. The offence of personation, or of aiding, abetting, counselling, or procuring the commission of the offence of personation by any person, shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. Punishment for personation.

Personation a corrupt practice. Mistakes of form only not fatal.

69. The offence of personation shall be deemed to be a corrupt practice within the meaning of this Act.  
 70. No polling of votes under this Act shall be declared invalid by reason of a non-compliance with the rules contained in this Act as to the taking of the poll or the counting of the votes, under the provisions of this Act, or of any mistake in the use of the forms contained in the schedules to this Act, if it appears to the tribunal having cognizance of the question that the polling of votes was conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in this Act, and that such non-compliance or mistake did not affect the result of the polling.

PRESERVATION OF THE PEACE.

Returning officer and deputy returning officer to be conservators of the peace. May require assistance of special constables. May arrest disturbers of the peace. May demand offensive weapons.

71. Every Returning Officer and every Deputy Returning Officer, from the time he shall have taken the oath of office until the day after the summing up of the votes, shall be a conservator of the peace, invested with all the powers appertaining to a Justice of the Peace.

72. Such Returning Officer or Deputy Returning Officer may require the assistance of Justices of the Peace, constables, or other persons present, to aid him in maintaining peace and good order at such polling; and may also, on a requisition made in writing by any agent, or by any two electors, swear in such special constables as he deems necessary.

73. Such Returning Officer or Deputy Returning Officer may arrest or cause to be arrested by verbal order, and place in the custody of any constables or other person, any persons disturbing the peace and good order at the polling, and may cause such person to be imprisoned under an order signed by him until any period not later than the close of the poll.

74. The Returning Officer or Deputy Returning Officer may, during any day whereon any poll is begun, holden or proceeded with, require any person within half a mile of the polling station, to deliver him any fire-arm, sword, staff, bludgeon or other offensive weapon in the hands or personal possession of such person, and any person refusing to deliver such weapon shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding three months in default of payment of such fine.

Punishment for battery

75. Every person convicted of a battery, committed during any day whereon any poll is begun, holden, or proceeded with, within the distance of two miles of the place where such poll is begun, holden or proceeded with, shall be deemed guilty of an aggravated assault, and shall be punished accordingly.

Entering polling district armed.

76. Except the Returning Officer or his Deputy, or one of the constables, or special constables appointed by the Returning Officer, or his Deputy for the orderly conduct of the poll and the preservation of the public peace thereat, no person, who hath not had a stated residence in the polling district for at least six months next before the day of such polling shall come during any part of the day upon which the poll is to remain open, into such polling district armed with offensive weapons of any kind, as fire-arms, swords, staves, bludgeons or the like; nor shall any person whatsoever, being in such polling district, arm himself, during any part of the day, with any such offensive weapons, and thus armed, approach within the distance of one mile of the place where the poll for such polling district is held, unless called upon to do so by lawful authority.

Approaching polling station armed.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Treating electors forbidden.

77. No person shall at any polling, either provide or furnish drink or other refreshment at the expense of such person, to any elector during such polling, or pay for, procure or engage to pay for, any such drink or other refreshment.

Flags, &c., not to be furnished or carried.

78. No person shall furnish or supply any ensign, standard or set of colours, or any other flag, to or for any person or persons whomsoever, with the intent that the same should be carried or used in any county or city on any day of polling under this Act, or within eight days before such day, or during the continuance of such polling, by such person or any other, as a party flag to distinguish the bearer thereof and those who may follow the same as the supporters of the opinions entertained, or supposed to be entertained, by such person in their interest; nor shall any person, for any reason, carry or use any such ensign, standard, set of colours or other flag as a party flag in either interest, within any county or city on the day of any such polling, or within eight days before such day, or during the continuance of such polling.

Punishment for contravention.

79. Every person offending against any of the provisions of the three next preceding sections, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, punishable by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding three months, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

Sale, &c., of liquor on polling day prohibited. Punishment.

80. No intoxicating, spirituous or fermented liquors or strong drinks shall be sold or given at any hotel, tavern, or shop or other place within the limits of any polling district, during the whole of any day on which any poll is begun, holden or proceeded with under a penalty of one hundred dollars for every offence; and the offenders shall be subject to imprisonment, not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the judge or court, in default of payment of such fine.

PREVENTION OF CORRUPT PRACTICES.

Certain Acts to be deemed bribery. Giving or lending money.

81. The following persons shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and shall be punishable accordingly.

(1.) Every person who, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, gives, lends or agrees to give or lend, or offers or promises any money or valuable consideration, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure, any money or valuable consideration, to or for any voter, or to or for any person, on behalf of any voter, or to or for any person, in order to induce any voter to vote, or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act as aforesaid on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting at any poll under this Act;

Procuring office or employment.

(2.) Every person who, directly or indirectly, by himself or any other person on his behalf, gives or procures, or agrees to give or procure, or offers or promises any office, place or employment, or promises to procure or endeavour to procure any office, place or employment, to or for any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce such voter to vote, or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act as aforesaid, on account of any voter having voted or refrained from voting at any poll under this Act;

Gifts or promises to induce promotion or the contrary of adoption.

(3.) Every person who, directly or indirectly, by himself or any other person on his behalf, makes any gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement as aforesaid, to or for any person, in order to induce such person to procure, or endeavour to procure, or to prevent, or endeavour to prevent, the adoption of any petition under the provisions of this Act, or to procure, or endeavour to procure the vote of any elector at any poll under this Act, or to prevent, or endeavour to prevent, any elector from voting at any poll under this Act;

Accepting the same.

(4.) Every person who, upon or in consequence of any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement, or agreement, procures or prevents, or engages, or promises or endeavours to procure or prevent the adoption of any petition under the provisions of this Act, or the vote of any voter at any poll under this Act;

Paying money to be used in bribery.

(5.) Every person who advances or pays, or causes to be paid any money to, or to the use of any other person, with the intent that such money or any part thereof shall be expended in bribery or corrupt practices at any poll under this Act, or who knowingly pays or causes to be paid, any money to any person in discharge or repayment of any money wholly or in part expended in bribery or corrupt practices at any poll under this Act;

Punishment for bribery.

And any person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall also be liable to forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars, to any one who shall sue for the same, with full costs of suit: Provided always, that the actual personal expenses of any agent in either interest, his expenses for actual professional services performed, and *bona fide* payments for the fair cost of printing and advertising, shall be held to be expenses lawfully incurred, and the payment thereof shall not be a contravention of this Act.

Certain acts by voters to be deemed bribery. Receiving gifts or promises during polling.

82. The following persons shall also be deemed guilty of bribery, and shall be punishable accordingly:—

(1.) Every voter who, before or during any polling of votes under this Act, directly or indirectly, himself or by any other person on his behalf, receives, agrees or contracts for any money, gift, loan, or valuable consideration, office, place, or employment, for himself or any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting at any poll under this Act;

And after the polling.

(2.) Every person who, after any poll under this Act, directly or indirectly, by himself or any other person on his behalf, receives any money or valuable consideration for having voted or refrained from voting, or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting at any poll under this Act;

Punishment for such offences.

And any person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall also be liable to forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars to any person who shall sue for the same, together with full costs of suit.

Offences of treating defined.

83. Every person who corruptly, by himself or by or with any person, or by any other ways or means on his behalf, at any time either before or during any polling of votes under this Act, directly or indirectly gives or provides, or causes to be given or provided, or is accessory to the giving or providing, or pays wholly or in part any expenses incurred for any meat, drink, refreshment, or provision to or for any person, in order to procure or prevent, or for having procured or prevented,

prevented, the adoption of any petition under the provisions of this Act, or for the purpose of corruptly influencing such person, or any other person, to give or refrain from giving, his vote at such polling of votes, shall be deemed guilty of the offence of treating, and shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars to any person who will sue for the same, with full costs of suit, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable therefor under any other provision of this Act. Penalty.

84. And the giving or causing to be given to any voter on the day of polling on account of such voter having voted or being about to vote, any meat, drink, or refreshment, or any money or ticket to enable such voter to procure refreshments shall be deemed an unlawful act, and the person so offending shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars for each offence to any person suing for the same, with full costs of suit. Giving meat or drink to electors to be deemed an unlawful act. Penalty.

85. Every person who, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, makes use of, or threatens to make use of any force, violence, or restraint, or inflicts, or threatens the infliction by himself, or by or through any other person, of an injury, damage, harm, or loss, or in any manner practises intimidation upon or against any person, in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting, or on account of such person having voted or refrained from voting at any poll under this Act, or who by abduction, duress or any fraudulent device or contrivance, impedes, prevents or otherwise interferes with the free exercise of the franchise of any voter, or thereby compels, induces or prevails upon any voter either to give or refrain from giving his vote at any poll under this Act, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of undue influence, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall also forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars to any person suing for the same, with full costs of suit. Threats of violence, &c., forbidden. Undue influence Penalty.

86. And whereas doubts may arise as to whether the hiring of teams and vehicles to convoy voters to and from the polls, and the paying of railway fares and other expenses of voters, be or be not according to law, it is declared and enacted, that the hiring or promising to pay or paying for any horse, team, carriage, cab, or other vehicle, by any agent or other person in either interest, to convey any voter or voters to or from the poll, or to or from the neighbourhood thereof, at any polling of votes under this Act, or the payment by any agent or other person in either interest, of the travelling and other expenses of any voter, in going to or returning from any polling of votes under this Act, are and shall be unlawful acts; and the person so offending shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars to any person who shall sue for the same; and any voter hiring any horse, cab, cart, waggon, sleigh, carriage, or other conveyance for any such agent, for the purpose of conveying any voter or voters to or from the polling place or places, shall *ipso facto*, be disqualified from voting at such polling of votes under this Act, and for every such offence shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars to any person suing for the same. Recital of doubts. Paying for conveyance of voters to poll illegal.

87. Every agent or other person in either interest, who corruptly, by himself or by or with any other person on his behalf, compels or induces or endeavours to induce any person to personate any voter, or to take any false oath in any matter wherein an oath is required under this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable for such offence, be liable to forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars to any person suing for the same. Subornation of perjury or personation.

88. The offences of bribery, treating, or undue influence, or any of such offences, as defined by this Act, personation or the inducing any person to commit personation, or any wilful offence against any one of the seven next preceding sections of this Act, shall be corrupt practices within the meaning of the provisions of this Act. Certain offences to be corrupt practices.

89. No person shall be excused from answering any question put to him in any action, suit, or other proceeding in any court, or before any judge, commissioner, or other tribunal touching or concerning any polling of votes under this Act, or the conduct of any person thereat, or in relation thereto, on the ground of any privilege, or on the ground that the answer to such question will tend to criminate such person; but no answer given to any person claiming to be excused on the ground of privilege, or on the ground that such answer will tend to criminate himself, shall be used in any criminal proceeding against such person other than indictment for perjury, if the judge, commissioner, or president of the tribunal shall give to the witness a certificate that he claimed the right to be excused on either of the grounds aforesaid, and made full and true answers to the satisfaction of the judge, commissioner, or tribunal. No excuse of privilege, &c., allowed for not answering questions in proceedings touching polling of votes under this Act.

90. Every executory contract, or promise of undertaking, in any way referring to, arising out of, or depending upon, any polling of votes under this Act, even for the payment of lawful expenses, or the doing of some lawful act, shall be void in law; but this provision shall not enable any person to recover back any money paid for lawful expenses connected with such polling. Contracts or promises relating to polling of votes under this Act to be void.

PENALTIES AND PUNISHMENTS GENERALLY.

91. Any Returning Officer or Deputy Returning Officer, who refuses or neglects to perform any of the obligations or formalities required of him by this Act, shall for each such refusal or neglect forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars to any person suing for the same. Penalty for neglect of duty by an election officer.

92. All penalties and forfeitures (other than fines in cases of misdemeanour) imposed by this part of the Act, shall be recoverable, with full cost of suit, by any person who will sue for the same by action of debt or information, in any of Her Majesty's courts in the Province in which the cause of action arose, having competent jurisdiction; and in default of payment of the amount which the offender is condemned to pay within the period fixed by the court, the offender shall be imprisoned in the common gaol of the place, for any term less than two years, unless such fine and costs be sooner paid. Enforcement of penalties.

93. It shall be sufficient for the plaintiff, in any action or suit given by this Act, to state in the declaration that the defendant is indebted to him in the sum of money thereby demanded, and to allege the particular offence for which the action or suit is brought, and that the defendant hath acted contrary to this Act. What it shall suffice to state in declaration.

94. Every prosecution for any misdemeanour under this part of this Act, and every action, suit, or proceeding for any pecuniary penalty given by this Act to the person suing for the same, shall be commenced within the space of six months next after the act committed, and not afterwards (unless the same be prevented by the withdrawal or absconding of the defendant out of the jurisdiction of the court), and being commenced shall be proceeded with and carried on without wilful delay. Time for bringing action or suit limited.

EFFECTS OF DECISIONS BY VOTES OF ELECTORS.

95. When in any county or city one half or more of all the votes polled have been against the adoption of any petition embodied as aforesaid in any notice and in any proclamation, under this the first part of this Act, no similar petition shall be put to the vote of the electors of such county or city for a period of three years from the day on which such vote was taken. Effect of non-adoption of petition.

96. When any petition embodied as aforesaid in any notice and in any proclamation under this the first part of this Act has been adopted by the electors of the county or city named therein and to which the same relates, the Governor-General in Council may at any time after the expiration of sixty days from the day on which the same was adopted, by Order in Council published in the *Canada Gazette*, declare that the second part of this Act shall be in force and take effect in such county or city upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in such county or city will expire; provided such day be not less than ninety days from the day of the date of such Order in Council; and if it be less, then on the like day in the then following year; and upon, from and after that day the second part of this Act shall become and be in force and take effect in such county or city accordingly. If petition be adopted, the second part of this Act may be brought in force by Order in Council. Proviso.

97. No Order in Council issued under the provisions of this Act shall be revoked until after the expiration of three years from the day of the coming into force under it of the second part of this Act, nor unless nor until a petition to the Governor-General praying for such revocation has been embodied in a notice in writing addressed to the Secretary of State for Canada and signed by one-fourth or more of the whole number of the electors then qualified and competent to vote at the election of a member of the House of Commons in the county or city named in such Order in Council, and such proceedings have been had thereon as are by this Act required to be had on a notice and petition for the bringing of the second part of this Act into force, and more than one-half of all the votes polled have been found to be for the petition for the revocation of such Order in Council; and each and all of the provisions of the preceding sections of this Act shall apply (*mutatis mutandis*) to every case of a petition and notice for the revocation of an Order in Council under this section, and the proceedings to be had and taken thereon, and the powers to be exercised and the offences that may be committed, and the penalties that may be incurred, in the course of and in connection with such proceedings. No such Order in Council to be revoked for three years, and then only on similar petition, notice and other proceedings. Application of provisions of the preceding sections.

PROVISION FOR THE REPEAL OF BY-LAWS PASSED UNDER THE TEMPERANCE ACT OF 1864.

98. In case a petition to the Governor-General in Council praying for the repeal of a by-law passed by the Council of any county or city in Ontario or Quebec under the authority and for the enforcement of the said "Temperance Act of 1864," is embodied in a notice addressed to the Secretary of State of Canada and signed by one fourth or more of the electors of such county or city, and such proceedings are had thereon as are by this Act required to be had on a notice and petition Proceedings for repeal of by-law under 27-28 V., c. 18. petition

petition for bringing the second part of this Act into force, and more than one-half of the votes polled are found to be for the petition, the Governor-General in Council may, by Order in Council, repeal such by-law, and, thereupon, such by-law shall become and be repealed upon, from and after the day of the publication of such Order in Council in the *Canada Gazette*, and each and all the provisions of the preceding sections of this Act shall apply (*mutatis mutandis*) to every case of a petition and notice for the repeal of a by-law under this section, and to the proceedings to be had and taken thereon, and the powers to be exercised, and the offences that may be committed, and the penalties that may be incurred in the course of and in connection with such proceedings.

Application of provisions of preceding sections.

No liquor to be sold, &c., when and where this part of this Act is in force, except for certain purposes.

License to be of no effect.

Proviso: Sales for sacramental purposes. And for medicinal and mechanical purposes.

Certificate to be produced

Annual return to be furnished.

Proviso: Distiller or brewer, &c., may sell liquor of his own manufacture in wholesale quantities and to certain persons only.

As to sales by vine-growing companies.

As to sales by manufacturers of pure native wines.

Proviso: Merchants and traders may sell liquor in wholesale quantities and to certain persons only.

Durthen of proof of reasons of belief.

Punishment of sale, &c., in violation of second part of this Act.

Forfeiture.

By whom penalties may be sued for.

Excise officer bound to prosecute.

Before whom such prosecutions may be brought. In Quebec.

In Ontario.

SECOND PART.

PROHIBITION OF TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

99. From the day on which this part of this Act comes into force and takes effect in any county or city, and for so long thereafter as the same continues in force therein, no person, unless it be for exclusively sacramental or medicinal purposes, or for *bonâ fide* use in some art, trade or manufacture, under the regulation contained in the fourth sub-section of this section, or as hereinafter authorized, by one of the four next sub-sections of this section, shall, within such county or city, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, expose or keep for sale, or directly or indirectly, on any pretence or upon any device, sell or barter, or in consideration of the purchase of any other property give, to any other person, any spirituous or other intoxicating liquor, or any mixed liquor capable of being used as a beverage and part of which is spirituous or otherwise intoxicating:

2. And neither any license issued to any distiller or brewer—nor yet any license for retailing on board any steamboat or other vessel, brandy, rum, whisky, or other spirituous liquors, wine, ale, beer, porter, cider, or other vinous or fermented liquors—nor yet any license for retailing on board any steamboat or other vessel, wine, ale, beer, porter, cider, or other vinous or fermented liquors, but not brandy, rum, whisky, or other spirituous liquors—nor yet any other description of license whatever,—shall in any wise avail to render legal any act done in violation of this section.

3. Provided always that the sale of wine for exclusively sacramental purposes shall be made by druggists and vendors as hereinafter provided, only on the certificate of a clergyman affirming that the wine is required for sacramental purposes.

4. Provided, also, that the sale of intoxicating liquor for exclusively medicinal purposes or for *bonâ fide* use in some art, trade or manufacture, shall be lawful only by such druggists and other vendors as may be thereto specially licensed by the Lieutenant-Governor in each Province, the number not to exceed one in each township or parish, nor two in each town; and in cities not exceeding one for every four thousand inhabitants; such sale, when for medicinal purposes, to be in quantities of not less than one pint, to be removed from the premises and to be made only on the certificate of a medical man having no interest in the sale by the druggist or vendor, affirming that such liquor has been prescribed for the person named therein; and when such sale is for its use in some art, trade or manufacture, the same to be made only on a certificate signed by two Justices of the Peace of the *bonâ fides* of the application, accompanied by the affirmation of the applicant, that the liquor is to be used only for the particular purposes set forth in the affirmation; and it shall be the duty of the druggist or other vendor to file the certificates and keep a register of all such sales indicating the name of the purchaser and the quantity sold, and to make an annual return of all such sales on the thirty-first day of December in every year to the Collector of Inland Revenue within whose revenue division the county or city is situated:

5. Provided also, that any producer of cider in the county, or any licensed distiller or brewer, having his distillery or brewery within such county or city may thereat expose and keep for sale such liquor as he shall have manufactured thereat, and no other; and may sell the same thereat, but only in quantities not less than ten gallons, or in the case of ale or beer not less than eight gallons at any one time, and only druggists and others licensed as aforesaid or to such persons as he has good reason to believe will forthwith carry the same beyond the limits of the county or city, and of any adjoining county or city in which the second part of this Act is then in force, and to be wholly removed and taken away in quantities not less than ten gallons, or in the case of ale or beer not less than eight gallons at a time.

6. Provided also, that any incorporated company authorized by law to carry on the business of cultivating and growing vines and of making and selling wine and other liquors produced from grapes, having their manufactory within such county or city, may thereat expose and keep for sale such liquor as they shall have manufactured thereat, and no other; and may sell the same thereat, but only in quantities not less than ten gallons at any one time, and only to druggists and others licensed as aforesaid, or to such persons as they have good reason to believe will forthwith carry the same beyond the limits of the county or city and of any adjoining county or city in which the second part of this act is then in force, and to be wholly removed and taken away in quantities not less than ten gallons at a time:

7. Provided also, that manufacturers of pure native wine made from grapes grown and produced by them in the Dominion of Canada, may, when authorized to do so by license from the Municipal Council or other authority having jurisdiction where such manufacture is carried on, sell such wines at the place of manufacture in quantities of not less than ten gallons at one time, except when sold for sacramental or medicinal purposes, when any number of gallons from one to ten may be sold:

8. Provided also that any merchant or trader exclusively in wholesale trade, and duly licensed to sell liquor by wholesale, having his store or place for sale of goods within such county or city, may thereat keep for sale and sell intoxicating liquor, but only in quantities not less than ten gallons at any one time, and only to druggists and others licensed as aforesaid, or to such persons as he has good reasons to believe will forthwith carry the same beyond the limits of the county or city, and of any adjoining county or city in which the second part of this Act is then in force, to be wholly removed and taken away in quantities not less than ten gallons at a time.

9. In any prosecution against a producer, distiller, brewer, manufacturer, merchant, or trader under this section, it shall be incumbent on the defendant to furnish satisfactory evidence of having good reason for believing that such liquor would be forthwith removed beyond the limits of the county or city, and of any adjoining county or city in which the second part of this Act is then in force, for consumption outside the same.

THIRD PART.

PENALTIES AND PROSECUTIONS FOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE SECOND PART.

100. Whoever, by himself, his clerk, servant, or agent, exposes or keeps for sale, or directly or indirectly, on any pretence or by any device, sells, or barter, or in consideration of the purchase of any other property, gives to any other person, any spirituous or other intoxicating liquor, or any mixed liquor capable of being used as a beverage and a part of which is spirituous or otherwise intoxicating, in violation of the second part of this Act, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars for the first offence, and not less than one hundred dollars for the second offence, and to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two months for the third and for every subsequent offence; and whoever, in the employment or on the premises of another, so exposes or keeps for sale, or sells, or barter, or gives in violation of the said second part of this Act, shall be held equally guilty with the principal, and shall be liable on summary conviction to the same penalty or punishment. And all intoxicating liquors in respect to which any such offence has been committed, and all kegs, barrels, cases, bottles, packages, or receptacles of any kind whatever in which the same are contained shall be forfeited.

101. Any prosecution for any such penalty or punishment may be brought by or in the name of the Collector of Inland Revenue within whose official division the offence was committed, or by or in the name of any person.

102. It shall be the duty of such Collector of Inland Revenue to bring such prosecution, whenever he shall have reason to believe that any such offence has been committed, and that a prosecution therefor can be sustained, and would not subject him to any undue measure of responsibility in the premises.

103. Such prosecution may be brought—

In the Province of Quebec, if the offence was committed in the City of Montreal or in the City of Quebec, then before the Recorder or Judge of the Sessions of the Peace at Montreal or Quebec, as may be, or, if the offence was committed in any other part of the Province, then before a Stipendiary Magistrate, or before any two other Justices of Peace for the district wherein the offence was committed, or, if the district is other than that of Quebec, or that of Montreal, before the Sheriff of such District:

In the Province of Ontario before any Stipendiary Magistrate or before any two other Justices of the Peace for the county, city, or district wherein the offence was committed; or, if the offence was committed in any county, city, or town having a Police Magistrate, then before such Police Magistrate, or, in his absence, then before the Mayor or any two Justices of the Peace—or if the offence was committed in any city or town not having a Police Magistrate, then before the Mayor thereof, or before any two Justices of the Peace:

In

In the Province of Nova Scotia before a Stipendiary Magistrate or before any two other Justices of the Peace of the county in which the offence was committed :

In the Province of New Brunswick before any Police, Stipendiary, or Sitting Magistrate or Commissioner of a Parish Court, or before any two other Justices of the Peace in and for the county in which the offence was committed :

In the Province of Manitoba before the Police Magistrate within whose territorial jurisdiction the offence was committed, or before any two Justices of the Peace in and for the county in which the offence was committed :

In the Province of British Columbia before any Stipendiary Magistrate or before any two other Justices of the Peace for the territorial division or jurisdiction within the limits of which the offence was committed :

In the Province of Prince Edward Island before the Stipendiary Magistrate for the city or town, or before any two other Justices of the Peace of or for the county in which the offence was committed.

104. If such prosecution is brought before any such Stipendiary Magistrate, Recorder, Judge of the Sessions of the Peace, Sheriff, Police Magistrate, Sitting Magistrate, Commissioner or Mayor, no other Justice shall sit or take part therein.

105. If such prosecution is brought before any two other Justices of the Peace, the summons shall be signed by one of them ; and no other Justice shall sit or take part therein, unless by reason of their absence, or the absence of one of them, nor yet in the latter case, unless with the assent of the other of them.

106. Every such prosecution shall be commenced within three months after the alleged offence, and shall be heard and determined in a summary manner, either upon the confession of the defendant, or upon the evidence of a witness or witnesses.

107. Every offence against the second part of this Act may be prosecuted in the manner directed by the "Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions in relation to summary convictions and orders," so far as no provision is hereby made for any matter or thing which may be required to be done with respect to such prosecution ; and all the provisions contained in the said Act shall be applicable to such prosecutions and to the judicial and other officers before whom the same are hereby authorized to be brought, in the same manner as if they were incorporated in this Act, and as if all such judicial and other officers were named in the said Act.

108. In case a credible witness proves upon oath before the Stipendiary, Police or Sitting Magistrate, Commissioner of a Parish Court, Recorder, Judge of the Sessions of the Peace, Sheriff or Mayor, or before one of the Justices of the Peace before whom any prosecution for an offence against the provisions of the second part of this Act is brought, that there is reasonable cause to suspect that any intoxicating liquor in respect to which such offence has been committed, is in any dwelling-house, store, shop, warehouse, outhouse, garden, yard, croft, or other place or places, such Stipendiary, Police or Sitting Magistrate, Commissioner of a Parish Court, Recorder, Judge of the Sessions of the Peace, Justices of the Peace, Sheriff or Mayor, may grant a warrant to search such dwelling-house, store, shop, warehouse, outhouse, garden, yard, croft, or other place or places, for such intoxicating liquor, and if the same or any part thereof, be then found, to bring the same before him ; and any information to obtain a warrant under this section may be in the form of Schedule M to this Act ; and any search-warrant under this section may be in the form of Schedule N to this Act.

109. When any person is convicted of any offence against the provisions of the second part of this Act, the Stipendiary, Police or Sitting Magistrate, Commissioner of a Parish Court, Recorder, Judge of the Sessions of the Peace, Justices of the Peace, Sheriff or Mayor, before whom such person is convicted, may adjudge and order, in addition, to any other penalty or punishment, that the intoxicating liquor in respect to which the offence was committed, and which has been brought before him in virtue of a search-warrant as aforesaid (whether the same be or be not the property of such person), or not more than twenty gallons thereof, if there be more of it than twenty gallons, be forfeited, and that all kegs, barrels, cases, boxes, bottles, packages, and all other receptacles of any kind whatever, found containing the same, or not more than twenty gallons thereof, if there be more of it than twenty gallons, be broken up and utterly destroyed, and the said intoxicating liquor, or not more than twenty gallons thereof, if there be more of it than twenty gallons, poured out, spilled, wasted, and utterly destroyed ; and thereupon such barrels, kegs, cases, boxes, bottles, packages, and other receptacles of any kind whatever, to the extent aforesaid, may be forthwith broken up and utterly destroyed, and the said intoxicating liquor, or not more than twenty gallons thereof, if there be more of it than twenty gallons, poured out, spilled, wasted, and utterly destroyed, by the constable or peace officer who executed the search-warrant under which the same was found, or in whose custody the same was afterwards placed by the convicting Magistrate, Commissioner, Recorder, Judge, Justices, Sheriff, or Mayor.

110. Any person who, either before or after the summons of any witness in any such case, tampers with any such witness, or by any offer of money, or by threat or otherwise, directly or indirectly, induces or attempts to induce any such person to absent himself or herself, or to swear falsely, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each such offence.

111. No conviction, judgment or order, in any such case, shall be removed by *certiorari* or otherwise, into any of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Record ; nor shall any appeal whatever be allowed from any such conviction, judgment or order, to any Court of General Quarter Sessions, or other Court whatever, when the conviction has been made by a Stipendiary Magistrate, Recorder, Judge of the Sessions of the Peace, Sheriff, Police Magistrate, Sitting Magistrate or Commissioner of a Parish Court.

112. Any person who, having violated any of the provisions of this Act, or of any Provincial Act which is now or may be from time to time in force in any Province respecting the issue of licenses for the sale of fermented or spirituous liquors, or of "The Temperance Act of 1864," compromises, compounds or settles, or offers or attempts to compromise, compound or settle the offence with any person or persons with the view of preventing any complaint being made in respect thereof, or if a complaint has been made with the view of getting rid of such complaint, or of stopping or having the same dismissed for the want of prosecution or otherwise, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act, and on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned at hard labour in the common gaol of the county or district in which the offence was committed, for any period not exceeding three months.

113. Every person who is concerned in, or is a party to the compromise, composition or settlement mentioned in the next preceding section, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act, and on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county or district in which the offence was committed, for any period not exceeding three calendar months.

114. Any person who, on any prosecution under any of the said Acts tampers with a witness, either before or after he is summoned or appears as such witness on any trial or proceeding under any such Act, or by the offer of money, or by threats, or in any other way, either directly or indirectly, induces or attempts to induce any such person to absent himself or to swear falsely, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence.

115. In describing offences respecting the sale or other unlawful disposal of spirituous, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor, or the keeping thereof for sale, in any information, summons, conviction, warrant, or proceeding under the said Temperance Act or under this Act, it shall be sufficient to state the unlawful sale, barter, disposal or keeping of intoxicating liquor simply, without stating the name or kind of such liquor, or the price thereof, or any person to whom it was sold, bartered, or disposed of ; and it shall not be necessary to state the quantity of liquor so sold, bartered, disposed of or kept, except in the case of offences where the quantity is essential, and then it shall be sufficient to allege the sale or disposal of more or less than such quantity, and it shall not be necessary in any such summons, conviction, warrant, or proceeding to negative the circumstances, the existence of which would make the Act complained of lawful, but upon any such circumstances being proved in evidence the defendant shall be acquitted ; and this provision shall apply whether such circumstances are stated by way of exception in the section under which the offence is laid or in a substantive section or otherwise.

116. In the event of any variance between the information and evidence adduced in support thereof, the Justices or Magistrate or other officer may amend or alter such information, and may substitute for the offence charged therein, any other offence against the provisions of the said "Temperance Act of 1864," or of this Act ; but if it appears that the defendant has been materially misled by such variance, the said Justices or Magistrate or other officers shall thereupon adjourn the hearing of the case to some further day, unless the defendant waives such adjournment.

117. No conviction or warrant enforcing the same or other process or proceeding under either of the said Acts shall be held insufficient or invalid by reason of any variance between the information or conviction, or by reason of any other defect in form or substance, provided it can be understood from such conviction, warrant, process or proceeding that the same was made for an offence against some provision of such Act, within the jurisdiction of the Justices or Magistrate or other officer who made or signed the same, and provided there is evidence to prove such offence, and no greater penalty is imposed than is authorized by such Act.

118. Upon any application to quash such conviction or warrant enforcing the same, or other process or proceeding, or to discharge any person in custody under such warrant, whether such application is made in appeal or upon *habeas corpus*, or by way of *certiorari* or otherwise, the Court to which or Judge to whom such appeal is made or to which or to whom

In Nova Scotia.  
In New Brunswick.  
In Manitoba.  
In British Columbia.  
In Prince Edward Island.  
If before a Magistrate no other Justice to sit.  
If prosecution before two Justices, summons shall be signed by one of them.  
Limitation of prosecution.  
Provisions of 32 and 33 V, c. 81, to be applicable to such prosecutions.  
Magistrate, &c., may grant a warrant to search for liquor, or receiving certain information on oath.  
Convicting Magistrate, &c., may order that liquor seized on a search-warrant may be destroyed.  
Penalty for tampering with witnesses.  
Certiorari and appeal taken away in certain cases.  
Compounding offence and penalty therefor.  
Punishment of parties to compromise.  
Penalty for tampering with witnesses.  
What it shall suffice to state in describing offences.  
Certain facts need not be alleged.  
Amendment of information and adjournment.  
Variance or defect of form not to affect conviction.  
Application to quash conviction to be decided upon the merits.



whom such application has been made upon *habeas corpus*, or by way of *certiorari*, or otherwise, shall dispose of such appeal or application upon the merits, notwithstanding any such variance or defect as aforesaid and such Court or Judge may in any case amend the same if necessary, and in all cases where it appears that the merits have been tried, and that the conviction, warrant, process or proceeding is sufficient and valid under this section or otherwise, such conviction, warrant, process, or proceeding shall be affirmed, or shall not be quashed (as the case may be), and any conviction, warrant, process or proceeding so affirmed or affirmed and amended may be enforced in the same manner as convictions affirmed on appeal, and the costs thereof shall be recoverable as if originally awarded.

The keeping of liquor for sale shall be inferred under certain circumstances.

119. When in any house, shop, room or other place in any municipality in which any prohibitory by-law passed under the provisions of "The Temperance Act of 1864," or of this Act, is in force, a bar, counter, beer pumps, kegs, or any other appliances or preparations similar to those usually found in taverns and shops where spirituous or fermented liquors are accustomed to be sold or trafficked in are found, and spirituous, fermented or other intoxicating liquor is also found in such house, shop, room, or place, such liquor shall be deemed to have been kept for sale contrary to the provisions of such Act, unless the contrary is proved by the defendant in any prosecution; and the occupant of such house, shop, room or other place shall be taken conclusively to be the person who keeps therein such liquor for sale.

Passing of money need not be proved.

120. In proving the sale or barter or other unlawful disposal of liquor for the purpose of any proceeding relative to any offence under the said "Temperance Act of 1864," or under this Act, it shall not be necessary to show that any money actually passed, or any liquor was actually consumed, if the Justices, Magistrate or other officer or Court hearing the case, is or are satisfied that a transaction in the nature of a sale or barter or other unlawful disposal actually took place.

What evidence shall be necessary for a conviction.

121. In any prosecution under the said Temperance Act or under this Act, for the sale or barter or other unlawful disposal of intoxicating liquor, it shall not be necessary that any witness should depose directly to the precise description of the liquor sold or bartered or the precise consideration therefor, or to the fact of the sale or other disposal having taken place with his participation or to his own personal and certain knowledge, but the Justices or Magistrate or other officer trying the case, so soon as it appears to them or to him that the circumstances in evidence sufficiently establish the infraction of law complained of, shall put the defendant on his defence, and in default of his rebuttal of such evidence, shall convict him accordingly.

Proceedings upon information for second or subsequent offence. Subsequent offences to be enquired into, and then previous convictions.

122. The proceedings upon any information for committing an offence against any of the provisions of this Act, in case of a previous conviction or convictions being charged, shall be as follows:—

Proof of previous convictions.

1. The Justices or Magistrate or other officer shall, in the first instance, inquire concerning such subsequent offence only, and if the accused be found guilty thereof, he shall then, and not before, be asked whether he was so previously convicted, as alleged in the information, and if he answers that he was so previously convicted, he may be sentenced accordingly; but if he denies that he was previously convicted, or stands mute of malice, or does not answer directly to such question, the Justices or Police Magistrate or other officer shall then inquire concerning such previous conviction or convictions.

Conviction may be for first offence only. Conviction for several offences on same day. Amendment for second conviction in event of first being set aside.

2. The number of such previous convictions shall be provable by the production of a certificate under the hand of the convicting Justices or Magistrate, or officer, or of the Clerk of the Peace, without proof of his signature or official character, or by other satisfactory evidence;

3. A conviction may in any case be had as for a first offence, notwithstanding that there may have been a prior conviction or convictions for the same or any other offence;

4. Convictions for several offences may be made under this Act, although such offences may have been committed on the same day; but the increased penalty or punishment hereinbefore imposed shall only be recoverable in the case of offences committed on different days, and after information laid for a first offence;

5. In the event of any conviction for any second or subsequent offence becoming void or defective, after the making thereof, by reason of any previous conviction being set aside, quashed, or otherwise rendered void, the Justices or Magistrate or other officer, by whom such second or subsequent conviction was made, may by summons under his or their hand require the person convicted to appear at a time and place to be named in such summons, and may thereupon, upon proof of the due service of such summons, if such person fails to appear, or on his appearance, amend such second or subsequent conviction, and adjudge such penalty or punishment as might have been adjudged had such previous conviction never existed, and such amended conviction shall thereupon be held valid to all intents and purposes as if it had been made in the first instance;

What shall be deemed a conviction for a second or subsequent offence.

6. In case any person who has been convicted of a contravention of any provision of the second part of this Act is afterwards convicted of an offence against such provision or against any other provision of the said part, such conviction shall be deemed a conviction for a second offence within the meaning of section one hundred of this Act, and may be dealt with and punished accordingly, although the two convictions may be for acts of different descriptions; and in case any such person is afterwards again convicted of a contravention of any provision of the said part whether similar or not to the previous offences, such conviction shall in like manner be deemed a conviction for a third offence, within the meaning of section one hundred of this Act, and may be dealt with and punished accordingly.

Wife or husband competent witnesses.

123. On the trial of any proceeding, matter or question under any of the Acts in the one hundred and twelfth section of this Act mentioned or under this Act, the person opposing or defending or the wife or husband of such person opposing or defending shall be competent and compellable to give evidence in any such proceeding, matter or question.

Sec 34 of 27-28 Vic., c. 18, repealed; new section.

124. Section thirty-four of the said Temperance Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Application of penalty in Ontario.

"34. In Ontario, all the said penalties, or any portion of them which may be recovered, shall be paid to the convicting Justice, Justices or Magistrate in the case, and shall by him or them, in case the Inspector of Licenses or any officer appointed under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor, is the prosecutor or complainant, be paid to the Inspector and by him applied as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct and in case such Inspector or officer is not the prosecutor or complainant, then the same shall be paid to the treasurer of the municipality wherein the offence was committed.

Formation of fund to enforce this Act.

"(2.) The Council of every municipality shall set apart not less than one-third part of such fines or penalties received by the said municipality for a fund to secure the prosecution for infractions of this Act."

## SCHEDULES.

### A.

*Form of Notice and Petition for the bringing of the second part of this Act into force.*

To the Honourable the Secretary of State for Canada.

Sir,—We, the undersigned electors of the county (or city) of \_\_\_\_\_ request you to take notice that we propose presenting the following petition to His Excellency the Governor-General, namely: To His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada in Council.

The Petition of the electors of the county (or city) of \_\_\_\_\_, qualified and competent to vote at the election of a member of the House of Commons in the said county (or city)

Respectfully sheweth that your Petitioners are desirous that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the said county (or city):

Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray that Your Excellency will be pleased, by an order in Council under the ninety-sixth section of the said Act, to declare that the second part of the said Act shall be in force and take effect in the said county (or city); and that we desire that the votes of all the electors of the said county (or city) be taken for and against the adoption of the said petition.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

### B.

*Oath of the Returning Officer.*

I, the undersigned, A. B., Returning Officer, under "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," for the county (or city) of \_\_\_\_\_, solemnly swear (or, if he be one of the persons permitted by law to affirm in civil cases, solemnly affirm) that I will act faithfully in that capacity, without partiality, fear, favour, or affection; So help me God.

(Signature)

A. B., Returning Officer.

Certificate

*Certificate of Returning Officer having taken Oath of Office.*

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the month of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_, A. B., the Returning Officer under "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," for the county (or city) of \_\_\_\_\_, took and subscribed before me, the oath (or affirmation) of office, in such case required of a Returning Officer, by section eleven of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878."

In testimony whereof, I have delivered to him this certificate.

(Signature) C. D., Justice of the Peace.

C.

*Commission of a Deputy Returning Officer.*

To G. H. (insert his legal addition and residence.)

Know you, that in my capacity of Returning Officer, under "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," for the county (or city) of \_\_\_\_\_, I have appointed, and do hereby appoint you to be Deputy Returning Officer for the polling district number \_\_\_\_\_ of the said county (or city) of \_\_\_\_\_, there to take the votes of the electors by ballot, according to law, at the polling station, to be by you opened and kept for that purpose, and you are hereby authorized and required to open and hold the poll, under the said Act, for the said polling district on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at (here describe particularly the place in which the poll is to be held), and there to keep the said poll open during the hours prescribed by law, and to take at the said polling place, by ballot, in the manner by law provided, the votes of the electors voting at the said polling place, and after counting the votes given and performing the other duties required of you by law, to return to me forthwith the ballot box sealed with your seal, and enclosing the ballot, voters' lists, and other documents required by law, together with this commission.

Given under my hand, at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year 18\_\_\_\_ (Signature) A. B., Returning Officer.

D.

*Oath of Deputy Returning Officer.*

I, the undersigned, G. H., appointed Deputy Returning Officer for the polling district, No. \_\_\_\_\_ of the county (or city) of \_\_\_\_\_, solemnly swear (or, being one of the persons permitted by law to affirm in civil cases, solemnly affirm) that I will act faithfully in my said capacity of Deputy Returning Officer, without partiality, fear, favour or affection. So help me God.

(Signature) G. H., Deputy Returning Officer.

*Certificate of a Deputy Returning Officer having taken the oath of office.*

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the month of \_\_\_\_\_, G. H., Deputy Returning Officer for the polling district No. \_\_\_\_\_ of the county (or city) of \_\_\_\_\_, took and subscribed the oath (or affirmation) of office, required in such case of a Deputy Returning Officer, by section fourteen of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878."

In testimony whereof, I have delivered to him this certificate under my hand.

(Signature) A. B., Returning Officer, or C. D., Justice of the Peace.

E.

*Form of Ballot Paper.*

Voting on the Petition to the Governor-General for the bringing into force of the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878."

For the Petition. +

---

+ Against the Petition.

The dotted line will be a line of perforation for easily detaching the counterfoil.

F.

*Directions for the Guidance of Electors in Voting.*

The voter will go into one of the compartments, and, with a pencil there provided, place a cross, thus +, in the upper space if he votes for the adoption of the petition, and in the lower space if he votes against the adoption of the petition.

The voter will then fold the ballot, so as to show a portion of the back only, with the number and the initials of the Deputy Returning Officer, and deliver it to the Deputy Returning Officer, who will place it in the ballot box. The voter will then forthwith quit the polling station.

If a voter inadvertently spoils a ballot paper he can return it to the proper officer, who, on being satisfied of the fact, will give him another.

If the voter places on the ballot paper more than one mark, or places any mark on it by which it can afterwards be identified, his vote will be void, and will not be counted.

If the voter takes a ballot paper out of the polling station, or fraudulently puts any other paper into the ballot box than the ballot-paper given him by the Deputy Returning Officer, he will be subject to be punished by fine or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour.

G.

*Form of Declaration of Agent.*

I, the undersigned E. F., solemnly declare that I am desirous of promoting (or opposing) the adoption of a petition to the Governor-General for the bringing into force in the said county (or city) of \_\_\_\_\_ of the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878."

Made and declared at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A.D. \_\_\_\_\_, before me, (Signature) A. B. C. D., Returning Officer.

H.

*Form of Oath of Secrecy.*

I, the undersigned E. F., agent for the electors of the county (or city) of \_\_\_\_\_, interested in promoting (or opposing) the adoption of a petition to the Governor-General for the bringing into force in the said county (or city) of \_\_\_\_\_ of the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," solemnly swear (or if he be one of the persons permitted by law to affirm in civil cases, solemnly affirm, promise and declare) that I will keep secret the way in which any of the voters at the polling station in the polling district No. \_\_\_\_\_, may have marked his ballot in my presence, at this polling of votes for or against such petition. So help me God.

Sworn (or affirmed) at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A.D. \_\_\_\_\_, before me, (Signature) E. F. A. B., Returning Officer, (or) C. D. Form

Form of Voters' List.

Number of the Voters.	Names of the Voters.	Their legal addition.	Their place of residence.	Owners.	Tenants or occupants.	Residence or other qualification.	Objections.	Sworn or affirmed.	Voter refusing to be sworn or affirmed.	Voters voting after others in their names.

NOTE.—The qualification need not be inserted except where there are no Provincial lists of voters.

J.

Oath of identity by voter receiving a ballot paper after another has voted in his name.

I solemnly swear (or, if he be one of the persons permitted by law to affirm in civil cases, solemnly affirm) that I am A. B., of (as in the voter's list), whose name is entered on the voters' list now shown me. So help me God.

K.

Oath of Messenger sent to collect the Ballot Boxes.

I, A. B., of messenger appointed by C. D., Returning Officer of the county (or city) of the Province of do solemnly swear that the several boxes to the number of now delivered to me by the said Returning Officer, have been handed to me by the several Deputy Returning Officers at the present polling of votes in the said county (or city, or by—here insert the names of the Deputy Returning Officers who have delivered said boxes), that they have not been opened by me, nor any other person, and that they are in the same state as they were when they came into my possession. (Should any change have taken place, the deponent shall vary his deposition by fully stating the circumstances).

Sworn (or affirmed) and subscribed before me, at this day of in the year 18 .  
 (Signature) A. B.  
 X. Y., Justice of the Peace.  
 or A. B., Returning Officer.  
 or G. H., Deputy Returning Officer.

L.

Oath of the Deputy Returning Officer after the closing of the Poll.

I, the undersigned Deputy Returning Officer for the polling district, No. of the county (or city) of do solemnly swear (or, if he be one of the persons permitted by law to affirm in civil cases, do solemnly affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the voters' list, kept for the said polling district under my direction, hath been so kept correctly; and that the total number of votes polled in the said list is , and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains a true and exact record of the votes given at the polling station in the said polling district as the said votes were taken thereat; that I have faithfully counted the votes given for each interest, in the manner by law provided, and performed all duties required of me by law, and that the report, packets of ballot papers, and other documents required by law to be returned by me to the Returning Officer, have been faithfully and truly prepared and placed within the ballot box, as this oath (or affirmation) will be, to the end that the said ballot box being first carefully sealed with my seal, may be transmitted to the Returning Officer according to law.

Sworn before me, at , in the County of , this day of 18 .  
 (Signature) G. H., Deputy Returning Officer.  
 (Signature) X. Y., Justice of the Peace.  
 or A. B., Returning Officer.

M.

Information to obtain a Search Warrant.

Canada, Province of District (or, County, or, as the case may be) of }

The information of K. L., of the of in the said District (or County, &c., yeoman), taken this day of in the year of Our Lord before me, W. S., Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the district (or, County, or, United Counties, or as the case may be) of , who saith that he hath just and reasonable cause to suspect, and doth suspect, that intoxicating liquor in respect to which an offence against the second part "The Canada Temperance Act 1878," hath been committed, is concealed in the (dwelling houses, &c.) of P. Q., of in the said District (or County, &c.) (here add the causes of suspicion and the particulars of the offence, whatever they may be):

Wherefore he prays that a Search Warrant may be granted him to search the (dwelling houses, &c.) of the said P. Q., as aforesaid, for the said intoxicating liquor.  
 Sworn (or affirmed) on the day and year first above mentioned, at , in the said District (or County, &c.) of before me. (Signature) W. S., Justice of the Peace.

N

Canada, Province of District (or, County, or as the case may be) of }

To all or any of the Constables, or other Peace Officers, in the District (or, County, or as the case may be) of Whereas, K. L., of the of in the said District (or, County, &c.) hath this day made oath before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District (or, County, &c.) of that he hath just and reasonable cause to suspect, and doth suspect, that intoxicating liquor in respect to which an offence against the second part of the "Canada Temperance Act 1878," hath been committed, to wit, in respect to which (here describe the offence in the words of the information) is concealed in the (dwelling-house, &c.) or one P. Q., of in the said District (or, County &c.) of . These are, therefore, in the name of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to authorize and require you and each and every of you, with necessary and proper assistance, to enter in the daytime into the said (dwelling-house, &c.) of the said P. Q., and diligently search for the said intoxicating liquor; and if the same or any part thereof shall be found upon such search, that you bring the intoxicating liquor so found, or gallons thereof, if there be more than twenty gallons so found, and also all barrels, kegs, cases, boxes, packages and other receptacles of any kind whatever containing the same before me to be disposed of and dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal at in the said District (or County, &c.) this day of in the year of Our Lord (Seal) W. S., Justice of the Peace.

ADDENDA.

## ADDENDA.

42 VICTORIA, CHAP. 50.

An Act to remove doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain provisions of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," and to make certain amendments thereto in so far as the said Act relates to Manitoba. [Assented to 15th May, 1879.]

WHEREAS it is provided by "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," that as to every municipality within the limits of the late Province of Canada, in which a by-law passed and approved, or adopted and passed under the authority and for the enforcement of "The Temperance Act of 1864," is at the time of the passing of the said "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," (a) in force, or (b) only not in force for want of delivery of a copy thereof to the proper officer, or (c) suspended as to its operation until the expiration of the then existing licenses, the sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten of the said "The Temperance Act of 1864" shall be repealed from and after the day next following the day on which such by-law is repealed, under the provisions of the said last-named Act or of the said "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878;"

And whereas it is provided by the Act last mentioned if proceedings to repeal such by-law be taken under the provisions of "The Canada Temperance Act of 1878," such by-law shall become and be repealed upon from and after the day of the publication of the proper Order in Council in that behalf in the *Canada Gazette*;

And whereas, if proceedings to repeal such by-law be taken under the provisions of the said "The Temperance Act of 1864," doubts have arisen whether, having reference to the eighth section of the said Act, such by-law becomes repealed immediately upon the passing of the repealing by-law with the necessary approval of the electors, or whether the repeal of such by-law is suspended in the Province of Quebec (formerly Lower Canada) until the first day of May, and in the Province of Ontario (formerly Upper Canada) until the first day of March next after the passing of the repealing by-law;

And whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts, and to assimilate the effect of the proceedings to repeal, whether taken under "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," or "The Temperance Act of 1864;" Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The true intent and meaning of the third section of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," was and is, that sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten of "The Temperance Act of 1864," become repealed as to every municipality referred to in the preamble of this Act, upon, from and after the day next following the day on which the repealing by-law above referred to, passed under the provisions of "The Temperance Act of 1864," has been duly passed according to such provisions, and the repeal of such sections is not suspended till the first day of May or the first day of March next after the passing of such repealing by-law.

Sections 2, 3, and 4 relate to Manitoba.

## AMENDMENTS MADE DURING SESSION OF 1884.

An Act to amend "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878." [Assented to 21st April, 1884.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Act forty-first Victoria chapter sixteen, intitled "An Act respecting the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors," as hereinafter set forth; Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section ninety-six of the Act above cited is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words:—

"And if in any county or city there are no licenses in force when the petition mentioned in the first part of this Act is adopted, then the second part of this Act shall become and be in force and take effect in such county or city after the expiration of thirty days from the day of the date of an Order in Council to that effect, published in the *Canada Gazette*."

2. If any Order in Council has been published in the *Canada Gazette* declaring that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," shall be in force and take effect in any county or city upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in such county or city will expire; and if, in fact, there were at the date of such publication no such licenses then in force in such county or city, then the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," shall be deemed to have been in force and taken effect in such county or city at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such Order in Council.

3. Nothing herein shall be construed so as to:

(a) Affect any existing legal right or remedy in respect of any prosecution heretofore brought under the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878;"

(b) Authorize the bringing hereafter of any prosecution for any offence committed against the second part of the said Act prior to the passing of this Act;

(c) Affect any cause of action now existing, or any suit, action, prosecution, or proceeding now pending.

No. 5.

## STATE OF MAINE.

*Revised Statutes of Maine, to come into force 1st January, 1884.*

## CHAPTER 27.

## INNOLDERS AND VICTUALLERS—INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

## INNOLDERS AND VICTUALLERS.

- Sec. 1. Licenses to innholders and victuallers, when and by whom granted; licenses may be revoked.
2. Persons licensed, to give \$300 bond; form thereof.
3. Licenses may be granted for a part of the year in certain cases.
4. Fee for license, and record of all licenses.
5. Duty of innholders to provide entertainment.
6. Innholders' liability to guests for losses by fire.
7. Innholders' liability for loss of certain articles, limited.
8. Of losses by negligence of guests.
9. Duties of victuallers.
10. Innholders and victuallers to keep up signs with names and employments.
11. Not to keep dice, cards, or other implements for gambling, or allow gambling on their premises. Penalty for gambling.
12. Revelling, disorderly conduct, and drunkenness prohibited.
13. Penalty for being a common innholder or victualler without a license.
14. Duty of licensing board to prosecute for all violations hereof. Penalties, how recovered and appropriated.

## STATE AGENCY FOR SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

- Sec. 15. Commissioner for sale of pure liquors, how appointed, his term of office, commission, and bond. His liquors to be bought by his successor.
16. Notice of appointment of commissioner to be given to town officers. Town liquors to be bought of commissioner. Exception.
17. Penalty for buying liquors unlawfully or adulterating or diluting same.
18. Commissioner to keep a record of sales and to report to Governor and Council in December annually, and to towns quarterly.
19. Municipal agents required to keep a record of sales. How kept, and penalty for neglect.
20. Credit of State not pledged for payment of liquors.

City

## CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES.

- Sec. 21. Selectmen, and mayor and aldermen to buy liquors. Agents appointed to sell for certain purposes. Pay, duty, and term of office. Not to be interested in sale. May sell to town officers.
22. Agents to have certificate of appointment, and to give \$800 bond. Form.
23. Agents not to sell to minors, Indians, soldiers, drunkards, and others.
24. Selectmen to notify agents not to sell to certain persons.
25. Persons authorized to sell, violating law, how punished. Bonds, when to be sued. Chancery powers of Court. Aldermen to revoke authority of delinquent.
26. Casks and vessels containing liquors owned by towns, to be marked.
27. Agents convicted of violating the law, forever disqualified.

## MANUFACTURE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS FOR SALE.

- Sec. 28. Manufacture of all intoxicating liquors, except cider, for sale, prohibited. Penalty for manufacture and sale.
29. Pure cider may be sold in any quantity, save for a beverage or for tipping. May be manufactured and sold in quantities of five gallons without restriction of use.

## LIQUOR PEDDLING AND LIQUORS IN TRANSIT.

- Sec. 30. Travelling liquor peddlars and dealers, how punished.
31. Intoxicating liquors not to be brought into State for unlawful sale. May be seized in transit. Penalty.
32. Magistrates have concurrent jurisdiction with Supreme and superior Courts.

## UNLAWFUL SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS—COMMON SELLERS—DRINKING HOUSES AND TIPPING SHOPS—SEARCH AND SEIZURE—DRUNKENNESS.

- Sec. 33. Sale of intoxicating liquors prohibited. Intoxicants defined.
34. Penalties for unlawful sale. Second and subsequent convictions.
35. Common sellers, how punished. Several convictions.
36. Who are not common sellers.
37. Drinking houses and tipping shops prohibited. Penalty.
38. Possession or deposit with intent to sell, prohibited.
39. Liquors kept for unlawful sale, forfeited. When officers may seize liquors without a warrant.
40. Warrant of search and seizure granted on complaint. Name to be inserted in complaint. Arrest. Penalty. Subsequent convictions.
41. Duty of officer on seizure. Libel to be filed. Proceedings of magistrate.
42. If no claimant appears, forfeiture declared. Claimant, how to proceed, and his rights. Duty of magistrate as to rendition of judgment.
43. Dwelling-houses not to be searched except in certain cases.
44. Liquors and vessels forfeited, how disposed of.
45. When warrant may issue against a claimant. Arrest, trial, and punishment.
46. Duty of officer in case liquors are destroyed before seizure. Trial and punishment of owner.
47. Disposal of liquors seized by a deceased officer.
48. Persons found intoxicated in the streets or disturbing the peace anywhere may be taken into custody. Arrest, trial and punishment. Second offence. Remittal of penalty restricted.
49. Liquor sellers responsible for injuries by or to drunken persons. Wife, child, parent, or guardian may sue. Exemplary damages. Liability of owner or lessee.

## SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR THE PROSECUTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

- Sec. 50. Liquors seized, irrepleviable, pending proceedings. Final judgment bars all suits.
51. Prosecutions, how commenced and conducted.
52. Complaints and indictments to allege former convictions. Penalty for neglect. No action to be dismissed but by special order of court.
53. County attorneys to cause speedy sentence to be rendered.
54. Proceedings on appeal. Recognizances. Effect of surrender and sentence of principal.
55. Custom house certificates, and marks, not evidence of identity.
56. Actions not maintainable for liquors unlawfully sold or kept.
57. Delivery sufficient evidence of sale. Liability of partners and clerks. Duty of certain officers to prosecute, and proceedings. Penalty for neglect. Amendment of process.
58. Persons engaged in unlawful traffic not to sit upon jury. Examination of such persons by court.
59. Violations of this chapter may be prosecuted within six years.
60. Sheriffs and deputies, special duty of, to enforce the foregoing laws and those against gambling houses and houses of ill-fame. Special per diem of two dollars, but not during their attendance on court.
61. County attorneys, similar duty of. Delinquent county attorneys, may after hearing, be removed by governor.
62. When executive may appoint county constables to enforce chapters seventeen and twenty-seven. Their powers, and pay.
63. Divers forms. Indictment of common seller; complaint for single sale, warrant, recognizance and mittimus; complaint for seizure, warrant and recognizance; libel, monition and notice.

## INNHOLDERS AND VICTUALLERS.

Sec. 1. The municipal officers, treasurer, and clerk of every town shall meet annually on the first Monday of May, or on the day succeeding, or both, and at such time and place in said town as they appoint, by posting notices in two or more public places therein, at least seven days previously, stating the purpose of the meeting; and at such meeting they may license under their hands as many persons of good moral character and under such restrictions and regulations as they deem necessary, to be innholders and victuallers in said town, until the day succeeding the first Monday in May of the next year, in such house or other building, as the license specifies. And at any meeting so notified and held, they may revoke licenses so granted, if in their opinion there is sufficient cause.

Licenses to innholders and victuallers, when and by whom granted.

License may be revoked.

Sec. 2. No person shall receive his license until he has given his bond to the treasurer, to the acceptance of the board granting it, with one or more sureties in the penal sum of three hundred dollars, in substance as follows, namely:

Form. "Know all men that we \_\_\_\_\_, as principal, and \_\_\_\_\_, as sureties, are held and stand firmly bound to \_\_\_\_\_, treasurer of the town" (or city) "of \_\_\_\_\_, in the sum of three hundred dollars, to be paid to him, or his successor in said office; to the payment whereof we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year eighteen hundred and \_\_\_\_\_.

The condition of this obligation is such that, whereas the above bounden \_\_\_\_\_ has been duly licensed as a \_\_\_\_\_ within said town" (or city) "until the day succeeding the first Monday in May next; now if in all respects he shall conform to the provisions of law relating to the business for which he is licensed, and to the rules and regulations as provided by the licensing board in reference thereto, and shall not violate any law of the State relating to intoxicating liquors, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise shall remain in full force."

Licenses may be granted for a part of the year.

Sec. 3. The licensing board may, at any other time, at a meeting specially called, and notified as aforesaid for the consideration of any application therefor to them made, grant such license on like conditions; but all such licenses expire on the day aforesaid.

License fee and record.

Sec. 4. Every person licensed shall pay to the treasurer, for the use of such Board, one dollar; and the clerk shall make a record of all licenses granted.

Duty of innholders to provide entertainment.

Sec. 5. Every innholder shall, at all times, be furnished with suitable provisions and lodging for strangers and travellers, and with stable room, hay, and provender for their horses and cattle; and with pasturing, if it is required by the terms of his license; and he shall grant such reasonable accommodations as occasion requires to strangers, travellers, and others.

Liability in case of fire.

Sec. 6. In case of loss by fire, innholders are answerable to their guests only for ordinary and reasonable care in the custody of their baggage or other property.

Liability of innholders for guests' losses

Sec. 7. Innholders are not liable for losses sustained by their guests, except for wearing apparel, articles worn or carried upon the person to a reasonable amount, personal baggage, and money necessary for travelling expenses and personal

personal use, unless upon delivery or offer of delivery, by such guests, of their money, jewellery, or other property, to the innholder, his agent, or servants, for safe custody.

Sec. 8. An innholder against whom a claim is made for loss sustained by a guest may in all cases show that such loss is attributable to the negligence of the guest, or to his non-compliance with the regulations of the inn; provided that such regulations are reasonable and proper, and are shown to have been brought to the notice of the guest.

Sec. 9. Every victualler has all the rights and privileges and is subject to all the duties and obligations of an innholder, except furnishing lodging for travellers, and stable room, hay, or provender for cattle.

Sec. 10. Every innholder and victualler shall, at all times, have a board or sign affixed to his house, shop, cellar, or store, or in some conspicuous place near it, with his name at large thereon, and the employment for which he is licensed.

Sec. 11. No innholder or victualler shall have or keep for gambling purposes about his house, shop, or other buildings, yards, gardens, or dependencies, any dice, cards, bowls, billiards, quoits, or other implements used in gambling; or suffer any person resorting thither to use or exercise for gambling purposes any of said games, or any other unlawful game or sport therein; and every person who uses or exercises any such game or sport for gambling purposes in any place herein prohibited forfeits five dollars.

Sec. 12. No innholder or victualler shall suffer any revelling or riotous or disorderly conduct in his house, shop, or other dependencies; nor any drunkenness nor excess therein.

Sec. 13. No person shall be a common innholder or victualler without a license, under a penalty of not more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 14. The Licensing Board shall prosecute for any violations of the foregoing sections that come to their knowledge, by complaint, indictment, or action of debt; and all penalties recovered shall inure to the town where the offence is committed.

STATE AGENCY FOR SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Sec. 15. The governor, with the advice and consent of council, shall appoint a commissioner to furnish municipal officers of towns in this State and duly authorized agents of other States, with pure, unadulterated intoxicating liquors, to be kept and sold for medicinal, mechanical and manufacturing purposes. Said commissioner shall reside and have his place of business in this State and hold his office during the pleasure of the governor and council, and until another is appointed in his stead. He shall not sell to municipal officers of this State any intoxicating or fermented liquors except such as have been tested by a competent assayer and found to be pure. He shall not take of said officers, for such liquors sold to them, more than seven per cent. above the cost thereof at the place where they were by him purchased. He shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give a bond to the treasurer of State, in the penal sum of not less than ten thousand dollars, for the benefit of such towns as may be injured by a breach of the conditions, for the faithful performance of his duties and compliance with such regulations and conditions as the governor and council prescribe. In case of his resignation, removal from office, or death, and the appointment of a successor, the stock of liquors remaining on hand at the time of his resignation, removal or death, shall be taken at cost by the new commissioner, and he shall, before entering upon his office, pay for the same in cash, or settle therefor to the satisfaction of his predecessor or his legal representatives.

Sec. 16. Immediately after appointing such commissioner, the governor shall issue to the municipal officers of towns a notice of his name and place of business, and such officers shall buy such intoxicating liquors as they may keep on sale for the purpose specified herein, of such commissioner or of such other municipal officers as have bought such liquors of him, and of no other person.

Sec. 17. If a municipal officer buys any intoxicating liquors to be sold according to law, of any other persons except those specified in the preceding section, or if he or any person in his employment, or by his direction, sells or offers for sale any such liquors that have been decreed to be forfeited, or causes any intoxicating, or malt liquors which he or they keep for sale, to be adulterated, by mixing with the same any coloring matter, drug or ingredient, or mixes the same with other liquors of a different kind or quality, or with water, or sells or exposes for sale such liquor so adulterated, knowing it to be such, such offender forfeits to the town to which he belongs, not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment.

Sec. 18. Said commissioner shall keep a record of the names of the towns to which liquors are sold, and of the persons buying for said towns, the kind and quantity of liquor sold to each, and the price paid for the same, and shall make report thereof to the governor and council annually in December, to the last day of the preceding month, to be by them laid before the legislature. And said commissioner shall, under oath, on the first days of March, June, September, and December, furnish a printed statement of all liquors purchased by him, enumerating the different kinds, and the quantity of each kind, the prices paid, and the terms of payment; also, the names of the parties of whom the liquors were purchased, and their place of business and date of purchase, which statement shall be sent by mail at the end of each quarter to each town that purchases at his establishment.

Sec. 19. Agents of towns authorized to sell intoxicating liquors shall keep a record in a suitable book of the amount of intoxicating liquors purchased by them, specifying the kind and quantity of each, the price paid, and of whom purchased; and they shall also keep a record of the kind and quantity of liquors sold by them, the date of sale and the price, the name of the purchaser, and the price for which it was sold; specifying in case such sale is made to the municipal officers of any other town, the name of such town, which record shall be open to inspection. And if such agent fails to keep such record, he forfeits to his town for every such offence not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars, to be recovered on complaint or indictment. Whoever knowingly misrepresents to said agent the purposes for which he purchases such liquors forfeits to his town twenty dollars, to be recovered on complaint or indictment.

Sec. 20. No contract made under this chapter shall pledge the credit of the State for the payment of any sum to said commissioner, or for the payment of any liquors purchased by him.

CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES.

Sec. 21. The selectmen of any town and mayor and aldermen of any city may, on the first Monday of May, annually, or as soon thereafter as convenient, buy such quantity of intoxicating liquors as is necessary to be sold under this chapter, and may appoint some suitable person agent of said town or city to sell the same at some convenient place therein, to be used for medicinal, mechanical, and manufacturing purposes, and no other; such agent shall receive such compensation for his services, and in the sale of such liquors shall conform to such regulations, not inconsistent with law, as the Board appointing him prescribes, and shall hold his situation for one year, unless sooner removed by them or their successors. Vacancies occurring during the year shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments are made. No such agent shall have any interest in such liquors or in the profits of the sale thereof. He may sell intoxicating liquors to such municipal officers, to be by them disposed of in accordance with this chapter.

Sec. 22. Such agent shall receive a certificate from the Board by which he is appointed, authorizing him as the agent of such town or city to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal, mechanical, and manufacturing purposes only; but it shall not be delivered to such agent until he has executed and delivered to said Board a bond, with two sufficient sureties, in the sum of six hundred dollars, in substance as follows:—

“Know all men, that we, ———, as principal, and ——— and ——— as sureties, are held and stand firmly bound to the inhabitants of the town of ——— (or city as the case may be) “in the sum of six hundred dollars, to be paid to them, to which payment we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents.”

Sealed with our seals, and dated this ——— day of ———, 18——.

The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas the above bounden ——— has been duly appointed an agent for said town (or city) “to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal, mechanical and manufacturing purposes and no other, until the ——— day of ———, 18——, unless removed from said agency: now if said ——— shall in all respects conform to the provisions of law relating to the business for which he is appointed, and to such regulations as are or shall be from time to time established by the Board making the appointment, then this obligation shall be void; otherwise shall remain in full force.”

Sec. 23. No person authorized as aforesaid to sell intoxicating liquors, shall sell the same to any minor without the written direction of his parent, master or guardian, to any Indian, soldier, drunkard, intoxicated person, or to any person described in section four of chapter sixty-seven as being liable to guardianship, knowing either of them to be of the condition herein prescribed; nor to any intemperate person, of whose habits he has been notified by his relatives, or by the aldermen selectmen or assessors, of any city, town or plantation. And proof of notice so given by said officers, or by their authority, is conclusive of the fact of the intemperate habits of such person, in any prosecution or suit under this chapter; and notice so given by the relatives of such person is presumptive evidence of such habits.

Losses by negligence of guests.  
Duties of victuallers.  
Innholders and victuallers to keep up signs.  
Innholders and victuallers to allow no gambling on their premises.  
Penalty.  
Nor revelling, drunkenness, &c.  
Penalty for neglecting a license.  
Licensing Board to prosecute.

State commissioner, how appointed.  
Term of office.  
To sell no impure, untested liquors.  
Commission of 7 per cent. allowed him.  
Bond.  
Conditions of bond.  
Commissioner, resignation, removal or death of Successor to take and pay for liquors.  
Notice of appointment, &c., to town officers.  
Liquors, of whom to be bought.  
Penalty for buying liquors contrary to law, or for adulterating or diluting them.  
How recovered.

Commissioner to keep record of sales.  
To report annually to Governor and Council.  
To mail quarterly statement to purchasing towns.  
Municipal agents to keep record of sales.  
To be open for inspection.  
Failure or neglect, penalty for.  
How recovered.  
Times, to whom paid.  
False representations to agent.  
Penalty, how recovered.  
State credit not pledged to pay for liquors.

Municipal officers to purchase.  
Agents to be appointed to sell for certain purposes.  
Their pay and duty.  
Term.  
Vacancy how filled.  
Not to be interested.

Agent must have a certificate.  
Give bond.  
Amount.

Form.

Condition of bond

Agents not to sell to minors, Indians, soldiers drunkards, &c.  
Notice by town officers sufficient evidence.  
By relatives, presumptive.  
Sec.

Town officers to give notice to agents on information.

Sec. 24. Whenever such municipal officers are informed by the relatives of any person that he is of intemperate habits, and are satisfied that such is the fact, they shall forthwith give notice thereof, to all persons authorized to sell intoxicating liquors within their respective towns, and in such adjoining places as they deem expedient.

Commissioner or agents violating law—how punished. Liable also on bond Duty of town officers to sue bond.

Sec. 25. Any person, authorized as aforesaid, who violates section thirty-three shall be fined twenty dollars for every such offence, and shall also be liable, notwithstanding such punishment, to a suit upon his bond; and the aldermen, selectmen or assessors of the city, town or plantation, to which such bond was given, shall cause the same to be sued and prosecuted to judgment and satisfaction in behalf of the city, town or plantation. The court by which judgment is rendered upon any bond required by this chapter, has such chancery powers therein, as the supreme judicial court has in cases of forfeiture of penalties to the State. Whenever such a conviction is obtained or judgment recovered as aforesaid, the authority of such person to sell intoxicating liquors is vacated, and such aldermen, selectmen or assessors, shall revoke such authority whenever they are satisfied of the violation of any of its conditions.

Chimney powers of court. Authority to sell to be revoked on conviction or violation

Liquors owned by towns or kept by agents—casks and vessels to be marked Not to be owned may be seized, although marked.

Sec. 26. No such liquors owned by any city, town or plantation, or kept by any agent thereof, as provided by law, are protected against seizure and forfeiture, under the provisions hereof, by reason of such ownership, unless all casks and vessels in which they are contained are at all times conspicuously marked with the name of such municipality, and of its agent. When such liquors are seized, bearing such marks as are herein required, if such liquors are in fact not owned by any such municipality, such false and fraudulent marking is conclusive evidence that the same are kept or deposited for unlawful sale, and renders them liable to forfeiture under this chapter. The liquors kept for sale by such agents shall not be adulterated or factitious; and they shall not be protected from seizure and forfeiture by reason of being kept for sale by such agents, if they have knowledge that the same are adulterated or factitious.

False marks conclusive, and liquor forfeited.

Adulterated or factitious not protected. Unfaithful agents for ever disqualified.

Sec. 27. If an agent appointed under section twenty-one to sell intoxicating liquors is convicted of a violation of this chapter, he is for ever thereafter disqualified from holding such office.

MANUFACTURE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS FOR SALE.

Manufacturing for sale, and sale punished.

Sec. 28. Whoever manufactures for sale any intoxicating liquor, except cider, and whoever sells any intoxicating liquor manufactured by him in this State, except cider, shall be imprisoned two months and fined one thousand dollars.

Sale of pure cider regulated.

Sec. 29. This chapter does not apply to the sale of unadulterated cider, unless the same is sold to be used as a beverage or for tipping purposes, nor extend to the manufacture and sale of unadulterated cider in any case, when sold in quantities of five gallons or upwards, delivered and taken away at one time.

LIQUOR PEDDLING AND LIQUORS IN TRANSIT.

Travelling liquor peddlers and dealers punished. Penalty, how recovered. To whom it accrues.

Sec. 30. No person shall travel from town to town, or from place to place, in any city, town, or plantation, on foot or by public or private conveyance either by land or water, carrying for sale, or offering for sale, or obtaining or offering to obtain, orders for the sale or delivery of any intoxicating or fermented liquors, in any quantity, under a penalty of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars for each order, and for each order taken and for each sale so made, to be recovered on complaint or by indictment; half to the complainant, and half to the county in which the offence is committed.

Intoxicating liquors not to be brought into the State for unlawful sale. Penalty. May be seized while in transit.

Sec. 31. No person shall knowingly bring into the State, or knowingly transport from place to place in the State, any intoxicating liquors, with intent to sell the same in the State in violation of law, or with intent that the same shall be sold by any person, or to aid any person in such sale, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence. All such liquors intended for unlawful sale in the State may be seized while in transit and proceeded against, the same as if they were unlawfully kept and deposited in any place.

Magistrates have concurrent jurisdiction with Supreme and Superior Courts.

Sec. 32. Municipal and police judges and trial justices within their counties have concurrent jurisdiction with the supreme judicial and superior Courts in all offences arising under sections fifteen to twenty-three inclusive and section thirty, and may punish by fine when the penalty does not exceed twenty dollars.

UNLAWFUL SALE OF LIQUORS—COMMON SELLERS—DRINKING HOUSES AND TIPPING SHOPS—SEARCH AND SEIZURE—DRUNKENNESS.

Sale of intoxicating liquors prohibited. Intoxicants defined.

Sec. 33. No person shall at any time, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, directly or indirectly, sell any intoxicating liquors, of whatever origin, except as hereinbefore provided; wine, ale, porter, strong beer, lager beer, and all other malt liquors and cider when kept or deposited with intent to sell the same for tipping purposes, or as a beverage, unless in quantities of five gallons or more, delivered and taken away at one time, as well as all distilled spirits, are declared intoxicating within the meaning of this chapter; but this enumeration shall not prevent any other pure or mixed liquors from being considered intoxicating.

Penalties for selling liquors in violation of law. First conviction. Second conviction. Third conviction. Fines not paid, effect. Clerks and others liable.

Sec. 34. Whoever by himself, clerk, servant or agent, at any time sells any intoxicating liquor in violation of this chapter, forfeits on the first conviction thirty dollars, or he may be imprisoned thirty days; on the second conviction he forfeits twenty dollars, and shall also be imprisoned sixty days; on the third and every subsequent conviction, he forfeits twenty dollars, and shall be imprisoned three months, and in default of payment of fine and costs on the first conviction, he shall not have the benefit of chapter one hundred and thirty-five until he has been imprisoned two months; in default of payment of fine and costs on the second conviction, he shall not have the benefit of said chapter until he has been imprisoned three months; and in default of payment of fine and costs on the third and every subsequent conviction, he shall not have the benefit of said chapter until he has been imprisoned four months. And if any clerk, servant, agent, or other person in the employment or on the premises of another, violates this section, or aids and assists in such violation, he is equally guilty with the principal, and shall suffer like penalty.

Common sellers, punishment. Second and subsequent convictions.

Sec. 35. No person shall be a common seller of intoxicating liquors. Whoever violates this section shall be fined one hundred dollars, and in default of payment of fine and costs he shall be imprisoned sixty days, or instead of such fine he may be imprisoned three months. On a second and every subsequent conviction he shall be fined two hundred dollars and imprisoned four months; and in default of payment of fine and costs he shall be punished by four months' additional imprisonment.

Who not common sellers. Drinking houses prohibited. Defined. Penalty.

Sec. 36. Persons selling by authority of and according to sections fifteen and twenty-one are not common sellers. Sec. 37. No person shall keep a drinking house and tipping shop. Whoever sells intoxicating liquors in any building, vessel or boat, contrary to law, and the same are there drunk, is guilty of keeping a drinking house and tipping shop, and shall be fined one hundred dollars, and in default of payment of fine and costs shall be imprisoned three months, or instead of such fine shall be imprisoned three months on the first conviction, and on every subsequent conviction six months in addition to fine and costs.

Possession or deposit with intent to sell prohibited.

Sec. 38. No person shall deposit or have in his possession intoxicating liquors with intent to sell the same in the State in violation of law, or with intent that the same shall be so sold by any person, or to aid or assist any person in such sale.

Liquors for unlawful sale forfeited

Sec. 39. Intoxicating liquors kept and deposited in the State, intended for unlawful sale in the State, and the vessels in which they are contained, are contraband and forfeited to the cities, towns, and plantations in which they are so kept at the time when they are seized under this chapter. And in all cases where an officer may seize intoxicating liquors or the vessels containing them, upon a warrant, he may seize the same without a warrant, and keep them in some safe place for a reasonable time until he can procure such warrant.

Warrants of search and seizure may be granted on complaint.

Sec. 40. If any person competent to be a witness in civil suits makes sworn complaint before any judge of a municipal or police court or trial justice, that he believes that intoxicating liquors are unlawfully kept or deposited in any place in the State by any person, and that the same are intended for sale within the State in violation of law, such magistrate shall issue his warrant, directed to any officer having power to serve criminal process, commanding him to search the premises described and specially designated in such complaint and warrant, and if said liquors are there found, to seize the same, with the vessels in which they are contained, and them safely keep until final action thereon, and make immediate return of said warrant. The name of the person so keeping said liquors, as aforesaid, if known to the complainant, shall be stated in

Name of person

in such complaint, and the officer shall be commanded by said warrant, if he finds said liquors or has reason to believe that such person has concealed them about his person, to arrest him and have him forthwith before such magistrate for trial. If the name of the person keeping such liquors is unknown to the complainant, he shall so allege in his complaint, and the magistrate shall thereupon issue his warrant as provided in the first sentence of this section. If, upon trial, the Court is of opinion that the liquor was so as aforesaid kept and intended for unlawful sale by the person named in said complaint, or by any other person with his knowledge or consent, he shall be found guilty thereof, and sentenced to a fine of one hundred dollars, and in default of payment of fine and costs, to be imprisoned ninety days at hard labour, or instead of such fine he may be imprisoned six months at hard labour. On every subsequent conviction he shall be fined one hundred dollars, and stand committed until the fine and costs are paid; and in addition thereto he shall be imprisoned six months at hard labour.

Penalty.

On subsequent conviction.

Sec. 41. When liquors and vessels are seized as provided in the preceding section, the officer who made such seizure shall immediately file with the magistrate before whom such warrant is returnable, a libel against such liquors and vessels, setting forth their seizure by him, describing the liquors and their place of seizure, and that they were deposited, kept, and intended for sale within the State in violation of law, and pray for a decree of forfeiture thereof, and such magistrate shall thereupon fix a time for the hearing of such libel, and shall issue his monition and notice of the same to all persons interested, citing them to appear at the time and place appointed, and show cause why said liquors and the vessels in which they are contained should not be declared forfeited, by causing a true and attested copy of said libel and monition to be posted in two public and conspicuous places in the town or place where such liquors were seized, ten days at least before the day to which said libel is returnable.

Duty of officer on seizure.

Libel, what to set forth.

Proceedings of magistrate in case of libel.

Notice of hearing.

Sec. 42. If no claimant appears, such magistrate shall, on proof of notice as aforesaid, declare the same forfeited to the city, town or plantation in which they were seized. If any person appears and claims such liquors, or any part thereof, as having a right to the possession thereof at the time when the same were seized, he shall file with the magistrate such claim in writing, stating specifically the right so claimed, and the foundation thereof, the items so claimed, the time and place of the seizure, and the name of the officer by whom the same were seized, and in it declare that they were not so kept or deposited for unlawful sale, as alleged in said libel and monition, and also state his business and place of residence, and shall sign and make oath to the same before said magistrate. If any person so makes claim, he shall be admitted as a party to the process; and the magistrate shall proceed to determine the truth of the allegations in said claim and libel, and may hear any pertinent evidence offered by the libellant or claimant. If the magistrate is, upon the hearing, satisfied that said liquors were not so kept or deposited for unlawful sale, and that the claimant is entitled to the custody of any part thereof, he shall give him an order in writing, directed to the officer having the same in custody, commanding him to deliver to said claimant the liquors to which he is so found to be entitled, within forty-eight hours after demand. If the magistrate finds the claimant entitled to no part of said liquors, he shall render judgment against him for the libellant for costs, to be taxed as in civil cases before such magistrate, and issue execution thereon, and shall declare said liquors forfeited to the city, town or plantation where seized. The claimants may appeal and shall recognize with sureties as on appeals in civil cases from a magistrate.

In case no claimant appears. Claimant how to proceed.

What shall be stated in claim.

Declaration.

Oath.

Claimant to be admitted as a party.

Duty of magistrate if claimant is entitled.

Otherwise judgment for costs, and liquors forfeited.

Appeal.

Sec. 43. No warrant shall be issued to search a dwelling-house occupied as such, unless it, or some part of it, is used as an inn or shop, or for purposes of traffic, or unless the magistrate before whom the complaint is made is satisfied by evidence presented to him, and so alleges in said warrant that intoxicating liquor is kept in such house or its appurtenances, intended for sale in the State, in violation of law.

Dwelling-house not to be searched except in certain cases.

Sec. 44. All liquors declared forfeited by any court under this chapter shall, by order of the court rendering final judgment thereon, be destroyed by any officer competent to serve the process on which they were forfeited, and he shall make return accordingly to such court. Such liquors shall be destroyed by pouring them upon the ground. Vessels forfeited may be sold by said officers at public or private sale, and the proceeds thereof paid into the treasury of such city, town or plantation.

Liquors and vessels forfeited, order of Court. Officer to destroy liquors, and sell vessels.

Sec. 45. If complaint is made upon oath to any magistrate against any claimant under this chapter, alleging that the liquors so claimed by him were, prior to, and at the time when the same were seized, kept or deposited by said claimant, or by some person by his authority, and intended for unlawful sale in this State, either by such person, or the said claimant, the magistrate shall issue his warrant against such claimant so charged, and he shall be arrested thereon, and be brought before such magistrate, and on conviction shall be fined fifty dollars; or instead thereof he may be imprisoned three months on the first conviction; and on every subsequent conviction he shall be imprisoned three months in addition to the fine.

Warrant to be issued against claimant, upon oath of complainant.

Arrest.

Trial.

Punishment.

Sec. 46. If an officer having a warrant, issued under this chapter, committed to him, directing him to seize any liquors and to arrest the owner or keeper thereof, is prevented from seizing the liquors by their being poured out or otherwise destroyed, he shall arrest the alleged owner or keeper named in the warrant, and bring him before the magistrate, and make return upon the warrant that he was prevented from seizing said liquors by their being poured out or otherwise destroyed, as the case may be, and in his return he shall state the quantity so poured out or destroyed, as nearly as may be, and the magistrate shall put the owner or keeper so arrested upon trial; and if it is proved that such liquors as were described in the warrant were so poured out or destroyed, and that they were so kept or deposited and intended for unlawful sale, and that the person so arrested was owner or keeper thereof, he shall be punished in the same manner as if the liquors described in the warrant and in the return had been seized on the warrant and brought before the magistrate by the officer.

Officer having a warrant, duty of, when prevented.

To arrest the alleged owner.

How to make return in such cases.

Trial of owner.

Penalty.

Sec. 47. If any deputy sheriff, after having executed such warrant by a seizure dies or goes out of office before final execution in the proceedings is done, the liquors shall be held in the custody of the sheriff or another deputy. If any other officer dies or goes out of office under like circumstances, the magistrate before whom the proceedings were commenced shall designate in writing some officer lawfully authorized to execute such a warrant, who shall hold such liquors in his custody until final judgment and order of the Court thereon.

Deputy sheriff dying, &amp;c.

Other officer dying, duty of magistrate.

Sec. 48. Any person found intoxicated in any street or highway, or who, being intoxicated in his own house, or in any other building or place, becomes quarrelsome, or in any other way disturbs the public peace or that of his own or any other family, so as to render it necessary for the police or peace officers to interfere, may be taken into custody by any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, marshal, deputy marshal, police officer, or watchman, and committed to the watch-house or restrained in some other suitable place, until a complaint can be made and warrant issued in due form, upon which he may be arrested and tried, and if found guilty of being intoxicated as aforesaid, he shall be fined not exceeding ten dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days. For the second offence he may be fined not exceeding twenty dollars, or imprisoned not more than ninety days. The judge or justice may remit any portion of said punishment, and order the prisoner discharged, whenever he becomes satisfied that the objects of the law and the good of the public and the prisoner would be advanced thereby. But no part of said punishment shall be remitted unless the prisoner, under oath, gives information from whom and where he procured the liquors by which he became intoxicated.

Persons drunk in streets, and drunken disturbers of the peace anywhere may be taken into custody.

Formal arrest and trial.

Penalty.

For second offence.

Remission of punishment may be remitted.

Remission of punishment restricted.

Sec. 49. Every wife, child, parent, guardian, husband, or other person who is injured in person, property, means of support or otherwise, by any intoxicated person, or by reason of the intoxication of any person, has a right of action in his own name against anyone who by selling or giving any intoxicating liquors, or otherwise, has caused or contributed to the intoxication of such person; and in such action the plaintiff may recover both actual and exemplary damages. The owner, lessee, or person renting or leasing any building or premises, having knowledge that intoxicating liquors are sold therein, are liable, severally or jointly with the person selling or giving intoxicating liquors as aforesaid. And in actions by a wife, husband, parent or child, general reputation of such relationship is prima facie evidence thereof, and the amount recovered by a wife or child shall be her or his sole and separate property.

Persons injured by drunken persons, what parties are responsible to.

Exemplary damages.

Liability of owner of less of building.

Relationship to drunkard, reputation is prima facie proof of.

#### SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR THE PROSECUTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

Sec. 50. Liquors seized as hereinbefore provided, and the vessels containing them shall not be taken from the custody of the officer by a writ of replevin or other process while the proceedings herein provided are pending; and final judgment in such proceedings is in all cases a bar to all suits for the recovery of any liquors seized or the value of the same, or for damages alleged to arise by reason of the seizure and detention thereof.

Liquors and vessels seized, not repleviable, pending proceedings.

Final judgment, bar to all suits.

Sec. 51. Prosecutions for manufacturing liquors in violation of law, for keeping drinking houses and tippling shops, and for being common sellers of intoxicating liquors, shall be by indictment; but in all other prosecutions under this chapter, judges of municipal and police courts and trial justices have by complaint, jurisdiction, original and concurrent with the supreme judicial and superior courts. All prosecutions in the supreme judicial and superior courts shall be by indictment. Said magistrates, in cases not within their jurisdiction, may examine and hold to bail. And in appeals from

Prosecutions, how commenced and conducted.

any



Penalties of recognizances.

Previous convictions to be alleged. Indictments not to be dismissed, but by order of court. Neglect to allege former conviction, or failure to prosecute, penalty for.

County attorney to cause speedy sentence.

Appeal proceedings in case of jury find specially. Affirmation of judgment.

Recognizances. Penalty not remitted, nor surety discharged by surrender of principal, unless sentenced.

Custom-house certificates and marks, not evidence.

Action not maintainable for liquors sold or kept in violation of law. Exception.

Delivery, evidence of sale.

Partner liable. Who may be included in complaint.

Town officers may commence suit on bond.

Duty to prosecute for violation.

Penalty for municipal officers neglecting to prosecute.

Officer neglecting to execute process is liable.

What the judgment shall be.

Assessors' Plantations' Allegation of previous conviction sufficient.

May be amended before final judgment.

Any process may be amended as to form.

Persons engaged in unlawful traffic not to sit upon jury.

Duty of court to inquire.

False answer, effect of.

May decline effect.

Proceedings under this chapter not barred within six years.

Absence deducted.

Special duty of sheriffs and deputies to enforce the laws against the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors and the keeping of gambling places and houses of ill-fame.

Special per diem pay.

But not during attendance on court.

Similar duty of county attorneys.

Governor, after hearing, may remove delinquent county attorneys.

When constables may be appointed by governor to enforce chapters seventeen and twenty-seven.

Pay.

any judgment or sentence before such magistrate, the penal sum in every recognizance shall be two hundred dollars. No recognizance before such magistrate shall be in a sum less than two hundred dollars; nor in the supreme judicial or superior court in less than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 52. Every trial justice, recorder, clerk, and judge of a municipal or police court, and every county attorney, having knowledge of a previous conviction of any person accused of violating this chapter, in preparing complaints, warrants, or indictments, shall allege such previous conviction thereon; and, after such indictment is entered in court, no county attorney shall dismiss or fail to prosecute it except by special order of said court. If any trial justice, recorder, clerk, or judge of a municipal or police court, or county attorney, neglects or refuses to allege such previous conviction, or if any county attorney fails so to prosecute, he forfeits one hundred dollars in each case, to be recovered in an action of debt, to be brought by the Attorney-General in behalf of the State.

Sec. 53. When a person has been convicted in the supreme judicial or superior court of a violation of this chapter, the county attorney shall have him sentenced at the same term, unless for reasons satisfactory to the court, the case is continued for sentence one term, but no longer.

Sec. 54. In appeals, the proceedings shall be the same in the appellate court as they would be in the court of the magistrate, and shall be conducted in said appellate court by the attorney for the State. The jury shall find specially under the direction of the Court on all facts necessary to determine the adjudication thereof; and if a claimant or other respondent fails to appear for trial in the appellate court, the judgment of the court below, if against him, shall be affirmed. No portion of the penalty of any recognizance taken under so much of this chapter as relates to intoxicating liquors shall be remitted by any court in any suit thereon, nor shall a surety in any such recognizance be discharged from his liability therein by a surrender of his principal in court after he has been defaulted upon his recognizance unless the principal has been actually sentenced upon the indictment or complaint on which the recognizance was taken. The appeals of claimants provided for in section forty-two shall be entered as all other appeals in criminal cases, and be subject to the requirements of law appertaining to them.

Sec. 55. Custom-house certificates of importation, and proofs of marks on the casks and packages corresponding thereto shall not, in proceedings under this chapter, be received as evidence that the identical liquors contained in said casks and packages were actually imported in said casks and packages.

Sec. 56. No action shall be maintained upon any claim or demand, promissory note, or other security contracted or given for intoxicating liquors sold in violation of this chapter, or for any such liquors purchased out of the State with intention to sell the same or any part thereof in violation thereof; but this section shall not extend to negotiable paper in the hands of a holder for a valuable consideration and without notice of the illegality of the contract.

Sec. 57. Whenever an unlawful sale is alleged, and a delivery proved, it is not necessary to prove a payment, but such delivery is sufficient evidence of sale. A partner in business is liable for the unlawful keeping or selling of his co-partner, done in the co-partnership business, or by any other person, in any shop, store, or other place of business of such co-partnership, with his knowledge or assent. A principal and his agent, clerk, and servant, may all be included in the same complaint and process. The mayor or aldermen, selectmen or assessors, may cause a suit to be commenced on any bond or recognizance given under this chapter in which his city, town or plantation is interested, and the same shall be prosecuted to final judgment unless paid in full with costs. The mayor and aldermen, selectmen, assessors and constables, in every city, town and plantation, shall make complaint and prosecute all violations of this chapter, and promptly enforce the laws against drinking houses. If a municipal officer, after being furnished with a written notice of a violation of this chapter, signed by two persons competent to be witnesses in civil suits, and containing the names and residences of the witnesses to prove such offence, willfully neglects or refuses to institute proceedings therefor, he shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered by indictment. The oath required of any such officer to the complaint may be, in substance, that from a written notice signed by two persons competent to be witnesses in civil suits, he believes the complaint signed by him to be true. If an execution or other final process, issued in any civil or criminal suit instituted under this chapter, is placed in the hands of any proper officer to be by him executed, and he unreasonably neglects or refuses so to do, an action may be commenced against him by any voter in the county, and prosecuted to final judgment, which shall be for the full amount of the judgment and interest on such execution; and if it is a process that requires him to take and commit an offender to prison, the damages shall not be less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars. Selectmen of towns herein mentioned include assessors of plantations, and the word town includes plantations. In suits, complaints, indictments, or other proceedings for a violation of any provision of this chapter relating to intoxicating liquors, other than for the first offence, it is not requisite to set forth particularly the record of a former conviction, but it is sufficient to allege briefly that such person has been convicted of a violation of any particular provision, or as a common seller, as the case may be, and such allegation in any criminal process, legally amendable in any stage of the proceedings before final judgment, may be amended, without terms, and as a matter of right. Any process, civil or criminal, legally amendable, may, in any stage of the proceedings, be amended in any matter of form, without costs, on motion at any time before final judgment.

Sec. 58. No person engaged in the unlawful traffic in intoxicating liquors is competent to sit as a juror in any case arising under this chapter; and when information is communicated to the court that a member of any panel is engaged in such traffic, or that he is believed to be so engaged, the court shall inquire of the jurymen of whom such belief is entertained, and no answer which he makes shall be used against him in any case arising under this chapter; but if he answers falsely, he shall be incapable of serving on any jury; but he may decline to answer, in which case he shall be discharged by the court from all further attendance as a jurymen.

Sec. 59. The offences described in this chapter fall within section fourteen of chapter one hundred and thirty-one, and no such offence is barred by any period of time less than six years after the commission thereof. No portion of time during which the offender is not usually and publicly a resident in this State shall be a part of said six years.

Sec. 60. Sheriffs and their deputies shall diligently and faithfully inquire into all violations of law within their respective counties, and institute proceedings against violations or supposed violations of law, and particularly the laws against the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors, and the keeping of drinking-houses and tipping shops, gambling houses or places, and houses of ill-fame, either by promptly entering a complaint before a magistrate and executing the warrants issued thereon, or by furnishing the county attorney promptly and without delay with the names of alleged offenders and of the witnesses. For services under this section, sheriffs, and their deputies acting under their directions, shall receive the same per diem compensation as for attendance on the supreme judicial court, and the same fees for travel as for the service of warrants in criminal cases, together with such necessary incidental expenses as are just and proper; bills for which shall be audited by the county commissioners, and paid from the county treasury. But said commissioners shall not allow any per diem compensation to said sheriffs or their deputies for any day for which said sheriffs or their deputies are entitled to fees or compensation for attendance at or service in any court.

Sec. 61. County attorneys shall cause to be summoned promptly before the grand jury, all witnesses whose names have been furnished them by any sheriff or his deputies, as provided in the preceding section, and shall faithfully direct inquiries before that body into violations of law, prosecute persons indicted, and secure the prompt sentence of convicts. Whenever the governor is, after investigation and hearing of the parties, satisfied that any county attorney has wilfully refused or neglected to discharge the duties imposed upon him by this section, he shall remove him from office, and fill his place by appointment. Sec.

Sec. 62. Upon petition and representation of thirty or more well known tax-payers in any county, that chapters seventeen and twenty-seven are not faithfully enforced by county or local officers, the governor and council shall inquire into such representations, and if, in their judgment, they are well founded, the governor, with the advice and consent of council, shall appoint two or more constables for such county, who shall diligently enforce said chapters, and for this purpose such constables shall have like powers and duties as sheriffs and deputies. For such services such constables shall receive the same compensation as sheriffs and deputies.

Sec. 63 [As to Forms].

[Plans.]

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.  
(THE LICENSING ACT.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 May, 1888.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 27th September, 1887, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “(1.) The amount of revenue derived from the granting of any rights conferred by virtue of Licensing Act during the following periods:—  
“July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885; July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886; and  
“July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.  
“(2.) The amount of revenue derived from penalties inflicted for breaches of the Licensing Act during the same periods.  
“(3.) The amount of revenue derived from fines inflicted for drunkenness during the same periods.  
“(4.) The total annual cost of the administration of the Licensing Act.  
“(5.) The total annual cost of the administration of Justice.  
“(6.) The total annual cost to the Colony by reason of the existence of the liquor traffic, exclusive of items (4) and (5).  
“(7.) The total annual revenue derived from the liquor traffic, exclusive of items (1), (2), and (3).  
“(8.) The number of convictions for drunkenness, and the number of individuals convicted of drunkenness, during the above periods.”

(*Mr. Jones.*)

1.—RETURN showing the amount of Revenue derived from the granting of any rights conferred by virtue of the Licensing Act during the following periods:—

From 1 July, 1884, to 30 June, 1885.	From 1 July, 1885, to 30 June, 1886.	From 1 July, 1886, to 30 June, 1887.
£ s. d. 102,871 0 0	£ s. d. 105,505 0 0	£ s. d. 106,041 0 0

2.—RETURN showing the amount of Revenue derived from penalties inflicted for breaches of the Licensing Act during the same period:—

From 1 July, 1884, to 30 June, 1885.	From 1 July, 1885, to 30 June, 1886.	From 1 July, 1886, to 30 June, 1887.
£ s. d. 3,819 6 8	£ s. d. 3,150 0 1	£ s. d. 2,412 7 4

3.—RETURN showing the amount of Revenue derived from fines inflicted for drunkenness during the same period:—

From 1 July, 1884, to 30 June, 1885.	From 1 July, 1885, to 30 June, 1886.	From 1 July, 1886, to 30 June, 1887.
£ s. d. 5,574 17 2	£ s. d. 6,065 10 9	£ s. d. 5,048 11 2

4.—RETURN showing the total annual cost of the administration of the Licensing Act:—  
There are no means to enable this information to be supplied.

5.—RETURN showing the total annual cost of the administration of Justice:—

	£	s.	d.
For the year 1886 ... ..	335,593	1	4
For the year 1887 ... ..	335,488	19	8

6.—RETURN showing the total annual cost to the Colony by reason of the existence of the liquor traffic, exclusive of items 4 and 5:—  
There are no means to enable this information to be supplied.

7.—RETURN showing the total annual revenue derived from the liquor traffic, exclusive of items 1, 2, and 3:—

	For the year 1886—			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Duty on spirits ... ..	...	...	...	699,122	4	10			
" wine ... ..	...	...	...	48,935	14	2			
" ale and beer ... ..	...	...	...	69,015	11	7			
Excise duty on spirits distilled in the Colony ... ..	...	...	...	5,789	5	2			
							822,862	15	9

8.—RETURN showing (a) the number of convictions for drunkenness and (b) the number of individuals convicted of drunkenness during the above periods:—

From 1 July, 1884, to 30 June, 1885.	From 1 July, 1885, to 30 June, 1886.	From 1 July, 1886, to 30 June, 1887.
a. 24,280	26,051	24,965
b 21,949	23,465	22,546

NOTE.—Answer to Question No. 1 supplied by the Treasury. Answers to Questions Nos. 2, 3, and 8 supplied by the Department of Justice. Answers to Questions Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7 supplied by the Department of Audit.

1887-S.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(SPIRITS, WINES, AND BEERS—CONVICTIONS UNDER DRUNKARDS' AND LICENSING ACTS DURING YEAR 1887.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 July, 1888.*

ANNUAL RETURN to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 15th February, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House for the years 1881, 1882, and 1883, respectively, a Return, showing,—

- “(1.) The quantity in gallons of spirits, wines, and beers respectively imported into this Colony.
  - “(2.) The quantity in gallons of spirits, wines, and beers respectively manufactured in this Colony.
  - “(3.) The quantity in gallons of spirits, wines, and beers respectively manufactured and imported, per head of population of the Colony.
  - “(4.) Also Returns from each Police District of the Colony, including the Metropolitan District, under the following heads:—
    - “(a) The number of licensed houses in each district.
    - “(b) The number of Colonial wine, wholesale wine and spirit, and brewers' licenses respectively in each district; also the number of licenses to distil spirits.
    - “(c) The number of convictions for drunkenness.
    - “(d) The number of convictions for drunkenness, with obscene or indecent language.
    - “(e) The number of convictions for drunkenness, with riotous behaviour.
    - “(f) The number of convictions for drunkenness, with common assault.
    - “(g) The number of convictions for drunkenness, with assault upon the police.
    - “(h) The number of offences of the above nature committed between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday; and the like between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.
    - “(i) The number of convictions for selling on Sunday.
    - “(j) The number of convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than for Sunday selling.
    - “(k) The number of convictions for selling adulterated liquors.
- “That such Returns in future be laid upon the Table of this House and printed as soon after the close of the year as possible.”

*(Mr. Hutchinson.)*

## No. 1.

Custom House, Sydney, 18 June, 1888.

RETURN showing the quantity in gallons of Spirits, Wines, and Beers respectively imported into the Colony during the year 1887:—

Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	1,196,630	Gallons.
Wines	...	...	...	...	...	195,894	„
Beers	...	...	...	...	...	2,334,228	„

## Nos. 2 and 3.

RETURNS Nos. (2) and (3) will be furnished by the Treasury.

## No. 4.

(a.)

RETURN showing the number of Licensed (Publicans') Houses in each Licensing District for the year 1887, under the Licensing Acts 1832-83.

Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.
Albury	39	Germanton	8	Parramatta	42
Armidale	45	Glen Innes	17	Patrick's Plains	21
Ballina	26	Gosford	3	Paterson	5
Balranald	17	Goulburn	60	Penrith	17
Barraba	5	Grafton	43	Picton	5
Bathurst	71	Grenfell	19	Port Macquarie	6
Bega	23	Gundagai	26	Port Stephens	12
Bellingen	12	Gunnedah	20	Queanbeyan	19
Berrina	22	Hartley	28	Quirindi	12
Bingara	8	Hay	36	Raymond Terrace	5
Bombala	9	Hillston	36	Richmond River	15
Bourke	53	Hill End	7	Rylstone	7
Braidwood	13	Inverell	29	Ryde	11
Brewarrina	29	Jerilderie	7	Scone	8
Brisbane Water	16	Kiama	10	Shoalhaven	15
Broulee	15	Lismore	18	Silverton	40
Burrowa	16	Liverpool	20	Tamworth	40
Camden	5	Macleay	21	Temora	30
Campbelltown	8	Macleay River	19	Tenterfield	25
Carcoar	33	Maitland	61	Tumbarumba	10
Cassilis	11	Manning River	16	Tumut	19
Cobar	23	Menindie	9	Tweed River	13
Condobolin	11	Metropolitan	846	Urana	8
Cooma	28	Milparinka	19	Wagga Wagga	61
Coonabarabran	9	Mitchell	29	Walcha	6
Coonamble	20	Moama	10	Walgett	25
Cootamundra	18	Molong	33	Waratah	65
Copeland	5	Moree	22	Warialda	9
Corowa	21	Mudgee	45	Wellington	19
Cowra	12	Murrurundi	9	Wentworth	19
Deniliquin	35	Muswellbrook	10	Windsor	22
Dowling	4	Narrabri	35	Wollombi	5
Dubbo	88	Narrandera	28	Wollongong	25
Dungog	7	Newcastle	107	Yass	19
Eden	11	Nymagee	12	Young	36
Emmaville	8	Orange	40		
Forbes	27	Parkes	13	Total	3,270

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
27th February, 1888.

(b.)

(b.)

RETURN showing the number of Licenses (Colonial Wine Houses) in each Licensing District during the year 1887, under Licensing Acts 1882-83.

Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.
Albury ... ..	7	Germanton ... ..	1	Port Macquarie ... ..	5
Armidale ... ..	7	Glen Innes ... ..	12	Port Stephens ... ..	4
Ballina ... ..	1	Gosford ... ..	1	Queanbeyan ... ..	3
Balranald ... ..	1	Goulburn ... ..	10	Quirindi ... ..	2
Barraba ... ..	2	Grenfell ... ..	3	Raymond Terrace ... ..	6
Bathurst ... ..	1	Gundagai ... ..	3	Richmond River ... ..	1
Bega ... ..	2	Gunnedah ... ..	2	Ryde ... ..	1
Bellingen ... ..	2	Hay ... ..	1	Scone ... ..	3
Berrima ... ..	6	Inverell ... ..	23	Silverton ... ..	3
Bingara ... ..	4	Liverpool ... ..	4	Tamworth ... ..	3
Bombala ... ..	1	Macleay ... ..	1	Tenterfield ... ..	6
Bourke ... ..	1	Maitland ... ..	14	Tumut ... ..	4
Braidwood ... ..	4	Manning River ... ..	5	Urana ... ..	1
Brisbane Water ... ..	2	Metropolitan ... ..	126	Wagga Wagga ... ..	1
Burrowa ... ..	3	Mitchell ... ..	2	Walcha ... ..	1
Carcoar ... ..	4	Mudgee ... ..	4	Waratah ... ..	7
Cassilis ... ..	1	Murrurundi ... ..	2	Warialda ... ..	3
Cooma ... ..	1	Muswellbrook ... ..	5	Wellington ... ..	9
Coonabarabran ... ..	3	Narrabri ... ..	8	Wentworth ... ..	1
Cootamundra ... ..	1	Newcastle ... ..	3	Windsor ... ..	9
Corowa ... ..	5	Orange ... ..	1	Wollombi ... ..	2
Cowra ... ..	4	Parkes ... ..	2	Wollongong ... ..	3
Dubbo ... ..	6	Parramatta ... ..	6	Yass ... ..	1
Dungog ... ..	2	Paterson ... ..	3	Young ... ..	3
Eden ... ..	1	Patrick's Plains ... ..	12		
Emmaville ... ..	4	Penrith ... ..	5		
Forbes ... ..	6	Picton ... ..	1	Total ... ..	424

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
27th February, 1888.

RETURN showing the number of Licensed Spirit Merchants in each Licensing District during the year 1887, under Licensing Acts 1882-83.

Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.
Albury ... ..	4	Goulburn ... ..	5	Newcastle ... ..	5
Armidale ... ..	4	Grafton ... ..	4	Nymagee ... ..	2
Ballina ... ..	1	Grenfell ... ..	1	Orange ... ..	2
Balranald ... ..	1	Gundagai ... ..	2	Parramatta ... ..	3
Bathurst ... ..	2	Gunnedah ... ..	1	Patrick's Plains ... ..	1
Bega ... ..	1	Hay ... ..	5	Queanbeyan ... ..	1
Bourke ... ..	4	Hillston ... ..	7	Richmond River ... ..	1
Bombala ... ..	1	Inverell ... ..	3	Silverton ... ..	5
Braidwood ... ..	3	Jerilderie ... ..	1	Tamworth ... ..	3
Brewarrina ... ..	5	Kiama ... ..	1	Temora ... ..	1
Campbelltown ... ..	1	Macleay ... ..	1	Tenterfield ... ..	1
Cobar ... ..	2	Macleay River ... ..	1	Tumbarumba ... ..	1
Condobolin ... ..	1	Maitland ... ..	6	Tumut ... ..	2
Cooma ... ..	3	Menindie ... ..	2	Urana ... ..	2
Coonabarabran ... ..	2	Metropolitan ... ..	132	Wagga Wagga ... ..	6
Coonamble ... ..	5	Milparinka ... ..	4	Walgett ... ..	3
Cootamundra ... ..	2	Mitchell ... ..	3	Warialda ... ..	1
Corowa ... ..	2	Moama ... ..	2	Wentworth ... ..	2
Deniliquin ... ..	4	Moree ... ..	2	Windsor ... ..	2
Dubbo ... ..	6	Mudgee ... ..	2	Yass ... ..	2
Emmaville ... ..	1	Murrurundi ... ..	1	Young ... ..	2
Forbes ... ..	2	Muswellbrook ... ..	2		
Germanton ... ..	1	Narrandera ... ..	2	Total ... ..	298
Glen Innes ... ..	1	Narrabri ... ..	1		

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
27th February, 1888.

RETURN showing the number of Licensed Brewers in each Licensing District during the year 1887, under Licensing Acts, 1882-83.

Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.
Albury ... ..	3	Glen Innes ... ..	1	Newcastle ... ..	2
Armidale ... ..	1	Goulburn ... ..	3	Nymagee ... ..	1
Balranald ... ..	1	Gundagai ... ..	1	Orange ... ..	2
Bathurst ... ..	2	Hartley ... ..	2	Parramatta ... ..	2
Bega ... ..	1	Hay ... ..	1	Silverton ... ..	3
Bourke ... ..	1	Hillston ... ..	1	Tamworth ... ..	1
Brewarrina ... ..	1	Inverell ... ..	2	Temora ... ..	1
Carcoar ... ..	1	Jerilderie ... ..	1	Tenterfield ... ..	1
Cobar ... ..	1	Kiama ... ..	1	Tunut ... ..	1
Cooma ... ..	2	Lismore ... ..	1	Wagga Wagga ... ..	3
Coonamble ... ..	1	Maclean ... ..	1	Walgett ... ..	1
Corowa ... ..	1	Maitland ... ..	1	Wellington ... ..	1
Cootamundra ... ..	1	Metropolitan ... ..	15	Yass ... ..	1
Cowra ... ..	1	Mitchell ... ..	1	Young ... ..	2
Deniliquin ... ..	2	Mudgee ... ..	1		
Dubbo ... ..	2	Narrandera ... ..	2	Total ... ..	82
Forbes ... ..	2	Narrabri ... ..	1		

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
27th February, 1888.

RETURN showing the number of Distillation (Brandy) Licenses issued for the year 1887, under 13 Vic. No. 27.

District.	No.	District.	No.	District.	No.
Albury ... ..	6	Manning River ... ..	1	Penrith ... ..	5
Braidwood ... ..	2	Molong ... ..	1	Port Macquarie ... ..	1
Camden ... ..	2	Morpeth ... ..	2	Ryde ... ..	4
Campbelltown ... ..	1	Mudgee ... ..	2	Wellington ... ..	1
Goulburn ... ..	1	Muswellbrook ... ..	1	Wollongong ... ..	1
Gundagai ... ..	1	Newcastle ... ..	1	Young ... ..	1
Inverell ... ..	3	Parramatta ... ..	2		
Maitland ... ..	8	Patrick's Plains ... ..	3	Total ... ..	50

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
27th February, 1888.

RETURN showing the number of Scientific Licenses issued during the year 1887 under 18th clause 13 Vic. No. 27.

District.	Number.
Maitland ... ..	1
Newcastle ... ..	1
Sydney ... ..	2
Total ... ..	4

The Treasury, New South Wales, 27th February, 1888.

RETURN showing the number of Apothecaries' Licenses issued during the year 1887 under 17th clause 13 Vic. No. 27.

District.	Number.
Sydney ... ..	3

The Treasury, New South Wales, 27th February, 1888.

RETURN showing the number of Licenses to Rectify and Compound Spirits issued during the year 1887 under 3rd clause 13 Vic. No. 27.

District.	Number.
Nil ... ..	Nil

The Treasury, New South Wales, 27th February, 1888.

RETURN showing the number of Licenses to Distil issued during the year 1887 under 3rd clause of 13 Vic. No. 27.

District.	Number.
Harwood Island, Clarence River ... ..	1

The Treasury, New South Wales, 27th February, 1888.

(c. to k.)

## RETURN of CONVICTIONS for DRUNKENNESS from each Police Court in the Colony, for the year 1887.

Name of Police Court.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with obscene or indecent language.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with riotous behaviour.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with common assault.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with assault upon the Police.	Number of offences of foregoing nature committed between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday.	Number of offences of foregoing nature committed between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.	Number of Convictions for selling on Sunday.	Number of Convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than for Sunday selling.	Number of Convictions for selling adulterated liquors.
Adelong .....	.....	8	11	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albury .....	241	29	23	.....	10	57	21	.....	.....	.....
Angledool .....	2	2	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Armidale.....	110	50	14	.....	8	19	7	.....	.....	.....
Ararat.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashford*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baleanald .....	27	8	1	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ballina .....	17	9	8	.....	.....	4	.....	1	2	.....
Barraba .....	11	8	2	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Balmain .....	165	21	212	2	7	81	34	5	3	.....
Baradine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barmedman .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barrington .....	6	10	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Bathurst.....	209	46	16	1	7	44	26	4	2	.....
Bateman's Bay .....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bega .....	9	23	4	.....	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bendemeer .....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berrima .....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Binalong .....	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bingera .....	16	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blackville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blayney .....	74	31	51	8	4	6	8	2	.....	.....
Boat Harbour.....	13	4	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boggabri .....	4	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombala .....	13	.....	9	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Boooligal .....	16	6	4	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Bourke .....	192	15	32	.....	4	48	35	1	.....	.....
Braidwood .....	5	1	7	.....	3	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Branxton.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brewarrina.....	27	18	28	.....	.....	15	4	.....	.....	.....
Brocket.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broughton Creek.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buckley's Crossing .....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broken Hill .....	37	21	.....	.....	2	3	6	1	1	.....
Brunswick .....	1	1	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Bulh .....	4	2	36	.....	.....	12	6	.....	2	.....
Bulladelah .....	.....	2	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burrage .....	3	6	1	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....
Bundarra .....	8	3	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Byerock .....	3	4	6	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....
Bungendore .....	9	8	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Bungwall .....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burrowa .....	9	11	1	.....	3	12	2	.....	.....	.....
Camden Haven .....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campbelltown .....	15	15	6	1	6	11	5	.....	.....	.....
Camden .....	29	22	6	8	3	8	4	.....	.....	.....
Candelo .....	7	7	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Canowindra .....	14	1	7	.....	1	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Carcoar .....	51	23	23	.....	2	17	4	1	.....	.....
Carrathool .....	2	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Casino .....	21	10	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cassilis .....	6	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Police Office.	4,172	448	1,494	14	61	1,438	229	51	4	.....
Cessnock .....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clare .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarence Town .....	9	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Clifton.....	5	9	69	.....	.....	24	2	.....	.....	.....
Cobar .....	91	26	26	1	.....	.....	17	.....	1	.....
Cobargo .....	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobbarah .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collarenebri .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collector .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Condoblin .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cootamundra .....	112	40	18	2	14	26	15	1	.....	.....
Coolah .....	1	3	9	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Coonamble .....	96	52	7	.....	7	34	10	.....	.....	.....
Coonabarabran .....	23	10	23	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cooranbong .....	6	4	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooma .....	4	73	5	5	6	23	4	2	.....	.....
Copeland .....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coraki .....	10	6	10	.....	1	4	5	1	.....	.....
Corowa .....	46	4	2	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....
Cowra .....	83	12	.....	.....	.....	49	6	2	.....	.....
Crookwell .....	4	14	10	.....	2	8	.....	.....	4	.....
Cudal .....	8	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cudgellico .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cudgen .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cundletown .....	4	4	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Court abolished, 19th April, 1887.

† Court abolished, 13th May, 1887.



Name of Police Court	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with obscene or indecent language.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with riotous behaviour.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with common assault.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with assault upon the Police.	Number of offences of foregoing nature committed between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday.	Number of offences of foregoing nature committed between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.	Number of Convictions for selling on Sunday.	Number of Convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than for Sunday selling.	Number of Convictions for selling adulterated liquors.
Dandaloo	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darlington Point	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delegate	.....	15	15	4	2	5	.....	.....	1	.....
Deniliquin	40	14	19	.....	1	12	8	.....	1	.....
Denison Town	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drake*	1	6	11	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....
Dungog	7	4	3	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dubbo	78	45	70	2	2	38	15	2	.....	.....
Eden	17	7	13	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Ellalong†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emmaville	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Euabalong	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eurobodalla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Euston	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Forbes	36	15	14	.....	1	9	5	1	.....	.....
Forster	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frogmore‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germananton	12	7	5	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Gilgandra	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gladstone	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glen Innes	96	12	21	.....	4	30	5	.....	.....	.....
Goodooga	2	7	3	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Gosford	34	3	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Goulburn	211	54	66	.....	15	63	15	1	.....	.....
Grafton	40	9	21	1	.....	10	3	1	1	.....
Grenfell	39	13	2	.....	1	10	11	.....	.....	.....
Gresford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greta	22	10	16	5	2	7	3	.....	.....	.....
Gulgong	14	9	5	2	.....	4	3	.....	1	.....
Gundagai	38	15	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	1	.....
Gunnedah	30	15	.....	1	3	6	7	1	.....	.....
Gunning	17	3	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gundaroo§	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hartley	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hargraves	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hay	208	64	45	7	12	35	26	3	1	.....
Hill End	11	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillston	40	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howlong	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inverell	85	8	6	.....	1	17	1	.....	.....	.....
Ivanhoe	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jerilderie	13	8	8	.....	3	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Jerry's Plains	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jugiong	4	2	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Kangaroo Valley	9	13	2	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kempsey	35	.....	5	.....	.....	4	9	.....	.....	.....
Kiama	32	12	50	.....	11	33	1	.....	.....	.....
Kiandra	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Lambton	45	6	.....	.....	4	3	10	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence	2	11	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lismore	121	39	15	.....	7	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithgow	16	10	2	.....	.....	10	2	1	2	.....
Liverpool	89	16	3	1	.....	12	6	.....	.....	.....
Louth	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Lotts (Junee Junct.)	113	19	17	.....	.....	21	17	.....	.....	.....
Maclean	61	5	11	.....	1	12	1	.....	.....	.....
Maitland	98	18	10	.....	4	28	12	1	3	.....
Manilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marango	8	6	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Marsdens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marulan	5	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mathoura	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Menindie	20	14	5	.....	1	13	12	.....	1	.....
Merriwa	19	9	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Michelago	2	5	10	2	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Milton	11	24	13	.....	1	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milparinka	1	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mittagong	20	17	11	.....	1	17	1	.....	.....	.....
Moama	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mogil Mogil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Molong	36	18	12	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moree	82	112	10	4	6	86	8	.....	.....	.....
Morpeth	21	15	14	.....	2	10	4	.....	.....	.....
Moruya	27	10	.....	.....	.....	10	9	.....	.....	.....
Morangarell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mossgiel	3	3	7	.....	2	3	1	2	.....	.....
Moss Vale	10	9	16	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....
Moulamein	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Hope	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount M'Donald	11	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....

\* Court established, 15th March, 1887.

† Court abolished, 19th April, 1887.

‡ Court abolished, 10th August, 1887.

§ Court abolished,

16th September, 1887.

|| Court established, 4th February, 1887.

Name of Police Court.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with obscene or indecent language.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with riotous behaviour.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with common assault.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with assault upon the Police.	Number of offences of foregoing nature committed between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday.	Number of offences of foregoing nature committed between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.	Number of Convictions for selling on Sunday.	Number of Convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than for Sunday selling.	Number of Convictions for selling adulterated liquors.
Mudgee	22	7				1	1			
Mulwala	3	7			1	5				
Murrurundi	13	6	2			1				
Murrumburrah	56	20	26		9	13	3		1	
Murwillumbah	8	10	2		2	10				
Muswellbrook	29	4	8		2	2	2		1	
Nambucca	2	11	3	1						
Narrandora	80	24	39		2	13	20			
Narrabri	6	3	2			8	3			
Nelligen		1								
Newcastle	638	50	74	2	30	147	81	12	4	
Newtown	323	66	170	5	9	211	34	5	8	
Nimitybelle	7	2							3	
Nowra	20	4	3	4	1	2	1			
Nundle	1	1								
Nymagee	34	25	6		2	16	4	1		
Nyngan	208	30	6	4	2	50	20	3	3	
Oberon	2	1	1							
Obley										
Orange	225	32	31	1	1	69	26	2		
Panbula	4		6			4		1		
Parkes	19	5			1	8		1		
Parramatta	110	91	45	3	11	66	35	5		
Paterson	3		1							
Penrith	186	42	3			12	55	6		
Picton	28	7			1	11	1	1		
Pilliga	1									
Pooncarie	1	1	2							
Port Macquarie	18	5	1			4	2			
Purnamoota										
Qacambayan	39	13	8		1	13	3			
Quambone	3		2			2				
Quirindi	56	11	5		3	19	2			
Raymond Terrace	15	3	2		1	7	1			
Redfern	878	62	251	7	12	167	111	13	3	
Richmond	32	2	4			1				
Rockley		3		1						
Rylstone	13	2	4		1	4				
Ryde	57	16	21	4	11	8	13			
Rye Park*										
Scone	25	5			4		6			
Seymour	3	1								
Shellharbour	13		1			1	1			
Silverton	83	53	73		2	26	6	1		
Singleton	36	9	13		2	15	10	2		
Sofala	7					1				
St. Albans										
St. Leonards	147	34	48	2	7	56	6	2	1	
Stuart Town									1	
Stroud	2				1					
Sunny Corner	15	35	8	8	5	22	2			
Tamba Springs										
Tamworth	140	51	13	1	14	34	3			
Tamboora										
Taralga	18				1		1			
Taree	18	7	13		2	8				
Temora	26	3	4			8		2		
Tenterfield	83	9	35			34	8	4		
Tibooburra†										
Tingha		2	4	2			1	1		
Tinonee										
Tocumwal		3				2	1	1		
Trunkey Creek										
Tuena	11	8	11	1	6	7			1	
Tumut	71	4	9		1	16	6			
Tumberumba	5	4	4							
Ulmarra	7	1	2		1	4	2			
Urala	20	3								
Urans	59	23		1	10		6			
Wagga Wagga	48	8				8	14	1		
Warialda	6	8	1		1					
Walgett	97	42	15	1	1	9	5			
Walcha	7	2	9		1	5				
Wallerawang	3	9	8			12				
Wallobadah					1					
Wallsend	71	19	37	1		25	14			
Wanaaring		12	17		3				1	
Waratah	1							7	1	
Wardell	11	18	7	1	5	15	5		1	
Warren	49	17	7	1	4	10	1			
Water Police Office	5,082	229	1,006	26	78	1,285	749	87	26	

\* Court abolished 10th August, 1897.

† Return not yet received.

Name of Police Court.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with obscene or indecent language.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with riotous behaviour.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with common assault.	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness, with assault upon the Police.	Number of offences of foregoing nature committed between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday.	Number of offences of foregoing nature committed between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.	Number of Convictions for selling on Sunday.	Number of Convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than for Sunday selling.	Number of Convictions for selling adulterated liquors.
Wee Waa .....	3	4	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington .....	38	25	30	7	13	15	14	3	.....	.....
Wentworth .....	56	15	.....	.....	4	7	4	.....	.....	.....
Wilson's Downfall .....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilcannia .....	73	24	14	1	7	15	11	.....	.....	.....
Wingham .....	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor .....	31	6	7	.....	.....	12	13	.....	.....	.....
Wollar .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wollombi .....	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wollongong .....	245	49	136	2	4	53	26	.....	1	.....
Woodburn .....	13	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Yass .....	25	4	5	1	2	6	2	.....	1	.....
Yetman .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Young .....	40	49	43	.....	3	29	15	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	17,981	3,337	5,174	180	575	5,304	2,008	246	91	.....

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**LOCAL OPTION.**

(RESULT OF VOTE TAKEN IN METROPOLITAN SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES, IN FEBRUARY, 1888.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 June, 1888.*

Sir,

Woolloomooloo Station, 17 May, 1888.

I do myself the honor to forward herewith a comparative return showing the result of the Local Option Vote taken in the Suburban Municipalities within the Metropolitan Licensing District during the Aldermanic elections in February last.

When the vote was taken in February, 1885, there were on the Municipal Lists 33,617 voters; this year there were 50,356, showing an increase in three years of 16,739.

Only 10,239 voted under division A and 10,048 under division B, which result, omitting fractions, is about 20 per cent., or 2 per cent. less than when the vote was taken last time.

As on previous occasions, where no contested election took place, little or no interest seems to have been exhibited. In Coogee Ward, Randwick, no vote was recorded, and in Double Bay Ward, Woollahra, only one vote.

The Council Clerk of the Borough of Victoria informs me that 130 voters positively declined to exercise their privilege; and at Darlington 28 voters did not record any vote.

Out of 85 elections 21 were carried in the affirmative, and 63 in the negative in Division A, and 32 affirmative and 52 negative in Division B, excluding one election in which no vote was taken.

The number of voters on the Municipal Lists has been kindly supplied me by the several Council Clerks; and the number of public-houses in each Ward by the officers of Police in charge of Divisions.

The number of public-houses in the Metropolitan District in July, 1881 (before the present Acts were passed), was 851; since then, according to my reports to the Licensing Bench, the numbers have each year been as follows:—

April, 1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	848
" 1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	824
" 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	822
" 1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	820
" 1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	824
" 1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	843
" 1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	851

It will be seen that since 1885 the number of public-houses has each year been slightly increased, caused principally by licenses having been granted for large residential hotels of from 30 to 100 rooms each.

The Licensing Bench have in almost every case refused licenses for houses that did not overcome the local option vote (even where the vote was in the affirmative), by containing not less than 30 rooms.

It was officially stated in Parliament, by the Honorable Postmaster-General, that from 1880 to 1887 the population of the city and suburbs increased 58 per cent.; and it follows that although that increase has taken place there is no increase in the number of licenses in eight years.

In the Suburban Municipalities, in 1885, there were 298 hotels; this year there are 330, leaving a balance of 521 for the city and places not yet incorporated.

The Metropolitan Licensing District has lately been extended, to include the parishes of Sutherland and Wattamolla. In the increased area there are four hotels which were formerly included in the Liverpool District.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. LENTHALL, Inspector,  
District Inspector, Metropolitan Licensing District.

The Superintendent of Police, Sydney.

Forwarded to the Acting Inspector-General.—R. ANDERSON, Inspector, 18/5/88. Submitted for the Colonial Secretary's information, and for transmission to the Minister of Justice.—G. READ, Acting I.G.P. The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 28 May, 1888. The Minister of Justice.—H.P., 1/6/88. The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 1/6/88.—C.W.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

## COMPARATIVE RETURN of Result of Local Option Vote in the Metropolitan Suburban Municipalities, taken in February, 1888.

Municipality.	No. of Voters on Municipal List.	Division A—New Licenses.			Division B—Removals.			Results—A.		Results—B.		Gazette Notification.		No. of Public Houses.	Whether Election contested.
		Yes.	No.	Total.	Yes.	No.	Total.	Affirmative.	Negative.	Affirmative.	Negative.	No.	Date.		
ALFANDRIA—															
East Ward	291	6	12	18	4	12	16	1	1	1	1	195	23 Mar	9	No contest.
West Ward	705	103	151	254	109	142	251	1	1	1	1	"	"	2	Contested.
South Ward	250	47	83	60	43	35	51	1	1	1	1	"	"	0	"
Beaconsfield Ward	239	24	4	28	28	2	25	1	1	1	1	"	"	0	No contest.
ASHFIELD—															
North Ward	738	71	106	267	88	174	202	1	1	1	1	127	23 Feb.	1	Contested.
South Ward	1,064	74	213	289	87	187	274	1	1	1	1	"	"	2	"
East Ward	921	152	190	342	148	187	335	1	1	1	1	"	"	2	"
BALMAIN—															
South-east Ward	807	65	126	191	86	118	204	1	1	1	1	"	"	7	"
North-east Ward	708	73	123	199	82	114	196	1	1	1	1	"	"	7	"
South-west Ward	2,097	275	357	632	324	324	648	1	1	1	1	"	"	21	"
North Ward	1,704	155	219	305	182	215	397	1	1	1	1	"	"	6	"
BOYAL WOOD—															
Rockdale Ward	605	14	8	22	12	0	21	1	1	1	1	"	"	1	No contest.
Arncliffe Ward	821	68	83	146	67	70	137	1	1	1	1	"	"	4	Contested.
Scarboro Ward	505	41	31	75	43	32	75	1	1	1	1	"	"	2	"
BURWOOD—															
North Ward	377	45	144	189	45	138	183	1	1	1	1	110	16 Feb.	2	"
South Ward	353	54	133	187	62	123	189	1	1	1	1	"	"	2	"
East Ward	332	31	157	191	35	146	184	1	1	1	1	"	"	1	"
CAMPERDOWN—															
Cook Ward	650	8	11	19	9	9	18	1	1	1	1	245	13 Apr.	3	No contest.
Kingston Ward	526	8	30	38	10	27	37	1	1	1	1	"	"	1	"
Balmore Ward	277	4	5	9	4	5	9	1	1	1	1	"	"	6	"
CANTERBURY—															
East Ward	405	16	12	28	19	9	28	1	1	1	1	16	16 Feb.	1	"
North Ward	384	6	9	15	5	8	13	1	1	1	1	"	"	2	"
West Ward	624	21	4	25	23	3	26	1	1	1	1	"	"	1	"
CONCORD	635	44	60	104	44	57	101	1	1	1	1	127	23 Feb.	2	Contested.
DARLINGTON	422	61	157	248	78	164	242	1	1	1	1	196	23 Mar.	5	"
FIVE DOCK—															
West Ward	197	10	54	73	19	54	73	1	1	1	1	245	18 Apr.	2	"
East Ward	244	3	4	7	3	4	7	1	1	1	1	"	"	4	No contest.
North Ward	282	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	"	"	1	"
GLEBE—															
Outer Glebe Ward	238	8	7	15	5	7	12	1	1	1	1	141	2 Mar.	11	"
Bishopthorpe Ward	479	88	151	222	91	123	214	1	1	1	1	"	"	7	Contested.
Inner Glebe Ward	524	23	20	43	10	10	19	1	1	1	1	"	"	2	No contest.
Forest Lodge Ward	293	51	116	167	41	116	157	1	1	1	1	"	"	5	Contested.
HURSTVILLE—															
Hexley Ward	1,034	34	61	95	36	67	92	1	1	1	1	158	8 Mar.	2	"
Hurstville Ward	659	29	38	67	29	34	63	1	1	1	1	"	"	1	"
Peakhurst Ward	150	11	10	21	12	9	21	1	1	1	1	"	"	1	"
KOOBARA*	1,186	51	55	106	57	80	137	1	1	1	1	412	22 July	5	"
LEICHHARDT—															
East Ward	701	98	117	215	96	105	201	1	1	1	1	110	16 Feb.	3	"
Middle Ward	513	77	104	181	87	88	175	1	1	1	1	"	"	3	"
West Ward	1,097	118	157	305	126	161	290	1	1	1	1	"	"	4	"
North Ward†	807	53	103	156	53	97	150	1	1	1	1	103	19 Feb.	1	"
MARRICKVILLE—															
Stammore Ward	335	34	98	127	41	83	124	1	1	1	1	127	23 Feb.	3	"
Middle Ward	1,232	149	389	488	151	331	482	1	1	1	1	"	"	5	"
Cook's River Ward	734	88	182	265	90	170	260	1	1	1	1	"	"	3	"
MACDONALDTOWN—															
North Ward	220	3	2	5	4	2	6	1	1	1	1	"	"	2	No contest.
South Ward	211	13	31	44	17	28	45	1	1	1	1	"	"	1	Contested.
Middle Ward	225	20	43	63	20	33	62	1	1	1	1	"	"	2	"
MANLY	810	78	148	221	80	137	217	1	1	1	1	196	28 Mar.	7	"
NEWTOWN—															
Enmore Ward	938	9	25	34	12	22	34	1	1	1	1	127	23 Feb.	8	No contest.
Kingston Ward	483	17	9	26	12	14	26	1	1	1	1	"	"	6	"
O'Connell Ward	658	11	14	25	11	18	24	1	1	1	1	"	"	9	"
Camden Ward	629	7	12	19	7	12	19	1	1	1	1	"	"	4	"
NORTH WILLOUGHBY—															
East Ward	650	58	105	163	57	102	159	1	1	1	1	221	7 Apr.	1	Contested.
River Ward	406	28	31	59	28	28	56	1	1	1	1	"	"	1	"
PADDINGTON—															
Upper Ward	1,091	104	226	330	130	183	313	1	1	1	1	127	23 Feb.	8	"
Lower Ward	1,044	45	64	107	53	52	105	1	1	1	1	"	"	8	"
Middle Ward	722	78	58	135	81	64	135	1	1	1	1	"	"	1	No contest.
Glenmore Ward	1,011	87	73	160	98	65	168	1	1	1	1	"	"	7	"
PETERSHAM—															
South Kingston Ward	234	23	121	140	42	106	148	1	1	1	1	224	7 Apr.	1	Contested.
Ammandale Ward	485	1	22	23	1	22	23	1	1	1	1	"	"	4	No contest.
Sydenham Ward	157	11	17	28	2	16	18	1	1	1	1	"	"	3	"
Lewisham Ward	821	10	20	39	12	26	38	1	1	1	1	"	"	1	"
RANDWICK—															
West Ward	344	3	3	6	3	3	6	1	1	1	1	212	29 Mar.	1	"
Middle Ward	622	62	103	165	61	93	150	1	1	1	1	"	"	2	Contested.
Coogee Ward†	604	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	"	"	2	No contest.

\* New Municipality.

† New Ward

‡ No vote taken.

Municipality.	No. of Voters on Municipal List.	Division A—New Licenses.			Division B—Removals.			Results—A.		Results—B.		Gazette Notification.		No. of Public-houses.	Whether Election contested.
		Yes.	No.	Total.	Yes.	No.	Total.	Affirma-tive.	Negative.	Affirma-tive.	Negative.	No.	Date.		
<b>REDFERN—</b>															
Redfern Ward.....	334	5	17	22	8	16	24	.....	1	.....	1	116	16 Feb.	14	No contest.
Belmore Ward.....	331	4	24	28	5	22	27	.....	1	.....	1	"	"	8	"
Surry Hills Ward.....	415	2	18	20	6	16	22	.....	1	.....	1	"	"	9	"
Golden Grove Ward.....	446	9	28	37	12	24	36	.....	1	.....	1	"	"	10	"
<b>ST. LEONARDS EAST</b> .....	804	159	226	385	175	205	380	.....	1	1	.....	144	2 Mar.	5	Contested.
<b>ST. LEONARDS—</b>															
Albert Ward.....	154	95	88	183	100	84	184	1	.....	1	.....	127	23 Feb.	2	Contested.
Belmore Ward.....	608	100	110	210	103	118	221	1	.....	1	.....	"	"	12	"
Tunks Ward.....	663	86	90	176	80	90	176	1	.....	1	.....	"	"	3	"
<b>ST. PETER'S—</b>															
St. Peter's Ward.....	108	4	4	8	4	4	8	1	.....	1	.....	116	16 "	..	No contest.
Cook's River Ward.....	377	14	9	17	10	9	18	1	.....	1	.....	"	"	3	"
Brompton Ward.....	332	77	36	113	72	37	109	1	.....	1	.....	"	"	4	Contested.
<b>STRATHFIELD*</b> .....															
Strathfield*.....	374	2	36	38	4	33	37	.....	1	.....	1	81	1896. 9 Feb.	..	No contest.
<b>VICTORIA</b> .....	508	74	104	178	90	89	179	.....	1	1	.....	127	23 "	5	Contested.
<b>WATERLOO</b> .....	1,150	8	24	32	9	23	32	.....	1	.....	1	116	16 "	19	No contest.
<b>WAVERLEY—</b>															
Waverley Ward.....	409	13	48	61	17	44	61	.....	1	.....	1	212	29 Mar	1	Contested.
Nelson Ward.....	365	41	76	117	41	69	110	.....	1	.....	1	"	"	1	"
Bondi Ward.....	529	25	60	85	34	49	83	.....	1	.....	1	"	"	2	"
Lawson Ward.....	437	57	113	170	72	98	170	.....	1	.....	1	"	"	6	"
<b>WOOLLAHRA—</b>															
Double Bay Ward.....	302	..	1	1	..	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	127	23 Feb.	3	No contest.
Piper Ward.....	1,537	..	3	3	..	3	3	.....	1	.....	1	"	"	8	"
Belvue Ward.....	206	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	"	"	3	"
<b>Total</b> .....	56,356	3,800	6,433	10,233	4,145	5,903	10,048	21	63	32	52	..	.....	350	.....

\* New Municipality.

W. E. LENTHALL, Inspector,  
District Inspector, Metropolitan District.



1887.

(THIRD SESSION.)

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

**LOCAL OPTION.**

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF FULL—CHARLES BRIGHT, CHAIRMAN OF BAPTIST UNION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.)

---

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 29 September, 1887.*

---

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Baptist Union of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That, in the opinion of your Petitioners, the traffic in intoxicating liquors is productive of a frightful amount of vice, crime, and poverty, the sorrow and cost of which fall with terrible pressure upon the inhabitants of the Colony.

That those who have to bear the burden of suffering and loss ought to possess the legal power of saying whether this traffic shall or shall not be permitted.

They therefore pray your Honorable House that in any Licensing Law Amendment Bill passed into law there be conceded the people a full veto power as to the granting of new licenses, or the renewal of old ones.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

September 27th, 1887.

CHARLES BRIGHT,  
Chairman.

---





1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**LIQUOR TRAFFIC (LOCAL VETO) BILL.**  
(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—ALEXANDER GOW, CHAIRMAN OF LOCAL OPTION LEAGUE.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 17 April, 1888.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the Local Option League of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners represent a very large and important portion of the people of New South Wales, who consider,—

First.—That the Liquor Traffic is the most fruitful cause to the community of poverty, lunacy, immorality, crime, and premature death.

Second.—That the said Liquor Traffic entails heavy taxation on the whole nation, which but for it would be unnecessary.

Third.—That the said traffic is an enemy to national progress, national prosperity, and social and moral development.

Fourth.—That it is in harmony with the constitutional democracy of New South Wales that the people on whom are entailed the evils and burdens resulting from the Liquor Traffic should have absolute power over it.

Fifth.—That such power, wherever granted by law, has led to the happiest results.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that you will adopt the Bill now before your Honorable House intituled the "Liquor Traffic (Local Veto) New South Wales Act, 1888," introduced by Alexander Hutchison, Esq., the principle of which has been already affirmed by a large majority in your Honorable House.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

For and on behalf of the Local Option League of New South Wales,—

ALEX. GOW,  
Chairman, Local Option League.



1887-S.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC (LOCAL VETO) BILL.

(PETITION FROM GOOD TEMPLARS OF LITHGOW, JAMBEROO, WOLLONGONG, AND FAIRY MEADOW,  
IN FAVOR OF.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 8 May, 1888.*

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

Your Petitioners, the members of the Light in the Valley Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Lithgow, recognizing the enormous evils everywhere resulting from the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, and the injustice of forcing public-houses upon unwilling communities, humbly pray that your Honorable House will, with as little delay as possible, pass into law the Bill introduced by Mr. Hutchison, entitled "A Bill to enable Parliamentary electors in their various districts to veto all Liquor Licenses."

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

Signed on behalf of the Lodge.

[Here follow 2 signatures.]

Similar Petitions were received:—

On 8th May, 1888, from Members of Excelsior Lodge, No. 279, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Jamberoo.  
" " from Members of Beacon Light Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Wollongong.  
" " from Members of the Miner's Friend Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Fairy Meadow.



1887-S.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**LIQUOR TRAFFIC (LOCAL VETO) BILL.**

(PETITION FROM GOOD TEMPLARS OF LISMORE.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 15 May, 1888.*

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

YOUR Petitioners, the Members of Northern Star Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Lismore, Richmond River, recognizing the enormous evils everywhere resulting from the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, and the injustice of forcing public-houses upon unwilling communities, humbly pray that your Honorable House will, with as little delay as possible, pass into law the Bill introduced by Mr Hutchison, entitled "A Bill to enable Parliamentary electors in their various districts to veto all Liquor Licenses."

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

[Here follow 2 signatures.]

Similar Petitions were received :—

- 15th May, 1888, from the Members of Hope to Save Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Lismore, Richmond River.
- " " from the Members of the Pride of the Richmond Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Rous.
- " " from the Members of Minnichaha Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Lismore, Richmond River.
- " " from the Members of Victoria Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Armidale.
- " " from the Members of the Hope of Saumarez Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Saumarez Ponds.
- " " from the Members of Lachlan Lodge, No. 98, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Forbes.
- " " from the Members of the Hopeful Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Condobolin.
- " " from the Members of Guiding Star Lodge, No. 189, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Wellington.
- " " from certain residents in and about Balmain.
- " " from the Members of the Alexander Hutchison Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Newcastle.
- 16th May, 1888, from the Members of the W. S. Reay Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Breadalbane.
- 17th May, 1888, from the Members of the Evening Star Lodge, No. 18, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Parramatta.
- " " from the Members of the Rock of Refuge Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Maclean, Clarence River.
- " " from the Members of No. 96 Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Milton.
- " " from the Members of Pride of Austimmer Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Austimmer.
- " " from the Members of Happy Dawn Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Araluen.



1887-S.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**LIQUOR TRAFFIC (LOCAL VETO) BILL.**

(PETITION FROM GOOD TEMPLARS OF TINGHA.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 23 May, 1888.*

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

Your Petitioners, the residents of Tingha and district, recognising the enormous evils everywhere resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the injustice of forcing public houses upon unwilling communities, humbly pray that your Honorable House will, with as little delay as possible, pass into law the Bill introduced by Mr. Hutchison entitled "A Bill to enable Parliamentary electors in their various districts to veto all liquor licenses."

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

[Here follow 269 signatures.]

Similar Petitions were received:—

- 23 May, 1888, from Members of the "Flower of the Forest" Lodge, I.O.G.T., located at Kangaloon. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Enemy of Alcohol" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Werombi, near Camden. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Sherwood Rangers" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Goughtown. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Temple of Good Hope" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Tentorfield. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Princess Beatrice" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Newtown. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of "Rescue" Lodge, No. 77, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Parkes. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Pride of Rooty Hill" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Rooty Hill. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of "Union is Strength" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Wiseman's Crock. Nineteen signatures.
- Do from the Members of "Hearts of Oak" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Waverley. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of "Alexandria" Lodge, No. 27, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at St. Marks, Darling Point. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Southern Cross" Division, No. 27, of the Sons of Temperance, located at Kiama. Two signatures.
- Do from certain residents of Wagga Wagga and surrounding districts. Thirty-three signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Try Again" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Hillston. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Ark of Refuge" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Cobar. Thirty-five signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Union of the East" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Eastgrove, Goulburn. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of "Eureka" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Gunning. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Hope of Wilcannia" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Wilcannia. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Golden Chain" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Petersham. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Dawn of Day" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Goulburn. Two signatures.





1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LIQUOR TRAFFIC (LOCAL VETO) BILL.

(PETITION FROM INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS, UPPER BOTANY.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29, 30, and 31. May, 1888.*

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

Your Petitioners, the members of "Reunion" Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Upper Botany, and also other residents of that locality, recognising the enormous evils everywhere resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the injustice of forcing public houses upon unwilling communities, humbly pray that your Honorable House will, with as little delay as possible, pass into law the Bill introduced by Mr. Hutchison entitled "A Bill to enable Parliamentary electors in their various districts to veto all liquor licenses."

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

[Here follow 58 signatures.]

Similar Petitions were received:—

- 29 May, 1888, from the Members of the "Star of the South" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars located at Cooma. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Hope of Walcha" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Walcha. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Hope of the Hastings" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Port Macquarie. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Haste to the Rescue" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Balmain. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of "Excelsior" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Clarencetown. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Pride of Bungawalbyn" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Bungawalbyn. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Wardell Hope" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Wardell. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Star of Hope" Lodge, No. 148, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Chatsworth, Clarence River. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Pride of Minmi" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Minmi. Thirty-two signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Rose of Dyraba" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Lawrence, Clarence River. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of "Perseverance" Lodge, of Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Hay. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of "Unity" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at St. Paul's Schoolroom, Cleveland-street. Two signatures.
- 30 May, 1888, from the Members of "Victoria" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Collector. Two signatures.

- 30 May, 1888, from the Members of the "Joseph Livesay" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Randwick. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Hand of Friendship" Division, No. 10, Sons and Daughters of Temperance, located at Lismore. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Centennial" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Marulan. Twenty signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Universal" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Castle Hill. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Star of the East" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Field of Mars. Two signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Harvest Home" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Tamworth. Two signatures.
- 31 May, 1888, from the Members of the "Hope of Coolangatta" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Coolangatta, Shoalhaven. Forty-six signatures.
- Do from the Members of the "Star of Moruya" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Moruya. Two signatures.

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

## LIQUOR TRAFFIC (LOCAL VETO) BILL.

(PETITION FROM INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS, MOLONG, IN FAVOUR OF.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 June, 1888.*

---

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

Your Petitioners, the members of "Hope of Molong" Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Molong, recognising the enormous evils everywhere resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the injustice of forcing public-houses upon unwilling communities, humbly pray that your Honorable House will, with as little delay as possible, pass into law the Bill introduced by Mr. Hutchison entitled "A Bill to enable Parliamentary electors in their various districts to veto all liquor licenses."

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

Signed on behalf of the Lodge.

[2 signatures.]

---

Similar Petitions were received:—

- 5 June, 1888, from the Members of the "W. E. Gladstone" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars located at Mount Keira, Wollongong. Two signatures.
  - Do from the Members of the "Pride of Glen Morrison" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Glen Morrison. Two signatures.
  - Do from the Members of the "Star of Young" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Young. Two signatures.
  - Do from the Members of the "Pride of Moss Vale" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Moss Vale. Two signatures.
  - Do from the Members of the "Hope of Bundanoon" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Bundanoon. Two signatures.
  - Do from the Members of the "Gordon" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Bowral. Thirty-three signatures.
  - Do from the Members of the "Rose of Marrickville" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Marrickville. Two signatures.
  - Do from the Members of the "Life Buoy" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Gundurimba. Two signatures.
  - Do from the Members of the "Star of Oberon" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Oberon. Two signatures.
  - Do from the Members of the "Want Supplied" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Bingera. Two signatures.
  - Do from the Members of the "Currabubula United" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Currabubula. Two signatures.
  - 6 June, 1888, from the Members of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Walgett. Fifty-eight signatures.
  - 7 June, 1888, from the Members of the "Olive Branch" Lodge, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Kinchela. Two signatures.
-



1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

**LIQUOR TRAFFIC (LOCAL VETO) BILL.**

(PETITION FROM INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS, ORANGE, IN FAVOR OF.)

---

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 3 July, 1888.*

---

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

Your Petitioners, the Members of "the Ark of Safety," Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Orange, recognizing the enormous evils everywhere resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the injustice of forcing public-houses upon unwilling communities, humbly pray that your Honorable House will, with as little delay as possible, pass into law the Bill introduced by Mr. Hutchison, entitled "A Bill to enable Parliamentary electors in their various districts to veto all Liquor Licenses."

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

Signed on behalf of the Lodge.

[2 signatures.]

---

A Similar Petition was received:—

On 3rd July, 1888, from members of the "Star of Peace" Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, located at Spring Terrace; 3 signatures.

---



1887-8.

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

**LIQUOR TRAFFIC (LOCAL VETO) BILL.**  
(PETITION FROM GEORGE SMITH, AS CHAIRMAN OF PUBLIC MEETING HELD AT BATHURST,  
IN FAVOUR OF.)

---

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 21 June, 1888.*

---

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

Your Petitioners, assembled at a public meeting, held in the city of Bathurst, recognising the enormous evils everywhere resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the injustice of forcing public-houses upon unwilling communities, humbly pray that your Honorable House will, with as little delay as possible, pass into law the Bill introduced by Mr. Hutchison entitled "A Bill to enable Parliamentary electors in their various districts to veto all liquor licenses."

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

Signed on behalf of the meeting.

[2 signatures.]

---



907 710

1887.  
(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

EMPLOYMENT OF BARMAIDS IN PUBLIC-HOUSES.  
(PETITION AGAINST—WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.)

---

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 27 September, 1887.*

---

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.  
The Petition of the Women's Prayer Union and other residents of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

- 1. That your Petitioners regard with deep and earnest concern the fact that in this Colony so many females are employed in public-houses as barmaids.
- 2. That experience has demonstrated very clearly that the employment of females in that capacity has a most baneful influence upon the morals of many of them, for the scenes and language that frequently characterise the public-house bar are such that no respectable girl or woman should be permitted to witness or hear.
- 3. That in this Colony there are so many honorable and suitable domestic vocations in which females may engage, that the prevention of this class of employment (proved to be so disastrous) would not cause any serious difficulty.

We would therefore implore your Honorable House to so amend the existing licensing law, that the employment of females at the bars of public-houses may be absolutely prohibited, thus conferring an incalculable benefit upon a class of our community whose happiness and virtue is now imperilled, and be the means of rescuing many from untold misery, degradation, and ruin.

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

*[Here follow 12,056 signatures.]*



New South Wales.

---

BLUE BOOK

FOR THE YEAR

1887,

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS IN THE OFFICE OF THE  
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.

---

Presented to Parliament by Command.

---



SYDNEY:

BY AUTHORITY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

---

1888.



## BLUE BOOK.

1887.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Alphabetical Index to Contents ... ..	v
Civil Establishments, &c.—Index of Officers... ..	ix
Governors ... ..	2
Parliaments ... ..	3
Ministries ... ..	4
Executive Council—Members ... ..	10
Legislative Council—Presidents ... ..	10
Legislative Council—Members, &c. ... ..	11
Legislative Assembly—Speakers ... ..	12
Legislative Assembly—Members, &c., Old and New... ..	12, 13, 14, 15
Civil Establishments—	
Executive and Legislative ... ..	17
Royal Mint ... ..	21
Colonial Secretary ... ..	23
Colonial Treasurer ... ..	57
Minister of Public Instruction ... ..	73
Minister of Justice ... ..	81
Attorney-General... ..	103
Secretary for Lands ... ..	107
Secretary for Public Works ... ..	127
Postmaster-General ... ..	149
Secretary for Mines ... ..	179
Ecclesiastical Establishment ... ..	203
Education ... ..	206
Pensions and Gratuities ... ..	209
Foreign Consuls ... ..	215
Returning Officers ... ..	216
Agreements Validating Officers ... ..	217
Guardians of Minors ... ..	218



## ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Abattoir—Glebe Island ... ..	71	Brands—Registration of ... ..	195
Aborigines Protection Board ... ..	51	Bronte Park, Waverley, Trustees of ... ..	199
Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, 1887—New South Wales Commission	52	Burwood Park—Trustees of ... ..	199
Administration of Justice ... ..	81	Camperdown Park—Trustees of ... ..	199
Agent for Immigration ... ..	32	Canterbury Park—Trustees of ... ..	199
Agent-General for the Colony ... ..	49	Camp Cove Park, Watson's Bay—Trustees of	200
Agents for the Sale of Crown Lands ... ..	114	Cattle Inspectors ... ..	195
Agreements Validating Officers ... ..	217	Cavalry, Volunteer ... ..	45
Albany Gaol ... ..	98	Centennial Celebration Commission—Anni- versary of the Colony, 1888 ... ..	51
"Alcides"—Steam Dredge ... ..	147	Centennial International Exhibition, Mel- bourne, 1888—N.S.W. Commission...	53
Analyst—Government ... ..	50	Central Park, Manly—Trustees of... ..	201
"Alpha"—Dredge ... ..	148	Central Police Office ... ..	89
Anniversary of the Colony, 1888—The Cen- tennial Celebration Commission ... ..	51	Charitable Institutions—Inspector of ... ..	38
"Archimedes"—Steam Dredge ... ..	148	"Charon" Steam Dredge ... ..	144
Architect—Colonial ... ..	142	Church of England ... ..	204
Armidale—Gaol ... ..	98	Church and School Lands ... ..	79
Art Gallery—National, of New South Wales	79	Circuit Courts—Supreme and ... ..	83
Artillery—Volunteer ... ..	41	City of Sydney Improvement Board ... ..	51
Ashfield Park—Trustees of... ..	199	Civil Service Board ... ..	50
Assembly—Legislative ... ..	19	Claims—Court of ... ..	125
" " Members of ... ..	12, 14	"Clarence" Steam Dredge ... ..	145
" " Succession of Speakers	12	Clerk of the Peace ... ..	105
Astronomer—Government ... ..	78	Clerks of Petty Sessions ... ..	89, 90
Asylums—Hospitals for the Insane	36, 37, 38	Coal-fields, &c.—Examiner of ... ..	191
" " Infirm and Destitute ... ..	39	Coast Hospital and Sanatorium, Little Bay	33
" " Macquarie-street, Parramatta ... ..	39	Cockatoo Island—Fitz Roy Dock ... ..	144
Attorney-General ... ..	104	Colleges—St. Andrew's ... ..	208
Audit Department ... ..	30	" " St. John's ... ..	208
Australian Museum ... ..	77	" " St. Paul's .. ..	207
Bailiffs of Wardens' Courts ... ..	188	Colonial Architect ... ..	142
Balmoral Park, Hunter's Beach—Trustees of	200	Colonial Agent-General ... ..	49
Bank—Government Savings' ... ..	165	Colonial Distilleries and Sugar Refineries...	65
Bathurst Gaol ... ..	98	Colonial Warlike Stores—Board for inspect- ing and maintaining Supply of ... ..	71
Belmore Park ... ..	197	Colonial Secretary ... ..	24
Bankstown Park—Trustees of ... ..	201	Colonial Treasurer ... ..	58
"Beta"—Dredge ... ..	148	Commissioners of Fisheries... ..	56
Berrima Gaol ... ..	99	Commissioner of Stamp Duties ... ..	65
Biloela Industrial School for Girls ... ..	77	Commissioners of Customs—Board of ... ..	65
Birchgrove Park, Balmain—Trustees of ... ..	198	Commissioners to advise the Government in matters connected with the Defence of the Colony from Foreign Aggression	39
Board of Commissioners of Customs ... ..	65	Comptroller-General of Prisons ... ..	97
Board—Immigration ... ..	32	Consuls—Foreign ... ..	215
Board—Medical ... ..	32	Conservation of Forests ... ..	188
Board of Pharmacy ... ..	72	Coogee Bay Park—Trustees of ... ..	200
Board of Health Department and Quarantine	68	Cook—Hyde, Phillip, and—Parks Trustees	197
Board for inspecting and maintaining Supply of Colonial Military Warlike Stores ... ..	71	Cook Park, Botany—Trustees of ... ..	201
Board of Technical Education ... ..	79	Copyright—Registrar of ... ..	102
Board for opening Tenders for Public Works	128	Coroners ... ..	87
Board to act on behalf of the Government in the matter of International ex- changes of Literary and Scientific Works, official Publications, &c. ... ..	50	Council—Executive ... ..	18
Board—City of Sydney Improvement ... ..	51	" " Members of ... ..	10
Board of Visitors to Hospitals for the Insane	36	" " Legislative... ..	18
Board—Marine ... ..	69	" " Members of ... ..	11
Board—Civil Service ... ..	50	" " Succession of Presidents	10
Bondi Park—Trustees of ... ..	200	Council and Assembly—Legislative ... ..	19
Bookbinding—Printing and ... ..	66	Court of Claims ... ..	125
Botanic Gardens, &c. ... ..	50	" " Insolvency... ..	85
Branch, Royal Mint... ..	22	" " Quarter Sessions ... ..	104



	Page.		Page.
Court of Supreme ... ..	83	Education—Public Instruction—Minister of	74
„ District ... ..	85	„ University of Sydney ... ..	206
„ Divorce and Matrimonial Causes...	83	„ Colleges ... ..	207, 208
Crown Solicitor ... ..	104	„ Sydney Grammar School ... ..	208
Crown Lands—Agents for the Sale of ...	114	„ Board of Technical ... ..	79
Curator of the Australian Museum ... ..	77	Electric Telegraphs .. ..	166
Curator of Intestate Estates ... ..	83	Emigration Officer ... ..	32
Customs ... ..	59	Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River	
„ Board of Commissioners of ... ..	65	Navigation ... ..	142
Darlinghurst Gaol ... ..	97	“Epsilon”—Dredge ... ..	147
Darlinghurst—Reception House for the		Esplanade Park, Manly—Trustees of ...	231
Insane ... ..	38	“Eta” .. ..	147
Deeds Branch ... ..	25	Examiner of Coal-fields ... ..	191
Deniliquin Gaol ... ..	99	Executive and Legislative Establishments...	17
Department of Audit ... ..	30	Executive Council ... ..	18
„ Colonial Secretary ... ..	23	„ Members of ... ..	10
„ Attorney-General ... ..	103	Extermination of Rabbits ... ..	196
„ Postmaster-General ... ..	149	Fisheries Department ... ..	56
„ Colonial Treasurer ... ..	57	Fitz Roy Dry Dock ... ..	144
„ Justice ... ..	81	“Fitz Roy”—Steam Dredge ... ..	146
„ Public Works ... ..	127	Five Dock Park—Trustees of ... ..	199
„ Lands ... ..	107	Flagstaff Hill Observatory Park—Trustees of	197
„ Mines ... ..	179	Foreign Consuls ... ..	215
„ Public Instruction ... ..	73	Free Public Library... ..	78
Diamond Drills ... ..	195	Friendly Societies Registrar ... ..	50
Dickson Park, Waverley—Trustees of ...	200	Gallery—National Art—of New South	
Directors—Sheep ... ..	189	Wales ... ..	79
Distilleries and Sugar Refineries ... ..	65	“Gamma”—Dredge ... ..	144
District Courts:—		Gaols:—	
Metropolitan and Hunter District ... ..	85	Albury ... ..	98
Northern District... ..	86	Armidale ... ..	98
North-western District ... ..	87	Bathurst ... ..	98
Southern District ... ..	85	Berrima ... ..	99
South-western District ... ..	86	Darlinghurst (Sydney) ... ..	97
Western District ... ..	86	Deniliquin ... ..	99
District Registrars—Births, Deaths, and		Dubbo ... ..	99
Marriages ... ..	26	Goulburn ... ..	99
Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court ...	83	Grafton ... ..	99
Draftsman—Parliamentary... ..	104	Hay ... ..	100
Dredges—“Alpha” ... ..	148	Maitland ... ..	100
„ “Beta” ... ..	148	Mudgee ... ..	100
„ “Gamma” ... ..	144	Parramatta ... ..	100
„ “Epsilon” ... ..	147	Sydney (Darlinghurst) ... ..	97
„ “Zeta” ... ..	147	Tamworth ... ..	101
„ “Eta” ... ..	147	Trial Bay—Public Works Prison ... ..	101
„ “Theta” ... ..	147	Wagga Wagga ... ..	101
„ “Iota” ... ..	148	Wollongong ... ..	101
„ “Alcides” ... ..	148	Yass ... ..	101
Dredges—Steam—“Archimedes” ... ..	148	Young ... ..	101
„ „ “Charon” ... ..	144	Police ... ..	102
„ „ “Clarence” ... ..	145	Gap Park—Watson's Bay ... ..	200
„ „ “Fitz Roy” ... ..	146	Gardens—Botanic ... ..	50
„ „ “Hercules” ... ..	145	Geological Surveyor... ..	181
„ „ “Hunter” ... ..	146	Gilbert Park, Manly—Trustees of... ..	201
„ „ “Minos” ... ..	145	Gladstone Park, Balmain—Trustees ...	198
„ „ “Newcastle” ... ..	145	Glebe Island Abattoir ... ..	71
„ „ “Pluto” ... ..	146	Goulburn Gaol ... ..	99
„ „ “Samson” ... ..	146	Government Analyst ... ..	50
„ „ “Titan” ... ..	146	Government Statistician ... ..	29
„ „ “Ulysses” ... ..	147	Government Astronomer ... ..	78
„ „ “Vulcan” ... ..	147	Government Asylums for the Infirm and	
Dry Dock—Fitz Roy ... ..	144	Destitute ... ..	39
Dubbo Gaol ... ..	99	Government Domains and Hyde Park ...	50
East Esplanade Park, Manly—Trustees of	201	Government Printer... ..	66
Ecclesiastical Establishment ... ..	204	Government Savings' Bank and Money	
		Order Office ... ..	165

	Page.		Page.
Governor-in-Chief ... ..	18	Lunacy—Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst ... ..	38
Governors—Succession of... ..	2	Macdonaldtown Park—Trustees of ... ..	199
Grafton Gaol ... ..	99	Macpherson Park, Waverley—Trustees of ... ..	200
Grammar School, Sydney ... ..	208	Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta ... ..	39
Granville Park—Trustees of ... ..	201	Magazines—Gunpowder ... ..	67
Gratuities—Civil Service Act, 1884 ... ..	214	Magistrates—Police... ..	90
Guardians of Minors ... ..	218	Maitland—Gaol ... ..	100
Gunpowder Magazines ... ..	67	Management of Pounds and Commons ... ..	195
Harbours and River Navigation ... ..	142	Manly Park—Trustees of ... ..	200
Hay Gaol ... ..	100	Marine Board ... ..	69
Health Department ... ..	68	Marrickville Park—Trustees of ... ..	199
Health—Board of ... ..	68	Master in Lunacy ... ..	38
“Hercules”—Steam Dredge ... ..	146	Matrimonial Causes Court—Divorce and ... ..	83
His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief ... ..	18	Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c. ... ..	32
Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	36, 37, 38	Medical Board ... ..	32
“Hunter”—Steam Dredge ... ..	146	Medical Officers ... ..	32
Hyde, Phillip, and Cook Parks—Trustees ..	197	Metropolitan and Hunter District Court ... ..	85
Immigration Agent ... ..	32	Military Forces ... ..	39
„ Board ... ..	32	Military Forces—Permanent and Volunteer	41
Imperial Pension Office ... ..	71	Mines :—	
Imported Stock ... ..	195	Mines—Secretary for ... ..	180
Industrial Schools ... ..	76, 77	Wardens ... ..	183
Infantry—Volunteer ... ..	42	Wardens’ Clerks ... ..	184
Infirm and Destitute—Asylums for ... ..	39	Mining Registrars ... ..	185
Insolvent Court ... ..	85	Officers to issue Miners’ Rights, &c. ... ..	186
Inspector-General of Police ... ..	31	Bailiffs of Wardens’ Courts ... ..	188
„ of the Insane ... ..	36	Mining Surveyors... ..	182
Inspector of Kerosene ... ..	50	Minister of Justice ... ..	82
„ of Public Charities ... ..	38	Minister of Public Instruction ... ..	74
Inspectors of Cattle... ..	195	Ministries ... ..	4 to 9
„ Sheep... ..	194	“Minos” Steam Dredge ... ..	145
Inspectors of Local Land Board and Land Offices ... ..	114	Mint—Royal Branch ... ..	22
Instruction—Public—Minister of ... ..	74	Miscellaneous ... ..	203
Intestate Estates—Curator of ... ..	83	Money Order Office and Government Savings’ Bank ... ..	165
Justice—Minister of ... ..	82	Mount Carmel Park, Waterloo—Trustees of	198
Kangaroo Park, Manly—Trustees of ... ..	201	Mudgee Gaol... ..	100
Kerosene—Inspector of ... ..	50	Museum—Australian ... ..	77
Land Titles ... ..	25	„ Technological ... ..	78
Lands—Secretary for ... ..	108	National Art Gallery of New South Wales	79
„ Survey of ... ..	117	National Park—Trustees of... ..	197
„ Agents for the Sale of ... ..	114	Nautical School Ship “Vernon” .. ..	76
Lands Offices—Inspectors of ... ..	114	Naval Brigade ... ..	48
Launch, “Ena” ... ..	144	Navigation—Harbours and River ... ..	142
Legislative Assembly ... ..	19	“Newcastle” Steam Dredge ... ..	145
„ „ Members of ... ..	12, 14	N. S. W. Commission — Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, 1887 ... ..	52
„ „ Speakers—Succession of ... ..	12	N.S.W. Commission—Centennial Celebra- tion Commission—Anniversary of the Colony, 1888 ... ..	51
Legislative Council ... ..	18	N.S.W. Commission — Centennial Inter- national Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888	53
„ „ Members of ... ..	11	North-western District Court ... ..	87
Legislative Council—Presidents—Succes- sion of ... ..	10	Northern District Court ... ..	86
Legislative Council and Assembly ... ..	19	Observatory ... ..	78
Leichhardt Park—Trustees of ... ..	198	Observatory Park, Flagstaff Hill—Trustees of	197
Library—Parliamentary ... ..	19	Office—Central Police ... ..	89
„ Free Public ... ..	75	„ Water Police ... ..	89
Lunacy—Board of Official Visitors to Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	36	„ Inspectors of Land .. ..	114
„ Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park	37	Officers appointed to issue Miners’ Rights and Licenses ... ..	186
„ „ Gladesville... ..	36	Ordnance and Barrack Department ... ..	67
„ „ Newcastle ... ..	38		
„ „ Parramatta... ..	37		
„ Inspector-General of Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	36		
„ Master in ... ..	38		

	Page.		Page.
Parliamentary Draftsman ... ..	104	Registrar of Trades Unions ... ..	50
"    Library ... ..	19	Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages ... ..	25
"    Reporting Staff ... ..	31	Registration of Brands ... ..	195
Parliaments ... ..	3	Returning Officers ... ..	216
Parramatta Gaol ... ..	100	Roads ... ..	140
Parramatta Hospital for the Insane ... ..	36	Roman Catholic Church ... ..	205
Parramatta Park—Trustees of ... ..	201	Rose Bay Park—Trustees of ... ..	198
Patents Office ... ..	102	Royal Mint—Sydney Branch of ... ..	22
Peace—Clerk of ... ..	103	Ruscutters' Bay Park—Trustees of ... ..	198
Pensions (Schedule B) paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund (46 Vic., No. 19) ... ..	209	Sale of Crown Lands—Agents for the "Samson"—Steam Dredge ... ..	114
Pensions granted under the Superannuation Repeal Act of 1873 (36 Vic., No. 29) ... ..	209	Savings' Bank—Government ... ..	165
Pensions paid from the Police Reward and Police Superannuation Funds... ..	210	Scarborough Park, Botany—Trustees of ... ..	201
Pensions—Civil Service Act, 1884... ..	212	School Lands—Church and ... ..	79
Pensions—Sydney Mint Act, 1865 ... ..	22	Schools:—	
Permanent Military Forces... ..	39	Industrial School for Girls ... ..	76, 77
"    "    "    Staff ... ..	39	Nautical School Ship "Vernon" ... ..	76
Petersham Park—Trustees of ... ..	193	Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls ... ..	102
Petty Sessions:—		Sydney Grammar ... ..	208
Central Police Office ... ..	89	Secretary—Colonial... ..	24
Water Police Office ... ..	89	Secretary for Finance and Trade ... ..	57
Police Magistrates and Clerks of Petty Sessions—Country Districts ... ..	90	Secretary for Lands ... ..	107
Phillip, Hyde, and Cook Parks—Trustees of ... ..	197	Secretary for Public Works ... ..	127
"Pluto"—Steam Dredge ... ..	146	Sessions—Quarter ... ..	104
Police:—		Sewerage Department ... ..	141
Central Police Office ... ..	89	Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls, South Head ... ..	102
Gaols ... ..	97	Head ... ..	102
Inspector-General of ... ..	31	Sheep Directors ... ..	189
Water Police Office ... ..	89	Sheep Inspectors ... ..	194
Magistrates and Clerks of Petty Sessions—Country Districts ... ..	90	Sheriff ... ..	84
Postmaster-General... ..	149	Shipping Masters ... ..	68
Pounds and Commons—Management of ... ..	195	Simpson Park, Waverley, Trustees of ... ..	200
Presbyterian Church ... ..	205	Solicitor—Crown ... ..	104
Presidents of the Legislative Council—Succession of ... ..	10	Southern District Court ... ..	85
Prince Alfred Park ... ..	197	South Steyne Park, Manly... ..	201
Printer—Government ... ..	66	South-western District Court ... ..	86
Prisons—Comptroller-General of ... ..	97	South Head, Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls ... ..	102
Public Charities—Inspector of ... ..	38	Speakers of Legislative Assembly—Succession of... ..	12
Public Instruction—Minister of ... ..	74	Stamp Duties ... ..	65
Public Library—Free ... ..	78	State Children's Relief Department ... ..	54
Public Parks—Trustees of ... ..	197	Statistician, Government ... ..	29
Public Parks—Surveyor of... ..	196	Steam Dredge "Archimedes" ... ..	148
Public Works—Secretary for ... ..	127	"    "    "    Charon" ... ..	144
"    Board for opening Tenders for ... ..	128	"    "    "    Clarence" ... ..	145
Public Watering Places and Reserves ... ..	195	"    "    "    Fitz Roy" ... ..	146
Public Wharves ... ..	72	"    "    "    Hercules" ... ..	145
Public Works—Prison, Trial Bay ... ..	101	"    "    "    Hunter" ... ..	146
Quarantine Station ... ..	68	"    "    "    Minos" ... ..	145
Quarter Sessions ... ..	104	"    "    "    Newcastle" ... ..	145
Rabbits—Extirmination of... ..	196	"    "    "    Pluto" ... ..	146
Railways ... ..	128	"    "    "    Samson" ... ..	146
Randwick Park—Trustees of ... ..	200	"    "    "    Titan" ... ..	146
Redfern Park—Trustees of ... ..	197	"    "    "    Ulysses" ... ..	147
Refineries—Colonial Distilleries and Reformatory for Girls—Shaftesbury ... ..	102	"    "    "    Vulcan" ... ..	147
Registrar of Copyright ... ..	102	Steam Barge "Juno" ... ..	147
Registrar-General ... ..	25	St. Andrew's College ... ..	208
Registrar of Friendly Societies ... ..	50	St. John's College ... ..	208
		St. John's Park, Parramatta, Trustees of... ..	201
		St. Paul's College ... ..	207
		Stores and Stationery ... ..	65
		Sugar Refineries and Distilleries ... ..	65

## ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO CONTENTS.

ix

	Page.		Page.
Supreme Court ... ..	83	Tug "Orestes" ... ..	144
Survey of Lands ... ..	117	" "Pearl" ... ..	145
Surveyors—Mining ... ..	182	" "Rhea" ... ..	147
Surveyor—Public Parks ... ..	196	" "Scylla" ... ..	144
Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint...	22	" "Thetis" ... ..	146
Sydney Gaol ... ..	97	"Ulysses"—Steam Dredge ... ..	147
Sydney Grammar School ... ..	208	University of Sydney ... ..	206
Sydney University ... ..	206	University, Victoria Park ... ..	197
Tamworth Gaol ... ..	101	Vaccinators ... ..	33, 34, 35
Technical Education—Board of ... ..	79	Valuators under Real Property Act...	26
Technological Museum ... ..	78	Varna Park, Waverley, Trustees of ... ..	199
Telegraphs—Electric ... ..	166	Victoria (University) Park, Trustees of ... ..	197
"Titan"—Steam Dredge ... ..	146	"Vernon"—Industrial School Ship ... ..	76
Titles Office—Lands... ..	25	Volunteer Artillery ... ..	41
Torpedo and Signalling Corps ... ..	44	" "Infantry ... ..	42
Tower Hill Park, Manly, Trustees of ... ..	201	Volunteer Reserve Corps ... ..	43
Trade Unions—Registrar of ... ..	50	"Vulcan"—Steam Dredge ... ..	147
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade ... ..	57	Wagga Wagga Gaol... ..	101
Trustees of Public Parks ... ..	197	Wardens' Clerks and Mining Registrars	184, 185
Tug "Achilles" ... ..	145	Wardens, Mining ... ..	188
" "Ajax" ... ..	145	Water Police Office ... ..	89
" "Athena" ... ..	146	Watering Places and Reserves—Public ... ..	195
" "Ceres" ... ..	145	Waverley Park, Trustees of ... ..	199
" "Charybdis" ... ..	147	Wentworth Park, Glebe, Trustees of ... ..	198
" "Cyclops" ... ..	148	Wesleyan Methodist Church ... ..	205
" "Dione" ... ..	145	Western District Court ... ..	86
" "Ganymede" ... ..	148	Wollongong Gaol ... ..	101
" "Hector" ... ..	146	Wynyard Square, Trustees of ... ..	197
" "Little Nell" ... ..	146	Yass Gaol ... ..	101
" "Neptune" ... ..	145	Young Gaol ... ..	101



## INDEX.

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
<b>A</b>		Allen Thomas .....	101
Abbott The Hon. R. P. (M.L.C.) .....	200	Allen Mary .....	101
Abbott W. E. ....	192	Allen John D. ....	176
Abbott Joseph .....	53	Allen W. ....	136
Abbott Joseph Palmer, The Hon. (M.P.) .....	51, 53, 200	Allerton G. A. ....	58
Abbott Thomas Crawford .....	25	Aliband Seaton W. ....	136
Abbott William Alexander .....	25	Ailman Percy .....	84
Abbott Thomas Kingsmill (P.M.) .....	89, 200	Allman Edward M. ....	140
Abel William .....	161	Allnutt R. H. V. ....	27, 48, 94
Abernethy William .....	123	Allpass James Webber .....	75
Abrams F. ....	174	Allpress W. C. ....	165
Abigail F., The Hon. (M.P.) .....	53, 180, 198	Allwood Rev. Robert, B.A. ....	204
Abigail F. J. ....	129	Allworth Joseph W. ....	117, 182
Acheson Robert Hugh .....	28, 44, 86, 184, 185, 187	Allworth Frank C. ....	130
Acocks Rev. Alfred Davidson .....	98	Allworth Edwd. Richd. ....	123, 182
Acocks William George .....	116	Alnwick Thomas .....	28
Adair J. F. ....	206	Alpen Herr Hugo .....	76
Adam Eleonard .....	155	Alphen Thomas .....	110, 121
Adam William .....	78	Ambrose Alfred E. ....	167
Adam A. ....	141	Ames Alexander Bissett .....	30
Adams Alexander .....	141	Amos Angus .....	177
Adams Paul .....	134	Anderson Alarie .....	26
Adams Philip Francis .....	117	Anderson R. M. M. ....	44
Adams Philip Francis B. ....	123	Anderson R. ....	137
Adams Robert Dudley .....	52, 53	Anderson William .....	123
Adams John Ford .....	22	Anderson James .....	29
Adams W. H. ....	110	Anderson James .....	117
Adams J. H. ....	141	Anderson Constable .....	186, 187
Adams C. D. ....	123	Anderson William G. ....	166
Addams Rev. F. W. ....	204	Anderson Noel .....	150
Addison Glentworth Walsh Fraser (S.M.) .....	89, 116	Anderson A. W. H. ....	143
Addison H. ....	136	Anderson Robert .....	31
Addison Glentworth .....	29, 85, 95, 185, 186, 187	Anderson Robert (J.P.) .....	190
Admin F. G. ....	85, 90, 94	Anderson A. ....	191
Aggar John Ebenezer .....	42	Anderson R. B. ....	193
Agnew J. B. ....	139	Anderson James .....	191, 208
Agreements Validating Officers .....	217	Anderson Henry Charles Lennox .....	43, 75
Ahrens Frederick .....	148	Anderson James (Lieut.) .....	43
Airey George John (Lieut.-Colonel) .....	41, 71	Anderson John .....	59, 60
Airey Henry Park, D.S.O. (Brevet-Major) .....	41, 140	Anderson James F. ....	33
Airey Charles B. ....	41	Anderson W. ....	181, 182
Aitken William .....	67	Anderson Eugene W. ....	33
Aitken, George .....	105	Andrew William .....	138
Aland E. ....	137	Andrews J. D. ....	192
Albemarle The Right Hon. Montague Peregrine (Lord Bertie) .....	18	Andrews Arthur .....	33
Albers Otto .....	130	Andrews Julia .....	161
Alcorn Robert George .....	33, 35	Andrews Joseph .....	123
Alcorn Arthur J. ....	135	Angles Gustav .....	166
Alcorn James .....	26, 90, 183	Anschau J. ....	159
Alderdice Charles John .....	74	Anson Robert G. ....	167
Alderdice William .....	75	Anson Walter Hamilton .....	62
Aldrich P. H. E. ....	157	Anthony Stephen .....	25
Alexander John Sinclair .....	44	Antill W. R. ....	26, 88, 192
Alexander Charles Somerville (P.M.) .....	92, 99	Antill J. M. ....	192
Alexander William .....	178	Antill E. S. ....	190
Alexander Samuel .....	120	Applewhite Clara .....	39
Alexander S. ....	131	Apsey William .....	76
Alexander S. W. ....	123	Arcus Sinclair .....	75
Alexander John .....	49	Ardall William .....	109
Alford Edward .....	194	Argall Preston .....	169
Alford John .....	192	Armstrong Andrew .....	200
Allan John Ramsay .....	121	Armstrong L. F. M. (B.A.) .....	206
Allan William .....	191	Armstrong W. Dickinson .....	118
Allan William .....	177	Armstrong William Weild (J.P.) .....	28, 88, 94, 116, 184, 187
Allan Henry Alexander .....	119	Armstrong J. S. ....	192
Allan David Tait .....	69	Armstrong T. ....	191
Allan John S. ....	189	Armstrong Henry Nisbet .....	25
Allan Percy .....	140	Armstrong David H. ....	132
Allan Robert John .....	35	Armstrong John .....	190
Allanson James T. ....	173	Armstrong J. K. ....	187
Allars Robert H. ....	168	Armstrong Tancred de Carteret .....	24
Aldritt F. N. ....	196	Arndell Andrew Johnston .....	150
Allen R. ....	139	Arnemann Henry .....	67
Allen Richard A. ....	48	Arnheim Edward Henry S. von .....	22
Allen E. J. ....	193	Arnheim Sigmund F. V. ....	123
Allen William .....	189	Arnold Richard Aldous .....	19
Allen Lady .....	50	Arnold Claude Grant .....	112
Allen William John .....	154	Arnold William Munnings Montagu .....	19
		Arnott Wm. S. ....	157, 173
		Arnott John S. ....	163, 178
		Arnott Robert W. ....	158

Names of Office	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page
Arnott Robert William	48	Ballhausen Louis A.	133
Aron Maurice	53	Bullhausen Otto W.	120
Arrowsmith W. H.	172	Ballhausen Charles Wm. Lewis	119
Arthur William H.	167	Balmain J. II.	123
Arthur G.	123, 182	Balmoral Park, Hunter's Beach, Trustees of	200
Artlett F. W.	27	Baltzer William	141
Ashbury Geo. B.	171	Baly Henry Percy	121
Ashe William C.	35	Baly Edward	83
Ashe Hy. J. (Lieut.)	42	Bamford Richard Hill	139
Ashe Wm. Conyngham	44, 45	Bamford J. B.	194
Asher Alfred	76	Banks G.	49
Asher Morris	34	Bankstown Park, Trustees of	201
Ashfield Park, Trustees of	199	Bannerman William	22
Ashforth Wm. Hy.	155	Barber Wm.	207
Atchison and Schleicher	123	Barbour Robert	131
Atherton James	131	Barclay Thos.	161
Athy Rev. Miles E.	205	Barff H. E. (M.A.)	206
Atkins J. W.	67	Barff Samuel G.	82
Atkins Thomas E.	34	Barker Henry	130
Atkinson Alfred C.	156	Barlee Frederic Rudolf (M.A.)	83
Atkinson Edward S.	158	Barling Joseph	128, 142
Atkinson Henry	217	Barling J.	123, 181
Atkinson Edwd.	134	Barling R.	123, 182
Atkinson Herbert J.	176	Barlow Maurice	117, 183
Atterbury Basil J.	110	Barnard L. S.	176
Attorney-General, The Honorable the	77	Barnby A.	130
Attwater Henry Hay	156	Barnes Thomas	88
Atwell W.	136	Barnes Frederick Evans	109, 121
Atwill Alexander	31	Barnes Henry, senr. (J.P.)	190
Aubin William J.	167	Barnes Henry	77
Auditor-General, The	77	Barnes G. R.	76
Austen Geo. Hy.	152	Barnes R.	77
Austin Robert H.	139	Barnes Richd.	78
Austin S. W.	30	Barnes E. P.	87
Avery Thomas E.	162, 176	Barnes Jacob	88
Avery R. B.	171	Barnes William John	110, 113
Ayling Thomas	191	Barnes II, junior	77
Ayward H. J.	111	Barnet James	39, 51, 53, 79, 128, 142
Azzoni Walter	129	Barnet T.	142
<b>B</b>		Barnett Thomas James	43, 100
Baas J. R.	131	Barnett John	201
Bachlor Robert William	50	Barnett Frederick J.	167
Back Robert S.	88	Barnett Arthur Nelson	29, 87, 95, 116
Backhouse Alfred Paxton, His Honor	87, 104, 206	Barnett P. E.	116
Backhouse Benjamin	51	Barney George H.	65
Bacon Frederic Bowman	110, 119	Barr P. W. L.	185, 187
Baddock-Warner William (J.P.)	27, 86, 90, 184, 185, 186	Barr Robert J.	159
Badgery A. D.	87, 139	Barracough W. H.	58, 59
Badgery F. D.	191	Barrett William	47
Badham George C.	141	Barrington H. L.	123
Badham Charles A.	128	Barron James	67
Badham Herbert Lewis	130	Barrow G. H.	77
Badham C. L. C.	186	Barrow J. S.	190
Baggs Charles	134	Barrow Isaac	120
Bagnell Thomas J.	157	Barry Robert	31
Bagot G. S.	138	Barry Rev. Zachary	41
Bagshave F. T.	132	Barry Mrs. Louisa Victoria	50
Bailey Robert R. (P.M.)	87, 91	Barry J.	196
Bailey Robert D.	176	Barry A. R.	60
Bailey E. A.	194	Barry The Most Rev. Alfred, D.D.	206
Bailey W. D.	159, 184, 185, 187	Bartle Thomas	63
Bailey William (J.P.)	51	Bartlett Charles Falkner (Major)	40
Bailey Charles	137	Bartlett J. V.	141
Bailey Albert	169	Bartley Henry	120
Baillie James	110	Barton Hon. Edmund (M.P.)	19, 53, 78, 206
Bain J.	70	Barton E. H.	123, 182
Bain William S.	176	Barton Evelyn May	101
Baker James (P.M.)	86, 88, 94, 183	Barton John	58, 59
Baker John	154, 163	Barton W.	185, 187
Baker John	156	Barton H. W.	184, 188
Baker James Thomas	156	Barton Henry Francis	38, 83
Baker William Thomas	31	Barton R. D.	192
Baker Thos. Wm.	152	Bassan Albert Edward	74
Baker Frederick M.	141	Bassett William Frederick	33
Baker E. A.	79	Bassett Jno. T. P.	141
Baker T.	170	Bastable Arthur J.	155
Baker D.	49	Bateman Arthur Wigley	34
Baker R. N. S.	64	Bates Alfred	138
Baker Thomas (Capt.)	43	Bates Jas.	136
Balcombe William Alexander	83	Bates T. L.	181
Baldwin George P.	34	Bathgate A.	175
Baldwin Rowland	110	Batt Edward Compton	26
Ball James Wm.	66, 76	Battley J. B.	196
Ball Wm. Henry	75	Battye William	166
Ballard James E.	156	Battye F.	186
		Battye Edward M.	31
		Battye Frank G.	27, 87, 93, 115, 116

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Bauer F. C. ....	65	Bennett A. J. ....	172
Baum Richard .....	168	Bennett Copeland.....	135
Baumann Samuel.....	151	Bennett William Christopher.....	141
Bawden Thomas .....	194	Bennett K. H. ....	196
Bawden, T. T. ....	48	Bennett James .....	199
Bawden Edward II.....	141	Bennett W. A. ....	140
Baxter John .....	60	Benning George H. ....	137
Baxter William Howe.....	133	Benson George G. ....	56
Baxter Walter .....	162	Benson Sidney .....	89
Baxter W. ....	49	Benson William .....	62
Bayley George William Alfred .....	130	Benson D. W. ....	56
Baylis Henry (P.M.) .....	95, 101	Benson F. H. ....	178
Baylis S. R. ....	65	Bentzen Rev. H. T. A. ....	100
Baylis R. D. ....	141	Berkelman Adolphus.....	31
Baylis Joseph .....	139	Berenger A. H. W. de .....	61
Baylis Francis Cox .....	83, 94, 116	Berg W. S. ....	172
Baylis James John .....	123	Bergenzerer L. ....	47
Bayliss F. ....	58	Berghoffer H. ....	170
Bayly William D. ....	105	Bergelin Wm. ....	120
Bayly William Henry .....	76	Bergin F. ....	130
Bayly M. W. (Captn.).....	40	Bernard William L. ....	76
Baynes Lieut.-Colonel Thomas .....	39	Bernasconi P. A. L. ....	172, 178
Baynes Captain Frederick Thomas .....		Bernasconi, Wm. B. ....	43, 44
Bendge .....	41	Bernauer John .....	121
Baynes R. B. ....	46	Berner Joseph G. ....	133
Beal George .....	137	Berney J. H. ....	188
Beale John D. ....	27	Berney Augustus .....	60
Bean Alfred .....	49	Bernstein Ludwick (M.D.) .....	34, 88
Beard Samuel Matthew .....	62	Berry George W. ....	40
Beatson Archibald .....	42	Berthon William .....	123
Beattie W. H. ....	139	Berthon Henry H. Leigh .....	143
Beattie J. A. (M.D.) .....	34, 39	Bertie Lord, The Right Honorable Mon- tague Peregrine Albemarle.....	18
Beattie Robert.....	87	Bertram A. ....	69
Beatty Stephen Ransay .....	123	Bertram John .....	196
Beauman, E. G. ....	74	Bernard Vere D. H. ....	27, 86, 91, 184, 185, 186
Beaver, S. E. ....	169	Beston, Jno. W. ....	169
Beaver William Richard .....	105	Beston Joseph .....	169
Beck William .....	60	Bethell Walter Edmund.....	75
Becke William Henry Hughes (J.P.) .....	27, 85, 95, 116	Bethune William .....	62
Beckett George James.....	131	Bettington James B. ....	192
Beckett John D. ....	162	Betts Augustine Matthew .....	87
Beckett Alfred .....	44	Betts Edward Marsden .....	36
Bedell, Esq. ....	207	Betts H. S. M. ....	192
Bedford W. ....	191	Betts Arthur Charles .....	117
Bedford C. W. E. ....	29	Bevan Walter .....	83
Bedford Rupert .....	44	Beveridge James .....	191
Bedford J. H. ....	69	Beveridge Albert Kennedy.....	86, 87, 91, 183
Bech John .....	207	Beverley R. ....	138
Beer John Charles .....	59	Bewick George .....	132
Beeson Edward .....	144	Bibb J. ....	144
Beeston Joseph L. ....	35	Bice, Z. G. (J.P.) .....	88
Beger William .....	67	Bickley J. ....	207
Belcher S. H. ....	123	Biddulph Thos. Lindon .....	123
Belcher, A. H. ....	169	Biddulph Edwd. B. ....	133
Belgrave Thomas Bowerman, M.R.C.S.E., M.D. ....	79	Bidon Ernest Henry .....	120
Belisario John (D.D.S) .....	53, 77	Biggs Charles .....	168
Bell W. H. (Lieutenant) .....	49	Biggar J. G. ....	110
Bell, P. J. ....	129	Biggall, Alfred .....	199
Bell Dalway .....	65	Bingham E. A. ....	154
Bell Thomas Henry.....	123, 183	Bingham R. H. ....	140
Bell Henry Rufus .....	34	Bingham E. G. H. (Brevet-Colonel, R.A.) .....	39
Bell, John.....	31	Bingham Geo. ....	134
Bell J. ....	136	Bingle Walter D. ....	111
Bell T. ....	184, 186, 187	Binnie H. ....	49
Bell Thomas F. ....	162	Binny T. F. C. ....	188
Bell John R. ....	188	Binny Thomas Crawford... ..	180
Bell Senior-Constable R. ....	184, 186, 187	Birch Rev. Patrick .....	205
Bellamy Arthur .....	160	Birchgrove Park, Trustees of .....	198
Bellamy William Silas .....	158	Birkenhead William .....	75
Bellett Henry .....	67	Birrell J. D. ....	139
Belmore Park .....	197	Birt W. H. ....	196
Benfield G. A. ....	134	Bishop Edwin P. ....	181
Bengston Charles .....	67	Bishop Thomas .....	63, 71
Benjamin Herbert A. ....	168	Bishop Thomas .....	173
Benjamin Henry Lewis .....	162	Bishop of Bathurst .....	97
Bennett James .....	62	Bissett John G., junr. ....	135
Bennett E. ....	198	Bissett John G., senr. ....	136
Bennett Charles Copeland .....	129	Bissett James B. ....	162
Bennett Alfred Joshua .....	44	Black J. R. ....	193
Bennett Louis George J. ....	118	Black Morris A. ....	198, 201
Bennett John .....	158	Black Norman .....	25
Bennett Frederick .....	112	Black A. T. ....	56, 63, 171
Bennett Charles H. ....	188	Blackburn Joseph .....	134
Bennett Ethelred .....	35	Blacket James Russell.....	123, 182
Bennett John L. ....	157	Blacket Owen (C.E.) .....	79
Bennett John W. P. ....	159	Blackman William .....	108
Bennett George (M.D.) .....	207	Blackman Samuel A. ....	192
Bennett W. C. ....	128, 140		



Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page
Blackman Alexander .....	111	Bossley Ion Brown .....	153
Blackmore A. E. ....	151	Bough John .....	134
Blackmore Charles J. D. ....	74	Boulbee, Jas. W. ....	195
Blackshaw Henry (Capt.) .....	42	Bourchier William T. ....	130
Blackstone William A. ....	166	Bourchier Jos. G. ....	34
Blackstone F. A. ....	138, 139	Bourko William Henry .....	74
Blackwell Richard Fortune .....	34	Bourke R. ....	132
Blackwell Ernest V. ....	161	Bourn Ed. ....	134
Bladon W. E. ....	62	Bousfield Cuthbert R. ....	162
Blake V. ....	123	Bouverie Charles William Pleydell (Capt.) .....	40
Blake A. Stanley .....	45	Bovard John .....	173
Blake Isidore Maurice (J.P.) .....	58	Bowden John Ebenezer .....	88
Blake Robert .....	65	Bowden George William B. ....	138
Blakely James T. ....	40	Bowden Jno. C. ....	53
Blakeney Edward W. ....	141	Bowden Sydenham .....	64
Blanch S. F. A. ....	175	Bowen Arthur .....	167
Blanchard Julien Thomas .....	67, 71	Bowen William Robinson .....	160
Blanchard J. ....	139	Bowen Thomas A. ....	28
Bland Frederick .....	47	Bowerman Frank S. ....	167
Blaxland Francis Henry .....	120	Bowles Samuel .....	181
Blaxland John G. ....	109	Bowman W. H. ....	193
Blaxland Herbert .....	35, 37	Bowman Alister S. ....	43
Bliss J. J. ....	48	Bowman Edward .....	43, 88
Blix Arthur .....	92, 99	Bowmer John .....	201
Blomfield Rev. J. R. ....	37, 100, 204	Bowry Wm. ....	131
Blomfield Thos. E. ....	90	Bowyer-Smyth Edmund C. ....	140
Blomfield V. J. ....	141	Boyce William .....	142
Blomfield Harold A. ....	143	Boyce Carlton L. ....	58
Blomfield Edwin Cordenaux .....	189	Boyce T. S. ....	88
Bloomfield Charles W. ....	66, 199	Boyd Thomas .....	71
Bloomfield Thos. E. ....	90	Boyd E. W. ....	191
Bloore Herbert .....	169	Boyd William .....	56
Bloxsome Cecil .....	191	Boyd Joseph .....	45
Blumer Luke .....	75	Boyden James .....	99
Blythe Sydney .....	108	Boydell Charles Broughton .....	19
Bong Thomas .....	133	Bozon B. Frederick .....	72
Boam Captain Morris Marian .....	40	Bracegirdle Frederick .....	69
Board Arthur Sydney .....	120	Bracken E. A. ....	131
Board Charles Thomas .....	25	Brackenreg Marian .....	77
Board Gregory .....	166	Brackenreg Caroline .....	77
Board Percy Gregory .....	130	Brackenreg A. E. ....	137
Boddam Louis Maelcau (Capt.) .....	46	Bradbury George .....	192
Dode Rev. F. D. ....	204	Bradford W. J. ....	158
Bode H. F. ....	131	Bradley Hardy .....	169
Boden E. ....	169	Bradley John Dallison .....	75
Body F. E. ....	191	Bradley Henry Houghton Burton (Capt.) .....	45, 77
Boileau George T. S. ....	86, 92	Bradley Walter .....	197
Boland Francis .....	172	Bradley W. C. ....	136
Bolding Henry J. (P.M.) .....	28, 93	Bradstock Henry .....	22
Bolger Rev. J. ....	99	Brady Charles .....	150
Bollard Thomas West .....	48	Brady Owen Cornelius .....	34
Bolton Constantine Francis .....	117, 183	Brady M. J. ....	151
Bolton Charles .....	22	Bragg William R. ....	164
Bolton Edward W. ....	141	Bragg George E. ....	175
Bolton Francis Thorley .....	39, 72	Braid Thomas .....	133
Bonamy T. F. ....	138	Brain T. ....	136
Bonamy George .....	135	Brainwood John C. ....	167
Bond Joseph Francis .....	35	Brainwood A. E. ....	168
Bondfield Samuel J. ....	161	Bramble Stephen S. ....	171
Bondfield Frederick A. ....	173, 174	Bramble Edward W. ....	166
Bondi Park, Trustees of .....	200	Branby C. S. ....	181
Bonthorne John M. A. ....	89	Brassington James .....	82, 90
Bontou August Florentine .....	119	Bray Alfred S. ....	154
Boone Francis L. ....	134	Bray James .....	91, 92, 183
Boos P. G. De .....	159	Bray Joshua .....	29, 95, 115, 183, 184, 187
Boos Charles De (P.M.) .....	27, 29, 87, 91, 93, 183, 184, 185, 186	Bray Arthur H. ....	117, 183
Boos H. De .....	184, 185, 186	Brazier J. (C.M.Z.S.) .....	77
Boot Edward .....	33	Brearley Mary E. ....	77
Boot Henry .....	141	Breckenridge Emily .....	178
Boot O. A. C. ....	116	Bremer Frederick G. ....	111
Bootes Wm. ....	191	Bremmer James .....	31, 201
Booth Richard .....	175	Brennan John Macdonald .....	34
Booth John .....	74	Brennan Thomas P. ....	58
Booth J. ....	136	Brennan Patrick .....	31
Booth William .....	112	Brennan Martin .....	31
Bootic Francis J. E. ....	118	Brennand P. ....	59
Boots Charles .....	199	Brennand L. P. ....	58
Booty Charles John .....	154	Brennede D. Mc. ....	196
Booty Enoch William .....	85	Breton John Parker .....	34
Borough Council of Waverley, Trustees of Park .....	199	Breton Victor Le Gay .....	43
Borough Council of Randwick, Trustees of Park .....	200	Breton Henry .....	34
Borough Council of Burwood, Trustees of Park .....	199	Brett P. R. ....	88, 194
Borough Council of Redfern, Trustees of Park .....	197	Brewer Frank P. ....	166
Bornstein Richard .....	124	Brewer H. B. ....	58, 59
Bosley George .....	153	Brice Edward Ernest .....	131
		Brickett Jno. ....	139
		Bradekirk Joseph .....	173
		Bridges Frederick .....	75
		Bridges William Someract .....	85, 93

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Bridges W. T. (Lieut.)	41	Bruce D. C. S.	116
Bridges W. B.	124	Bruce James	191
Brierly Edmund Weir	120	Bruce Gordon	194
Briggs William Frederick	74	Bruce Alexander	194, 195
Briggs Alfred	151	Bruce George	192
Briggs D. A.	174	Bruce J. M.	143
Brighton George	178	Bruce A. E.	139
Briseoe Edward James J.	121	Brunker F. E.	189
Broad A. E.	133	Brunker James N. (M.P.)	53
Broad E. J.	143	Brunker Edwin Arthur	63
Broadbent J.	67	Brunner John G. H. F.	65
Broadfoot David	160	Brunfin P. G.	141
Brock F. A.	53	Bruton John	62
Broderick E.	70	Bryant John T.	130
Broderick John	155	Bryant Edward J.	167
Brodie George Gray	83	Bryant Richard H.	135
Brodie Thomas	146	Bryant Thomas	135
Brodie J. B.	192	Buchan S.	191
Brodie James Adam	24	Buchanan James	89
Brodie David G.	47, 143	Buchanan E. H.	198
Brodie G. E.	58, 59	Buchanan Peter	66
Brodie Chas. W.	110	Buchanan Louis	59
Brodie John Wall	194	Buchanan William	174
Brodribb K. E.	192	Buckley Mary	173
Bromley Edward Romilly Comerford	130	Buckley Robert	173
Bronsdon Edward Arnold	119	Buckley John	176
Bronte Park, Waverley	199	Bucknell William Wentworth, junior	25
Brooke A. T.	193	Bucknell A. W.	193
Brooke William (J.P.)	87	Budge Alexander Campbell	18
Brooks James Norton (P.M.)	94	Bull W. scnr.	198
Brooks Arthur W.	190	Bull Frederick J.	165
Brooks Joseph	121	Bullard W. A.	131
Brooks Alfred	143	Bullen Dennis F.	129
Brooks Thomas	69	Bullock C. C.	182
Brooks Chas. T.	174	Bulleau A.	206
Brooks Hy.	62	Bumbury Major W. St. P. (R.A.)	40
Broomfield John (J.P.)	198	Bundock W. C.	190
Broomfield W.	48	Bundock William F.	140
Broomfield John	69	Bunn John William Buckle	87
Brophy Philip	62	Burcher Stephen T.	180
Brougham H. E.	191	Burcher N. C.	132
Brougham Patrick (P.M.)	88, 92	Burdekin S.	51
Broughton Laelian Wentworth	86, 91	Burdett F. L.	123, 182
Broughton Alfred	44	Burg E. M. De	141
Broughton John	117	Burge C. O.	131
Broughton F. A.	46	Burge C.	136
Broughton P.	183	Burgess James Ogle	117
Brown Frederick William	158	Burgess William F.	156
Brown David	193	Burgess Frederick Edwin	161
Brown Edward	109	Burgess A. P.	124
Brown Charles William	191	Burgess J.	70
Brown John Dowling	31	Burgis Frederick	156
Brown John H. K.	68	Burgis Thomas P.	159
Brown M. J.	190	Burgoyne John Thomas	88
Brown Walter (M.D.)	35, 36	Burke Patrick	166
Brown John Charles Robt.	62	Burke Rev. John A.	204
Brown G.	141	Burke Stephen Rickard	59
Brown G. R.	189	Burke M. E.	28, 155
Brown Montagu Yeats	217	Burkitt W. M. H.	131
Brown T. A.	185	Burn Jane	37
Brown William James	67	Buru Peter	67
Brown John W.	68	Burns E.	186
Brown Walterus Le Brun (J.P.)	91, 116	Burnage Granville John (Captain)	43
Brown Alfred	129	Burne Frederick	29, 86, 95, 116, 184, 186, 187
Brown James Neathway	59	Burnet William	42, 165
Brown Saml. N.	139	Burnett Alexander	158
Brown W. B.	28, 87, 95, 116	Burnett Joseph	89
Brown W.	183	Burns William James	67
Brown F. L.	141	Burns John Fitzgerald (M.P.)	51, 52, 53, 58
Brown J. B.	114	Burns Edwin	142
Brown W. D.	27, 28	Burns James, junr.	137
Brown William	113	Burns William M. (J.P.)	198
Brown Albert B.	139	Burns James	137
Brown A. R.	142	Burns Miles	31
Brown William Le Brun	187	Burnside C. R.	51
Brown Wyman (P.M.)	88, 94	Burnside Mary	39
Brown Vincent (J.P.)	87, 90	Burnside Jane	39
Brown J. Stephen	44	Burnside Alice	39
Brown T. F. de C.	79	Burrows T. E.	143
Brown H. J.	161	Burrows Joseph	207
Brown Henry Duncan	61	Burrows Edward C.	134
Brown M. S.	135	Burt James	119
Browne A. M.	180	Burton Henry John	161
Browne F. We-ley	160	Burton William Henry	59, 65
Browne William James	65	Burton Edmund	25
Browne Thomas A.	90, 108	Burwood, Borough Council of, Trustees of Park	199
Browning W. E.	172	Burwood Park, Trustees of	199
Brownrigg Crosbie Blake	79		
Brownrigg C. S.	143		

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Busby A. ....	192	Campbell J. F. ....	124, 183
Busby William Frederick .....	124, 182, 199	Campbell R. K. ....	172
Bush John .....	174	Campbell A. R. ....	172
Bush John .....	79	Campbell H. Reid ..	170, 172
Bush George .....	120	Campbell Thos. R. C. ....	98
Bush Mary A. ....	174	Campbell J. ....	180
Bussell F. ....	166	Campbell J. C. ....	192
Butcher R. (M.P.) .....	198	Campbell B. B. ....	192
Butler Leslie M. J. ....	162	Campbell Alex. ....	47
Butler Charles Frederick .....	94, 116	Campbell Robert .....	168
Butler M. ....	189	Campbell John H. ....	22
Butler Thomas J. (B.A.) .....	207	Campbell Thomas .....	67
Butler Rev. E. J. (M.A.) .....	208	Camper William .....	163
Butler Francis .....	150	Camperdown Park, Trustees of .....	199
Butler J. (J.P.) .....	187	Campey John .....	158
Butler John .....	25	Camphin W. ....	32
Butler Walter T. ....	121	Camphin Wm. J. ....	87, 92
Butler T. ....	68	Campion H. ....	137
Butler A. O. ....	28, 89	Campion Henry Walter .....	30
Butler Arthur O. ....	46	Campion Rev. M. ....	100
Butterworth Arthur R. ....	104	Candrick Edward J. ....	133
Button J. ....	138	Cane Charles M. ....	138
Byers John .....	65	Cane Elizabeth .....	38
Byram John Primrose .....	151	Cane Frederic .....	38
Byram Geo. Fred. ....	112	Cane F. C. ....	138
Byrne Edward William .....	90	Cannan Henry D. ....	38
Byrne P. J. ....	194	Canning Alfred Wernam .....	124
Byrne Rev. Joseph Patrick .....	98	Canning T. ....	184, 185, 186
Byrne Daniel .....	31	Cannon Dd. ....	78
Byrne W. F. X. (Lieut.) .....	43	Cansdell H. M. ....	49
Byrnes Francis Oaks .....	175	Cansdell William Duffield .....	74
Byrnes Captain Henry James .....	42	Cansdell Gordon Gillhome Martin .....	119
Byrnes Laurence .....	134	Cansdell Charles Stuart .....	43, 130
Byrnes William .....	18	Canter Richard A. ....	58
Byrnes Chas. Joseph .....	201	Canterbury Park, Trustees of .....	199
Byrnes James B. ....	129	Canty Michael .....	118
Byrnes Christina .....	172	Canty T. ....	136
Byron Robert A. ....	154	Cantwell P. C. ....	196
Byron W. ....	189	Capper Howard Techerne .....	64
<b>C</b>		Capper William H. ....	109
Cabel Joseph R. ....	168	Cardew J. H. ....	124
Cadell William J. ....	193	Cardew William Clare .....	108
Cahill James B. ....	133	Carland Patrick J. ....	26
Cahill John .....	199	Carleton H. R. ....	143
Cahill Patrick Joseph .....	120	Carle E. F. ....	184, 185, 186
Cain W. N. ....	56	Carisle T. ....	138
Calder Robert .....	33	Carne Thomas B. ....	196
Caldwell Charles Wesley .....	59	Carne J. F. ....	181
Caldwell John Turner .....	73	Carolan George .....	163
Caldwell Samuel .....	98	Carolan John J. ....	76
Caldwell Isabella .....	98	Carpenter Henry Keck .....	130
Caldwell James D. ....	172	Carpenter Abram .....	137
Caldwell John L. ....	74	Carpenter Lyndon Bolton .....	22
Callachor Thomas Felician .....	118	Carpenter H. S. ....	76
Callachor John Joseph Casimer .....	119	Carr J. ....	188
Callachor Charles L. ....	24	Carr William H. ....	178
Callaghan M. J. ....	124, 182	Carrick Thomas .....	60, 61
Callaway Richard .....	110, 121	Carrington The Right Honorable Charles Robert, Baron, P.C., G.C.M.G. (His Excellency the Governor and Com- mander-in-Chief) .....	18, 45
Callaway William J. ....	111	Carroll Owen .....	140
Callaway Chas. J. ....	111, 121	Carroll Andrew .....	157
Callinan William Walton .....	111, 121	Carroll George .....	177
Calloway S. T. ....	74	Carroll Thomas .....	165
Calvert John Jackson .....	18, 52, 53	Carroll James .....	172
Cameron Roderick William .....	217	Carroll John .....	31
Cameron Thomas .....	31	Carroll James Fitzpatrick .....	85
Cameron M. J. ....	35	Carroll Rev. Thos. J. ....	99
Cameron Angus (M.P.) .....	19, 53, 79, 197,	Carruthers A. E. ....	140
	198	Carruthers Henry .....	139
Cameron D. M'K. ....	196	Carruthers John .....	147
Camp Cove Park, Watson's Bay .....	200	Carruthers Charles Ulrick .....	35
Campbell John .....	136	Carruthers J. ....	69
Campbell Walter Scott .....	181	Carse S. H. ....	193
Campbell D. F. ....	143	Carson William .....	85, 92, 95, 132
Campbell William Douglas (J.P.) .....	87	Carson W. ....	26
Campbell J. S. ....	196	Carter Rev. James .....	204
Campbell James .....	198	Carter E. ....	189
Campbell Allen .....	35	Carter William L. ....	150
Campbell Ronald .....	190	Carter James Pearce .....	155
Campbell James .....	191	Carter Herbert J. ....	208
Campbell Malcolm M'Intyre (J.P.) .....	29, 86, 88, 91, 116	Carter George C. ....	31
Campbell N. ....	178	Carter John .....	131
Campbell John Norman D. ....	151	Carter J. H. ....	178
Campbell Frederick .....	192	Carter C. H. ....	58
Campbell G. R. ....	46	Carter George B. ....	124, 182
		Carter G. H. ....	59
		Casement B. Newcomen .....	34

## INDEX.

xvii

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Casey Philip Forth .....	33, 34	Chisholm William .....	26, 86, 92, 185
Casey Walter C. ....	31	Chisholm Archibald.....	89
Casey Patrick Frank .....	110	Chisholm Daniel Henry .....	118
Casey J. B. ....	28, 88, 93	Chisholm A. F. ....	27
Casey E. B. ....	29	Chissell W. J. ....	180
Cashion Bernard .....	169	Christian J. B. ....	191, 193
Caspersonn Charles H. ....	166	Christie Charles S. ....	121
Cassidy James A. ....	167	Christie Charles Lewis.....	111
Cassidy James .....	43	Christie W. H. ....	124, 182
Cassidy William George .....	19	Christie W. B. ....	124
Castray Luke Richard .....	217	Christie W. S. ....	24
Castle L. T. ....	63	Christison David .....	70
Caswell William Stewart, (P.M.) .....	87, 91, 99, 183	Christison Robert .....	60
Caswell Charles Henry .....	131	Chrystal Alfred.....	163
Catlett William Henry .....	197, 208	Chudley H. ....	70
Cator C. ....	88	Ohureh F. ....	49
Catt Henry .....	74	Church J. ....	48
Caunter Robert H. ....	133	Church W. T. ....	138
Cavanagh E. James .....	170	Chute Henry George .....	123
Cavanough T. ....	136	Clair Matthew J. St. ....	194
Cavil F. ....	49	Clapin Adolphus Philip .....	18
Cawley C. ....	188	Clapin Adolphus M. ....	142
Cazneau P. ....	139	Clapin Francis Lawrence.....	18
Cearns Edwd. ....	165	Clarence R. H. ....	196
Chalker C. W. ....	181	Clark C. ....	189
Challis Frances Mary .....	97	Clark C. A. D. ....	34
Chalmers N. ....	131	Clark G. K. ....	53
Chambers Dr. Thomas .....	206	Clark Ernest J. ....	165
Chambers James .....	133	Clark Peter .....	63
Chambers Fredk. Richd.....	111	Clarke J. B. ....	188
Chambers Preston .....	123	Clarke William.....	27, 86, 184, 185,
Chamier A. F. ....	117		186
Champion C. H. ....	175	Clarke A. J. ....	196
Chancellor S. ....	196	Clarke George O'Malley (S.M.) .....	89
Chandler Chas.....	74	Clarke Rev. W. ....	205
Chandler Thomas.....	87	Clarke Joseph .....	150
Chandler William J. ....	162	Clarke Charles .....	150
Chandler Charles.....	172	Clarke A. L. ....	141
Chapalay Louis.....	217	Clarke L. ....	193
Chapman Albert .....	52	Clarke F. W. ....	143
Chapman Hume J. ....	175	Clarke Henry (M.P.) .....	53
Chapman Abraham Western .....	66	Clarke Wm. John .....	105
Chapman George Stephen .....	66	Clarke Arthur Edward .....	67
Chapman Archibald W. ....	182	Clarke Francis .....	124
Chapman Michael (J.P., M.P.) .....	198, 197	Clarke Wm. ....	160
Chapman W. ....	139	Clarke William .....	48, 82, 92
Chapman E. C. S. ....	123	Clarke P. ....	165
Chapman Alex. G. ....	168	Clarke Hon. Wm. ....	53, 82
Chapman George H. ....	167	Claxton Joseph.....	157
Chapman Henry (Captain) .....	41	Clay Percy .....	178
Chapman Charles.....	167	Clay Ralph S. P. ....	161
Chapman William T. ....	138	Clayton William .....	169
Chapman A. W. ....	117	Cleeve John Kingdon (J.P.) ...	29, 85, 94, 116,
Chapman J. T. ....	138		184, 187
Chapman Frederick .....	83	Cleeve G. A. ....	194
Chapman Edward .....	157	Cleland George .....	167
Chapman J. E. ....	27	Cleland Edward .....	58
Chapple Charles .....	28, 158	Cleland R. ....	58, 59
Chard John Sofala .....	124	Clements W. H. ....	190
Charles Henry B.....	142	Clements H. C.....	191
Charlton Thomas J. ....	151	Clements G. Findlater.....	132
Charlton Percie Chatur .....	120	Clemenger W. R. ....	159
Charlton Arthur .....	137	Clennett William P.....	66
Charteris Frederick M. ....	194	Clibborn Thos. S.....	198
Chase R. W. ....	193	Clifford John .....	35
Chatfield Charles .....	75	Clifford L. L.....	185, 186
Chatfield William.....	97	Clift S. ....	191
Chauncey Charles Snell .....	124	Clinch John Thos. ....	154
Chauvel H. G. ....	45	Clinch J. W.....	155
Chauvel C. A. C. ....	45	Clissold Frederick (J.P.).....	199
Chauvel C. H. E.....	45	Close John .....	134
Cheesbrough John S. ....	188	Close R. Colonna .....	53
Cheffins F. F. (Lieut.) .....	49	Close T.....	132
Cheffins Peter J. ....	141	Cloudy Jacob .....	61, 62
Chenhali S. J. ....	27	Clubb George .....	198
Chesney C. A. ....	190	Clulow John A.....	154
Chesterman Alfred Henry .....	117	Clune T. B. (M.D.) .....	49
Chettle S. W. ....	24	Coates James.....	30
Chetwynd H. G. ....	132	Coates John T. ....	193
Chief Justice, His Honor the .....	77	Coates John Joseph .....	59
Chilcott Henry Frederick .....	43	Coates Percy Herbert .....	26
Child Rev. C. ....	204	Cobb John .....	133
Childe Rev. Stephen Henry.....	41	Coberoft Enoch John .....	117
Chiplin A. ....	185, 186, 187	Coberoft Enoch.....	189
Chippendale H. H. S. ....	42, 95	Coberoft L. T. ....	26
Chisholm W. J. ....	141	Cobham J. B. ....	121
Chisholm, W. ....	187	Cobley John .....	173
Chisholm Henry John (Major) .....	42, 82, 95, 101,	Cochran James .....	193
	183	Cochrane Andrew T. ....	26, 28, 87, 91

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Cochrane William Henry	172, 177	Conolly E. W.	154
Cochrane John H.	175	Conroy Joseph A.	133
Codrington Robert William	25	Conroy J. M.	124, 183
Cody Christopher J.	167	Conroy Thomas F.	133
Coffey Wm. Henry	104, 207	Conroy A. H.	124
Coffey Fras. L.	165	Consuls Foreign	215
Coggins Chas. H.	165	Conway James	76
Coghlan Cornelius	29, 86, 92, 184, 185, 187	Conyers Sidney W.	132
Coghlan Louis J.	162	Coogan F. Borgia	130
Coghlan P. J.	194	Coogee Bay Park, Trustees of	200
Coghlan T. A.	29	Cook James	206
Coghlan Frederick Albert	75	Cook Alfred	142
Coghlan Thomas	138	Cook M. J.	173, 174
Coghlan Charles A. (L.L.D.)	208	Cook Selby M.	29
Cohen Victor	48, 109, 198	Cook Samuel	199, 201
Cohen Samuel Lewis	109, 115	Cook Constable W.	184, 185, 186
Cohen John George	24	Cook Park, Trustees of	207
Cohen Edward Meyer	26, 89	Cooke William Vaughan May (P.M.)	87, 116
Cohen E. M.	27	Cooke John Taylor	119
Cohen Charles	130	Cooke Jesse M.	146
Cohen H. E. (Hon.)	53	Cooke William H.	31
Cohen Algernon A.	45	Cooke W. V. M.	27, 86, 88, 95
Cohen Joseph	65	Coombe Joseph John	133
Cohen Nathan	53	Cooper Arthur Phillip	192
Coker W.	138	Cooper Michael	25
Colborne R. F.	133	Cooper Joseph E.	167
Colo Frederick Reynolds	63	Cooper Robert	176
Coleman Henry	151	Cooper David John (M.A.)	75
Coleman Joseph B.	167	Cooper William C.	166
Coleman John	140	Cooper Arthur S.	167
Coleman Eugene Vincent	160	Cooper Charles	161
Coles William	142	Cooper Ernest	172
Coles George Messurier	46	Cooper Leonard Smirnoff	18
Collector of Customs, The	77	Cooper William M.	196
Collen P.	189	Cooper W. S. L.	180
Collett George E.	159	Coote David C.	166
Colley Henry	37	Coote T. Gethin	51
Colley Edwin	142	Cope Charles	111
Colley David John Kirkwood	22	Copeland Henry P. R.	43, 143
Collier E. J.	159, 167	Copeland Hon. H.	108
Collins Chas.	53	Copeman A. W. P.	194
Collins J.	135, 188	Corbett Henry	166
Collins N. T.	87	Corbett William F.	166
Collins R. W. G.	113	Corcoran Francis George	39
Collis Arthur Herbert	97	Cordeaux W. J.	189
Collis Walter	119	Cork Robert James	189
Collis William R.	180	Cork Robert	70, 200
Collman T.	139	Cork F. A. II.	76
Collman John	68, 140	Cork James (Lieut.)	43
Colls C. R.	138	Corkhill Sydney Richard	58
Colls John Richard	164	Corlette J. C. (D.D.)	207
Colls A. T.	138	Cormick James	167
Colls Francis Joseph	156	Cornell Augustus F.	173
Colpe Johannes C. L.	34	Cornell Edward J.	161
Colquhoun Wm. H.	135	Cornick W.	77
Colonial Architect, The	77	Cortis William S.	35
Colonial Secretary, The Honorable	77	Cory J. E.	192
Colonial Treasurer, The Honorable	77	Cosgrave Chas.	207
Colyer Thos.	78	Cosgrove William Thomas O'D.	151
Combes Edwd. (C.M.G.)	52, 53, 79	Cosgrove William	190
Commings G. W.	124, 183	Cosgrove John Louis	65
Commings Edwin John	124	Cosgrove J.	138
Commons Donald G. G.	130	Costin Arthur H.	156
Commyns J. A.	196	Cotching E.	196
Condell James G.	189	Cottee A.	159
Conerty J.	104	Cotter Stephen	31
Conder William Jacomb	108	Cotton James	194
Condran Sen.-const.	188	Couche William Wilmot	217
Conley James	142	Coughlan Thomas L.	163
Conley Charles A.	26, 184, 185, 186	Coulter J. M.	174
Connell Henry	28, 63, 85, 88, 92, 115	Coulter W.	189
Connell William Bligh	27, 87, 92, 185, 187	Coulter Hugh R.	174
Connell Henry Horace	82, 91	Counsel Daniel	120
Connell H. J.	28	Courey Thomas De	129, 130
Connellan M. I.	133	Cousins W.	189
Connolly Martin	177	Cousins Walter	63
Connery John	25	Cousins James	67
Connolly Thomas W.	182	Cousins John W.	168, 174
Connolly Thomas W. A.	59	Cowan W. D.	174
Connolly Nathaniel	90, 183	Cowan Charles N.	168
Connolly J. W.	155, 156	Cowdery George R.	132
Connolly T.	184, 185, 186	Cowdery George	132
Connor E. R.	181	Cowley P.	124
Connor F. R. (R.N.)	48	Cowley W.	124, 132
Conolly W. H.	47	Cowlishaw M. C.	53
Conolly Thomas Willans	117	Cowper Charles	53, 84
		Cowper Henry Percival	124
		Cowper Very Rev. William Macquarie (M.A.)	204

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Cox Robert	139	Cullen Michael F.	78
Cox J. H.	136	Cumming J.	131
Cox H. D.	141	Cumming Frederick	35
Cox S. R.	59	Cumming W. W.	158
Cox S. T.	58	Cumming Victor	113
Cox Benjamin	162	Cumming Alexander	53
Cox Richard	193	Cumming T.	189
Cox James Charles (M.D., F.R.C.S.)	36, 56, 77, 206, 207	Cummings Reginald O.	143
Cox C. F.	138	Cummins S. M.	144
Cox Alex. H.	192	Cummins Sydney	65
Cox Herbert A.	192	Cunneen Henry H.	143
Cox Frederick W.	137	Cunningham James	192
Cox E. E.	131	Cunningham John	60, 62
Coxall John	48	Cunningham P.	135
Coxwell C. F.	34	Cunningham W.	62
Cozens H. M.	58, 59	Cunningham, Chas. R.	124
Cozens Charles A.	67	Cunyngname George	32
Crabbe J. B.	34, 88	Cunyngname Sarah	39
Crace Edward K.	192	Cupit Ernest	171
Cracknell Edward Charles (Lieut.-Col.)	39, 44, 53, 166	Curan Henry	56
Cracknell Walter	45	Curr Rev. H. B.	100
Craddock Samuel	207	Curran Robert John	60, 61
Craig Charles	112	Curran James	67
Crakanthorp Richard H.	150	Curran Jno. Jos.	154
Cransie Jno.	53	Curran J. P.	29, 184, 185, 186
Crane D. E.	152	Curran W. R.	76
Crane F. W.	89	Curry Henry	175
Cranna James, Capt.	43	Curry James	166
Crapps J.	71	Curry H. A. G.	114
Crawford A.	135	Curry R.	177
Crawford R.	136	Curtayne Herbert M.	34
Crawford Leslie	134	Curtis George Ernest	83
Creagh Jasper Albert (P.M.)	27, 86, 94, 186, 187	Curtis Arthur	26
Creagh Richard Fitzroy	31	Cusack Patk. J.	76
Creed W.	124, 182	Cuscaden George	34
Creer Joseph, M.P.	53	Cuthbert J. W.	98
Creer Jos.	70	Cutcliffe Charles (B.A.)	29, 93, 185, 187
Crego J. B.	62	Cuthell W. A., Capt.	39
Cremen T. J.	44, 143, 144	Cuttriss Charles B.	153
Cremen John B.	133		
Crennan James J.	167	<b>D</b>	
Crew Alfred Benjamin	109	D'Abreu Antonio da Fonseca	152
Crichton Roden Foster	74	Dadd E.	48
Crichton J.	196	D'Arey J. Adin	175
Crickard J.	139	D'Arey John S.	74
Crimstone W. F.	58, 59	D'Arey Michael John	64
Cripps Charles Wesley	120	D'Arey Rev. David John	205
Critchly Jas.	136	D'Arey J.	45, 62
Crocker H. D.	46	D'Arrietta Arthur J.	130
Croft Albion C.	166	D'Arrietta Walter	66
Croft E. G. L.	152	Dadley Frederick	76
Croft Thomas G.	175	Dafgard Charles A.	130
Croft James P.	40	Dagwell J.	49
Croker J. W.	25	Dagwell J. H.	70
Croker J. J.	196	Dale Charles Edwin	154
Cromie T. C.	184, 186, 187	Dale J. P.	139
Crommelin James Charles W.	194	Daly Edw. J.	93
Crommelin C. E.	87	Dalgarno James	150
Crommelin Thomas H.	76	Dalgarno Jno. Viles	166
Cronin Edward G.	140	Dalglish Emanuel F.	174
Cronin James Daniel	58, 59	Dalglish James Campsie	117, 182
Crook J. Thomas	208	Dalian Robt. A.	207
Crook Frederick Ernest	85	Dalley William Bede, The Rt. Hon. (P.C., Q.C., M.L.C.)	78
Crook Samuel	136	Dalrymple R.	195
Cropper Charles	113	Daiton M. J.	143
Cropper Charles William	123	Dalton James B.	140
Cross Herbert Robert	48	Dalton C. A.	132
Cross Herbert	69	Dalton John	43
Cross H.	48	Daly W. A.	110
Cross Henry	174	Danger Henry Carey (M.P.)	79
Cross Ellen L. A.	159	Daniel George A.	110
Crothers G. E.	137	Daniel Jno. W.	173
Crouch Henry Augustus	117	Daniel Arthur Alfred	188
Crowe James	191	Daniel S. W.	196
Crowley Thomas, senior	67	Daniell William Hilton	87
Crowley Michael	90	Dansey George Frederick (Surgeon)	35, 40
Crowley Thos., junior	67	Darby William R.	130
Crowley, C. B.	192	Darby R.	135
Crozier William	193	Dareby Frank	193
Cruden W.	178	Dargin Angelina	161
Cruikshank John	190	Dargin Cecil W.	195
Cruikshank David B.	217	Dargin Melbourne Sydney	164
Cruikshank William	69	Darley Cecil W.	142
Cruikshank G. A.	191		
Crummer J. H.	141		
Crummer H. S. W.	119		
Cudmore D. H.	193		
Cullen P.	189		
Cullen C.	181		

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Darley The Hon. Fredk. Matthew (Q.C., M.L.C.)	52, 83, 206	Deane Henry	130
Dashwood A.	77	Deane W.	76
Datson W. H.	172	Deane Charles Muzio	83
Davey Thomas George	167	Deane L. D.	83
David T. W. E.	181	Dearin Thos.	168
Davidson Isabella	68	Deas-Thomson Edward R.	18
Davidson Percy	132	Dee Thomas William H.	163
Davidson Jas.	135	Deering John Williams	117
Davidson William F.	172, 178	Defell George Hibbert	85
Davidson Lewis Gordon	35	Delaney W. H.	97
Davidson Francis Burnand	89	Delange Edward J.	167
Davidson John	121	Delany Alfred Patrick Albert	24
Davidson W. R.	124, 182	Delargy John	144
Davidson A. B.	173	Delohery Cornelius	89
Davidson George (Captain)	42	Deloitte Quarton Levitt	48, 198
Davidson David	68	Dempster Roderick Hy.	135
Davidson F.	136	Denis John K.	112
Davidson F. B.	26, 89	Deanis C. H. M.	39
Davies John (C.M.G., M.P.)	52, 53, 197	Dennis James Tracton	30
Davies Walter	63	Dennis George J.	159
Davies W. E.	138	Dennis Samuel Malcolm M.	43, 158
Davies Henry	142	Dennis E. R. L.	39
Davies Albert Henry	161, 163	Dennis K.	39
Davies Thomas P.	141	Denshire William Charles	161
Davies Frederick G.	150	Dent William F.	28
Davies Mary J.	158	Dent H. G.	163
Davies J. E.	132	Denton Samuel	48, 174
Davies Henry Roberts	150	Derbyshire Geo.	134
Davies Thomas A.	92, 199	Dererewa J. J.	190
Davies John Henry	165	Dettmann J.	76
Davis Joseph	141, 143	Devane Timothy	173
Davis John (P.M.)	85	Deverell E. J.	188
Davis Thos. A.	101	Devery James	40
Davis Evan	94	Devery E. J.	140
Davis Thomas	111	Devlin J. N.	111
Davis W. J.	153	Devlin Arthur A.	192
Davis W. L.	111	Dewdney George Warring	123
Davis G.	136	Dewhurst Arthur	117
Davis John Andrew	30	Dewhurst Augustus	124, 182
Davis T. A.	199	Dibbs George R., The Hon. (M.P.)	24, 51
Davis John	90	Dibbs Sydney	60
Davison S. G.	198	Dibbs T. B.	48
Davison Michael S.	134	Dibbs W. R.	83
Davoren J.	27, 94, 184, 186, 187, 188	Dick John	100
Dawes William Lachlan	25	Dick J. A.	164
Dawson Hy.	53	Dick Maria	100
Dawson Robert W.	194	Dickey Conley	48, 88
Dawson W.	166	Dickson, Isabella	33
Dawson James	124	Dickson Park, Waverley	200
Dawson James (M.A.)	75	Dickson Thomas	48, 161
Dawson Edward Harnett	124, 182	Dickson James	191
Dawson Robert	91	Dickson William	190
Dawson H. B.	143	Dignam Thomas J.	171
Dawson J.	182, 186	Dignam Thos.	170
Dawson Samuel H.	124	Dight James G.	193
Dawson J. E.	49	Dill John	191
Dawson William T.	129	Dillon John	104
Dawson John C.	113	Dillon C.	111
Dawson J. C.	26	Dillon Hubert	28, 90, 95
Day S.	48	Dillon J. M.	171
Day Asher Australia	150	Dimelow Orville	123
Day G.	196	Dind A. T.	140
Day John	137	Dind William, senior	200
Day M. T.	196	Dingle Benjamin M.	137
Day William Frederick	119	Dirks Alexander A.	166
Day George	28	Dixie H. J.	47
Day William Henry	166	Dixon E. T. V.	130
Day A. G.	165	Dixon Robert	155, 160
De Berenger A. H. W.	61	Dixon W. A. (F.C.S.)	207
De Boos Charles (P.M.)	27, 87, 93, 183	Dixon Wm. W.	76
De Boos F. G.	159	Dixon John	181
De Boos H.	184, 185, 186	Dixon W.	140
De Boos C.	29, 91	Dixon Thomas (M.B.)	206
De Burg E. M.	141	Dixson Craig (M.D., F.R.C.S.E.)	51
De Courcy Thomas	129, 130	Doak Andrew James	165
De Gruchy P. J.	166	Dobbin W. E.	46
De Low Robert H.	109, 115	Doberer F.	188
De Mestre Prosper	115	Dobson K. J.	139
De Milhau Gabriel	153	Docker Arthur Robert	165
De Mouncey W. A.	24	Docker His Honor Ernest Brougham	86, 104
Dean Edward	164	Dodd James Oliver	87
Dean Alexander	197	Dodds A. J.	45
Dean R. H. J.	168	Dodson John Swinchatt	105
Dean Joseph S.	130	Doherty John	142
Dean P.	188	Doherty John F.	150
Deane Edward Tasman	25	Doherty Joseph Hugh	151
Deane James	207	Doherty E. T.	132
		Doherty Wm.	50
		Dominichetti Louis	171

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Donaldson L. F. ....	183	Duff Mrs. Harriotte .....	76
Donaldson Lester Stuart .....	28, 93	Duff John .....	188
Donaldson Patrick Riddle .....	117, 182	Duff Robert G. ....	128
Donaldson R. R. ....	45	Duffy Francis .....	31
Done Richard E. ....	159, 160	Duffy James .....	133
Donelan Anthony Charles .....	62	Duffy Patrick J. ....	133
Donivan William J. ....	167	Dulhanty Marcus .....	98,
Donkin John B. ....	52, 53, 198	Dulhanty Robert G. ....	194
Donkin Rev. Thos. (B.D.) .....	201	Duncan John M. ....	63, 64
Donnan W. J. ....	46	Duncan Charles .....	217
Donnan John S. ....	173	Duncan David .....	76
Donnelly C. W. ....	141	Duncan William .....	134
Donnelly Stephen A. ....	140	Dunckeur C. L. ....	138
Donohoe John .....	31	Dunkin John H. ....	151
Donovan J. J. ....	53	Dunlea J. ....	67
Donovan J. (LL.D.) .....	207	Dunn W. E. ....	131
Donovan Michael J. ....	168	Dunn George .....	161
Donoran Joseph D. ....	109	Dunn Charles .....	68
Doolan Thomas .....	174	Dunn T. J. (J.P.) .....	198
Doran John .....	144	Dunne E. C. ....	156
Doubleday George Hippolito .....	119	Dunne Peter A. ....	162
Douglas C. H. ....	189	Dunne J. D. ....	45
Douglass Miss Jessie .....	76	Dunphy Michael J. ....	83, 89
Doust Ebenezer .....	161	Durham Samuel (M.R.C.V.S.) .....	194, 195
Doust Miss E. M. ....	176	Durie Walter J. ....	74
Doutty John B. ....	167	Dutton James .....	66
Doutty C. G. A. ....	158	Du Vernet Madame .....	76
Doutty Albany Clement .....	60, 61	Dwyer Patrick .....	137
Dove William R. N. ....	111, 121	Dwyer William .....	75
Dovers William A. ....	28, 113, 184, 185,	Dwyer John .....	173
	186	Dwyer Denis .....	76
Dow W. ....	184, 185, 186	Dwyer Timothy .....	75
Dowe Samuel Aloys .....	34	Dwyer M. R. ....	190
Dowe G. L. ....	117	Dyer William A. ....	131
Dowe William Darley .....	194	Dyson Edward D. ....	141
Dowling W. G. ....	194		
Dowling His Honor James Sheen .....	85, 104	<b>E</b>	
Dowling George T. ....	137	Eagan Ernest D. ....	173
Dowling W. ....	157, 160	Eagar Frank Alexander .....	62
Dowling Edward .....	79	Eagar The Hon. Geoffrey .....	50, 58, 59, 198, 207
Dowling Peter John .....	119	Eagar Edward G. ....	47
Dowling Vincent J. ....	192	Eagar Henry Bathurst .....	155
Downe George .....	133	Eagleson Robt. ....	137
Downe Alexander .....	132	Eukins George R. ....	34
Downes F. A. ....	192	Eames Robert Lawton .....	60
Downes Francis .....	74	Eames Richard Lawton .....	121
Downes Fredk. W. A. ....	47	Eames James H. ....	140
Downey Patrick .....	76	Eames Edward R. ....	167
Downie John .....	137	Eames Emily Theresa .....	156
Downing George H. ....	62	Earls Albert Edgar .....	165
Downing T. ....	196	Earshaw John .....	168
Downing W. D. ....	104	Eason E. M. ....	47
Dowssett Frederick Carosso .....	66	East Alfred William .....	46, 120
Dowssett Samuel B. ....	152	Easton John A. ....	169
Dowson Rev. J. W. ....	205	Easton George R. ....	63, 70
Doyle Peter .....	140	Eaton John .....	35
Doyle Matthew B. ....	130	Eaton Stanley .....	143
Doyle P. T. ....	134	Eaton Gladstone .....	74
Doyle J. F. ....	191	Ebsworth Alfred .....	124
Doyle James R. ....	194	Ebsworth Edward .....	117
Doyle Rev. J. H. ....	101	Eccles John .....	121
Doyle J. H. ....	192	Eckford Hy .....	137
Doyle Joseph A. ....	132	Eckford George A. ....	191
Doyle H. C. R. ....	150	Eckford W. J. ....	133
Doyle James M. ....	133	Eckford R. H. M. ....	192
Drake William .....	31	Eckley H. S. C. ....	157
Draper Constable J. G. ....	185, 186, 187	Eddie Arthur William .....	33
Drew William G. ....	155	Eden Lieut.-Col. T. M. B. ....	40
Drewe S. C. ....	137	Edmunds William Hosking .....	79, 207
Drewett John William .....	130	Edmunds Percy James .....	76
Druith Rev. Thomas .....	204	Edson Frederick Morten .....	110
Druith Thomas W. ....	177	Edward Robert Buik .....	150
Drum J. M. ....	175	Edwardes Charles Arthur .....	131
Drummond W. ....	124, 183	Edwardes Alfred G. ....	142
Drummond Peter .....	181	Edwardes Charles .....	190
Drury George .....	112	Edwardes J. P. ....	137
Drury Arthur H. ....	25	Edwardes J. W. ....	186, 190
Duberly Charles .....	60	Edwardes Frederick William (P.M.) .....	28, 87, 91
Dubois A. ....	30	Edwardes James R. ....	108
Dubois R. F. ....	140	Edwardes Henry D. ....	167
Ducat J. S. ....	192, 194	Edwardes Henry T. ....	190
Ducat John .....	88, 183, 184, 185,	Edwardes William Leonard .....	18
	187	Edwardes Henry .....	38
Ducker Theophilus J. ....	38	Edwardes John .....	27, 116
Dudding William (J.P.) .....	187	Edwardes Sydney B. ....	151
Dudgeon John .....	161		
Du Four Eccleston .....	54		
Duff John .....	29		
Duff Gordon Douglas M'Donell .....	121		



Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Edwards Charles, junr. ....	120	Fairfax Andrew .....	74
Egan C. ....	188	Fairfax James Reading .....	51, 79
Egan Ernest D. ....	173	Fairfax Alfred W. ....	45
Egan Richard .....	136	Fairfax Herbert John .....	46
Egeson C. ....	78	Fairweather Robert .....	66
Rhrenström N. E. H. ....	151	Falconer M'Vey Napier .....	133
Elder John .....	178	Falconer James N. ....	155
Eldershaw Percival S. ....	163	Falconer R. B. ....	142
Eldershaw Philip Eld .....	110, 121	Falconer F. F. ....	151
Eldred W. H. ....	54	Fallick Frederick .....	199
Eldridge John Thomas .....	30	Fallon Rev. E. I. ....	99
Elkington Albert .....	198	Fancourt Tho. M. ....	62
Ella Thomas II. ....	167	Fancourt Thomas .....	62
Ellard William E. ....	142	Fanning W. I. ....	45
Elliott Alfred .....	28, 88, 92, 184, 185, 187	Paris Thomas Tayton .....	64
Elliott David J. ....	156	Farmer D. ....	69
Elliott J. G. ....	154	Farnell James S., The Hon. (M.P.) .....	53, 197
Elliott Frederick H. ....	59	Farnell Frank (M.P.) .....	54
Ellis George Oscar .....	120	Farnsworth W. ....	110
Ellis Robert Hawkes .....	30	Farquhar G. ....	136
Ellis Edward J. ....	56	Farquhar William .....	134
Ellis II. N. ....	58	Farquharson Robert James .....	163
Ellis John Wolston .....	118	Farr Edward J. R. ....	180
Ellis Julius .....	44	Farrar Arthur Key .....	208
Elmshe J. A. R. ....	27	Furrell William Thomas (Lieut. Col.) ..	42
Elmslie W. W. ....	34	Farrer William James .....	124
Elouis Charles .....	22	Faucett His Honor Mr. Justice .....	83, 206
Elrington II. D. ....	59	Faulkes Arthur R. ....	168
Elwin Theodore .....	118	Faulkner T. W. ....	47
Elwin W. G. ....	88	Faunce Rev. Alured D. ....	101
Elwin T. H. ....	196	Faur E Du .....	79
Elworthy W. J. ....	194	Fawcett R. J. ....	76
Elyard Frederick Charles William .....	25	Fawcett Charles Hugh (P.M.) .....	87, 94, 183
Emanuel C. ....	173	Fawcett Francis .....	76
Emblin John W. ....	154	Fay Michael .....	62
Emerton Edward E. ....	112	Fay P. E. ....	139
Emery C. H. ....	29, 115, 116	Weatherstonhaugh C. ....	190
English John .....	29	Egan Edward William .....	28, 86, 89, 93,
Etheridge R. ....	181	Fender W. ....	72
Eury William .....	50	Fenton Roger .....	31
Evans Evan .....	190	Ferguson John .....	33
Evans Thomas .....	199	Fergusson W. J. ....	52, 54
Evans G. T. ....	139	Fernley Edward .....	134
Evans Thomas .....	121	Ferris George T. ....	139
Evans Owen Spencer (M.R.C.S.E.) .....	32, 33, 35, 49, 68, 76	Ferris Thomas W. ....	166
Evans H. ....	76	Ferris William John (Capt.) .....	43, 44
Evans Charles S. ....	167	Ferris A. H. ....	180
Evans Thomas J. ....	49	Ferris James Robt. ....	110
Evans T. M. ....	188	Ferris Elizabeth .....	163
Evans George .....	111	Ferris Joseph .....	119
Evans George .....	51	Ferris Henry Prentice .....	110
Evans George R. ....	28, 87, 93, 115	Ferry E. ....	138
Evans Owen Frederick Seymour .....	35	Fetherston Richard .....	161
Evans Henry .....	93	Fewings Edward William .....	119
Evans Edward .....	136	Fewings Joseph George Richards .....	120
Evans William T. ....	93	Fielder F. S. (J.P.) .....	93
Evans Herbert Arthur .....	124, 182	Filan Sergt. M. ....	187
Evans H. A. ....	49	Filmer E. S. ....	178
Evans John R. ....	65	Finch Charles Edward .....	108
Evans John .....	40	Finch E. G. ....	191
Evans J. B. ....	62	Fincham W. M. ....	89
Evans C. H. (Capt.) .....	43	Findlay George .....	62
Evans H. ....	28	Finegan John Patrick .....	130
Evans J. R. ....	187	Finegan Patrick Thomas .....	133
Everett Ghiblim .....	100	Finegan James P. ....	130
Everett Mary Ann .....	100	Finlay John Taylor .....	40
Everett Thos. John .....	48	Finlay Sinclair .....	34
Everett Miss M. M. ....	76	Finlayson Peter J. ....	175
Everingham Alfred H. ....	194, 195	Finley Francis George .....	117, 182
Evershed Montague Frederick .....	33	Finn Jeremiah J. ....	119
Ewen John .....	129	Finn John F. ....	124
Ewen J. F. ....	133	Finn M. ....	185
Ewen Constable .....	185, 187	Finney Richard .....	173
Ewens I. B. ....	28	Firth Thomas Rodes .....	131
Ewing A. B. ....	154	Firth William .....	70
Ewing Rev. Thos. C. ....	101, 204	Fischer Gustave .....	132
Ewington William Frederic .....	35	Fisher Arthur Money (P.M.) .....	95
		Fisher Robert .....	124
		Fisher H. ....	124, 182
		Fisher Stephen .....	67
		Fitz Norman .....	208
		Fitzgerald R. G. D. (Captain) .....	42
		Fitzgerald Christopher H. ....	159
		Fitzgerald Thomas .....	170
		Fitzgerald R. C. D. ....	54
		Fitzgerald B. D. ....	117, 140
		Fitzgerald Walter .....	25
		Fitzgerald J. J. ....	168
		Fitzgerald E. ....	129
<b>F</b>			
Fagan Charles C. ....	76		
Fagan M. ....	184, 186, 187, 188		
Fails Fredk Geo. ....	34		
Fairbairn Marion A. ....	37		
Fairburn E. ....	131		

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Fitzgerald A. ....	143	Fowler Cosmo Alfred W. ....	120
Fitzhardinge M. A. H. ....	198	Fox Henry T. ....	69
Fitzhardinge H. B. (Captain)....	42	Fox E. P. ....	140
Fitzhardinge Morton Hyde.....	48	Fox H. A. ....	166
Fitzhardinge Grantley Hyde.....	104	Francis William .....	158
Fitzmaurice James S. ....	169	Francis J. ....	71
Fitzpatrick Denis. ....	135	Francis John D. ....	131
Fitzpatrick Henry Augustine.....	109	Francis A. ....	131
Fitzpatrick George M. ....	76	Francis John .....	170
Fitzpatrick Ossory A. S. ....	27, 94	Francis P. ....	143
Fitzpatrick M. J. ....	85, 89	Francis Peter .....	67
Fitzpatrick A. E. ....	33	Francis Stanley C. ....	172
Fitzsimmons John Harris.....	130	Franck H. ....	139
Fitz-Stubbs Robert .....	26	Franklin Frederick A. (J.P.) (C.E.).....	52, 54
Five Dock Municipal Council, Trustees of Park .....	199	Franks R. C. ....	113
Five Dock Park, Trustees of.....	199	Franks R. W. ....	191
Flagstaff Hill Park, Trustees of.....	197	Frappell R. ....	114
Flaherty Edward James.....	62	Fraser Donald (Captain).....	43
Flaherty Francis .....	101	Fraser Donald .....	121
Flaherty Margaret .....	101	Fraser W. ....	196
Flanagan Rev. Michael .....	205	Fraser Alex. C. S. ....	190
Flanagan J. W. J. ....	156, 160	Fraser Alexander (Captain).....	43
Flanders Arthur Joseph.....	27, 45, 163	Fraser Archibald Colquhoun (J.P.).....	50, 82, 105
Flanders John C. ....	173, 174	Fraser A. C., junr. ....	49, 104
Flashman Charles Oldry.....	75	Fraser William Wilberforce (P.M.).....	92, 88, 183
Flavelle Albert Edward.....	143	Fraser R. A. ....	141
Fleeming John .....	62	Fraser A. R. ....	193
Fleming John K. ....	193	Fraser John T. (J.P.) .....	198
Fletcher J. Alfred (B.A.) ....	75	Fraser Wm. ....	70
Fletcher The Hon. James (M.P.).....	54	Frazer Gus. ....	177
Fletcher John .....	191	Frazer Patrick .....	69
Fletcher J. J. (M.A.) .....	207	Frazer James .....	131
Fligg Henry .....	130	Freeland Andrew .....	34
Fligg F. W. ....	65	Freeman Stephen .....	108
Floyd John T. ....	37	Freeman Ambrose .....	30
Floyer B. B. ....	34	Freeman William .....	118
Flynn Patrick Henry .....	140	Freeman Frederick C. ....	166
Flynn James J. B. ....	151	Freeman Thos. ....	120
Flynn H. J. ....	169	Freeman William.....	197
Flynn John Edmund.....	124	Frewin Jeremiah .....	99
Foemander R. G. ....	29	Frewin Margaret.....	99
Foley Timothy.....	28, 85, 93, 115	Friederick W. ....	131
Foley John M. ....	162	Friend B. Harry .....	31
Foley T. J. ....	136, 157	Friend R. O. ....	143
Foley James V. ....	28, 93	Frost A. ....	133
Folkard Thomas .....	35	Fry Charles .....	166
Folkard Henry .....	124, 182	Fry James Arthur B. ....	150
Foord B. A. ....	155	Fry F. E. ....	121
Forbes Alice .....	98	Fullager Wm. ....	201
Forbes Alexander.....	98	Fuller Francis J. ....	144
Forbes C. F. ....	132	Fuller Ernest A. ....	134
Forbes Alexander Leith.....	75	Furber Augustus Frederick.....	66
Forbes David Grant His Honor.....	86, 104	Furber Thomas Frederick.....	123
Forbes Armitage .....	34	Fussell James Cecil .....	52
Ford Peter .....	121		
Ford Mark E. D. ....	31	<b>G</b>	
Ford Allen .....	59	Gaden R. T. B. ....	191
Fordo William .....	128	Gaden R. W. ....	196
Foreman J. ....	48	Gaggin F. G. ....	116
Foreign Consuls .....	215	Gainford Thomas .....	58
Forster F. M. C. ....	188	Galbraith E. ....	26, 90, 114, 116, 184, 185, 186
Forster Lachlan J. ....	120	Galbraith F. H. (Capt.).....	43
Forster W. A. ....	88	Galbraith Arthur .....	151
Forsyth George J. ....	128	Gale Henry .....	29
Forsythe Charles A. ....	151	Gale Alfred Theodore.....	154
Forsythe James .....	142	Gale Charles A. ....	171
Forsythe Francis William Grant.....	97	Gale Charles Henry .....	115
Forsythe Wm. Mitchell .....	138	Gale Julian E. ....	170
Fortune William .....	137	Gall Albert Richard.....	118
Forty .....	208	Gallagher Rev. J. ....	101
Fosbery L. A. ....	88	Gallie W. W. ....	169
Fosbery Edmund .....	31, 51, 54, 77	Gallott W. J. ....	151
Foskett William .....	44, 65	Galloway William James.....	48
Foskett Henry John .....	152	Galloway F. H. ....	58
Foss Christopher Vaughan.....	99	Galloway Robert .....	155, 175
Foster William Henry.....	123	Galloway R. M. ....	124
Foster William B. ....	150	Galway P. J. ....	184, 185, 187
Foster Thos. William.....	120	Gap Park, Watson's Bay .....	200
Foster William John .....	104	Gambell Lucy M. ....	177
Foster T. D. II. (Lieut.).....	42	Gamble Wm. ....	70
Fotheringham S. ....	24		
Fountain John T. ....	157, 163		
Fowler Robert .....	198, 199		
Fowler Frederick .....	38		
Fowler Arthur D. ....	158		
Fowler Frederick J. ....	155		
Fowler Eliza Ana. ....	38		
Fowler A. D. ....	28		

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Gannon William	68	Gillies John S.	178
Gannon T. E.	190	Gilmore John Sutton	39
Gardiner John	75	Gilmour John Newell	189
Gardiner T. J.	139	Gladstone Park, Trustees of	198
Gardner Archibald	22	Glasson H.	190
Gardner Frank	48	Glasson R. G.	123, 182
Gardner R.	135	Gleeson William	121
Gardner A.	135	Glen James	130
Garland J.	124	Glennie Henry (J.P.)	88
Garland Edward Adam	18	Glover James T.	167
Garland Broughton Clayton	124	Glover William	70
Garland R. T.	186, 187	Glyan Patrick	176
Garland K. T.	29, 93	Goard William Samuel	47
Garland C. L. (M.P.)	54	Godbolt Thomas	68
Garrack J. A.	194	Goddard Herbert	174
Garran Mrs. Mary Ischam	50	Goddard H. S.	175
Garrard Jacob (M.P.)	54, 79, 198	Goddard Walter	177
Garrett S. S.	138	Goddard John	199
Garrett Thomas William	83	Godden Henry	135
Garrett Thomas (M.P.)	108	Godson Edwin	37
Garrick George	169	Goff Thomas Henry	31
Garstang Frederick Wright	95, 105	Goff Robert Albert	97
Gartlan Rev. Thos.	43	Goff John	133
Garvan Denis A.	137	Goff John	31
Garvan C. F.	123	Goggin John Frederick	118
Garvan J. P. (M.P.)	54, 82, 197, 200	Goggin David	144
Garvin Thomas	31	Goldfinch W. S.	24
Garrin J. P. A.	119	Goldie Charles James Dashwood	208
Gascoigne Richard Frederick French	18	Golding Frederick	168
Gatenby Norman A.	190	Golding W. H.	167
Gates Joseph	101	Goldrick John	167
Gates Veronica	101	Goldsmith Henry	76
Gaud Geo. A.	37	Gomm E. T. F.	47, 114
Gausson S. A.	58	Goodchap Charles Augustus	128
Geary Edward M.	144	Goode George	27
Geddes G.	184, 185, 187	Goode William Henry (M.D.)	32, 35, 206
Geddes Samuel R.	44	Goodger W.	45
Gee Alban (J.P.)	54	Goodhew H.	207
Gee Clement M.	165	Goodlet John Hay (Lieut-Col.)	42
Geekie John B.	133	Goodlet Mrs.	50
Geisow F. H.	131	Goodman Walter	167
Gemell William	119	Goodman W. H.	92, 115
Golding W. H.	181	Goodman George	68
Gentle Peter Hume	33, 34	Goodridge J. C.	124
George Robert (Captain)	43, 76	Goodsir W. J.	143
George James St. George	65	Goodwin T. H. H.	117
George R. W.	195	Gordon Charles	56
Georgeson Thomas	67	Gordon E. A. P.	193
Gerard Edward Maber Spark	118	Gordon G. H.	193
Gerard F.	118	Gordon W. F.	190
Gibb C. P.	171	Gordon Henry	87, 90, 91, 92
Gibb A.	165	Gordon James A.	160
Gibbes Rosa Elizabeth W.	162	Gordon John	140
Gibbes William Charles Valentine	83	Gordon Charles Edward	60
Gibbes F. J. (M.P.)	52, 197	Gordon L. S.	28, 114
Gibbons John R. H.	150	Gordon Henry	49
Gibbons A. J.	135	Gordon William	62
Gibson Charles Geo.	90, 185, 186	Gordon H.	115
Gibson James P. K. S.	217	Gordon W. M.	123
Gibson Henry	69	Gorman Henry (J.P.)	54
Gibson William H.	178	Gorman Patrick James	64
Gibson John Manifold	74	Gorman F. J.	139
Gibson George H.	27, 116	Gorman J. R.	196
Gibson F. W.	35	Gorman Margaret	39
Gibson H.	174	Gosbell Albert H. V.	159
Giddy H.	136	Gosbell Francis A.	170
Gifford George	78	Gosper C. J.	43
Gifford W. H.	133	Gostelow Ebenezer	74
Gilbert Edward Harkins	155	Gould James	168
Gilchrist Rev. Archibald	41, 207	Gould Arthur John (Captain)	42
Gilchrist Alexander	43	Gould W.	136
Gilchrist Sydney	152	Gould A. J. (M.P.)	54
Gilchrist Drummond	50	Goulding W.	104
Gilchrist Thomas	22	Govan James	191
Gilchrist Hugh	22	Gow Alex.	198
Gilchrist John Oswald	26	Gower George H. (P.M.)	87, 88, 95, 183
Gilchrist John	198	Grace G. T. J.	174
Gilder George A.	74	Gracie Arthur	141
Giles Arthur	208	Gracie William	217
Giles James (J.P.)	85, 90, 183	Gracie Edward	74
Gilfillan H.	48	Grady J. F.	31
Gilfillan Robert A.	50	Graine Henry Weir	118
Gilham Charles S.	165	Graham James	45
Gill John (J.P.)	54	Graham Donald M'Leod	55
Gill Robert	141	Graham James Brisbane (P.M.)	88, 95, 183
Gill George R.	189	Graham Josiah George	165
Gillam Henry Wheeler	25	Graham J.	58
Gillespie R. K.	190	Graham Joseph	197
Gilliat Harry A.	195	Graham Robert R.	160

## INDEX.

XXV

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Graham Joseph (J.P.).....	199	Gunn W. S. (J.P.) .....	26, 88, 91
Graham A.....	136	Gunning George A.....	160, 184, 187
Graham James.....	71	Gunning R. A.....	185
Grahame C.....	140	Gurney Theodore T. (M.A.) .....	206
Grainger Edward.....	31	Guy Stephen Lawrence .....	89
Grainger Edward A.....	27, 91, 114, 184, 185	Guyot Jas. E. ....	165
Grant Alexander Ogilvie.....	90	Gwynne W. J. ....	161, 162
Grant Donald.....	181	Gyler Andrew .....	56
Grant D.....	191		
Grant G. S. M.....	196	<b>H</b>	
Grant William O.....	176, 178	Haberecht Mrs. C. ....	174
Grant Henry.....	217	Hack Frank George.....	110, 121
Grant Charles .....	26	Hackett James .....	134
Grant John D.....	56	Hackett John Thomas.....	158
Grant Jas.....	134	Hackett James M.....	171
Grant W. H.....	131	Hacking Alexander .....	70
Granter J.....	124, 182	Hudley Ernest .....	176
Granville Park Municipal Council, Trustees of.....	201	Hagin Patrick Joseph .....	161
Gray John G.....	191	Hagley Frederick G. ....	170
Gray A.....	46	Halbert John .....	63
Gray R. L.....	190	Hales F. B.....	28, 29, 93, 95
Gray J. T.....	181, 182	Halkett Alexander .....	145
Gray W.....	181	Halkett R. W.....	46
Gray Alex.....	52	Hall T.....	135
Gray Joseph.....	135	Hall William Henry .....	118
Gray Rev. Charles St. John .....	43	Hall James .....	190
Grayston J. Gill .....	43	Hall Alfred F.....	124
Gread M. J. F.....	120	Hall Alfred .....	175
Greatrix Alexander.....	175	Hall G.....	65
Greaves William Albert Braylesford.....	117	Halliday Edward J.....	117
Green Nellie Meba .....	172	Halliday F. A.....	45
Green G. H.....	193	Halliday G. H.....	208
Green Joseph .....	110	Halliday G. C. (B.A.).....	206
Green William.....	134	Halligan Edwin Molloy .....	132
Green Henry T.....	176	Halligan G. H.....	143
Green Amaziuh.....	82, 166	Hallinan Rev. Patrick .....	205
Green Thomas H.....	188	Halloran Annie .....	159
Green Beatrice M.....	170	Halloran William John .....	85
Green Thomas .....	74	Halloran Hy. (C.M.G.) (J.P.) .....	52, 54
Green James.....	74	Hambly Jabez .....	154
Green Alfred W.....	50	Hamburger W.....	61
Greene Benjamin .....	90	Hamilton John.....	146
Greenland Herbert .....	124	Hamilton J.....	69
Greenless J.....	71	Hamilton A. P. D.....	115
Greenup A.....	193	Hamlet William M. (F.C.S.) .....	50
Greenway Rev. Charles Cape.....	99	Hammond Thomas .....	44, 169
Greaves Jno.....	191	Hammer F.....	140
Gregg Donald .....	120	Hammond Alfred de Lisle .....	208
Gregory Arthur Herbert.....	111	Hammond Mark J. (J.P.) .....	52, 54, 199
Gregory Charles Smith .....	166	Hammond Charles R.....	160
Gregory David William .....	30	Hammond A. E.....	160
Gregson Francis John.....	117	Hancox Samuel Dyer .....	138
Gresty George .....	167	Handfield C.....	139
Greville Edward .....	25	Hancock C. J.....	29
Greville E. (J.P.) .....	54, 78	Handley H. J.....	143
Greville Henry James.....	85	Hankin J. C.....	135
Greville George H.....	181	Hankin W. H.....	141, 206
Grey William Charles.....	131	Hankin Chas.....	140
Grice John .....	46	Hankins G. T.....	140
Grieve John .....	189	Hanks Sydney .....	207
Griffen Fredk.....	130	Hanks J. G.....	52
Griffin J. G.....	52, 54	Hanley Rev. James .....	205
Griffin James H.....	113	Hanley Sergt. M.....	184, 185, 187
Griffin Richard Joseph .....	60	Hanna Thomas.....	177
Griffith A. H.....	208	Hanna William J.....	140
Griffiths Charles .....	66	Hannan Cornelius .....	199
Griffiths G. N.....	193	Hannell Jesse .....	70
Griffiths Thomas .....	166	Hannell Henry Ellis .....	63
Griffiths William.....	33	Hansen M. P.....	78
Griffiths Ernest E.....	33	Hanson Herbert .....	64
Grigson Robert Edward .....	34	Hanson Ernest .....	58, 59
Grime William J.....	160	Hanson Charles .....	71
Grimshaw James W.....	143	Hanson Joseph .....	67
Grout Malcolm .....	76	Harcastle W.....	157
Grönvald Frederick .....	74	Harders Andreas .....	64
Groves Henry J. F.....	33	Hardie John (J.P.) .....	54
Gruchy P. J. De .....	166	Harding Wm.....	174
Guardians of Minors .....	218	Hardwick George H. J.....	120
Guest Walter R.....	172	Hardy Henry B. G.....	131
Guest Charles Septimus (Capt.).....	43	Hardy Ralph .....	207
Guilfoyle Joseph .....	188	Hare Harry .....	118
Guilfoyle John J.....	173	Hare Reginald (P.M.).....	86, 95
Guilfoyle John .....	176	Hare Arthur John .....	118
Guillier J. B.....	162	Hargrave R. C.....	68
Gullier Edmond .....	176	Hargrave E.....	191
Guise John William (Captain) .....	42	Hargraves William Henry .....	83
Gullick Arthur R.....	68	Hargreaves Andrew .....	139
Gundlach L.....	130		

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Hargreaves Henry .....	197	Haynes Ed. Jas. A. ....	84
Harker Bertram .....	59	Haynes S. W. ....	116
Harnett Laurence Joseph .....	19	Hays Richard Blackland .....	116
Harnott Richard .....	200	Hayward George N. ....	167
Harper C. A. ....	124, 182	Hayward Walter F. ....	144
Harper Samuel .....	60	Hayward A. ....	130
Harper Walter Andrew .....	124	Hayward Arthur James .....	173
Harper John .....	135	Hazelton W. H. ....	27, 184, 185, 186, 188
Harper Richard J. P. ....	201	Heade Edward S. ....	136
Harper William .....	113	Heady J. ....	182
Harper Arthur Edward .....	65	Heagney Francis J. ....	169
Harpur F. M. ....	110	Healey James A. ....	138
Harpur Henry Stephen .....	25	Healy Patrick Joseph .....	104
Harpur Henry Kidd .....	30	Hear John .....	172
Harpur Samuel Hassall .....	129	Hearn Charles .....	198
Harriott T. W. ....	108	Heath G. A. ....	58
Harris Thomas .....	154, 155	Heaydon A. E. ....	134
Harris William .....	163	Heazlett E. J. K. ....	171
Harris Richard (M.R.C.S., E.) .....	33, 34, 68	Heazlett J. ....	185, 187
Harris John .....	198	Hebden G. ....	192
Harris J. W. ....	51	Hedgeland George Caleb .....	117
Harris W. ....	135	Hedges Frederick V. ....	168
Harris Mary Jane .....	100	Heeley John Theophilus .....	33, 35, 47
Harris E. A. ....	124, 181	Hellman Julius H. ....	140
Harris Herbert .....	104	Helliard J. W. ....	72
Harris John .....	35	Hellier James S. ....	26
Harris Henry Louis .....	34	Hellyer Alfred .....	129
Harris John (Mayor of Sydney) .....	51	Hellyer William A. ....	130
Harris H. J. ....	88	Helm C. J. B. ....	29, 115, 116, 184, 186, 187
Harrison Charles E. ....	31	Helms A. H. (M.A., Ph.D.) .....	206
Harrison Charles .....	155	Helsham C. H. ....	24
Harrison Edmund .....	168	Hely J. T. Constable .....	186
Hart Bruce A. ....	168	Hemert John Van. ....	63, 177
Hart Peter F. ....	52, 54	Hemming William .....	65
Hart J. T. ....	170	Hemming Olof H. ....	121
Harte Michael Sheridan .....	104	Henderson John .....	190
Hartnell George William .....	74	Henderson A. L. ....	177
Hartung H. ....	124	Henderson Peter .....	67
Harvey Alfred .....	138	Henderson Robert .....	191
Harvey James .....	120	Hennessy W. B. ....	129
Harwood George .....	50	Henriques A. Q. ....	158
Haslam Benjamin .....	137	Henry William E. ....	27, 86, 88, 93
Haslingden E. J. ....	167	Henry James .....	201
Hasnot John M. ....	83	Henry Arthur .....	85
Hassall Jonathan Evans .....	119	Henry Arthur .....	130
Hassall Rowland .....	190	Henry Herbert .....	76
Hastings W. ....	29	Henson George Robert .....	135
Haswell William A. (M.A.) .....	206	Hephurn W. R. (J.P.) .....	87
Hatch C. H. ....	176	Hopworth Frederick (J.P.) .....	116
Hatten D. W. F. ....	190	Herald Edmund .....	137
Hattersley H. ....	140	Herbert Walter .....	172
Hatton Christopher Williams Champion .....	25	Herbert G. ....	169
Havinden Sarah Anne .....	177	Herbert Sydney F. ....	168
Hawder Ernest .....	190	Herbert Peter .....	99
Hawke Geo. P. ....	44	Herbert Ann .....	99
Hawker Fredk. W. ....	174	Herbert H. H. ....	88
Hawkesley E. J. ....	83	Herborn O. A. ....	124
Hawkins Henry Spendlove (M.A.) .....	122, 123	Herlily James .....	121
Hawkins H. S. ....	28, 91, 114, 207	Herman M. ....	191
Hawkins Rev. W. C. ....	204	Hermert John Van .....	63, 177
Hawkins J. ....	193	Heron John .....	134
Hawkins Wm Robert .....	33	Herring Gerard Edgar .....	180
Hawley Doctor Richard .....	78	Herring Henry Charles .....	119
Hawley Wm .....	184, 185, 187	Heuston Samuel James .....	25
Hawley Edward .....	78	Hewett S. E. ....	167
Hawthorne Samuel .....	82	Hewett Leon A. ....	156
Hay J. N. ....	141	Hewlett C. E. ....	208
Hay Sir John (K.C.M.G.) .....	18, 53, 198, 206	Heydon Richard .....	139
Hay George S. ....	163	Heyelmann B. W. G. ....	33
Hay Alexander .....	138	Heywood Edward Offord .....	22
Hay Richd. Dalrymple .....	120	Hezlett Arthur E. ....	143
Hay Joseph .....	29, 89	Hickey Thomas B. ....	168
Haydock Oliver .....	163	Hickey M. ....	71
Hayes R. B. ....	95, 186, 187	Hicks Lucy H. ....	39
Hayes Joseph W. ....	144	Hicks David Seth .....	75
Hayes W. J. H. ....	156	Hickson Robert R. P. ....	142
Hayes Samuel .....	144	Hickson G. ....	49
Hayes Rev. John J. ....	99	Hiddilston Hugh Charles S. ....	25
Hayes Constable .....	184, 186, 187	Hiddilston John .....	30
Hayes William .....	66	Higgins Edward .....	114
Hayes John P. ....	26, 162	Higgerson Joseph .....	168
Hayes John Joseph .....	138	Higgins J. T. ....	172
Hayes R. ....	136	Higgins J. ....	192
Hayes Charles H. (J.P.) .....	54, 201	Higgins R. G. ....	193
Hayman Wm. ....	129	Higgins Thomas .....	139
Haynes Herbert V. ....	124		
Haynes Henry Thomas .....	47		

## INDEX.

xxvii

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Higgins John Robert .....	156	Holland Eugene .....	130, 131
Higgins James J. ....	124	Hollman J. W. ....	128
Higgison J. ....	140	Hollingworth Nathan .....	66
Higgs C. ....	188	Holloway John .....	192
Higgs James .....	172	Hollis Ernest R. ....	173
Higgs John .....	135, 137	Hohman John .....	171
Higgs Percy .....	133	Holmes Arthur .....	40
Higgs Jane Ellen .....	158	Holmes William .....	40, 44
Higgs James .....	172	Holmes J. F. ....	130
Higgs E. ....	136	Holmes William .....	140
Higgs C. H. ....	138	Holmes Henry Charles .....	124, 182
Higgs A. ....	140	Holmes Richard J. ....	158
Higgs W. H. ....	132	Holroyd Arthur Todd .....	125
Higinbotham W. C. ....	195	Holt Hugh W. L. ....	137
Hilder W. G. A. ....	158	Holt Albert J. L. ....	130
Hilder T. J. ....	47	Holt Rev. Samuel B. ....	99
Hilderbrandt, C., junior. ....	181	Hone G. S. ....	78
Hiles Thomas .....	140	Honey Henry (Lieut.) .....	43
Hill W. Jas. (Capt.) .....	43, 54	Honey Thomas (Captain) .....	42
Hill James R. ....	56	Honour A. W. ....	29
Hill W. H. ....	77	Hood Alex. Jarvis .....	35
Hill Sydney W. ....	171	Hood G. C. ....	140
Hill R. A. ....	192	Hooke T. ....	131
Hill The Hon. Richard (M.L.C.) .....	51	Hookins Charles .....	75
Hill Francis William .....	165	Hooper W. H. ....	28
Hill Captain James .....	40	Hooper Charles H. ....	173
Hill John Joseph .....	59	Hooper Henry .....	67
Hill George Lynch .....	64	Hooper Sydney .....	173
Hill George .....	60	Hope Robert .....	190
Hilliard W. S. ....	25, 38	Hopkins F. B. L. ....	170
Hilliard M. A. ....	45	Hopkins Edmund Conroy .....	25
Hillyar Harry U. ....	128	Hopkins William Oliver .....	65
Hilligor Arthur .....	130	Hopkins W. Hy. ....	111
Hilton Samuel Boyce .....	151	Hopper William J. ....	35
Hilton W. H. ....	29	Horn William .....	67
Hilton Hugh .....	152	Horn Robert W. ....	152
Hinchcliffe E. ....	29	Horne William Thomas .....	74
Hinchy James J. ....	58		
Hinchy Frederick T. ....	166	Horneman Charles W. ....	123
Hineks W. G. ....	139	Horner F. J. (M.A.) .....	206
Hinder Arthur G. A. ....	132	Hornidge Marmaduke Arthur .....	136
Hindmarsh G. ....	191	Horniman Alexander .....	85
Hindmarsh Walter .....	45	Horniman V. ....	58, 59
Hinos Daniel J. ....	167	Horniman Henry L. ....	89
Hinksman J. H. ....	188	Horsfield J. ....	134
Hinton Alfred .....	48, 69	Horsley C. J. ....	115
Hinton Henry (J.P.) .....	88	Horsley John .....	156, 170
Hinton Arthur L. ....	78	Horsley G. C. ....	160, 175
Hinwood W. C. ....	188	Horton John R. ....	133
Hipsley Richard H. ....	162, 166	Horton T. R. ....	35
Histon Maurice .....	171	Horton Rev. Thomas .....	204
Hitch Nelson B. ....	31	Hosie Henry Courtois .....	124, 183
Hitchens F. ....	49	Hosie Stanley L. ....	167
Hitchins Edward Lytton .....	74	Hosking George U. ....	156
Hixson H. L. ....	49	Houison Andrew (M.B., C.M.) .....	32
Hixson H. O. N. ....	49	Houison Jas. ....	34
Hixson F. W. ....	48	Houison David .....	143
Hixson Francis (R.N.) .....	39, 48, 69, 71	Houisean John .....	195
Hixson E. M. ....	131	Houslar Robert .....	71
Hoare Harry A. ....	159	Houston William .....	114
Hoare W. J. ....	134	Howard Patrick .....	171
Hobbes John T. ....	29, 85, 88, 93, 115,	Howard Frederick (R.N.) .....	142
	185, 187	Howard Michael .....	166
	176, 177	Howard F. ....	143
Hobden Edwin F. ....	164	Howard Michael .....	100, 166
Hodgins James W. ....	136	Howard W. H. ....	110
Hodgkinson George .....	201	Howarth William .....	88
Hodson Thos. ....	33, 35	Howarth A. M. ....	130
Hoets Alton K. ....	144	Howe Patrick J. ....	167
Hoey James .....	26, 28, 92, 115, 184	Howe H. B. ....	139
Hogan Michael .....	117	Howe Ernest .....	122
Hogarth Henry .....	182	Howe Percy .....	169
Hogarth H. ....	131	Howell Daniel .....	178
Hogg Charles Edward .....	190	Howell David .....	60
Hogg John .....	173	Howell Richard J. ....	142
Holahan Joseph P. ....	162	Hoy J. D. ....	71
Holahan William J. ....	153	Hozier Chas. Hy. S. ....	35
Holberton G. J. W. ....	42	Hubbard James P. ....	134
Holborow W. H. (Lieut.-Col.) .....	94	Hudson W. H. ....	44
Holcombe Harcourt .....	133	Hudson Charles .....	194
Holden Edwin A. ....	29, 159, 163	Hudson Edgar S. ....	169
Holding James R. ....	196	Huffer John .....	74
Holding C. C. ....	88	Hufton Edward .....	207
Holding W. J. (J.P.) .....	58, 59	Hufton John .....	207
Holdsworth Philip Joseph .....	198	Huggart William J. ....	76
Holdsworth R. ....	30	Hughes L. T. ....	65
Hole George Gay .....	190	Hughes Henry .....	174
Hole Samuel .....	205	Hughes Thomas .....	28
Holland Rev. Edward .....	79	Hughes Robert .....	116
Holland John Edward .....			

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Hughes R. S.....	138		
Hughes R. M. ....	26		
Hughes E.....	28		
Hulbert Rev. Daniel P. M. (M.A.) .....	204		
Hulme Francis W. ....	166		
Humbly Walter H. ....	152		
Hume John Hume K.....	193		
Hume E.....	130		
Hume Walter Scott .....	170, 171		
Hume F. W.....	193		
Humphreys John.....	137		
Humphreys Robert B.....	175		
Hungerford Marcus Orphen .....	124, 182		
Hungerford Rev. Septimus.....	205		
Hungerford Edward .....	141		
Hunt William Henry .....	153		
Hunt William Augustus.....	64		
Hunt Robert (F.G.S.).....	22, 77, 78		
Hunt William Russell.....	217		
Hunt H. A. ....	78		
Hunt F. S. R. ....	181		
Hunt E. C. (Captain) .....	42		
Hunt P. S.....	132		
Hunter Archibald .....	154		
Hunter F. Y. ....	124, 183		
Hunter A. J.....	144		
Hunter Henry .....	134		
Huntington Henry William Hensworth .....	85, 93		
Hurley F. G.....	141		
Hurley F. P.....	30		
Husband W.....	58, 59		
Hush George.....	190		
Husing Minnie E.....	170		
Husk Arthur J. ....	128		
Hutchinson William Alston (J.P.) .....	54, 198		
Hutchinson Henry H.....	90		
Hutchinson G.....	78		
Hutchinson W.....	131		
Hutchinson A. M. (J.P.) .....	51		
Hutchison George .....	176		
Hutchison W. A. (M.P.) .....	198		
Hutchison Kenneth.....	45		
Huthnance James .....	66		
Huxham F. P.....	188		
Hyam S. H. ....	56		
Hyde John M.....	44		
Hyde Grantley A. ....	27, 92, 94, 116		
Hyde Park, Trustees of .....	207		
Hyem George H.....	31		
Hyland L.....	196		
Hyndes M. P. R. ....	172		
<b>I</b>			
Ikin Henry .....	62		
Inch R. J. (Lieut.) .....	43, 44		
Inder H. ....	111		
Inglis James Tweedie .....	121		
Inglis William .....	198		
Inglis The Hon. Jas. (M.P.) .....	74		
Inglis James.....	35		
Innes Sir Joseph Geo. Long .....	83, 198		
Innes Ed. Cecil Long .....	83		
Inspector-General of Police, The .....	68		
Irby Frederick William .....	124, 182		
Iredale Lancelot P.....	128		
Iredale Robert R. ....	150		
Ireland E. A. ....	138		
Ireland Charles George .....	123		
Ireland George .....	175		
Ireland Thomas .....	109		
Ironside Frederick James .....	66		
Ironside Ernest A. ....	30		
Irvine Rev. G. M.....	99		
Irvine Christopher .....	137		
Irving David Williamson (P.M.) .....	88, 94, 101, 183, 187		
Irving J. C. ....	190		
Irwin H. B. ....	70		
Isaac Frank .....	124, 182, 184		
Isaac Lily .....	162		
Isaac Lily Ann.....	162		
Isaacs Francis Sheriff .....	27, 28, 85, 92, 115		
Isaacs J. W. S. ....	157		
Isaacs John Martin .....	54		
Isler F. R.....	180		
Ives Isaac Ellis (M.P.) .....	54, 200		
		<b>J</b>	
		Jack Andrew William .....	70
		Jackson F. J. ....	48
		Jackson Robert.....	67
		Jackson Adam A. ....	129
		Jackson F. L. ....	171
		Jackson E.....	132
		Jackson Mrs. Alice .....	76
		Jackson William .....	160
		Jackson John .....	72
		Jackson H. V. ....	26
		Jacob Archibald II. (M.P.) .....	18
		Jacob H. ....	48, 150
		Jacob A. F. ....	143
		Jacob C. A. ....	49
		Jaffrey G. C. ....	189
		Jager Joseph .....	71
		Jahn William .....	123
		James Henry A. ....	182
		James H. ....	138
		James John .....	29, 184, 185, 186
		James Frederick Horace.....	64
		James Peter .....	199
		James A. ....	194
		James George C.....	45
		James Philip Benjamin .....	120
		James Charles .....	136
		Jamieson John A. ....	63
		Jamieson John James.....	131
		Jamieson Annie W.....	178
		Jamieson J.....	70
		Jamieson J. A.....	56
		Jamieson David R. ....	28, 85, 95, 116, 187
		Jamieson R. G.....	26
		Jamieson J. S. (J.P.) .....	54, 199
		Jamison Thomas Cains.....	65
		Jaques Arthur Theodora.....	181
		Jauncey John .....	191
		Jefferis Mrs. Marian.....	50
		Jefferson S. B. ....	169
		Jefferson Henry B. ....	177
		Jeffrey Sydney E.....	172
		Jeffreys H. J. ....	28, 115, 116
		Jenkins William B.....	167
		Jenkins C. W. ....	141
		Jenkins Benjamin .....	69
		Jenkins P. A. ....	49
		Jenkins E. J. ....	206
		Jennings Lady .....	50
		Jennings Sir P. A. (K.C.M.G., M.P.) ..	58, 79, 206
		Jennings Charles .....	89
		Jeneen Fritz .....	120
		Jervaulx R. J. J. W. ....	26, 90
		Jesson Charles .....	199
		Jeune Paul Le .....	90
		Job G. E. ....	188
		Job Walter J. ....	167
		Jockel Louis Conrad .....	34, 35
		John G. B. St. ....	61, 62
		Johnson A. J. ....	193
		Johnston J. B. ....	54
		Johnson Edwin H.....	123, 124
		Johnson Charles .....	35
		Johnson R. P. ....	193
		Johnson C. B. ....	111
		Johnson W. T. ....	169
		Johnson William C.....	163
		Johnson Edwin.....	74
		Johnson F. C. ....	135
		Johnson William Henry .....	75
		Johnson Richard Nicholas .....	65
		Johnson Richard .....	67
		Johnson George .....	166
		Johnson Whittingdale (S.M.) .....	89
		Johnson W. Keer.....	49, 132
		Johnson Duncan .....	178
		Johnston Gilbert .....	66
		Johnston William (Captain) .....	42
		Johnston John Wood .....	98
		Johnston James Bligh (J.P.).....	88
		Johnston Philip J.....	167
		Johnston Arthur Alma .....	34
		Johnstone A. W. ....	58
		Johnstone S. K. ....	31
		Joils Henry .....	167
		Joly Rev. Claudius Maria .....	205
		Jones James .....	50
		Jones Edward .....	88, 93, 95

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Jones Richard Theophilus	35	Kelly R. A.	129
Jones James Aberdeen	198	Kelly R.	70
Jones Jenkyn Howell	138	Kelly James Martin	117
Jones William	116	Kelly D. F.	114, 116
Jones Thomas	27	Kelly Patrick Harold	130
Jones Jeylin E.	171	Kelly Alfred William	156
Jones R. E.	140	Kelly James John	24
Jones Michael	176	Kelly Crosbie Baynes	120
Jones A. S.	82	Kelly T. J.	187
Jones William	147	Kelly James	134
Jones Edward Aloysius	171	Kelly Rev. W.	208
Jones Stephen Wilson	19	Kelly William	33
Jones Thomas H.	169	Kelynack Rev. W.	205
Jones J. T.	193	Kennis Rev. Thomas	204
Jones James	59	Kemp William E.	143
Jones Richard	25	Kemp W. E.	74
Jones P. Sydney (M.D., F.R.C.S.E.)	32, 206	Kemp B. P. P.	27, 82, 86, 91, 115, 184, 185, 186
Jones James	62	Kenane Daniel R.	156
Jones Alfred	135	Kenane F. B.	162
Jones Nicholas	143	Kendall Robert	132
Jones R. J.	47	Kendall A. II.	56, 71
Jones E. C.	131	Kendall Theodore Mailler	35
Jones Travers	79	Kendall D.	49
Jones William	124	Kennard Charles	163, 177
Jones Bran	52, 54	Kennedy A. M.	157
Jordan Samuel A.	112	Kennedy James Michael	121
Jordan William John	30	Kennedy Thomas, junr.	131
Joscelyne H. M.	24, 208	Kennedy John	61
Joseph F. E.	198	Kennedy Wm.	131
Joseph H. M.	190	Kennedy W. D.	173
Joseph, The Hon. S. A. (M.L.C.)	54	Kenny Michael J.	170
Josephson Joshua P.	143	Kenny James W.	151
Josephson Joshua F. (J.P.)	54, 197, 198	Kenny A. J.	152
Joshua Arthur	132	Kenny John	85, 93, 115
Joubert J. E.	184, 185, 186	Kenny Matthew	137
Jowett Mary	50	Kennedy John	27
Joyce Patrick	64	Kenrick H. G.	88
Joyner William John	152	Kent H. C.	51
Judd W. G.	199, 201	Kenyon John F. (J.P.)	28, 29, 92, 93
Julian John G.	122	Kenyon F. A.	88
Justelius Edward	76	Kenyon J. F. (P.M.)	88, 184, 185, 186
<b>K</b>			
Kane P.	129	Keohan William	153, 163
Kane Thomas	173	Keon George Plunkett (P.M.)	63, 91, 194, 195
Kantzow Charles D.	208	Keough James	177
Kater Edward H.	190	Kernode Samuel	29
Kavanagh John J.	133	Kernan Rev. B.	43
Kavanagh John	40	Kernott Professor	207
Kay James	142	Kerr Gregory A.	130
Kealy Joseph Patrick	34	Kethel Alexander (M.P.)	54, 79
Kealy John	76	Kevin John	75
Keating M. J. (Lieutenant)	49	Kibble James D.	173
Keating Elijah	61	Kibble Annie	157
Keating John Thomas	118	Kidd John (J.P.)	52, 54
Keating James	28	Kiddle W.	189
Keating W. T.	171	Kidston Thomas	188
Keating Joseph A.	161	Kiernander H. B.	34
Keating W. E.	28	Kilgour R.	138
Kebby Charles G.	157	Kilminster George	74
Kebblewhite A. G.	72	King E. W. B.	182
Keele Thomas W.	142	King Frederic	39
Keele James	113	King George	189
Keele Charles Hardwick	25	King G. B. G.	193
Keele S.	195	King Rev. George	204
Keelty John	163	King J.	193
Keelty Thomas	177	King Edward J.	181
Keenan Francis	140	King Agnes	102
Keighran John Austin	194	King Mark	64
Keightley Hy. M'Crummy (P.M.)	90	King John L.	29, 86, 94, 183
Keith Alexander Joseph	170	King C. William Bray	124
Keith Wm.	195	King Hon. P. G. (M.L.C.)	54, 77
Kelf Joseph	162	King Charles M'Arthur	29, 90, 93
Kelloher F. A.	151	King J. P.	168
Kelloher P. W.	130	King Rev. Robert L. (B.A.)	41, 204
Kellott Charles Henry	161	King John	135
Kellick George	66	King Rev. Hulton S.	204
Kellick Charles Moore	66	King John	169
Kelly Philip	67, 104	King J. B.	177
Kelly Henry K.	178	King G. H. S.	119
Kelly George	178	King William L.	123
Kelly John A.	162	King John Francis	26
Kelly H. H.	190	Kingsford Edward St. A.	63, 70, 176
Kelly Lionel H.	176	Kingsmill Arthur J. (J.P.)	28, 90, 91
Kelly Michael H.	153, 161	Kingsmill J. J.	26
Kelly Margaret	77	Kingsmill John J.	82
		Kingsmill Luke	155, 156
		Kingsmill Rev. C.	101
		Kinloch John (M.A.)	207
		Kinna P. F. A.	88



Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Kinninmont Alexander	74	Landers Charles	132
Kinninmont Thomas	74	Landers George	132
Kinross Rev. John (B.A., D.D.)	208	Landers Edwin Canrobert	109
Kinsella P.	188	Landon Arthur	124
Kippax Edwin	111	Lane John T. (P.M.)	93, 183
Kirchner William	217	Lane A. J. E.	129
Kirkaldy James (Captain)	41	Lane George	143
Kirkcaldie David	135	Lane Nicholas O.	129, 130
Kirke Samuel W.	119	Lane Wm. J.	191
Kirkpatrick Francis	58	Langford Hannah Mary	163, 169, 184, 186,
Kirkpatrick Archie	139		187
Kirkwood Mrs. Fanny J.	176	Langley Fergus N.	130
Kirkwood D. S.	144	Langley William Joseph	30
Kirkwood John D.	124	Langley Rev. John Douso	32
Kirman II. A.	162, 176	Langley W. E.	20
Kirwan John C.	156	Langmore Arthur Grainger	87
Kirwan M. E.	52	Langwill Archibald (Lieut.)	43
Kirwan George C.	159	Lanigan Rev. William	205
Kitchen R.	46	Lanman T., junior	56
Kline Henry	178	Lappin John	59
Kloster William Frederick	25	Lardner F. T.	124, 182
Knaggs Samuel T. (M.D.)	49, 68	Larkin James	197
Knapp E. J. H.	54	Larkins Nicholas	31
Knevvit Frederick H.	130	Larkins H. T.	47
Knibbs George Handley	123	Lassen Frederick	161
Knight Henry	199	Latimer Robert	31
Knight Frederick W.	166	Laughton W.	140
Knight Arthur James	176	Laurie A. T.	192
Knight Geo. H.	134	Laurie A.	192
Knipe Elliott Arthur	22	Law Alexander	30
Knott Minnie L.	158	Lawford Lancelot E. (M.A.)	75
Knott Jean	170	Lawless William J.	156
Knowles William B.	34	Lawless Edmund	31
Knox James Andrew	173	Lawler J. P.	39
Knox George (M.A.)	206	Lawrence John	69, 71
Knox J.	138	Lawrence C. A.	201
Knox Thomas F.	45	Lawrence Alexander	189
Koebcke Hugh	124	Lawson W. C. (P.M.)	27, 86, 87, 90, 183
Kopsch Gustave A.	168	Lawrence W. G.	120
Korff F. D. A.	116	Lawson D.	146
Korff Berthold	34	Lawson George L. L.	33
Kraegon Edward C.	167	Lay Alfred	135
Kulmar H. G.	169	Layton Ernest	25
Kyle William J. L.	154, 159	Layton Wilham	156
Kyngdon Leslie H. (Lieut.)	41	Lea Charles	65
		Lea H.	184, 185, 186
<b>L</b>		Leacock Charles George	27, 33
Labatt H. R.	144	Leah John, jun.	26
Labertouche George Evans	71	Leak Thos. E.	176
Lachlan M. H.	199	Learmonth T. L. L.	190
Lack E. N.	180	Leary John George	83
Lackey John (M.L.C.) the Hon.	51	Leary Henry J.	28, 85, 94, 184,
Lackey John Percival	100		186, 187
Lackey Major	109	Leck William H.	175
Lackey J. G.	191	Leddra J.	69
Lackey W.	137	Ledger H. A.	29
Lackey Thomas W.	144	Ledsam William G.	158
Laing Scott L.	135	Lee W. II.	181, 182
Laing Charles Walter	117, 183	Lee Edward	104
Laing John G.	142	Lee J. T.	196
Laing John	146	Lee John	200
Laing John B.	31	Lee Joseph Edwin	154
Laing James Byres	30	Lee Edward	54
Laird Moss	174	Lee Chas. Alfred	48
Laird William	188	Lee Isaac	69
Lakeman John	192	Lee C. A. (M.P.)	54
Laman Thomas	27, 94, 187.	Lee William T.	162, 184, 186, 187
Laman Thomas, junr.	63	Lee J. H. A. (Commander)	49
Laman Henry	27	Lee Benjamin (P.M.)	87, 90, 98
Lamb John De V.	193	Lee Sydney A.	181
Lamb Sydney E.	83	Lee J. M.	171
Lambert George Proud (M.D.)	33	Lee Alfred George	200
Lambert J. T.	154	Lee E.	65
Lambert H. G.	160	Lee John James	104
Lambton Stephen Harbord	150	Lee Edward	52
Lambton J. H.	49	Lee Timothy Wood	35
Lambton E.	178	Lee W.	28
La Meslée E. M.	29	Leedor John Palmer	61
Lamont John M.	137	Lees Joseph Whitehead (J.P.)	27, 91, 116, 184,
Lamrock William	44		185, 187
Lamrock William	193	Lees W. J.	158
Lamy Theodore	159	Lees Alfred W.	168
Lancaster H. J.	173	Lees James Charles	163
Lander Arthur J.	112	Leeson Edward	166
Landers Albert Ney	150	Leggatt William A. (Lieut.)	43, 44, 166
Landers John Frederick	121	Leggatt Alfred	132
		Leibius Dr. Adolph (M.A.)	22
		Leichhardt Park, Trustees of	198
		Leigh W. S.	194

## INDEX.

xxx.

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Le Jeune Paul .....	90	Lobban Alexander .....	75
Le Mesurier H. L. ....	41	Lobsey George .....	154
Lenchan Henry Alfred .....	78	Lochhead F. W. ....	28
Lenchan William .....	155	Lockhart N. (C.P.S.) .....	26, 87, 90
Long F. ....	29, 116	Lockhart N. R. G. ....	114
Lennox John .....	134	Lockhart A. ....	124
Lenthall Claude H. ....	131	Lockie De C. ....	136
Lenthall Walter E. ....	31	Lockyer Nicholas .....	58
Leon Septimus Inez .....	150	Loder George .....	124
Leonard Rev. Thos. Stephon .....	41	Loder G. ....	182, 192
Leonard J. ....	71	Lodge Mrs M. ....	175
Leonard T. ....	175	Loffler Henrich .....	217
Le Patourel Henry (Lieutenant) .....	41	Loftus Pelham Brooke (Capt.) .....	39
Lepervancho Charles Mcziers de .....	34	Loftus J. T. ....	30
Leseborg Frederick A. ....	178	Logan William R. ....	63
Lesley W. A. ....	58	Logan Charles D. ....	157
Leslie Peter .....	190	Logan F. C. ....	140
Leslie Arnott .....	157	Logan Arthur C. ....	19, 44
Leslie Thomas .....	191	Loney Gore Willock .....	40
Lester Charles John .....	42, 119	Long C. A. ....	192
Lester James E. ....	124	Long George .....	118
Lester William Henry .....	37	Long George Edward (M.A.) .....	75
Lethbridge John King (C.P.S.) .....	88, 193	Long William .....	27, 76
Lett J. M. (J.P.) .....	88	Long William .....	31, 174
Letton G. E. ....	169	Long Alfred Parry .....	25
Lerick Benjamin Sutherland .....	109, 115	Longfield William Fredk. (Major) .....	42
Levien Alfred .....	137	Longfield Mountiford R. ....	111
Lerving Frederick Clinton .....	58, 59	Lord Joseph .....	170
Lewers Thomas Ross .....	33	Lorking Walter A. ....	161
Lewington Alfred J. ....	48	Lott Henry A. H. ....	155
Lewington E. B. ....	49	Louche John H. ....	114
Lewis Isaac B. ....	168	Loughnan Austin .....	190
Lewis George .....	118	Loughrey Thomas .....	33
Lewis Mortimer William .....	142	Loughry Edward A. ....	133
Lewis Wilfred de Courcy .....	25	Love T. ....	184, 186
Lewis Eugene .....	129	Love J. ....	185, 188
Lewis Thomas Harvie .....	118	Love Milton Sydney (P.M.) .....	29, 85, 91, 95, 183
Lewis Frederick G. ....	121	Love A. W. ....	124, 182, 183
Lewton Joseph .....	132	Love Joseph .....	67
Liardet F. C. ....	135	Love Thomas .....	27
Lidden Henry .....	134	Lovegrove William .....	29, 63, 93
Liggins G. F. ....	46	Lovelock Charles .....	72
Likely Charles W. ....	166	Lovell S. ....	77
Lilie Heinrich .....	34	Loveridge W. D. ....	120
Lilja Lechard Charlenior .....	131	Lovett J. W. ....	62
Linder Edward .....	61	Lovett J. ....	97
Lindeman George Sydney (R.N.) .....	48, 69	Loveridge W. ....	188
Lindon Leonard H. ....	208	Lovibond Henry (Captain) .....	43, 88
Line William James .....	140	Low Hamilton L. ....	61
Lindsay William C. ....	152	Low Robert H. De .....	109, 115
Lindsay R. ....	196	Low John .....	195
Ling Abraham S. ....	76	Low Arthur C. ....	174
Ling H. H. ....	152	Lowes Robert (J.P.) .....	194
Ling Alfred .....	27	Loxton John Frederick .....	182
Lingen John T. ....	54	Loxton C. C. ....	124, 182
Linsley William Farmer (Captain) .....	42	Loxton Thomas Henry .....	124
Linsley John Richard .....	115	Lublin Henry Hermaif Proctor .....	163
Linton Thomas .....	28	Lublin H. H. ....	28
Lipscombe W. A. ....	124, 183	Lucas G. ....	196
Lisle G. S. ....	169	Lucas B. ....	77
Lisle A. ....	124, 182	Lucas J. Hector .....	117
Lister Samuel Lister .....	30	Lucas John Alfred .....	85
Litchfield Henry .....	157	Lucas Marcus .....	123
Little James (Lieutenant) .....	40	Ludford H. J. ....	135
Little F. ....	180	Ludford Annie .....	162
Little Christopher .....	131	Lukin A. L. ....	143
Little William .....	37	Lumsdaine Rev. William .....	36, 204
Little Charles .....	136	Lumsdaine Edwin B. ....	165
Little A. G. ....	132	Lumsdaine Alexander .....	93, 115
Little W. D. ....	142	Lumsdaine Ernest G. L. ....	65
Little George Lynn .....	150	Lumsdaine Henry .....	86, 92, 115, 184, 185, 187
Littlejohn Thomas .....	50, 52	Lupton J. H. ....	124
Liversidge Archibald (F.R.S., F.G.S.) .....	77, 78, 79, 206	Lutton James .....	121
Llewellyn Rees .....	33	Lyall James .....	27
Llewellyn Ernest H. ....	68	Lydiard Charles J. P. (J.P.) .....	31
Lloyd William .....	180	Lynch Marcus .....	167
Lloyd A. F. ....	187	Lynch Thomas J. ....	163
Lloyd The Hon. G. A. (M.L.C.) .....	53, 54, 198	Lynch A. ....	58
Lloyd Arthur Lowington .....	123	Lynch William C. ....	31
Lloyd Arthur Tidman .....	63	Lyne C. ....	194
Lloyd Edwin .....	153	Lyne Emanuel .....	76
Lloyd William F. ....	144	Lyne William John .....	128
Lloyd Octavius .....	131	Lyons Sarah .....	100
Lloyd Edgar Sparry .....	119	Lyons James .....	100
Lloyd C. J. ....	86, 95, 184, 186, 187	Lytleton William M. ....	33
Lloyd Charles John .....	116		
Lloyd Lewis .....	79		

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
<b>M</b>			
M'Alister H. ....	26	M'Farland G. ....	49
M'Alister Charles.....	134	M'Farlane E. ....	117
M'Arthur Rev. Jas.....	100	M'Farlane Jas. ....	175
M'Arthur Thomas .....	154	M'Garrity J. ....	136
M'Auley Henry .....	63	M'Garry J. A. ....	168
M'Auley Charles T.....	170	M'Gee T. H. B. ....	189
M'Auley H. ....	70	M'George Andrew .....	96
M'Auliffe Cornelius.....	61	M'Gibbon George.....	150
M'Bean John .....	193	M'Gill H. R. B. ....	36
M'Bride John C. D. ....	168	M'Ginley Patrick .....	140
M'Burney David .....	208	M'Ginn John P. ....	171
M'Cube William .....	151, 157	M'Glynn Jno. P. ....	176
M'Call David Robert .....	31	M'Glynn L. H. ....	172
M'Callum A. ....	174	M'Govern William J. ....	171
M'Callum Argyle .....	193	M'Grane John .....	175
M'Callum Donald .....	192	M'Grath Eliza .....	171
M'Callum Mungo W. ....	206	M'Grath Mary Ann .....	171
M'Cann William Lenke .....	75	M'Grath James .....	162, 167
M'Cann Hamilton .....	30	M'Grath Rev. William .....	101
M'Cann Wm. ....	171	M'Grath F. J. ....	152
M'Carthy A. J. ....	184, 185, 186	M'Grath Alfred .....	167
M'Carthy James .....	63	M'Gregor Jno. ....	53, 54
M'Carthy F. J. ....	173	M'Gregor William .....	71
M'Carthy John.....	175	M'Gregor W. ....	56, 177
M'Carthy Sen.-con. J. ....	186	M'Gregor Jessie .....	172
M'Carthy John George .....	217	M'Guane Michael Joseph .....	74
M'Carthy Edward .....	175	M'Guane J. P. ....	109
M'Carthy Rev. C. ....	205	M'Gunn Luke .....	26, 91
M'Carthy C. J. ....	67	M'Guinness Patrick B. ....	174
M'Carthy Marsham A.B. ....	24	M'Hrick William .....	173
M'Caughy John .....	190	M'Intyre William .....	75, 119
M'Canley Samuel.....	87	M'Intyre John C. ....	192
M'Cauley G. ....	178	M'Intyre Alexander.....	40
M'Canley Wilson .....	189	M'Ivor James Baird... ..	192
M'Clutchie Archibald .....	111	M'Jannett J. J. ....	29
M'Clelland Robert .....	121	M'Kay J. B. ....	191
M'Clelland T. H. ....	138	M'Kay Finlay .....	50
M'Collough Alex.....	194	M'Kay George Alexander .....	119
M'Cormack Jeremiah .....	75	M'Kay Charles (M.D.).....	32, 72, 207
M'Cormick Alexander (M.A., B.Sc.) .....	206	M'Kay Lachlan S. ....	145
M'Cowen Walter A. ....	169	M'Kay Joseph .....	176
M'Coy T. ....	136	M'Keachie C. H. ....	192
M'Cracken F. ....	166	M'Kean George .....	68
M'Crea Wm. Arthur .....	30	M'Kee Wm. ....	136
M'Cready, Jane .....	33	M'Kell Thomas Chas. Kerr (P.M.).....	26, 28, 87, 91, 114, 183, 185, 186
M'Credie James .....	75	M'Kellar J. W. ....	189
M'Credie Jno. ....	75	M'Kenny Edward Wise .....	24
M'Culloch G. ....	192	M'Kenry Daniel Joseph .....	64
M'Culloch David .....	195	M'Kensy Jim .....	27, 28, 86, 92, 95, 187
M'Culloch Andrew H. ....	197	M'Kenzie David L. ....	194
M'Culloch T. ....	143	M'Kenzie Colin .....	190
M'Curley G. W. ....	175	M'Kenzie Murdoch .....	169
M'Cutecheon George D. ....	173	M'Keon James .....	112
M'Cutecheon John Warner .....	24, 42	M'Keon Bernard .....	27, 188
M'Cutecheon James W. ....	167	M'Keon John .....	190
M'Dermott Michael.....	61	M'Kern Charles .....	58, 59
M'Diarmid Robert Neil .....	82	M'Kern Frederick .....	109
M'Diarmid N. K. ....	46	M'Kern Henry .....	66
M'Donagh Patrick .....	35, 40	M'Kern James.....	30
M'Donald J. M. L. ....	193	M'Kern Wilham .....	66
M'Donald M. ....	181	M'Killop Robert .....	35
M'Donald Robert .....	74, 117	M'Kinlay A. H. A. ....	168
M'Donald Arthur.....	112	M'Kinney H. G. ....	195
M'Donald C. F. ....	139	M'Kinnon J. ....	189
M'Donald Jas. ....	192	M'Kinnon C. ....	191
M'Donald John C. ....	174	M'Kirdy J. ....	168
M'Donald Hugh .....	193	M'Lachlan Duncan Clark .....	128
M'Donald Robert.....	182	M'Lachlan Hugh .....	128
M'Donald J. A. ....	140	M'Lachlan David.....	65
M'Donald Thomas Joseph .....	25	M'Lachlan John .....	197
M'Donnell John Francis .....	61	M'Lachlan John .....	174
M'Donnell Michael Hy. J. ....	152	M'Lachlan John .....	50
M'Donnell Richard A. ....	112	M'Laren W. B. ....	98
M'Donnell Edward Patrick .....	35	M'Larty Donald .....	193
M'Douall J. C. S. ....	192	M'Laughlin Jno. ....	53
M'Dougall N. ....	72	M'Laurin James .....	191
M'Dougall A. L. (P.M.) .....	92, 99, 183	M'Laurin J. W. ....	191
M'Dougall Duncan G. ....	87, 92, 93, 115, 187	M'Lean M. A. ....	119
M'Dougall J. B. ....	190	M'Lean Frank J. ....	158
M'Dougall L. S. ....	45	M'Lean Dugald J. ....	154
M'Dougall D. G. ....	26, 28, 185	M'Lean Robert .....	119
M'Dougall S. A. ....	125	M'Lean James .....	87
M'Ewen John Henry .....	181, 182	M'Lean Joseph E. ....	120
M'Ewen John .....	50	M'Lean William .....	119
M'Farland Alfred, His Honor .....	85, 104	M'Lean Archibald .....	69
M'Farland Andrew .....	191	M'Lean Archibald M. ....	174
		M'Lean John Alex. M'Kay .....	29

## INDEX.

xxxiii

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
M'Lean Donald	101	Mackintosh Alexander	47
M'Lean Jessie	101	Mack A.	193
M'Lean John	137	Mack F.	191
M'Lelland Hugh (B.A.)	75	Mack J. B.	131
M'Lennan John A.	112	Mackay George E.	194
M'Leod John	133	Mackay A.	193
M'Leod John (J.P.)	194	Mackay J. V.	139
M'Leod Donald S.	190	Mackay Arthur Eric	117
M'Leod D. A.	131	Mackay L. S.	155
M'Leod D.	172	Mackay Alexander	31
M'Leod James	40	Mackel Francis	156
M'Lerie Thomas Pedder	24	Mackel Philip	164
M'Lintock John Lister	59	Mackellar Charles Kinnaird (M.B., O.M.)	68, 180, 198
M'Mahon John T.	150		207
M'Mahon Francis	190	Macken James Arthur	156
M'Mahon Matthew	121	Mackenzie F.	195
M'Mahon Michael	51	Mackenzie Frank L.	132
M'Mahon Michael John	48	Mackenzie Kenneth A. II.	171
M'Mahon W. Finlay	173	Mackenzie Hy.	169
M'Manis Rowland Geo.	161	Mackenzie Henry Douglas (Major)	39
M'Master Colin James	108, 117, 182	Mackenzie John (F.G.S.)	54, 181
M'Master Duncan	193	Mackenzie R. B.	117, 182
M'Master John	190	Mackey Wm. J.	142
M'Math Arthur W.	34	Mackie Arthur	194
M'Maugh J.	196	Mackins Jas.	115, 116
M'Millan Wm.	111	Mackinlay Adam (Captain)	41
M'Millan A. T.	159	Mackinnon Charles	67
M'Minn Douglas Stewart	119	Mackins James	116
M'Minn A. B.	119	MacIardy J. D. St. Clair (M.A.)	75
M'Mordie David	141	MacLaurin Henry N. (M.D.)	32, 68, 72, 206, 207
M'Monnie D.	62	Maclean Harold	97
M'Murray Wahab	35	Maclean Hector R.	207
M'Nab William	164	Maclean Mordant J.	144
M'Nab John	136	Macleay William The Hon. (M.L.C.)	39, 78, 206
M'Namara John	134	MacNab Joseph S.	139
M'Neil James	121	MacNevin Thomas Edwin	82
M'Neill John S.	195	MacNevin Richard Thomas	97
M'Neilly James	150	MacNevin Chas. E. A.	83
M'Neilly Alexander	151	MacTaggart Malcolm	142
M'Niven Wm.	135	MacTaggart A. II.	140
M'Phee William Alexander	111	Macoun George	139
M'Phee D.	138	Macpherson Ronald D. G.	168, 172, 174
M'Pherson G.	193	Macpherson H.	58
M'Pherson R. D.	45, 141	Maerac J. T.	190
M'Phillamy C.	189	Maerow Samuel	167
M'Phillamy John S.	113	Marvean Alex.	189
M'Rae Duncan	161, 191	Madden John Joseph	59
M'Rae Alexander	95	Madden P.	188
M'Ritchie W.	69	Madden W. J.	132
M'Roberts J.	135	Maddock Henry Dyer	25
M'Shane James	142	Maddocks A. S.	58, 59
M'Shane Andrew George	30	Maddocks O. S.	62
M'Shane A. T.	165	Maddrell H. F.	190
M'Shane C. G.	25	Madew W. H.	188
M'Shant James E.	27, 91, 94, 183, 184, 185, 186,	Madgwick Rev. Edward David	38
		Madigan Michael T.	175
M'Shane James J.	130	Madsen Hans F.	123
M'Skimming James	142	Magee Robert	67
M'Taggart A. H.	140	Maguire William H.	169
MacCabe Henry Osborne	41, 125	Maguire Stanislaus	31
MacCabe George D.	142	Maguire Bernard	169
MacCallum George	123, 125	Maher James P.	172
MacArthur Rev. George Fairfowl	41	Maher W. O.	33
MacArthur Leslie W.A.	26, 28, 29, 85, 92, 93, 116, 183, 185, 187,	Mahony Timothy	67
		Maiden Geo.	54
MacCulloch S. II.	40	Maiden J. H.	52, 54, 78
Macdermott Augustine J.	150	Maides E. D.	69
Macdermott W. P.	27	Mair James	93
Macdermott Ernest Sinclair	25	Maitland Adam	124, 182
Macdonald F.	192	Maitland J. S.	48
Macdonald J.	108	Maitland D. M.	123, 182
Macdonald J.	69	Makin Henry T.	109
Macdonald James (Captain)	45	Makinson Joseph Francis	88, 95, 183
Macdonald J. R.	185, 186	Makinson Phillip J.	143
Macdonald William	109, 188	Malcolm Robert J.	119
Macdonald M. M. (Major)	45	Maley Daniel	70
Macdonaldtown Park, Trustees of	199	Mallam James R.	173
Macdonnell A. E.	121	Mallark Stephen	46, 66
Macdonnell W. J.	111	Mallon Charles Henry	25
Macdonnell H. H. O'N.	27	Mallon James	194
Macdougall S. A.	125	Mallon W. J.	64
Macfarlane William Macpherson	26, 95, 105	Malone Hugh	158
Macfarlane Malcolm	82, 105	Maloney P. D.	76
Macfarlane P.	72	Maloney Michael W.	169
Macgillycuddy A.	144	Maloney Michael	197
Macgarg John	78	Manchee J. C.	193
MacLattie Thomas A.	35	Manly William Meade	132
MacLen Montague S.	115	Manly Park, Trustees of	201
Macintosh John	208	Mann Edward C.	158

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Mann Gother Frederick .....	131	Mathews R. H. ....	88
Mann Horace Frederick Kerr.....	124, 182	Matthews F. T. ....	87
Mann Reginald Evers .....	130	Matthews Henry .....	156
Mann John Cornelius de Saumarez .....	25	Mathews F. T. ....	28
Mann Samuel .....	132	Maunsell George (P.M.) .....	88, 93, 183
Manners J. ....	124, 182	Maunsell Richard (P.M.) .....	27, 94
Manning Henry .....	140	Maunsell Robt. ....	116
Manning Lady .....	50	Maurice Henry .....	191
Manning Sir William Montagu (Q.C.) .....	83, 197, 206	Max Dr. Rudolph .....	206, 207, 208
Manning Frederic Norton (M.D.) .....	36, 206, 207	Maxted Sydney .....	50
Manning J. E. ....	88	Maxted Henry Edward .....	85
Manning Walter Henry .....	151	Maxted Sophia Amy .....	50
Manning Evelyn R. ....	124	May William .....	69
Manning W. E. ....	49	May J. G. ....	69
Manning Harold Clyde .....	124, 182	Maybury Percy Frederick .....	165
Manning Charles J. ....	36	Maybury Cecil E. B. ....	84
Manning Albert L. ....	42	Mayer William S. ....	207
Mansfield S. ....	178	Mayer Edward P. ....	181
Manton John A. ....	189	Mayer John H. ....	181
Manton A. F. ....	140	Maynard F. H. ....	195
Manusu T. A. ....	177	Maynard John Charles .....	75
Margrie William Hook .....	76	Mayne James .....	72
Marin La Meslée Edmond .....	29	Mayne E. V. C. ....	191
Markham E. G. ....	116	Mayo Sydney Charles .....	37
Marks Lyon J. ....	142	Mayo Frank .....	63
Marks J. T. ....	27	Mayor of Sydney .....	68
Marks E. J. ....	45	Mead William .....	163
Marks William F. ....	82, 97	Meads A. E. ....	111
Markwell Samuel .....	137	Meads Henry L. ....	94
Marr Edward C. ....	110	Meagher Rev. Peter .....	38
Marrickville Park, Trustees of .....	199	Meares John D. ....	31
Marriott Edward .....	28, 95, 116	Meares Frederick Potter (J.P.) .....	94
Marsden Albert Edgar .....	158	Meares William Devenish (P.M.) .....	88, 93, 100, 183
Marsden Thomas .....	191	Mecham Augustus .....	74
Marsden W. J. ....	136	Mecham Walter .....	188
Marsh John Milbourne (S.M.) .....	32, 89	Medcalf Josiah .....	161
Marsh Frederick (P.M.) .....	86, 93, 116, 183	Medley Thomas W. ....	194
Marsh Henry William .....	63, 64	Mecke A. H. ....	33
Marsh Willoughby .....	112	Meikle James W. ....	58
Marsh Geo. M. ....	26	Mein W. J. ....	189
Marsh F. ....	28, 29	Meldrum R. W. ....	125, 182
Marshall A. D. ....	69	Meldrum James B. ....	140
Marshall G. ....	68, 131	Meldrum James B., junr. ....	141
Marshall J. ....	143	Meldrum Thomas Beale .....	119
Marshall James .....	171	Melhuish T. B. ....	72
Marshall W. H. ....	176	Melrose G. ....	131
Martin James .....	52	Melrose John W. ....	44, 132
Martin William John .....	83, 86, 91	Melrose T. A. ....	133
Martin Richard Philip .....	43, 160	Melrose George .....	191
Martin Bernard J. ....	178	Melville H. ....	136
Martin John B. ....	26, 90	Melville G. ....	70
Martin Henry .....	167	Melville Andrew .....	153
Martin Rev. G. ....	205	Melville Frederick G. ....	25
Martin Arthur C. ....	97	Melville N. ....	54, 169
Martin G. C. ....	88	Mends Alfred G. ....	135
Martin Rescigh .....	129	Menzies A. S. ....	47
Martin A. H. ....	47, 141	Menzies James V. ....	132
Martin William .....	181	Meppom David .....	36
Martin W. J. ....	184, 185, 186	Mercer John .....	66
Martin George J. ....	130	Mercer Montagu Dallas .....	75
Martin John .....	188	Meredith M. ....	188
Martin G. ....	87, 91, 183	Merewether Walton L. ....	104
Martin H. E. ....	131	Merrill J. C. ....	217
Martin Alfred John .....	170	Merriman George (J.P., M.P.) .....	54, 197, 198
Martin C. A. ....	183	Merriman W. J. ....	54
Martin Jas. Charles .....	124, 182	Meslée Edmond Marin La .....	29
Martin J. A. ....	45	Mestre Prosper De .....	115
Martyn John Griffin .....	125, 182	Mesurier H. Le .....	41
Martyn C. A. ....	124	Messurier, Le J. ....	188
Martyn Henry .....	66	Metcalf Josiah .....	27, 161
Marvell Jas. A. ....	169	Metcalfe Chas. Joseph .....	117
Marx John T. ....	29, 164	Metcalfe Michael .....	65
Mason John N. ....	44, 151	Methven Robert .....	174
Mason Walter G. ....	177	Meyer C. B. ....	71
Mason William Henry .....	76	Meyer Carl .....	76
Mason Thomas .....	49	Meynink Arthur R. J. ....	155
Mason Arthur J. ....	75, 129	Michel Charles Otto (B.A.) .....	83
Mason Henry Francis .....	89	Middlecoat Wm. Twynam .....	120
Mason John Stuart Edwards .....	43, 44	Middleton Cecil A. ....	173
Mason Thomas H. ....	169	Middleton C. R. (P.M.) .....	27, 94, 116, 187
Mason Arthur John .....	38	Middleton James .....	152
Mason Harry Wharton .....	34	Middleton Thomas .....	139
Masters W. G. ....	78	Miles Burns .....	31
Mater H. L. ....	46, 194	Miles G. E. ....	87
Mather Joseph .....	146	Miles J. R. R. ....	111
Mather John .....	145	Milford Frederick (M.D.) .....	32, 206
Mathers W. J. ....	173	Milford F. J. ....	49
Matheson George G. ....	168	Milford Herman .....	140
Matheson G. M. L. ....	53	Muir John .....	70

## INDEX.

XXIV

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Milhau Gabriel de .....	153	Moore Rev. David .....	205
Millard George.....	173	Moore Blanche Ida .....	170, 171
Millard Samuel Ridler .....	162	Moore Ashley E. M. ....	143
Millard Wm. ....	42	Moore Charles (M.L.C.) .....	197, 200
Millard W. S. ....	47	Moore John .....	48, 142
Millen E. C. ....	26	Moore Jno. C. ....	91
Millen Edward Davis .....	26	Moore John Edington .....	36
Miller R. ....	129	Moore William .....	42
Miller R. ....	191	Moore William G. ....	132
Miller Thomas .....	137	Moors E. M. ....	206
Miller Louis V. ....	167	Moppett Thomas John .....	30
Miller John W. ....	166	Moppett Thomas Robert Burns.....	30
Miller John H. ....	167	Morano F. ....	188
Miller George .....	74	Morath Carl Theodore .....	121
Miller W. ....	138	More Robert .....	175
Miller Hugh .....	141	Moreton Jas. ....	135
Miller Hugh .....	193	Morgan C. J. ....	136
Miller S. R. ....	138	Morgan D. A. ....	194
Miller David.....	43, 109, 121	Morgan Cosby W. (M.D.) .....	32, 35, 68
Miller Thomas Rhomer .....	59	Morgan George .....	84
Millington R. H. ....	152	Morgan C. H. ....	180
Millner W. J. ....	131	Morgan Howard S. ....	60
Mills Geo. Alfred.....	44	Morgan F. A. ....	27
Mills John (J.P.) .....	199	Morgan J. T. A. ....	119
Mills Walter Wallace .....	117	Moriarty Abram Orpen .....	108
Mills Stephen .....	117	Moriarty F. Z. ....	111
Mills L. M. B. ....	76	Moriarty Merion H. ....	142
Mills Jas. C. ....	27	Moriarty Edward Orpen .....	39, 71, 128, 142
Milne A. M. ....	45	Moriarty, A. D. ....	143
Milne John Snell.....	88	Moriarty Harry O. ....	141
Milne Edward .....	135	Morisset Edric N. V. ....	31
Milne G. C. ....	22	Morisset Rudolf Roxburgh (P.M.) .....	91
Milner W. J. ....	131	Morley Anthony George.....	61
Minson Alfred George .....	48	Morling W. R. ....	144
Millard C. H. (Capt., R.A.) .....	40	Moroney John Joseph Leonard .....	156
Minchen Edward W. ....	121	Morphett J. H. ....	189
Mingaye J. C. H. ....	181	Morrice David .....	189
Mingayo Wm. G. ....	133	Morris Augustus .....	52
Miner Joseph Thomas.....	156	Morris Ebenezer R. ....	121
Minister for Public Instruction, The Honorable the .....	79	Morris Charles T. ....	156
Mitchell David .....	43, 44	Morris Francis H. ....	177
Mitchell W. F. ....	128	Morris W. ....	175
Mitchell George E. ....	175	Morris Frank .....	208
Mitchell Kenneth.....	162	Morris John Humphrey (Capt) .....	42
Mitchell Robert .....	192	Morris L. ....	194
Mitchell William.....	74	Morris Alfred .....	170
Mitchell James.....	30	Morris Robert Newton (M.A.) .....	75
Mitchell J. H. ....	133	Morris Alfred .....	156
Mitchell James .....	34	Morris Augustus George H. (Lieut.) .....	41
Mitchell James.....	67	Morris Herbert Frederick .....	104
Mitchell Jas. S. ....	54	Morrissey John N. ....	154
Mitchell Joseph .....	197	Morrissey John P. ....	166
Moesch Charles M. ....	74	Morrison James T. ....	168
Moffitt George J. ....	71	Morrison Robert .....	154, 157
Moffitt Sydney L. ....	156	Morrison R. H. M. ....	191
Moffitt W. ....	133	Morrison M. ....	181
Moffitt Annie D. ....	27	Morse W. ....	136
Moles W. ....	191	Morse G. P. ....	189
Molineaux Boulton .....	65	Morson Alexander Kinnear.....	35
Molony C. C. ....	130	Mort Rev. Henry Wallace .....	41, 102
Mollison Jas. S. ....	141	Mort Wm. ....	55
Molloy John James.....	152	Mortimore H. ....	49, 139
Molloy J. J. ....	178	Morton Philip H. ....	47
Molloy John T. ....	163	Morton Selby Mars .....	35
Molloy Christopher .....	152	Morton Oswald G. ....	141
Monckton Frederick O'Dell .....	74	Morton James .....	135
Monday Arthur Robert .....	130	Morton Andrew .....	156, 175
Monday Reginald Charles .....	83	Moseley James .....	192
Montague F. B. ....	87	Moseley William .....	129
Montefiore Eliezer Levi (J.P.) .....	52, 54, 79, 207	Moses B. A. ....	55
Montgomery Wm. ....	177	Moses Samuel B. ....	120
Moodie A. ....	135	Moulton W. H. ....	43
Moodie R. T. ....	69	Mouncey W. A. de .....	24
Moon Deniston Dewar.....	158	Mowle Stewart Marjoribanks .....	18
Mooney C. ....	178	Mowle William Stewart .....	19
Mooney John .....	165	Mowle Aubrey Murray Palmer .....	85
Mooney Richard .....	64	Moxham George M. ....	47, 137
Moor Fred. C. ....	133	Moxham Charles .....	175
Moor C. S. ....	47	Moxon R. J. ....	47
Moore A. H. ....	54	Moyse Vickers .....	153, 154
Moore Charles .....	65	Moyse Henry .....	151
Moore William Lyttle.....	47	Muddle William Shirley .....	25
Moore Henry .....	47	Muddle John W. ....	129, 133
Moore Frederick .....	132	Muddle G. ....	188
Moore Charles (F.L.S., F.Z.S.).....	50, 52, 55, 77, 197, 198	Muir J. S. ....	139
Moore S. W. ....	79	Muir William .....	161
		Muir Byron St Clair .....	160
		Muir Francis Allen .....	164

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Muir J. ....	136	Nash George .....	75
Muir Andrew .....	178	Nash Rev. J. J. (M.A.) .....	204
Muir John .....	168	Nash John Mawdsley .....	125
Muir J. ....	188	Nathan Robert Allwood (Captain) .....	40
Muir J. R. ....	42	Nathan Temple Frederick Sinclair .....	105
Mulhall George .....	70	National Park, Trustees of .....	197
Mulhall Thomas .....	56	Neale Jas. R. ....	130
Mulholland Wesley Powell .....	43, 76	Neale J. T. ....	142
Mulholland Phillip .....	134	Neale Thomas Henry (P.M.) .....	88, 92
Mulholland Charles M. ....	139	Neale Charles Alfred .....	133
Mullen Wm. H. ....	55	Neate J. R. ....	109
Mullen Josiah .....	79	Neate Charles Edward .....	109
Müller Wolfgang .....	118	Neill William James .....	110, 121
Mulligan Edric P. ....	161	Neill William .....	201
Mulligan Francis B. ....	113	Neilley F. G. ....	141
Municipal Council, Manly, Trustees of Park .....	200	Neilson John Archibald .....	44
Municipal Council, Five Dock, Trustees of Park .....	199	Neitenstein Frederick William .....	76
Municipal Council of Granville .....	201	Nelson A. L. ....	55
Munro John .....	160	Nelson John Y. ....	44, 166
Munro Robert .....	74	Nelson John D. ....	51
Munro A. G. F. ....	192	Nelson William F. ....	158
Munro J. H. ....	45	Nelson F. ....	56
Munro John Henry .....	26, 45	Nesbitt William B. ....	166
Munro G. ....	55, 198	Nesbitt J. ....	28
Munro D. A. ....	141	Neville A. ....	169
Munro N. ....	132	Newall Charles J. ....	197, 198
Munroe Alexr. ....	193	Newbery W. ....	208
Muraire Revd. Zephrin .....	36	Newbery William O. ....	163
Murdoch Henry .....	150	Newcombe Henry Charles Edwin .....	25
Murphy J. J. ....	155, 159	Newcombe E. ....	138
Murphy Charles J. ....	166	Newcombe William .....	58, 59, 183, 187
Murphy M. V. ....	120	Newcombe George William .....	24
Murphy Thomas .....	169	Newcombe Albert .....	25
Murphy Stephen .....	29, 86, 93, 94, 184 186, 187	Newell A. ....	168
Murphy Thomas Edward .....	83	Newham E. (M.A.) .....	207
Murphy Michael .....	26	Newlands John .....	134
Murphy M. (Lieut.-Col.) .....	41	Newman Alfred .....	28, 83
Murphy Joseph .....	40	Newman Henry W. ....	174
Murphy Joseph .....	83	Newman Thomas E. L. ....	109
Murphy John J. ....	27	Newman F. J. ....	139
Murray Patrick .....	140	Newman D. C. ....	33
Murray C. ....	188	Newman A. C. B. ....	151
Murray Chas. ....	171	Newman Walter L. ....	133
Murray Frederick Stevenson .....	111	Newman Bertie .....	174
Murray Rev. James Daniel .....	100	Newman Edward J. ....	132
Murray F. S. ....	125	Newmarsh Bernard J. ....	33, 48
Murray Captain Pembroke Lathrop .....	41	News John .....	166
Murray John Henry .....	75	Newsham S. A. ....	49
Murray Jas. ....	166	Newton William .....	63, 70, 155
Murray Jas. A. ....	200	Newton Henry .....	70
Murray John .....	169	Newton Joseph .....	22
Murray Charles Edward, His Honor .....	86, 104	Newton A. E. ....	141
Murray J. F. ....	155, 172	Newton George .....	135
Murray, J. P. H. ....	207	Newton William D. ....	22
Murray Richard Lennon .....	79	Newton G. ....	138
Murray William Gilmour .....	719	Niblett Francis Dorrington .....	35
Murray William .....	35	Nicholas C. E. ....	131
Murray Charles Edward .....	40	Nicholl Thomas W. ....	58, 178, 59
Murray David H. ....	123	Nicholls Thomas (J.P.) .....	88
Murton C. ....	181	Nicholls W. H. W. ....	208
Musgrave John .....	60, 189	Nicholls John J. ....	134
Myers George W. ....	161, 187	Nicholls A. H. ....	178
Myers G. W. ....	28, 184, 185	Nicholls Francis S. ....	133
Myelcharane W. ....	182	Nicholson Charles E. ....	115
Myring S. A. ....	195	Nicholson Stephen .....	125
		Nicholson W. T. ....	111
		Nicholson T. ....	136
		Nicholson W. B. ....	141
		Nickson Joseph .....	27
		Nicoll Miss Jane A. ....	76
		Nicoll W. E. H. ....	143
		Nield F. R. ....	137
		Nield Jno. R. ....	137
		Nielson A. J. ....	181
		Nihill P. ....	62
		Nilson Arvid .....	119
		Nimmo M. ....	134
		Nisbet John Hyde .....	86, 93, 115
		Nixon William .....	132
		Noake Israel .....	188
		Nobbs John .....	55
		Noble Henry John .....	25
		Noble Ralph .....	120
		Nolan Walter .....	75
		Nolan Lawrence .....	173
		Norquay Jas. ....	172
		Norrie Harold F. ....	104
		Norris Charles George (Major) .....	40

## N

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
North Henrietta Jane .....	157	Oldfield J. ....	71
North Charles Frederick Napier .....	45, 125, 182	Oliff A. S. ....	77
North Henry W. ....	167	Olliffe J. B. ....	52, 55
North J. H. ....	109	Oliver Alexander (M.A.) .....	50, 56, 78, 104, 206
North H. ....	29	Oliver Cecil A. ....	177
North Eliza M. ....	29	Oliver Charles Nicholson Jewel .....	108
Norton James (M.L.C.) .....	77, 78, 197	Oliver Edwin J. E. ....	74
Norton W. ....	184, 186, 187	Olpherts Robert Pearce .....	67
Norton William .....	95	Olson John P. ....	158
Norton Charles Tucker Derwent .....	30	Onslow H. H. ....	49, 181
Nosworthy Chas. E. ....	177	Oom G. ....	181
Nothing Henry Eustace .....	30	Oram Dr. A. M. ....	206
Nowill W. L. ....	132	Oram Rev. Joseph .....	205
Noyes Alfred Wm. Finch .....	33, 34, 87	Oram John George .....	140
Nugent Josephine B. ....	174	Ord Charles Augustus .....	150
Nugent Martha Jane .....	174	Ord Charles R. ....	140
Nunn Joshua Walter .....	157	Oro William Henshawe .....	175
Nurthen Thomas .....	76	Orniston James Edward .....	24
<b>O</b>		Orniston Charles Sydney .....	66
O'Brien Frank .....	129	Orniston Robert Henry .....	180, 181
O'Brien T. ....	184, 185, 187, 188	Orniston H. E. ....	180
O'Brien Frederick .....	170	Orniston S. A. ....	39
O'Brien Fred. W. ....	159	Orniston John C. ....	25, 26
O'Brien Rev. Edward .....	205	Ormrod Jas. ....	193
O'Brien Rev. Jas. J. ....	208	Ormrod S. ....	193
O'Brien Michael Ambrose .....	129	Ormsby Arthur Irwin .....	60
O'Brien Thomas .....	62	Orr R. T. ....	29
O'Brien Bryan .....	67	Orr Henry .....	144
O'Brien William .....	166	Orr William .....	117, 182
O'Brien William E. ....	111, 180	Orr James .....	143
O'Byrne Gerald .....	75	Orr Fred. Wm. ....	42, 83
O'Byrne Jas. ....	129	Orridge John W. ....	31
O'Connell Rev. Daniel M. ....	205	Osborn Frederick Stuart .....	28, 86, 92, 115
O'Connell R. M. ....	131	Osborne Rev. Alexander .....	41
O'Connell R. ....	189	Oslear Charles E. ....	26, 85, 90, 114, 184, 185, 186
O'Connell Rev. T. ....	98	Osler E. ....	63
O'Connor Rev. E. ....	98	Otton Henry .....	191
O'Connor H. A. D. ....	125, 182	Otway C. H. ....	56
O'Connor Daniel (M.P.) .....	51, 55	Ould Hugh Henry .....	25
O'Connor John B. ....	82, 102	Overmyer John .....	150
O'Connor Maurice J. (M.D.) .....	33	Owen William (Q.C.) .....	83, 125
O'Connor Maurice .....	176	Owen William .....	157
O'Connor Rev. Patrick James. ....	98	Owen J. Loftus .....	131
O'Connor R. E. ....	51	Owen Percy (Major) .....	41
O'Dea Kyrill J. ....	40	Owen Charles .....	120
O'Donnell John .....	62	Oxley John Norton .....	79
O'Donnell George .....	65	Oxley Henry Molesworth .....	45
O'Dwyer James Edmund .....	110	<b>P</b>	
O'Flaherty J. A. ....	196	Packer G. R. ....	118
O'Grady John .....	56	Packer G. ....	72
O'Grady M. ....	77	Packham P. P. ....	102, 165
O'Halloran G. S. ....	180	Page Albert Edmund .....	49
O'Hara James C. ....	158	Page James Smith .....	160
O'Hara John S. ....	113	Page Jno. T. ....	177
O'Kelly John J. ....	171	Page Joseph C. ....	113
O'Keefe Rev. P. J. ....	101	Paige William .....	58
O'Leary Rev. Patrick .....	100	Paine G. W. ....	192
O'Mara W. V. ....	163	Pairman J. C. ....	143
O'Mcally John P. ....	174	Paling W. H. ....	55
O'Neill William .....	160	Palmer Thomas .....	168
O'Neill N. C. ....	26, 28	Palmer Edward Gillett Worcester .....	50
O'Neill Neil Charles (P.M.) .....	88, 92, 183	Palmer Edwin W. ....	112
O'Regan G. J. ....	138	Palmer Joseph F. ....	133
O'Reilly Thos. Jas. ....	38	Palmer Caroline .....	162
O'Reilly Rev. Thos. ....	43	Palmer Benjamin .....	197
O'Sullivan Rev. John .....	99	Palmer Herbert .....	130
O'Sullivan Chas. ....	130	Palmer William .....	167
O'Sullivan Daniel M. ....	176	Palmer Frederick Money .....	157
Oakden P. ....	190	Palmer George T. ....	158, 171
Oakes Frederick .....	138	Pampillonia V. ....	27
Oakes Percy Sydney .....	31	Parley Charles W. ....	34
Oatley James N. ....	58	Park Archibald John .....	108
Oatley W. K. ....	48, 143	Parke John Arthur .....	160
Oatley Robert C. ....	121	Parker William .....	26
Ogg Alexander S. ....	34	Parker William C. ....	167
Ogilby J. D. ....	77	Parker W. H. ....	188
Ogilvie Leslie G. ....	177	Parker William Fox (P.M.) .....	88, 94, 183
Ogilvy Adam .....	130	Parker A. E. ....	160
Ohlson-Baggé Christian H. ....	141	Parker George H. ....	111
Oldershaw W. J. N. ....	44	Parker Joseph .....	35
		Parker Thomas .....	68
		Purkes Sir Henry, K.C.M.G. ....	24
		Parkes Varney .....	52



Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Parkins J. W. ....	47	Perran M. ....	140
Parkinson Charles Edward .....	104	Perrott H. J. ....	177
Parkinson H. W. ....	131	Perrott Robert L. ....	95
Parks F. J. ....	192	Perry Charles J. ....	74
Parnell Henry Charles Barnston .....	25	Perry Charles .....	133
Parnell Thomas Roscoe .....	25	Pery E. A. Templar (The Hon.) .....	27, 46, 86, 91, 184, 185, 186
Parr Samuel Joseph .....	151	Peters Jane .....	158
Parr John F. ....	158	Peterson William .....	36
Parr Thomas .....	88	Petersham Borough Council (trustees of) .....	198
Parr W. ....	58, 59	Petre Gerald .....	76
Parr F. ....	165	Pettingell J. ....	136
Parrott Thomas Samuel (Capt.) .....	42	Pettit Henry .....	69
Parry R. ....	138	Peyton Stanley Lees .....	118
Parry John .....	132	Phelan Rev. James .....	205
Parsonage John .....	69	Phelan James E. ....	167
Parsons William J. ....	171	Phelan John .....	196
Parsons G. ....	136	Philip Alexander .....	35
Partridge William S. ....	34	Philips Herbert .....	110
Passfield J. A. ....	138	Phillip Park, Trustees of .....	207
Pass S. ....	136	Phillips Thomas Hughes .....	49
Passmore William Richard Templeman .....	63	Phillips J. ....	196
Passmore Harry .....	61	Phillips Samuel H. ....	162
Patchett William E. ....	195	Phillips Samuel J. ....	176
Paterson James .....	46, 47	Phillips R. ....	134
Paterson Jno. E. ....	133	Phillips George H. ....	35
Patison A. L. ....	178	Phillips H. I. ....	192
Paton Alfred .....	119	Phillips Charles .....	198
Paton Napoleon .....	125	Phillips Henry J. ....	177
Paton John .....	44, 99	Phillips Thomas Steel .....	45
Paton Amelia M. C. ....	99	Phillips A. ....	61
Paton Theos. J. ....	122	Pind Hugo .....	132
Paton Walter Chapman .....	67	Pickering J. E. ....	128
Paton Jno. ....	137	Pickering John T. ....	169
Paton Robt. T. ....	33	Piddington Rev. W. J. K. ....	101
Patourel Henry Le (Lieut.) .....	41	Piddington William Richman .....	18
Patrick Jas. ....	191	Pierce Robert James .....	35, 55
Patrick Michael .....	120	Pierce Thomas .....	67
Patterson Edmund .....	109	Piggott J. J. ....	74
Patterson Wyndham Harry .....	24	Piggott W. T. ....	187
Patterson H. ....	69	Piggott Chas. H. ....	86
Patterson J. ....	133	Piggott W. E. ....	185
Paul Charles C. ....	167	Pike Henry M. L. ....	125
Paul Alfred .....	42	Pike Jno. F. ....	120
Paul C. ....	135	Pike F. E. ....	130
Passley Jno. W. ....	139	Pile Geo. ....	52, 55
Payne W. G. ....	156	Pilfold William S. ....	135
Payten Andrew .....	201	Pinhey Charles Hart Townley .....	58
Payten Charles Newton .....	89, 94	Pinhey William Townley (J.P.) .....	72
Payten Samuel .....	189	Pinnick W. C. ....	151
Payten Andrew N. ....	133	Pinnington Herbert B. ....	120
Payten William Henry .....	140	Pinnock C. D. St. ....	56
Penke James Henry .....	62	Piper F. C. ....	141
Peake A. ....	123	Piper William Francis .....	188
Pearce H. ....	207	Piper E. ....	87
Pearce Joseph Edo .....	88, 92, 100	Piquet Rev. Pierre .....	41
Pearce R. T. ....	139	Pirie Wm. ....	192
Pearce T. H. ....	61	Pitcairn Robert .....	104
Pearce J. E. ....	26	Pitt George H. ....	132
Pearce Wm. Hy. ....	46	Pitt G. M. ....	200, 201
Pearson Robert Mead .....	25	Pitt Charles J. ....	75
Pearson A. P. ....	58	Pitt Fredk. M. ....	133
Pearson James .....	58	Pitt Robert Matcham .....	201
Pearson Arthur T. ....	152	Pittman E. F. ....	181
Pearson Edwin Arthur .....	25	Platts F. ....	207
Peary Thos. ....	135	Playfair Thomas (J.P.) .....	55, 197
Peattie James .....	142	Plowman Alfred .....	121
Peden M. J. ....	87	Plummer Edward J. ....	171
Perdriau S. E. ....	117	Plummer John .....	76
Peck George .....	171	Plunkett William Edmond (J.P.) .....	82
Peel Geo. ....	110	Plunkett Arthur George .....	83
Pegum Stephen .....	43	Plunkett A. T. ....	170
Pegus Agnes .....	170	Ponte Frederick .....	117
Pegus Emma H. A. ....	164	Podmore A. S. ....	196
Pegus A. H. ....	130, 144	Polack W. A. ....	139
Peirce Wm. ....	33	Pollock J. A. ....	78
Pelham F. C. ....	168	Pollock Saml. ....	99
Pell E. J. ....	131	Pool John .....	123
Pembroke Selwyn .....	29, 85, 92, 115	Poole George Francis .....	79
Pennefather Gerald .....	117	Poole W. ....	132
Ponnefather Cecil .....	125, 182	Poole W. H. ....	184, 185, 186
Penney John Kemp .....	217	Pope Charles Chatfield .....	63
Penny Chas. W. ....	110	Pope George Miller .....	27, 94
Penrose Cooper (Major R.E.) .....	39	Pope John (J.P.) .....	199
Pensions .....	209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215	Pope Julia A. ....	99
Peppercorn Jno. S. ....	125	Pope W. R. H. ....	46, 99
Percy F. H. ....	163	Porter Andrew .....	150
Perdriau Stephen E. ....	117, 182	Porter S. J. ....	167



Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Reid George A. ....	161	Robertson Malcolm .....	190
Reid J. ....	69	Robertson Charles .....	26, 89
Reid J. H. ....	158	Robertson Richard Windeyer .....	19
Reid Wm. ....	133	Robertson J. ....	193
Reilly Daniel .....	67	Robertson Walter Graham .....	41
Reilly R. H. ....	58	Robertson W. F. ....	86, 92, 115
Remington John Cochrane, Major .....	41	Robertson John .....	147
Rennie Edward Alexander .....	30	Robertson William .....	60, 69
Rennie Charles Edward .....	118	Robilliard Adolphus Peter .....	76
Renwick Arthur (M.D.) M.P. ....	32, 50, 52, 74, 206, 207.	Robins William .....	137
Returning Officers .....	216	Robins Alfred G. ....	162
Reynolds Joseph .....	28	Robins Charles J. ....	155
Reynolds Joseph .....	67	Robinson A. C. ....	44
Reynolds A. J. P. G. ....	121	Robinson Charles James .....	119
Rhodes T. ....	131	Robinson T. E. ....	70
Rial Jas. E. ....	191	Robinson Charles .....	31
Rice Peter .....	66	Robinson Jas. ....	191
Rice A. W. ....	158	Robinson J. H. ....	58
Rich Rev. Charles H. ....	98	Robinson Emma .....	176
Rich Harold A. ....	85	Robinson Samuel (P.M.) .....	88, 95, 101, 183
Rich Hubert Plunkett .....	111	Robinson Edward William .....	82, 93
Richards Thomas William Morgan. ....	74	Robinson Geo. F. G. ....	151
Richards J. J. ....	157	Robinson John .....	150
Richards G. T. ....	167	Robinson John .....	30
Richardson Alfred Augustus. ....	78	Robinson William .....	49, 169
Richardson A. ....	128	Robinson Frederick J. ....	29
Richardson A. H. ....	48	Robinson Frank .....	137
Richardson John James .....	119	Robinson George Jocelyn .....	194
Richardson E. M. R. ....	173	Robinson Henry .....	133, 166
Richardson W. W. ....	199	Robinson William Wells .....	43
Richardson F. ....	136	Robison Hugh .....	38, 51
Richardson John S. ....	150	Robson James .....	58, 59, 98
Richardson H. ....	135	Robson M. E. ....	62
Richardson John Scame (Major-General) C. B. ....	39, 71	Roche William .....	27, 184, 185, 186
Richardson Sydney L. ....	34	Rodd Clement Tremayne .....	121
Richardson W. J. W. ....	167	Rodgers Thomas .....	67
Richardson H. P. ....	196	Rodgers A. ....	193
Richardson Charles H. ....	37	Rodgerson W. C. ....	86, 95, 185, 186, 187
Richmond John .....	117	Rogers Robert .....	19, 50
Rickwood W. G. ....	49	Rogers William H. ....	75
Ridge Edward (J.P.) .....	199	Rogerson Matthew .....	120
Ridley Fras. A. ....	120	Rogerson John .....	189
Ridley William .....	25, 29	Rolfe J. ....	49
Ridley Frederick William .....	194	Rolleston Christopher (C.M.G.) .....	206
Rigaut Paul .....	125	Rolleston J. C. ....	143
Rigg George .....	139	Roman, H. ....	28, 88
Rigg Thomas S. J. ....	150	Romney J. ....	70
Rigney Venble. John J. ....	37, 205	Ronald Rowan .....	125, 182
Riley A. J. ....	51, 52, 55, 197	Rooke J. M. ....	44
Riley John .....	19	Rooke Frederick Charles .....	51
Riley V. B. ....	117, 182	Rooney Patrick .....	62
Rinaldi Joseph W. ....	166	Rooney John P. ....	75
Ritchie E. R. ....	47	Roper John .....	194
Ritchie Robt. ....	191	Rorison James .....	145
Ritchie Constable W. ....	184, 185, 186	Rorison J. ....	69
Robb Andrew .....	123	Rose Alex. G. ....	111
Robb Alexander .....	173	Rose Rev. Herbert John .....	41
Robberds C. E. F. ....	58, 59	Rose Bay Park, Trustees of .....	198
Robberds Jno. E. ....	125	Rose F. W. ....	143
Robberds Russell W. ....	90, 93	Roseby Herbert E. ....	128
Robbins J. ....	189	Roseby Thomas E. ....	22
Robbins Edwin J. ....	176	Ross Chas. A. ....	48
Roberts Charles Fysshie (Colonel, C.M.G.) .....	39, 41, 71	Ross Robert Mander .....	58
Roberts H. L. ....	132	Ross H. ....	197
Roberts Charles James (C.M.G., J.P.) .....	150	Ross Rev. Duncan .....	205
Roberts Percy E. ....	129	Ross Rev. James .....	98
Roberts William .....	142	Ross Charles O. ....	167
Roberts J. U. ....	178	Ross J. ....	191
Roberts H. F. ....	89	Ross Chisholm .....	36
Roberts Sir Alfred (M.R.C.S.E., Knt.) .....	36, 68, 77, 78, 207	Ross Alexr. ....	63
Roberts R. H. ....	193	Ross Edward (J.P.) .....	87
Roberts George .....	134	Rossbach Thomas Frederic .....	143
Roberts James .....	138	Rossbach J. Adolph .....	141
Roberts G. J. ....	136	Rossbach William .....	142
Roberts Henry .....	66	Rossiter Frederick Augustus .....	39
Roberts George S. ....	161	Rothwell William .....	132
Roberts Thomas J. ....	176	Rotton H. O. ....	188
Roberts John Warc .....	31	Rourke J. ....	181
Roberts Robt. Jas. A. ....	123	Rouse R. ....	192
Roberts William S. de Lisle .....	141	Routledge Joshua .....	131
Robertson (The Hon.) Sir John, K.C.M.G. (M.P.) .....	197, 200	Row William Rooke .....	30
Robertson Allan .....	66	Row Clarinda .....	155
Robertson William .....	46	Rowan James .....	181
Robertson James John .....	137	Rowe Percy E. ....	172, 178
Robertson Louis .....	142	Rowe J. Louis .....	190
		Rowe Thomas (Major) .....	42, 198
		Rowe James .....	136

INDEX.

xl

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Rowland William H.	158	Savage Edwin George	78
Rowlandson J. G.	113	Sawtell E.	181, 182
Rowley Douglas Horsley	100	Sawyer S.	166
Rowley J.	181	Scanlan Edmund	65
Rowley Percy A.	130	Scarlett Robert	58
Rowley William H.	165	Scarborough Park, Trustees of	201
Rowley Clarence	167	Scarr Percy	140
Rowley F. H.	138	Scarr John Agar	18
Rowling A.	136	Schafer Louis	207
Rowling Allan	85	Schleicher and Acheson	123
Rowling Charles Edward	32	Schleicher Adelbert	125
Rowling Edward Liscombe (P.M.)	37, 90	Scholes E.	207
Rowling Leslie Clement	37	Scholey T. R.	139
Rowthorn Hiram James	159	Schomburg J. N.	69
Roxburgh A.	87	Schrader Christian Ulrich Delft	35
Roxburgh H.	109	Schwartzkoff Charles Henry	129
Rozzoli Octavius Fabiola de	123	Schwinghammer G. F.	158
Rucker Henry John	59	Scobie Henry Warren	43
Rudder A.	188	Scotland D.	136
Rudolph H.	141	Scott William B.	125
Rule F. C.	158	Scott Wm. Newton	125
Rule F.	67	Scott John	134
Rumsey Edward	142	Scott William	133
Rusden Francis Townsend (P.M.)	88, 93	Scott Walter	92, 116
Rush William C.	166	Scott Duncan	140
Rush William Clay	63	Scott Constable J.	188
Rush T. F.	138	Scott William	198
Rush F. W. S.	151	Scott Welter (M.A.)	206
Rushcutter's Bay Park, Trustees of	198	Scott G. F.	91, 95, 99
Russell Bourne	56, 70	Scott Hugh Alexander	74
Russell F.	125, 183	Scott W. M.	156
Russell C. B. S.	181	Scott William Newton	183
Russell Samuel	76	Scott S. F.	167
Russell Henry Chamberlaine (B.A., F.R.A.S.)	78, 79, 197, 206	Scott W. D.	192
Russell J.	189	Scott James W.	193
Russell John Edmund Miller	121	Scott William	41, 42, 45
Russell Reginald L. de C.	150	Scott Edwin Lewis	104
Russell Sydney Septimus	97	Scott Robert	133
Russell Wentworth O.	112	Scott Francis R. M.	157
Russell Mary	162	Scouler Nimian	166
Russell B. T.	34	Scoweroff James	154
Russell Macnamara	55	Scrivener Charles R.	168, 117
Rutherford Robert	58	Seroggie J. R.	29
Rutherford Wm.	78	Scrutton Joseph Edward	39
Rutherford Robert	168	Seryngour Malcolm	64
Rutherford J.	139	Sage James	168
Rutledge W. F.	192	Sage J. S.	169
Rutledge E. L.	45	Sage T.	134
Ryan John	148	Seale M.	138
Ryan Thomas H.	171	Seale E. H.	138
Ryan J.	125, 183	Seale John	138
Ryan Rev. P. D.	101	Seale G.	131
Ryan Walter W.	150	Seamer John H.	198
Ryan Robert H.	143	Seaver J. C. B. P.	55
Ryan, J. P.	129	Seaward Wm.	55
Ryan Denis	168	Seaward W. A.	53
Ryeland James	31	Sedgwick William Gillet	35
Rygate Robert	34, 88	Sedgwick Alfred	196
Rygate P. W.	34, 132	See John (M.P.)	55
Ryrie David	190	Selfo H.	69
<b>S</b>			
Saclier Louis F.	65	Selvo Norman (M.I.C.E.)	79
Sadler H. W.	72	Selff George W.	163
Sadler Charles R.	167	Solkirk William	140
Sager Edmund	32, 68	Sellar John	130
Sale John	138	Sellars Daniel Bateman	125
Salter S. J.	169	Selwyn Rev. Arthur E.	38, 204
Salway Alfred	28, 109	Selwyn Frederick Arthur	49
Sampson Chas.	85	Sample Miller	45
Sampson Edward C.	171	Sendall Walter Neville	117
Sampson James	177	Senior Frank (J.P.)	51
Samuel Sir Saul (K.C.M.G.)	49	Serisier Hippolite P. M.	46
Samuels John	170	Seton Ronald	159
Sanders George	76	Sewell Percy J. II.	170
Sanderson Charles	31	Sewell Edward George	125
Sanderson Edmund	125	Seymour Edward B.	150
Sandford Aug. Hy.	42	Seymour Richard	56
Sandford Horace	34, 48	Shadforth H. S.	189
Santry Patrick	67	Shadler A. Caesar	55
Sapsford Thomas H.	195	Shambler Joseph Lance	156, 159
Saunders Charles James	118, 119	Sharkey John	66
Saunders Donald N.	120	Sharkey John P.	131
Saunders John	87, 94, 184	Sharkey Raymond J.	142
Saunders J.	29, 186, 187	Sharp Arthur	117
Savage Arthur Henry Patrick (Capt. and Adjlt.)	41	Sharp Frederick William	121
		Sharp John C.	199
		Sharp George William	121
		Sharp Rev. W. H. (M.A.)	207
		Sharp Edward	76
		Sharpe J.	71

Names of Officers	Page	Names of Officers.	Page.
Sharpe E. A. C.	91, 163, 183	Skillman Henry	75
Shaughnessy James	62	Skinner Herbert	143
Shaw P. W.	132	Skinner James	29
Shaw John Sidney	30, 104	Slade John James	119
Shaw Malcolm	120	Sladen Alfred Whitam (J.P.)	74, 200
Shaw M.	49	Slattery Thomas Michael (M.L.A.)	19, 50, 51
Shaw G. T.	131	Slattery Rev. P.	102
Sheaffe George Henry	117, 182	Slatyer H.	138
Sheaffe Percy Hale	87	Slee Wm. Henry John	181, 195
Sheahan John Michael	27, 86, 91	Sloan William John (Captain)	43
Sheahan M.	186	Sloan Ivie J.	190, 191
Sheehy Very Rev. Samuel J. A.	205	Slocombe James	169, 199
Shohan John Joseph	121	Sloman T. B. U.	123
Shelley George W.	71	Sly R. M. (LL.D.)	207
Shellshear W.	132	Smail John M.	42, 141
Shelton Robert	119	Small Arthur Newton	125
Shelton Edwin	121	Small Frederick	157
Shepherd Wm.	120	Small W.	191
Shepherd Christopher	167	Small William	101
Shepherd James	110	Small John Thomas	119
Shepherd John	55	Small Robert	59
Shepherd George	43	Small James	66
Sheppard M. J.	159	Small Oakley W.	120
Sheppard D.	135	Small F. H.	131
Sheppard Rev. George	99	Smiles J. T.	181
Sheppard Montgomery J.	157	Smith Rev. David	32
Sheridan John P.	132	Smith Henry Lomas	46
Sheridan Robert Joseph	130, 133, 137	Smith Frederick	111
Sheridan Very Rev. John F.	32, 205	Smith W. A.	141
Sheriff John D.	155	Smith Phillip	31
Sherlock Charles William	30	Smith Robert Burdett (M.P.)	52, 55
Sherriff R.	188	Smith Richard L.	68
Sherring Joseph William	109, 119, 121	Smith James	35
Sherry G. A.	159	Smith Charles	87
Sherry John	68	Smith Charles Edward (P.M.)	88, 90, 98, 183
Shewan A.	206, 207	Smith R. G.	153, 163
Sherwin Thomas J.	190	Smith George James	119
Shiell Henry (J.P.)	87	Smith William	40
Shillington Const. J.	184, 185, 187	Smith George S.	194
Shipway W. C.	41	Smith P. L.	191
Shoobert Wild A.	125	Smith Thomas Henry	117
Shotland R. A.	151	Smith Charles Frederick	88
Sholin J.	188	Smith Charles Graham (P.M.)	27, 183, 185
Shute Henry, jun.	123	Smith Charles	166, 176
Sibbald J.	181	Smith Thomas F.	139
Sibley Jonathan Campbell (M.D.)	68, 200	Smith Edward Robert	33
Siddins Joseph	69	Smith Peter	56
Siddins R. L.	183	Smith Charles G.	91, 114, 184, 186
Sidney C. H.	138	Smith H. A. J.	167, 168
Siggins George R.	42	Smith John	160
Sim William	117	Smith William Hunter	30
Sim Rev. S.	204	Smith James Edward	64
Simmons James	44	Smith Charles L.	141
Simmons William	178	Smith J. W.	67
Simus Clarence	32	Smith Henry	134
Simpson G. N.	141	Smith T. H.	182, 191
Simpson William Butler	65, 142	Smith L. H.	28, 185, 186, 187
Simpson Geo. B. (The Hon.)	53	Smith A. M.	184, 186, 187
Simpson David C.	131	Smith A. E. A.	75
Simpson Pard Waverley	200	Smith Charles O.	160
Simpson Bessie Ann	36	Smith Colville	158
Simpson John	122, 193	Smith Rev. Edward (B.A.)	204
Simpson Geo. Ferguson	191	Smith D.	58, 59
Simpson G.	71	Smith W. G. B.	27, 86, 90, 91, 114, 184, 185, 186
Simpson B. C.	131	Smith W. Beeston	137
Simpson Edwd.	137	Smith J. D.	45
Simpson R.	136	Smith R.	136
Simpson Robert	28	Smith L. N.	192
Sims John	84	Smith Joseph	173
Sims George	150	Smith John Govett	35
Sims W.	188	Smith James Francis	197
Sims Joseph	165	Smith Thomas Arkell	88, 95
Simson Colin W.	55	Smith Ernest D.	93
Sinclair Sutherland	77	Smith Ernest Octavius	55
Sinclair John A.	159	Smith Thomas Venn	60
Sinclair Eric	36	Smith Henry George	28
Sinclair W.	166	Smith S. S.	154
Single John	170	Smith Thomas H.	183
Sinclair P.	184, 185	Smith John C. J.	29, 164
Sinclair T.	186	Smith Edward John	65
Single Henry	194	Smith John Leslie (B.A.)	75
Single Joseph Daniel	193	Smith W.	134
Singleton Fred. G.	44	Smith Rev. Pierce G.	204
Sircorn George Kingsbury	74	Smith Angelo J.	31
Skeldon David	155, 175	Smith Irwin	125
Skelton J.	70	Smith Fred. G. D.	133
Skelton Cumming	120	Smith W. C.	136
Skellett Thomas	130		

## INDEX.

xliii

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Smithers John B. . . . .	201	Stephen Sir Alfred (G.C.M.G., C.B., M.L.C., His Excellency the Lieu- tenant-Governor) . . . . .	77, 79, 197, 206
Smithers George Henry (J.P., C.P.S.) . .	82	Stephen Alfred Farish Hindmarsh . . . . .	30
Smithers Frederick W. . . . .	56	Stephen E. A. H. . . . .	180
Smithers Edgar C. . . . .	74	Stephen Louise F. . . . .	159
Smyth Samuel H. (J.P.) . . . . .	199	Stephen William Wilberforce . . . . .	104
Smyth William . . . . .	62	Stephen Amelia Montagu . . . . .	29
Smyth E. C. Bowyer . . . . .	140	Stephen Professor (M.A.) . . . . .	206
Smythe Peregrine Fernandez . . . . .	117	Stephen M. H. (Q.C.) . . . . .	83, 207
Smythe W. . . . .	174	Stephen W. J. . . . .	166
Smythe J. . . . .	176	Stephen Wm. . . . .	55
Smythe W. J. . . . .	III, 114, 186	Stephen Thomas M. . . . .	123
Smithyman A. T. . . . .	129	Stephens R. D. . . . .	132
Snake Philip (P.M.) . . . . .	92	Stephens William John (M.A., F.G.S.) . .	77, 78, 206
Snell J. H. . . . .	111	Stephens J. . . . .	171
Soane E. W. R. . . . .	46	Stephens Albert F. . . . .	31
Soar Chas. T. . . . .	208	Stephenson James . . . . .	31
Soares Rev. Alberto D. . . . .	204	Stephenson George A. . . . .	128
Soures Gualter . . . . .	125	Stephenson J. W. . . . .	111
Solling Fritz Peter . . . . .	125	Stevens C. . . . .	189
Solomon Anthony Mark . . . . .	25	Stevens Thomas . . . . .	118
Solomon Claude . . . . .	40	Stevens W. G. . . . .	29
Solomon Louis . . . . .	87	Stevens Orlando . . . . .	78
Somerville Rev. J. . . . .	205	Stevenson George . . . . .	115
Somerville Philip H. T. . . . .	133	Stevenson John . . . . .	168
Somerville R. N. . . . .	123	Stevenson Robert . . . . .	188
Sommerville R. J. . . . .	62	Stevenson Hugh Kespie . . . . .	87
Sommerville G. . . . .	191	Stevenson Fredk. C. . . . .	34
Sothern G. R. . . . .	138	Stevenson C. M. . . . .	44
Soutter John Clement . . . . .	33, 185, 186	Steward James . . . . .	66
South Samuel . . . . .	168	Steward William C. . . . .	74
South Frederick T. . . . .	160	Stewart D. . . . .	183
Spaw Thomas . . . . .	133	Stewart John (M.L.C.) . . . . .	78
Spain S. W. . . . .	49	Stewart Neil . . . . .	100
Spalling Warner Wright (Col., C.M.G.)	41, 71	Stewart Thomas . . . . .	71, 171
Spark James Lyon . . . . .	25, 125	Stewart William . . . . .	174
Spark Ernest J. . . . .	121	Stewart William Robert . . . . .	89
Sparkes George Hudson . . . . .	46, 199	Stewart W. J. . . . .	172
Sparrow H. G. B. (Lieut.) . . . . .	40	Stewart William . . . . .	154
Spence J. H. . . . .	177	Stewart John . . . . .	168, 172
Spence W. . . . .	137	Stewart Edward G. . . . .	175
Spencer Edmund S. V. . . . .	142	Stewart Thomas . . . . .	56, 166
Spencer H. C. . . . .	168	Stillwell A. W. . . . .	140
Spencer John Borghurst . . . . .	60	Stimpson B. . . . .	190
Spicer William . . . . .	113	Stinson Anthony Louis . . . . .	125
Spiller John H. . . . .	192	Stirling R. . . . .	46
Spink William . . . . .	32	Stirton P. E. . . . .	47
Springthorpe Arthur . . . . .	128	Stirton Rev. Thomas . . . . .	205
Sproule James . . . . .	191	Stobo Edge H. . . . .	109, 116
Spruson Joseph John . . . . .	66, 102	Stobo Robt., junr. . . . .	122
Spry James Mousell . . . . .	123	Stoddard F. W. . . . .	24
Spry E. J. . . . .	155, 175	Stoddard W. . . . .	132
Spurway James S. . . . .	129	Stokes Charles Frederick (Lieut.-Colonel)	42, 69
Squire Blanche Vere . . . . .	155	Stokes John . . . . .	58
Stace George Henry . . . . .	99	Stokes Thomas . . . . .	169
Stack George Bagot . . . . .	43, 142	Stone Thomas H. . . . .	154
Stack Edward . . . . .	121	Stone J. J. . . . .	143
Stack R. F. . . . .	143	Stone R. W. II. . . . .	130
Stafford William . . . . .	82	Stone Alfred . . . . .	27
Stafford John . . . . .	135	Stone Senr.-Constable . . . . .	188
Stafford W. C. . . . .	104	Stonier F. H. . . . .	165
Stafford J. M. . . . .	152	Stonier G. A. . . . .	181
Stafford Joseph Davies . . . . .	87	Stopps Arthur James . . . . .	118
Stafford G. May . . . . .	123	Storey J. . . . .	69
Stanger Chas. . . . .	134	Stoyles Charles E. . . . .	162
Stanley Edward (F.R.C.V.S.) . . . . .	194, 195	Strachan J. . . . .	195
Stanley Sidney Arnold . . . . .	60	Strachan Andrew . . . . .	168
Stanley W. R. . . . .	196	Strachan Chas. . . . .	196
Stapleton Thomas . . . . .	32	Stratford Charles H. . . . .	76
Stapleton Joseph John . . . . .	34	Street Charles . . . . .	65
Stapylton Richard Myles . . . . .	174	Street Richard . . . . .	168
Stapylton Henry M. . . . .	175	Street John Rendall . . . . .	65
Starkey John . . . . .	55	Street S. H. . . . .	49
Starkey James . . . . .	134	Street J. R. . . . .	207
Statham Edwin Joseph . . . . .	140	Strickland Sir Edward, K.C.B. . . . .	53
Stawell J. M. . . . .	131	Stroh Charles . . . . .	168
Stayton G. H. . . . .	141	Strong Joseph H. . . . .	74
St. Clair Matthew J. . . . .	194	Strong Henry William . . . . .	76
St. John's Park, Parramatta, Trustees of	201	Strong William E. (M.D.) . . . . .	32
St. John George Beauchamp . . . . .	61, 62	Stuart Alexander . . . . .	217
St. Plunock C. D. . . . .	56	Stuart Alexander . . . . .	176
Steano Samuel Albert . . . . .	123	Stuart Clarendon . . . . .	98
Stedman John . . . . .	198	Stuart T. P. Anderson (M.D.) . . . . .	32, 206
Steel Robert . . . . .	145	Stuart C. McDonald . . . . .	131
Steel Watson Augustus . . . . .	92	Stuart Walter H. . . . .	111
Steel W. A. . . . .	28, 88, 183	Stuart Chas. E. . . . .	157
Steel Thomas Robert . . . . .	140	Stuart Charles . . . . .	28
Steel Samuel . . . . .	142	Stuart J. P. . . . .	188
Steele Stephen . . . . .	31		
Stenhouse R. . . . .	150		

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Stubbin John Newman .....	60	Tedder James George .....	175
Stuckey Ellen Jane Ormond .....	162	Teeco John Jeremiah .....	104
Studdert Charles F. ....	171	Teeco C. B. ....	139
Studdert R. L. ....	155, 160	Temperley Thomas .....	56, 152
Studdert James .....	135	Tenant Thos. H. ....	45
Stumbles Constable L. H. ....	184, 185, 186, 188	Termer G. ....	139
Sturrock William .....	111	Terry C. ....	34
Sturt Thomas James .....	33	Terry John .....	137
Suckling J. L. ....	192	Terry Henry Margrave .....	125
Sullivan H. B. ....	181, 182	Thallon Francis M. ....	120
Sullivan Thomas J. ....	65	Thane John T. H. ....	161, 176
Sulman J. ....	206	Thane Phillip Thornton .....	35
Surveyor-General .....	77	Thomas C. W. ....	109
Suteliffe F. ....	143	Thomas David .....	159
Sutherland Angus .....	175	Thomas Eugene S. ....	60
Sutherland John (M.L.C.) .....	79, 128	Thomas Right Rev Mesae .....	205
Sutherland H. H. ....	33	Thomas Edwin Robins .....	130
Sutherland A. ....	56, 71	Thomas Benjamin .....	171
Sutton D. ....	169	Thomas W. H. (P.M.) .....	95, 101, 116
Sutton Rowland T. ....	76	Thomas W. H. ....	69
Sutton Hy. Oswin .....	90	Thomas J. ....	181
Sutton J. ....	144	Thomas Thomas .....	137
Suttor John B. ....	132	Thomas F. A. W. ....	46
Suttor F. B. ....	150	Thomas W. Makin .....	118
Swan David .....	76	Thompson Herbert L. ....	110
Swan Thomas .....	170	Thompson Alexander .....	159
Swann J. ....	168	Thompson J. B. ....	129, 132
Swanston Charles .....	33, 34	Thompson John .....	150
Swayne Herbert Wigan .....	33	Thompson F. A. ....	114
Sweetland H. ....	49	Thompson John Ashburton (M.D.) .....	32, 68
Swets F. B. ....	110	Thompson W. Frewin (M.A.) .....	75
Swift John .....	64	Thompson William Henry .....	161
Swift James .....	65	Thompson Lindsay G. ....	56
Swire Herbert .....	151	Thompson William G. ....	155
Swire P. ....	58	Thompson Robert .....	199
Swyny John .....	54	Thompson J. ....	200
Swyny Alfred .....	119	Thompson Frederick C. ....	130
Sydenham William .....	136	Thompson James .....	35
Sykes Henry J. ....	166	Thompson Wm. M. ....	117, 182
Symonds J. ....	141	Thompson Richard .....	64
Sydney Municipal Council .....	197	Thompson A. J. O. ....	143
		Thompson Wm. E. ....	60
		Thompson C. W. H. ....	131
		Thompson T. J. ....	29, 31
		Thompson W. ....	49
		Thompson T. R. ....	69
		Thompson Max .....	118
		Thomson A. C. ....	194
		Thomson Robert Angus .....	162
		Thomson W. T. ....	177
		Thomson James .....	58, 139
		Thomson J. R. ....	138
		Thomson Edward B. Deas .....	18
		Thomson Maxwell .....	65, 132
		Thomson Edward D. ....	168
		Thomson Charles Hill .....	76
		Thomson John .....	34
		Thomson W. A. ....	58, 59
		Thorburn John .....	136
		Thorne J. ....	186, 187
		Thornbury E. B. ....	131
		Thornley H. G. ....	154
		Thornthwaito Harry .....	65
		Thornton William Henry (J.P.) .....	88
		Thornton Richard .....	49
		Thornton Robert T. ....	119
		Thornton James C. ....	76
		Thorpe John Adolphus .....	77
		Thorpe Arthur J. ....	177
		Thorpe James .....	68
		Thorpe Frederick A. ....	143
		Threlfall Richard (B.A.) .....	206
		Thrum Frederick J. ....	133
		Thurburn Charles .....	117
		Thurlow Evelyn A. W. ....	21
		Thursby David R. ....	163
		Thursby A. D. ....	125
		Thurston Horace .....	172, 175
		Tibbits Walter Hugh .....	29, 34
		Tibbs R. ....	136
		Tierney Luke .....	76
		Tierney John .....	62
		Tierney Edward Joseph .....	48
		Tierney Patrick .....	174
		Tildsley B. ....	134
		Tilley Harold W. ....	27
		Tillet G. A. ....	142
		Tillidge Horace B. ....	165
<b>T</b>			
Tait Rev. A. M. ....	99		
Tait Francis (J.P.) .....	55		
Tait R. G. ....	49		
Tait John (J.P.) .....	52		
Talbot Alfd. ....	44		
Tanner J. ....	137		
Tanner Ernest James .....	144		
Tarran Alfred L. ....	175		
Tarrant Harley .....	125		
Tarrant Joseph .....	125		
Tarrant Dr. H. J. ....	51		
Taunton James Edward Doidge (Major) .....	39		
Taylor Josiah .....	121		
Taylor A. H. ....	181		
Taylor Alfred S. ....	60		
Taylor Alexander .....	175		
Taylor Henry Charles .....	180, 196		
Taylor Ernest B. ....	130		
Taylor A. S. ....	62		
Taylor Adolphus G. ....	102		
Taylor D. ....	192		
Taylor James John .....	24		
Taylor G. F. ....	188		
Taylor James .....	70		
Taylor Hugh (M.P.) .....	55, 201		
Taylor J. W. ....	115, 116		
Taylor J. S. ....	189		
Taylor Charles F. ....	173, 176		
Taylor Wm. Geo. ....	191		
Taylor Lyell .....	174		
Taylor R. J. ....	135		
Taylor John .....	26, 197, 201		
Taylor John (J.P.) .....	55		
Taylor W. T. ....	156		
Taylor Henry .....	29		
Taylor Edward Henry .....	122		
Taylor P. T. ....	47		
Taylor J. S. A. ....	141		
Taylor J. C. ....	207		
Taylor Alex. ....	160		
Tebbutt John William .....	48		

## INDEX.

xly

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Timbrell John .....	67	Turner F. B. ....	19
Thomas F. W. ....	158	Turner E. ....	29
Timmis R. C. ....	29	Turri Guiseppe Garibaldi .....	119
Tindale Walter Edwin .....	111	Turlon Joseph .....	134
Tindall Albert .....	175	Tuxen Peter Wilhelm .....	118
Tindall Henry .....	139	Tweedie John .....	136
Tipping John .....	134	Twine Frederick William .....	60
Titterton W. J. ....	135	Twine Alfred Fletcher .....	110
Tivey Samuel .....	120	Twynam Edward .....	117, 182
Tobin Louisa .....	177	Tyler W. ....	70
Tomkins Henry James .....	159, 161	Tyrer J. W. ....	138
Tomkinson Walter E. ....	167	Tyrrell Rev. Lovick .....	204
Tomkinson Clarence W. ....	168	Tyrrell Lovick A. ....	100, 141
Tomkinson L. A. ....	160	Tyson John .....	27
Tomlins W. H. ....	34, 196	Tyter John F. ....	159
Tomlinson L. A. ....	26		
Tompson Arthur William .....	130	<b>U</b>	
Tompson Edwin H. (J.P.) .....	28, 95	Uhr William A. ....	165
Tompson James H. ....	26, 87, 90	Under Secretary for Finance and Trade .....	68
Tompson (Geo. C. (P.M.) .....	108, 130	Underwood Richard George .....	121
Tomsitt G. ....	47	University (Victoria) Park .....	197
Toohar Gregory A. ....	134	Unwin George P. ....	153
Toose James C. ....	155	Unwin Harry A. ....	24
Tooze H. J. ....	178	Upjohn Oliver R. ....	55
Torr Henry Hurley .....	157, 158	Usher Harry C. ....	166
Torrans A. R. ....	196	Usher Robert T. ....	166
Torry Henry Adam .....	125, 183	Usher Alfred Wm. ....	165
Tough J. E. ....	132	Usher A. ....	28
Tower A. ....	44	Usher Robert William .....	111
Town Andrew .....	193		
Townley J. W. ....	134	<b>V</b>	
Townsend G. ....	139	Vale Robert Wayto .....	119
Towson George (J.P.) .....	88	Van Hemert John .....	63, 177
Tozer V. F. ....	125, 182	Van Wessem J. A. ....	120
Tracey Phillip .....	191	Varley William A. ....	167
Trader Thomas John Marlow .....	155	Varley James .....	167
Trall A. J. ....	192	Varna Park Waverley .....	199
Trappell R. ....	27	Vaughan Rev. M. ....	100
Treasure W. J. ....	196	Vautin Ernest Stafford .....	119
Treatt Frank Burford .....	32	Venables Thomas .....	207
Tregarthen, G. P. ....	29	Veness A. A. ....	41
Treloar R. H. ....	35	Veness D. E. ....	29
Trench Robert Le Poer .....	143	Verdon William U. ....	137
Trenchard H. ....	45	Vermeech Leopold .....	166
Treseder S. E. ....	38	Vernet Madame Du .....	76
Tressider H. J. ....	33	Vernon A. ....	195
Trevillian F. ....	139	Vernon Donald .....	128
Treweeke Frederick .....	189	Vernon John .....	130
Tribe Edward S. ....	150	Veraon James .....	108
Trickett William Joseph (M.P.) .....	50, 55, 78	Vernon W. L. ....	45
Trickett Oliver .....	125, 182	Vial E. J. ....	163
Trimble James Orr .....	128	Victoria Park, Trustees of .....	197
Tristram John William .....	74	Vidal Henry H. ....	143
Tristram William .....	35	Viles A. J. ....	111
Tritton James Lambert .....	117, 182	Vincent Frederick William .....	111
Tivett John Burt .....	122	Vincent J. F. ....	68
Trollope Frederick J. A. ....	108, 114	Vindin Alfred (J.P.) .....	88
Troughton D. E. ....	26, 85, 90, 91, 114	Vindin Cecil C. ....	92, 116
Trouton C. S. ....	58	Vindin H. E. ....	196
Troy T. ....	173	Vine Alfred .....	131
Truscott James F. ....	123	Violette William B. ....	32, 88
Tuck Joshua .....	196	Vivian John Arthur .....	19
Tucker Alexander .....	169	Vogel Frank ..	128, 129
Tucker J. J. ....	125, 182	Volekman W. J. ....	111
Tucker C. L. ....	153, 154		
Tuckerman Percy Powell .....	121	Vyner Frederick Wheeler (P.M.) .....	87, 183
Tulloch James A. ....	155	Vyner C. J. (M.R.C.V.S.) .....	194
Tulloch T. ....	71		
Tully David .....	190	<b>W</b>	
Tully Mark .....	190, 194	Waddell George W. ....	42, 43
Tully Robert .....	193	Waddell James .....	154
Tunks William E. ....	129	Waddell Robert .....	93
Tunks William Henry .....	180, 181	Waddell Thos. ....	55
Tunks Arthur F. ....	143	Waddington R. E. ....	25, 38
Tunks Edwin .....	65	Waddups Frederick .....	157
Tunks George Henry .....	156	Waddy Richard A. (Capt.) .....	42
Tunks A. ....	133	Waddy G. ....	72
Tunnicliffe Richard C. ....	67	Wade J. S. ....	132
Turner Alfred Allatson (P.M.) .....	28, 95	Wade John Alfred .....	49
Turner Francis A. ....	177		
Turner Alfred D. ....	159, 176		
Turner F. W. ....	125, 182		
Turner John .....	196, 198		
Turner James F. ....	194		
Turner George .....	76		
Turner Rev. C. F. ....	101		
Turner William .....	76		
Turner Henry .....	67		



Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Wade Leslie A. B. ....	141	Warren Henry Guy Seymour. ....	34
Wadham Frederick .....	40	Warren John Monteith .....	34
Wager William H. ....	165	Warren Richard B. ....	35
Wagner J. C. ....	188	Warren T. ....	165
Wahlberg Ernest Etienne .....	19	Warren J. ....	72
Wait Edwd. Russell .....	49	Warton W. P. ....	78
Waites Homer .....	74	Watkins Francis (J.P.) .....	201
Wakely Charles F. ....	160	Waterloo, Municipal Council of .....	198
Wakely Joseph John Ballock .....	161	Watsford G. ....	135
Walford Lion Henry .....	61	Watsford H. ....	178
Walford Joseph S. ....	58	Watsford J. ....	136
Walker Critchett (J.P.) .....	24, 50, 52	Watson H. J. ....	138
Walker Philip B. ....	44, 55, 156	Watson Samuel J. ....	169
Walker George W. ....	121	Watson Theodore .....	194
Walker John H. ....	136, 137	Watson George C. ....	199
Walker Selma Georgiana .....	77	Watson Arthur E. ....	168
Walker William D. ....	131	Watson David .....	70, 176
Walker Robert Cooper .....	50, 78	Watson C. H. F. ....	132
Walker Edith Maud .....	77	Watson Charles C. ....	84
Walker Frederick J. ....	171	Watson George .....	27
Walker James Daniel .....	89, 90	Watson Hon. Jas. (M.L.C.) .....	55
Walker William Henry .....	193	Watson David .....	67
Walker J. M. ....	196	Watson Alex. F. ....	132
Walker Alexander B. ....	31	Watson D. S. ....	168
Walker M. ....	139	Watson James Henry .....	46
Walker Joseph E. ....	125	Watt Chas I. ....	44
Walker Thomas .....	174	Watt Alfred J. ....	72
Walkom Arthur J. ....	174	Watt Alexander .....	100
Wall George .....	200	Watt P. C. ....	192
Wall H. C. ....	192	Watt Hugh .....	78
Wall Valentino W. B. ....	129	Watt Frederick William .....	108
Wallace James .....	137	Watt James .....	28, 92, 95
Wallace J. ....	46	Watts F. M. ....	177
Wallace R. B. ....	69	Watts J. J. ....	138
Wallace John E. ....	135	Watts William .....	175, 177
Wallace G. H. ....	196	Watts James .....	184, 186, 187
Wallace John .....	190	Waugh Isaac .....	35, 36
Wallace Robt. ....	134	Waugh John .....	191
Wallen C. R. ....	47	Waverley Park, Trustees of .....	199
Waller Frank .....	162	Waverley, Borough Council, Trustees of Park. ....	200
Waller Edwin .....	38	Way E. F. ....	110
Walley Thomas Bennett ..	35	Weatherall H. A. ....	159
Wallington Edward William ..	18	Weatherill W. F. ....	69, 78
Wallis Nathaniel .....	115	Weaver William .....	83
Wallis N. ....	26	Webb George P. ....	160
Wallis Austin A. ....	112	Webb Frederick William .....	19
Walsh Edward .....	158	Webb R. C. ....	191
Walsh A. W. ....	49	Webb Charles Edward .....	125
Walsh John .....	217	Webb William Henry .....	43
Walsh Michael John ..	88, 93	Webb William .....	173
Walsh Rev. C. ....	204	Webb John .....	72
Walsh Henry D. ....	143	Webster Adalbert .....	140
Walsh William .....	167	Webster Miss Jane Bruce .....	76
Walsh Frank .....	19	Webster William .....	134
Walsh Chas. Richd. ....	83	Webster William .....	121
Walsh Matthew Joseph .....	82	Weekes Charles Wye .....	27, 87, 92, 187
Walsh Thos. ....	134	Weekes John Wye .....	65
Walter Geo. C. ....	156	Weekes N. ....	154, 163
Walter John .....	157	Weekes C. W. ....	86, 183, 184, 185
Walters H. L. ....	143	Weeks Alfred .....	46
Walters J. J. ....	45	Welch E. J. ....	201
Walters Wm. ....	171	Wellall Albert Bythesca (Captain) .....	43, 208
Walther Frederick William .....	65	Weir R. ....	166
Wansbrough Charles Howard .....	117	Weir David .....	78
Want John Henry (The Hon.) .....	51, 55, 104, 198	Weir T. G. ....	76
Want George Frederick .....	197	Welchman Hamilton .....	123
Ward Major-General Sir Edward W. (R.E., K.C.M.G.) .....	22	Weldon William .....	67
Ward James .....	162	Weller Edward Christopher .....	195
Ward Gervas J. ....	150	Wellisch Albert .....	143
Ward Robert Dalzell (M.R.C.S.E.) ..	29, 32, 35	Wells H. E. ....	188
Ward J. ....	189	Wells W. H. B. ....	208
Ward Edward Grant (J.P.) .....	25, 26	Wells F. ....	140
Ward Thomas W. ....	109, 114	Wells Richard McDonald S. ....	74, 42
Ward Thomas .....	135	Wells Frederick (Lieut.-Col.) .....	41
Ward T. W. C. ....	140	Wells S. S. ....	131
Warden James .....	190	Wells William S. ....	44, 141
Ware John J. ....	129	Wells F. B. S. ....	132
Wareham William J. ....	167	Wells Thomas .....	28, 165
Waring J. ....	136	Welman A. ....	194
Waring Thomas W. ....	140	Welsh C. R. ....	58, 59
Warner Walter B. H. ....	125	Wentworth Park, Trustees of .....	198
Warner William Balcock (J.P.) .....	27, 86, 90, 184, 185, 186	Wessem Leonard Abels Van .....	120
Warner G. ....	46	West Eliza Jane .....	157
Warner R. H. ....	140	West W. C. ....	151
Warre G. C. A. ....	151	West Thomas George .....	74
Warren William Henry (C.E.) .....	52, 55, 206	West Edward .....	177
Warren George J. ....	171	West A. B. ....	196
		West H. O. ....	160, 175

INDEX.

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page
West T.	87	Williams Thomas M.	91
West C.	134	Williams T. N.	196
Weston William Clifton (J.P.)	27, 88, 94, 116, 184, 186, 187	Williams P. E.	58, 59
Weston Edward Henry	45	Williams Alfred	136, 142
Wetherall William M.	152	Williams E. A.	177
Whaites W. J.	56, 58, 171, 175	Williams James	67, 103
Wharf James	37	Williams George	177
Wharrie J. A. (Captain)	42	Williams John	50, 104
Whatmore George W.	24	Williams John	197, 198
Whcaly Patrick Thomas	29, 87, 157, 159	Williams James Leslie	82, 89
Wheatley Wilham	167	Williams Frederick Samuel	42
Wheeler Henry	160	Williams David J.	171
Wheeler Harry L.	160	Williams J. F.	180
Wheeler John C. W.	152	Williams Edward George	111
Wheeler George A. E.	75	Williams Fred. S.	104
Whinfield J. R. S.	131	Williams Frederick	109
White The Hon. James (J.P., M.L.C.)	55	Williams Frederick C.	151
White Robert H. D. (M.P.)	52	Williams Frank	110
White Rev. James S.	205	Williams J.	77, 192
White Geo. Macnamara	154	Williams A. W. J.	168
White George F.	165	Williams J. H.	105, 138
White Rev. W. E.	204	Williams Henry E.	174
White Edward	192	Williams Vivian William	67
White F. R.	192	Williams Henry T. M.	44, 157
White John	74	Williams Alex.	171
White John S.	167, 176	Williams Percy G.	129
White Joseph Bernard Murray	125	Williams V. W.	49
White Henry O'Sullivan	125, 182	Williams Arthur	168
White Francis D.	170	Williams William D. C. (Staff Surgeon-Major)	35, 41, 77
White Patrick Henry	33-34	Williams Samuel F.	65
White Frederick J.	76	Williams Samuel	44
White Joseph Bede	120	Williams S.	71
White R. T.	165	Williams Gutelmus	48
Whitehand William	64	Williams J. J.	29
Whitelegge T.	77	Williamson A. J.	76
Whitfield Edwin	208	Williamson W.	141
Whitfield J.	83	Williamson William Cotter	37
Whiting J.	26, 186, 187	Williamson Annie J.	172
Whiting John F.	198	Williamson Alexander John	42
Whiting W. H.	88	Williamson John	55
Whitley W. T.	165	Willis James Alexander C.	118
Whitling Arthur	37	Willis Arthur	136
Whitney Ed.	191	Willis Matthew	75
Whittaker John	155	Willman Chas. G.	33
Whittell Charles	30	Willoughby, G. T.	161
Whittell H. R.	181	Wills J. W.	142
Whittell E. C.	181	Wills Richard C.	166
Whitton John	128, 130	Wilson John G.	157
Whitty Charles Dowling	64	Wilshire O-borne	56, 188
Whysall Frank	166	Wilshire Frederick Robertson	26, 90, 99, 183
Whyte William Henry	63	Wilshire Ernest Henry	104
Wickham George H.	132	Wilshire John Matcham	83
Wickham Francis John	201	Wilshire Thomas H.	113
Wickham George	27, 85, 94, 116	Wilshire Jas. T., (J.P.)	55
Wickham Francis E.	130, 131, 201	Wilson Arthur	167
Wigan George	33	Wilson G. John	192
Wigg Herbert Valliant	76	Wilson Frank G.	177
Wightman W.	138	Wilson William	166
Wigram James Sven	41, 74	Wilson W. A.	192
Wikner M. E.	141	Wilson William G.	76
Wilberg Charles	131	Wilson Thomas Graham	117
Wildash Charles Cobb	191	Wilson F. J.	181
Wilkins G. L.	131	Wilson Jeremiah	189
Wilkins Wm.	55	Wilson J. W.	28, 188
Wilkinsonshaw C. C.	76	Wilson R. J.	62
Wilkinson William Hattam His Honor.	85, 104, 125	Wilson H.	88
Wilkinson Alexander (Lieut.-Col.)	40	Wilson William	44, 193
Wilkinson William Henry	217	Wilson P. B.	35
Wilkinson Charles Smith (F.G.S., F.L.S.)	52, 55, 77, 79, 181	Wilson J.	181
Wilkinson Rev. Samuel	32, 41	Wilson Francis Henry	108
Wilkinson John H.	65	Wilson Charles Abraham (Major)	42
Wilkinson T. H.	27, 86, 90, 95	Wilson John Scott	35
Wilkinson H. T.	181	Wilson John	76
Wilkinson Robt.	137	Wilson J. T. (M.B.)	206
Wilkinson R.	184, 185, 187	Wilson D. L.	141
Wilkinson W. C. (M.D.)	55, 206	Wilson G.	46
Wilkinson Henry Early	119	Winchester H.	181
Wilkinson Henry	110	Winder William	119
Wilkinson Clarence Harold.	44	Winder Ralph	141
Wilkinson Robert Bliss	55	Winder William Charles, His Honor.	83, 206, 207
Wilks Joseph.	194	Winder William Tell	173
Willans Obadiah	94, 187	Windrige J. W.	119
Willans Richard C.	156	Wisdom William S.	138
Willans O. A.	85, 115, 184, 185	Wisdom John B.	111
Willard Frederick J.	74	Wisdom Sir Robert (M.P., K.C.M.G.)	137
Willard James Sydney	28	Wise George Foster	32
Willcocks Wm.	111	Wise B. R. (B.A.)	104, 207
		Wise George	137

Names of Officers.	Page.	Names of Officers.	Page.
Wiseman J. L. ....	196	Wright F. A. (Brevet Major) .....	42
Wiseman John .....	109	Wright F. A. ....	49
Wiseman Jasper Gaze .....	46	Wright Constable T. G. ....	184, 185, 187
Witney Sydney .....	170	Wright John .....	131
Withy Alf. E. ....	104	Wright H. G. A. ....	32, 197
Wood Harrie (J.P.).....	53, 180, 183	Wright Stewart (B.A.).....	75
Wood Harrie D., junr. ....	180	Wright Geo. E. ....	141
Wood W. ....	191	Wright W. H. ....	28
Wood W. N. ....	134	Wright John.....	131
Wood James Holbrook .....	117, 182	Wright Edward E. ....	100
Wood Edward J. ....	172	Wrigley Frederick Hamilton .....	34, 48
Wood Wilham Henry O'Malley .....	117	Wylie John P. ....	143
Wood T. M. ....	141	Wylie A. C. ....	207
Wood William .....	165	Wynyard Square Park, Trustees of .....	197
Wood Alexander B. ....	68	Wyse John .....	64
Wood Alfred .....	135		
Wood Arthur B. ....	125, 140	<b>Y</b>	
Woodall George .....	136	Yardley Samuel .....	49
Woodall George D. ....	163	Yates Leopold (P.M) .....	92
Woodd Rev. George N. ....	204	Yates Ernest Robert .....	129
Woodhouse Edward Bingham (J.P.).....	55, 197	Yates Edward .....	35
Woodrow J. ....	136	Yeo G. C. ...	194
Woods E. ....	173	Yorke John Richard .....	109
Woods John .....	201	York Samuel .....	136
Woods George .....	171	Young Rev Peter .....	205
Woods Francis Holles .....	35	Young Edwin J. ....	166
Woods William Cleaver .....	35	Young Michael B. ....	27
Woods William Frederick .....	43	Young E. W. ....	143, 173
Woods Archibald .....	62	Young Edward G. ....	172
Woods A. P. ....	173	Young Tranjott W. C. ....	162
Woodward Francis .....	55	Young William Henry .....	25
Woolgar Henry William .....	49	Young John (J.P) .....	54, 79
Woolryeh Francis Benson William .....	123	Young B. H. K. ....	165
Woore John Chadwick (P.M.) .....	183	Young James Henry .....	51, 19, 53
Worling William .....	151	Young Richard Weckes .....	33
Worth C. ....	183		
Wotton William John Ebenezer (J.P.)....	86, 87, 90	<b>Z</b>	
Wotton W. E. ....	26	Zouch Charles George.....	121, 122
Wray Arthur .....	132	Zouch Reginald .....	94
Wreford C. H. ....	193	Zuill J. ....	191
Wren Erasmus .....	33, 34		
Wren William Weld .....	41		
Wrench Edward .....	26		
Wright William T. ....	171		
Wright William .....	31		

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BLUE BOOK,  
1887.

PART I.

Governors, Parliaments, &c.

SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Governors ... ..	2
Parliaments... ..	3
Ministries ... ..	4
Executive Council—Members of ... ..	10
Legislative Council—Succession of Presidents ... ..	10
Do.           Members of... ..	11
Legislative Assembly—Succession of Speakers ... ..	12
Do.           Members of, General Election, 1885 ... ..	12
Do.           Members of, General Election, 1887 ... ..	14

## BLUE BOOK OF

## GOVERNORS.

SUCCESSION OF GOVERNORS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, and the Dates on which they assumed and retired from the Government.

Names.	From	To	
Captain A. Phillip, R.N. ....	26 January, 1788	10 December, 1792.	
Captain F. Grose (Lieutenant-Governor) .....	11 December, 1792	12 December, 1794.	
Captain Paterson, New South Wales Corps (Lieutenant-Governor) .....	13 December, 1794	1 September, 1795.	
Captain Hunter, R.N. ....	7 September, 1795	27 September, 1800.	
Captain P. G. King, R.N. ....	28 September, 1800	12 August, 1806.	
Captain W. Bligh, R.N. ....	13 August, 1806	26 January, 1808.	
During Governor Bligh's suspension the Government was successively administered by—			
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Johnstone .....	} All of the New South Wales Corps, afterwards 102nd Regiment .....	} 26 January, 1808 ... 28 December, 1809.	
Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux .....			
Colonel William Paterson .....			
Major-General L. Macquarie .....	1 January, 1810	1 December, 1821.	
Major-General Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.B. ....	1 December, 1821	1 December, 1825.	
Colonel Stewart, 3rd Regiment or Buffs (Acting Governor) .....	6 December, 1825	18 December, 1825.	
Lieutenant-General R. Darling .....	19 December, 1825	21 October, 1831.	
Colonel Lindsay, C.B. (Acting Governor) .....	22 October, 1831	2 December, 1831.	
Major-General Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B. ....	3 December, 1831	5 December, 1837.	
Lieutenant-Colonel K. Snodgrass (Acting Governor) .....	6 December, 1837	23 February, 1838.	
Sir George Gipps .....	24 February, 1838	11 July, 1846.	
Sir Maurice O'Connell .....	12 July, 1846	2 August, 1846.	
Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy .....	3 August, 1846	17 January, 1855.	
Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B. ....	20 January, 1855	22 January, 1861.	
Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Kempt (Administrator) .....	23 January, 1861	21 March, 1861.	
The Right Honorable Sir John Young, K.C.B., G.C.M.G. {	Administrator .....	22 March, 1861	15 May, 1861.
	Governor-in-Chief .....	16 May, 1861	24 December, 1867.
Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B. (Administrator) .....	25 December, 1867	7 January, 1868.	
Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore (P.C.) .....	8 January, 1868	22 February, 1872.	
Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt., C.B. (Administrator) .....	23 February, 1872	2 June, 1872.	
Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., Governor-in-Chief .....	3 June, 1872	19 March, 1879.	
Sir Alfred Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor) .....	20 March, 1879	3 August, 1879.	
The Right Honorable Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, P.C., G.C.B. (commonly called Lord Augustus Loftus) .....	4 August, 1879	9 November, 1885.	
Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor) .....	10 November, 1885	11 December, 1885.	
The Right Honorable Charles Robert Baron Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G. ....	12 December, 1885	(Still in office.)	

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

## PARLIAMENTS.

RETURN showing the NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTS since the establishment of RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, when opened for the DISPATCH OF BUSINESS, and DISSOLUTION OF SAME; also, the NUMBER OF SESSIONS in each Parliament.

**FIRST PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 22nd May, 1856.....Dissolved, 19th December, 1857.

SESSION 1.—(1856-7.)

22nd May, 1856, to 18th March, 1857.

SESSION 2.—(1857.)

11th August, 1857, to 18th December, 1857.

**SECOND PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 23rd March, 1858.....Dissolved, 11th April, 1859.

SESSION 1.—(1858.)

23rd March, 1858, to 26th November, 1858.

SESSION 2.—(1858-9.)

8th December, 1858, to 9th April, 1859.

**THIRD PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 30th August, 1859.....Dissolved, 10th November, 1860.

SESSION 1.—(1859-60.)

30th August, 1859, to 4th July, 1860.

SESSION 2.—(1860.)

25th September, 1860, to 8th November, 1860.

**FOURTH PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 10th January, 1861.....Dissolved, 10th November, 1864.

SESSION 1.—(1861.)

10th January, 1861, to 11th May, 1861.

SESSION 2.—(1861-2.)

3rd September, 1861, to 20th January, 1862.

SESSION 3.—(1862.)

27th May, 1862, to 20th December, 1862.

SESSION 4.—(1863-4.)

23rd June, 1863, to 22nd April, 1864.

SESSION 5.—(1864.)

18th October, 1864, to 9th November, 1864.

**FIFTH PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 24th January, 1865.....Dissolved, 15th November, 1869.

SESSION 1.—(1865.)

24th January, 1865, to 21st June, 1865.

SESSION 2.—(1865-6.)

24th October, 1865, to 7th April, 1866.

SESSION 3.—(1866.)

24th July, 1866, to 22nd December, 1866.

SESSION 4.—(1867-8.)

2nd July, 1867, to 27th April, 1868.

SESSION 5.—(1868-9.)

13th October, 1868, to 1st April, 1869.

SESSION 6.—(1869.)

28th September, 1869, to 13th November, 1869.

**SIXTH PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 27th January, 1870.....Dissolved, 3rd February, 1872.

SESSION 1.—(1870.)

27th January, 1870, to 7th May, 1870.

SESSION 2.—(1870-1.)

11th August, 1870, to 22nd June, 1871.

SESSION 3.—(1871-2.)

14th November, 1871, to 1st February, 1872.

**SEVENTH PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 30th April, 1872.....Dissolved, 28th November, 1874.

SESSION 1.—(1872.)

30th April, 1872, to 13th August, 1872.

SESSION 2.—(1872-3.)

5th November, 1872, to 25th April, 1873.

SESSION 3.—(1873-4.)

9th September, 1873, to 25th June, 1874.

SESSION 4.—(1874.)

3rd November, 1874, to 26th November, 1874.

**EIGHTH PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 27th January, 1875.....Dissolved, 12th October, 1877.

SESSION 1.—(1875.)

27th January, 1875, to 11th August, 1875.

SESSION 2.—(1875-6.)

16th November, 1875, to 22nd August, 1876.

SESSION 3.—(1876-7.)

12th December, 1876, to 11th October, 1877.

**NINTH PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 27th November, 1877.....Dissolved, 9th November, 1880.

SESSION 1.—(1877-8.)

27th November, 1877, to 21st May, 1878.

SESSION 2.—(1878-9.)

10th September, 1878, to 24th July, 1879.

SESSION 3.—(1879-80.)

28th October, 1879, to 13th July, 1880.

**TENTH PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 15th December, 1880.....Dissolved, 23rd November, 1882.

SESSION 1.—(1880-81.)

15th December, 1880, to 6th April, 1881.

SESSION 2.—(1881.)

5th July, 1881, to 20th December, 1881.

SESSION 3.—(1882.)

22nd August, 1882, to 21st November, 1882.

**ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 3rd January, 1883.....Dissolved, 7th October, 1885.

SESSION 1.—(1883.)

3rd January, 1883, to 2nd May, 1883.

SESSION 2.—(1883.)

29th May, 1883, to 1st June, 1883.

SESSION 3.—(1883-4.)

9th October, 1883, to 1st November, 1884.

SESSION 4.—(1884.)

19th November, 1884, to 27th November, 1884.

SESSION 5.—(1885.)

17th March, 1885, to 26th March, 1885.

SESSION 6.—(1885.)

8th September, 1885, to 1st October, 1885.

**TWELFTH PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 17th November, 1885.....Dissolved, 26th January, 1887.

SESSION 1.—(1885-6.)

17th November, 1885, to 25th October, 1886.

SESSION 11.—(1887.)

18th to 25th January, 1887.

**THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT.**

Opened, 8th March, 1887.....

SESSION 1.—(1887.)

8th March, 1887, to 13th July, 1887.

SESSION 2.—(1887-8.)

20th September, 1887. Still in Session.

## BLUE BOOK OF

## MINISTRIES.

RETURN showing the different MINISTRIES since the establishment of RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT; also, Date of Appointment to and Retirement from Office.

Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks.
<b>DONALDSON MINISTRY—No. 1.</b>				
Stuart A. Donaldson <sup>1</sup> .....	Colonial Secretary .....	} 6 June, 1856 ...	} 25 Aug., 1856.	Also Secretary for Lands and Works during same period. Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
Thomas Holt .....	Colonial Treasurer .....			
William M. Manning <sup>1</sup> .....	Attorney-General .....			
John Bayley Darvall <sup>1</sup> .....	Solicitor-General .....			
George R. Nichols .....	Auditor-General .....			
William C. Mayo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>COWPER MINISTRY—No. 2.</b>				
Charles Cowper .....	Colonial Secretary .....	} 26 Aug., 1856...	} 2 Oct., 1856. ...	Also Auditor-General, from 26 August to 17 September.
Robert Campbell .....	Colonial Treasurer .....			
Terence A. Murray .....	Secretary for Lands and Works .....	} 12 Sept., 1856...	} Ditto .....	Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
James Martin .....	Attorney-General .....			
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche .....	Solicitor-General .....			
.....	.....			
<b>PARKER MINISTRY—No. 3.</b>				
Henry W. Parker .....	Colonial Secretary .....	} 3 Oct., 1856 ...	} 7 Sept., 1857.	.....
Stuart A. Donaldson .....	Colonial Treasurer .....			
John Hay .....	Secretary for Lands and Works .....	} Ditto .....	} 25 May, 1857.	.....
William M. Manning .....	Attorney-General .....			
John Bayley Darvall .....	Solicitor-General .....	} 26 May, 1857...	} 7 Sept., 1857.*	Representative of Government in Legislative Council—formerly Colonial Secretary.
Edward Wise .....	Attorney-General .....			
Edward Deas-Thomson, C.B. <sup>2</sup> .....	Solicitor-General .....	.....	.....	.....
<b>COWPER MINISTRY—No. 4.</b>				
Charles Cowper .....	Colonial Secretary .....	} 7 Sept., 1857...	} 26 Oct., 1859.	.....
Richard Jones .....	Colonial Treasurer .....			
succeeded by Robert Campbell .....	Colonial Treasurer .....	} 4 Jan., 1858. ...	} 30 Mar., 1859....	Deceased.
succeeded by Elias C. Weekes .....	.....			
Terence A. Murray .....	Secretary for Lands and Public Works .....	} 18 April, 1859...	} 26 Oct., 1859.	.....
succeeded by John Robertson .....	.....			
John Robertson .....	Secretary for Lands .....	} 7 Sept., 1857...	} 12 Jan., 1858.	.....
Edward Flood .....	Secretary for Public Works .....			
James Martin .....	.....	} 13 Jan., 1858..	} 30 Sept., 1859.	.....
succeeded by Alfred J. P. Lutwyche...	.....			
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche...	Attorney General .....	} 1 Oct., 1859...	} 26 Oct., 1859.	Appointed Attorney-General
succeeded by Lyttleton H. Bayley .....	.....			
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche...	.....	} 7 Sept., 1857...	} 8 Nov., 1858.	.....
succeeded by William Bede Dalley .....	.....			
William Bede Dalley .....	Solicitor-General .....	} 15 Nov., 1858...	} 28 Feb., 1859.	.....
succeeded by John F. Hargrave .....	.....			
John F. Hargrave .....	.....	} 1 Mar., 1859 ..	} 26 Oct., 1859.	.....
succeeded by John Dickson .....	.....			
John Dickson .....	.....	} 7 Sept., 1857...	} 8 Nov., 1858.	.....
.....	.....			
.....	.....	} 15 Nov., 1858...	} 11 Feb., 1859.	.....
.....	.....			
.....	.....	} 21 Feb., 1859...	} 26 Oct., 1859....	Re-appointed 3 November, 1859. Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
.....	.....			
<b>FORSTER MINISTRY—No. 5.</b>				
William Forster .....	Colonial Secretary .....	} 27 Oct., 1859 ..	} 8 Mar., 1860.	Representative of Government in Legislative Council. Appointed Puisne Judge.
Saul Samuel .....	Colonial Treasurer .....			
John Black .....	Secretary for Lands .....			
Geoffrey Eagar .....	Secretary for Public Works .....			
Edward Wise .....	.....	} Ditto .....	} 13 Feb., 1860....	.....
succeeded by Sir W. M. Manning, Knt.}	Attorney-General .....			
John F. Hargrave .....	Solicitor-General .....	} 21 Feb., 1860...	} 8 Mar., 1860.	Appointed Attorney-General, 2 April, 1860. (Robertson Ministry.)
.....	.....			
.....	.....	} 3 Nov., 1859...	} 8 Mar., 1860....	.....
.....	.....			

<sup>1</sup> Appointed Members of the Executive Council on the 29th April, 1856, but they did not take office until the 5th June, as some preliminary arrangements were necessary before they vacated their seats as Members of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Alexander Warren was also appointed a Member of the Executive Council on the 21st May, 1856, but resigned without entering upon the duties of the office. <sup>2</sup> Vice-President of the Executive Council.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

5

Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks	
<b>MINISTRIES—continued.</b>					
<b>ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 6. (To 9 January, 1861.)</b>					
John Robertson .....	Secretary for Lands.....	} 9 Mar., 1860... } 2 April, 1860... } 21 Mar., 1863 } 9 Mar., 1860... } 9 Mar., 1860... } 2 April, 1860... } 1 Aug., 1863... } 1 Aug., 1863	} Merged into } Cowper } Ministry.	Premier to 9 January, 1861.	
Charles Cowper .....	Colonial Secretary .....				
Elias C. Weekes .....	Colonial Treasurer .....				
William M. Arnold .....	Secretary for Public Works				
John F. Hargrave .....	Attorney-General.....			Representative of Government in Legislative Council.	
<b>COWPER MINISTRY—No. 7. (From 10 January, 1861.)</b>					
Charles Cowper .....	Colonial Secretary .....	9 Mar., 1860...	15 Oct., 1863 ..	Premier from 10 January, 1861.	
Elias Carpenter Weekes } succeeded by Thomas Ware Smart ... }	Colonial Treasurer .....	9 Mar., 1860 ..	20 Mar., 1863.	Appointed Solicitor-General.	
John Robertson .....	Secretary for Lands.....	21 Mar., 1863	15 Oct., 1863.		
William M. Arnold.....	Secretary for Public Works	9 Mar., 1860...	15 Oct., 1863.		
John F. Hargrave .....	Attorney-General.....	2 April, 1860...	31 July, 1863 ...		
John Bayley Darvall ... }	Solicitor-General .....	1 Aug., 1863...	15 Oct., 1863.		Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
John F. Hargrave .....	Solicitor-General .....	1 Aug., 1863	15 Oct., 1863 ...	A Member of the Government, without a Seat in the Cabinet.	
Charles Cowper, junr.....	Clerk of the Executive Council.				
<b>MARTIN MINISTRY—No. 8.</b>					
James Martin .....	Attorney-General.....	} 16 Oct., 1863 ...	} 2 Feb., 1865.	Representative of Government in Legislative Council—formerly Attorney-General.	
William Forster .....	Colonial Secretary .....				
Geoffrey Eagar .....	Colonial Treasurer .....				
Peter Faucett .....	Solicitor-General .....				
John Bowie Wilson.....	Secretary for Lands .....				
Arthur T. Holroyd .....	Secretary for Public Works				
John Hubert Plunkett <sup>2</sup> ...	Secretary for Public Works				
<b>COWPER MINISTRY—No. 9.</b>					
Charles Cowper <sup>2</sup> .....	Colonial Secretary .....	3 Feb., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866.	Appointed Secretary for Public Works.	
Thomas Ware Smart ... }	Colonial Secretary .....	3 Feb., 1865...	19 Oct., 1865 ...		
Saul Samuel .....	Colonial Treasurer .....	20 Oct., 1865...	3 Jan., 1866 ..	Resigned.	
Marshall Burdekin .....	} Attorney-General.....	4 Jan., 1866...	21 Jan., 1866.	Formerly Attorney-General, for which he received a Pension of £1,200 per annum. Pension was in abeyance during occupancy of this office.	
John Bayley Darvall ... }		Attorney-General.....	3 Feb., 1865...		20 June, 1865.
John Hubert Plunkett... }		Attorney-General.....	25 Aug., 1865...		21 Jan., 1866 ...
John Fletcher Hargrave ..		Solicitor-General .....	3 Feb., 1865...		21 June, 1865.
John Robertson .....		Solicitor-General .....	3 Feb., 1865...		19 Oct., 1865.
William M. Arnold.....	Secretary for Lands.....	20 Oct., 1865	31 Oct., 1865 ...	Elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.	
John Robertson .....	} Secretary for Public Works	1 Jan., 1866...	21 Jan., 1866.	Appointed Secretary for Lands.	
William M. Arnold .....		Secretary for Public Works	3 Feb., 1865...		19 Oct., 1865 ..
Thomas Ware Smart ... }		Secretary for Public Works	20 Oct., 1865...		21 Jan., 1866.
James A. Cunnocn .....	Postmaster-General.....	1 Oct., 1865...	21 Jan., 1866 ..	A Member of the Government without a Seat in the Cabinet.	
<b>MARTIN MINISTRY—No. 10.</b>					
The Honorable James Martin, Q. C. <sup>2</sup>	Attorney-General .....	22 Jan., 1866 ..	26 Oct., 1868.	Resigned.	
Henry Parkes .....	Attorney-General .....	22 Jan., 1866...	17 Sept., 1868 ...		
Joseph Docker .....	Colonial Secretary .....	28 Sept., 1868...	26 Oct., 1868 ...	Representative of Government in the Legislative Council.	
Geoffrey Eagar .....	Colonial Treasurer .....	} 22 Jan., 1866 ..	} 26 Oct., 1868.		
John Bowie Wilson.....	Secretary for Lands .....				
James Byrnes .....	Secretary for Public Works	} 22 Jan., 1866 ..	} 26 Oct., 1868.	Appointed Colonial Secretary. Representative of Government in the Legislative Council.	
Robert Macintosh Isaacs...	Solicitor-General .....				
Joseph Docker .....	} Postmaster-General . . . . .	22 Jan., 1866 ..	27 Sept., 1868 ...		
Atkinson Alfd. Pk Tighe }		Postmaster-General . . . . .	29 Sept., 1868...	26 Oct., 1868.	

<sup>1</sup> From which date Mr Cowper took his Seat in the Legislative Assembly as Premier.    <sup>2</sup> Vice-President of the Executive Council.



## BLUE BOOK OF

Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks.	
<b>MINISTRIES—continued.</b>					
<b>ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 11.</b>					
John Robertson .....	Colonial Secretary .....	27 Oct., 1868	12 Jan., 1870	Resigned.	
Saul Samuel .....	Colonial Treasurer .....	27 Oct., 1868	} See Cowper Ministry, No. 12.	A Member of the Government, without a Seat in the Cabinet. In receipt of a Pen- sion of £800 per annum, but not drawn during tenure of office.	
William Forster .....	Secretary for Lands .....	27 Oct., 1868			
John Sutherland .....	Secretary for Public Works .....	27 Oct., 1868			
Sir William Montagu Manning, Knt., Q.C.	Attorney-General .....	31 Oct., 1868			
Joshua Frey Josephson succeeded by Julian Emanuel Salomons	} Solicitor-General .....	27 Oct., 1868	9 Sept., 1869	Appointed District Court Judge.	
Daniel Egan .....		Postmaster-General .....	27 Oct., 1868	} See Cowper Ministry, No. 12.	Representative of Government in Legislative Council, with a Seat in the Cabinet.
Robert Owen .....		27 Oct., 1868			
<b>COWPER MINISTRY—No. 12.</b>					
Charles Cowper <sup>1</sup> .....	Colonial Secretary .....	13 Jan., 1870	15 Dec., 1870	Appointed Agent-General for the Colony, 6 December, 1870, but held office as Colo- nial Secretary till 15 December, 1870.	
Saul Samuel .....	Colonial Treasurer .....	27 Oct., 1868	15 Dec., 1870.	Resigned.	
William Forster .....	} Secretary for Lands .....	27 Oct., 1868	14 April, 1870		
John Robertson .....		} Secretary for Public Works .....	13 Aug., 1870	15 Dec., 1870.	
John Sutherland .....	} Attorney-General .....		27 Oct., 1868	15 Dec., 1870.	
Sir William Montagu Manning, Knt., Q.C.				31 Oct., 1868	15 Dec., 1870
Julian Emanuel Salomons.	Solicitor-General .....		18 Dec., 1869	15 Dec., 1870.	Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council with a seat in the Cabinet from 11 August, 1870, to 15 December, 1870.
Daniel Egan .....	Postmaster-General .....	27 Oct., 1868	16 Oct., 1870	Deceased.	
Robert Owen .....		27 Oct., 1868	1 Aug., 1870	Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council, with a Seat in the Cabinet. Resigned both offices, 1 August, 1870	
<b>MARTIN MINISTRY—No. 13.</b>					
The Honorable Sir James Martin, Knt., Q.C.	Attorney-General .....	} 16 Dec., 1870	} 13 May, 1872.	Representative of Government in the Legis- lative Council.	
John Robertson .....	Colonial Secretary .....				
George William Lord .....	Colonial Treasurer .....				
The Honorable John Bowie Wilson.	Secretary for Lands .....				
James Byrnes .....	Secretary for Public Works .....				
William Charles Windycor The Honorable Joseph Docker.	Solicitor-General .....				
<b>PARKES MINISTRY—No. 14.</b>					
Henry Parkes .....	Colonial Secretary .....	14 May, 1872	8 Feb., 1875.	Resigned.	
William Richman Pid- dington .....	} Colonial Treasurer .....	14 May, 1872			
George Alfred Lloyd .....		} Secretary for Lands .....	5 Dec., 1872	} 8 Feb., 1875.	Also Secretary for Mines, from 9 May to 26 July, without salary.
James Squire Farnell .....	Secretary for Mines .....		14 May, 1872		
Robert Palmer Abbott .....	Secretary for Public Works .....		27 July, 1874		
John Sutherland .....			15 May, 1872		
Edward Butler .....	} Attorney-General .....	15 May, 1872	10 Nov., 1873	Resigned.	
Joseph George Long Innes			20 Nov., 1873	} 8 Feb., 1875.	Without a Seat in the Cabinet. From 9 December, 1873.
George Wigram Allen .....	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.	9 Dec., 1873			
Joseph George Long Innes	Solicitor-General .....	14 May, 1872	19 Nov., 1873	Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council. Appointed Attorney- General.	
George Alfred Lloyd .....	} Postmaster-General .....	14 May, 1872	4 Dec., 1872	Appointed Colonial Treasurer.	
Saul Samuel, C.M.G. .....			5 Dec., 1872	} 8 Feb., 1875	Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of Government in Legis- lative Council.
Saul Samuel, C.M.G. .....		14 May, 1872			

<sup>1</sup> Vice-President of the Executive Council from 11 January, 1870.<sup>2</sup> Vice-President of the Executive Council.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks.
-------	---------	------	----	----------

MINISTRIES—continued.

ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 15.

John Robertson .....	Colonial Secretary .....	9 Feb., 1875 ..	21 Mar., 1877.	
William Forster .....	Colonial Treasurer .....	9 Feb., 1875 ..	7 Feb., 1876 ..	Appointed Agent-General for the Colony, resident in England.
succeeded by Alexander Stuart.....				
Joseph Docker .....	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction .....	8 Feb., 1876 ..	21 Mar., 1877.	Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
Thomas Garrett .....	Secretary for Lands.....	9 Feb., 1875...	.....	Resigned.
succeeded by Ezekiel Alexander Baker				
John Lackey .....	Secretary for Public Works	6 Feb., 1877.	21 Mar., 1877.	
William Bede Dalley .....	Attorney-General .....	9 Feb., 1875.	21 Mar., 1877.	A Member of the Legislative Council; a Member of the Government without a Seat in the Executive Council.
John Lucas .....	Secretary for Mines.....			
John Fitzgerald Burns ..	Postmaster-General.....			

PARKES MINISTRY—No. 16.

Henry Parkes .....	Colonial Secretary .....			
William Richman Piddington.	Colonial Treasurer .....			
Francis Bathurst Suttor ..	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.....	22 Mar., 1877....	16 Aug., 1877.	
Richard Driver .....	Secretary for Lands .....			
James Hoskins .....	Secretary for Public Works			
William Charles Windoyer	Attorney-General .....			Member of the Government without a Seat in the Executive Council.
George Alfred Lloyd .....	Secretary for Mines .....			Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
Saul Samuel, C.M.G. ....	Postmaster-General .....			

ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 17.

Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.	Colonial Secretary .....			
William Alexander Long..	Colonial Treasurer .....	17 Aug., 1877 ..	17 Dec., 1877.	Vice-President of the Executive Council; Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
Joseph Docker .....	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction .....			Resigned.
Thomas Garrett .....	Secretary for Lands .....	17 Aug., 1877 ..	19 Nov., 1877....	
succeeded by Ezekiel Alexander Baker				
Edward Combes .....	Secretary for Public Works	20 Nov., 1877.	17 Dec., 1877.	
William Bede Dalley .....	Attorney-General .....	17 Aug., 1877.		
Ezekiel Alexander Baker	Secretary for Lands .....	17 Aug., 1877.	19 Nov., 1877..	Appointed Secretary for Lands.
succeeded by Archibald Hamilton				
Jacob.	Secretary for Mines .....	20 Nov., 1877 ..	17 Dec., 1877.	
John Davies .....	Postmaster-General.....	17 Aug., 1877 ..		

FARNELL MINISTRY—No. 18.

James Squire Farnell .....	Secretary for Lands.....			
Michael Fitzpatrick .....	Colonial Secretary .....			In receipt of a pension of £426 13s. 4d. per annum, but not drawn during tenure of office.
Henry Emanuel Cohen .....	Colonial Treasurer .....			
Joseph Leary .....	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction .....	18 Dec., 1877 ..	20 Dec., 1878.	
John Sutherland .....	Secretary for Public Works			A Member of the Legislative Council; appointed a Member of the Executive Council, 1 April, 1878.
William John Foster .....	Attorney-General .....			
William Henry Suttor .....	Secretary for Mines .....			
John Fitzgerald Burns ..	Postmaster-General .....			

NOTE.—John Marks, M.L.C., was appointed on the 14th January, 1878, Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.

Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks.
<b>MINISTRIES—continued.</b>				
<b>PARKES MINISTRY—No. 19.</b>				
Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G. ....	Colonial Secretary.....	21 Dec., 1878...	4 Jan., 1883...	Absent from the Colony on account of ill-health.
Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G. (Acting) ..		29 Dec., 1881...	19 Aug., 1882 ..	Also Secretary for Lands.
James Watson.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	21 Dec., 1878 ..	4 Jan., 1883.	In consequence of the passing of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," the functions of this office were divided by the appointment of two Ministers.
Francis Bathurst Suttor...	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.	21 Dec., 1878.	30 April, 1880...	
Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G. ....	Vice-President of the Executive Council .....	21 Dec., 1878...	10 Nov., 1881.	
	Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.....			
	Minister of Public Instruction.			
Francis Bathurst Suttor...	Minister of Public Instruction.	14 Nov., 1881...	4 Jan., 1883.	
Francis Bathurst Suttor succeeded by Sir Joseph George Long Innes, Knt.....	Minister of Justice .....	1 May, 1880 ..	10 Aug., 1880...	Appointed Postmaster-General.
William John Foster .....		11 Aug., 1880 ..	13 Oct., 1881 ..	Appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court.
William Charles Windeyer succeeded by Robert Wisdom .....	Attorney-General .....	14 Oct., 1881 ..	4 Jan., 1883.	Appointed a Temporary Judge of the Supreme Court.
James Hoskins.....		21 Dec., 1878.	10 Aug., 1879...	
Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G. ....	Secretary for Lands .....	13 Aug., 1879 ..	4 Jan., 1883.	Resigned.
John Lackey .....	Secretary for Public Works	21 Dec., 1878...	28 Dec., 1881 ..	
Saul Samuel, C.M.G. ....		Postmaster-General .....	29 Dec., 1881 ..	4 Jan., 1883.
Francis Bathurst Suttor...	21 Dec., 1878...		4 Jan., 1883.	Appointed Agent-General for the Colony.
Stephen Campbell Brown succeeded by Alexander Campbell .....	Postmaster-General .....	21 Dec., 1878...	10 Aug., 1880.	Appointed Minister of Public Instruction.
Ezekiel Alexander Baker...		11 Aug., 1880 ..	13 Nov., 1881 ..	Appointed Minister of Public Instruction.
Francis Bathurst Suttor... (Acting.)	Secretary for Mines .....	14 Nov., 1881 ..	22 Aug., 1882 ..	A Member of the Legislative Council.
Arthur Kenwick, M.D. ...		30 Aug., 1882 ..	4 Jan., 1883 ..	A Member of the Legislative Council.
Frederick Matthew Darley, Q.C. ....	Secretary for Mines .....	21 Dec., 1878 ..	13 Aug., 1881 ..	Resigned.
		30 Aug., 1881 ..	11 Oct., 1881 ..	Also Postmaster-General.
Frederick Matthew Darley, Q.C. ....	Vice-President of the Executive Council ...	12 Oct., 1881 ..	4 Jan., 1883.	
		14 Nov., 1881 ..		
<b>STUART MINISTRY—No. 20.</b>				
Alexander Stuart.....	Colonial Secretary .....	5 Jan., 1883 ..	6 Oct., 1885...	Absent from the Colony on account of ill-health.
George Richard Dibbs ...	Colonial Treasurer .....	5 Jan., 1883...	6 Oct., 1885...	Charged with the duties of Secretary for Public Works during the illness of Mr. Wright, from 10 June, 1884.
George Houston Reid.....	Minister of Public Instruction .....	5 Jan., 1883...	6 Mar., 1884 ..	Resigned.
William Joseph Trickett ..		2 May, 1884 ..	6 Oct., 1885 ..	A Member of the Legislative Council. Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council. Charged also with the duties of Colonial Secretary during the illness of Mr. Stuart, from 7 October, 1884, to 11 May, 1885.
Henry Emanuel Cohen ...	Minister of Justice .....	5 Jan., 1883...	6 Oct., 1885...	
William Bede Dalley, Q.C.	Attorney-General.....	5 Jan., 1883 ..	6 Oct., 1885...	
James Squire Farnell .....	Secretary for Lands .....	5 Jan., 1883...	6 Oct., 1885.	Resigned.
Henry Copeland .....	Secretary for Public Works .....	5 Jan., 1883...	28 Mar., 1883...	
Alexander Stuart..... (Acting.)		Secretary for Public Works .....	29 Mar., 1883...	27 May, 1883 ..
Francis Augustus Wright...	Postmaster-General .....		28 May, 1883 ..	6 Oct., 1885 ..
Francis Augustus Wright...		5 Jan., 1883...	27 May, 1883 ..	
William Joseph Trickett...	Postmaster-General .....	28 May, 1883...	1 May, 1884 ..	Appointed Minister of Public Instruction.
James Norton .....		2 May, 1884 ..	6 Oct., 1885 ..	A Member of the Legislative Council.
Joseph Palmer Abbott ...	Secretary for Mines.....	5 Jan., 1883...	6 Oct., 1885 ..	
Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings, K.C.M.G.	Vice-President of the Executive Council.	5 Jan., 1883 ..	31 July, 1883...	

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

9

Name.	Office.	From	To	Remarks.
<b>MINISTRIES—continued.</b>				
<b>DIBBS MINISTRY—No. 21.</b>				
George Richard Dibbs ... succeeded by Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings, K.C.M.G. ....	Colonial Secretary.....	{ 7 Oct., 1885 ...	9 Oct., 1885 ...	Premier. Appointed Colonial Treasurer.
George Richard Dibbs ... William Joseph Trickett...		{ 10 Oct., 1885 ... 10 Oct., 1885 ...	} 21 Dec., 1885.	Premier.
James Squire Farnell ... succeeded by Thomas Michael Slattery	Minister of Justice .....	{ 7 Oct., 1885 ...		
John Henry Want .....		{ 2 Nov., 1885 ...	} 21 Dec., 1885.	
Joseph Palmer Abbott ...	Attorney-General.....	{ 7 Oct., 1885 ...		} 31 Oct., 1885 ...
Henry Septimus Badgery succeeded by William John Lyne.....	Secretary for Public Works.	{ 7 Oct., 1885 ...	} 21 Dec., 1885.	
John See .....		Postmaster-General.....		{ 7 Oct., 1885 ...
Francis Augustus Wright succeeded by George Thornton.....	Secretary for Mines .....	{ 7 Oct., 1885 ...	} 21 Dec., 1885 ...	A Member of the Legislative Council. Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
<b>ROBERTSON MINISTRY—No. 22.</b>				
Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.	Colonial Secretary .....	} 22 Dec., 1885...	} 25 Feb., 1886.	Premier.
John Fitzgerald Burns ... James Henry Young .....	Colonial Treasurer .....			
Louis Francis Heydon ...	Minister of Public Instruc- tion .....	} 22 Dec., 1885 ...	} 4 Feb., 1886 ...	Resigned. A Member of the Legislative Council. Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
George Bowen Simpson ... Gerald Spring .....	Minister of Justice .....			
Jacob Gurrard .....	Attorney-General .....	} 22 Dec., 1885 ...	} 25 Feb., 1886.	
Daniel O'Connor .....	Secretary for Lands .....			
Robert Muttonson Vaughn	Secretary for Public Works Postmaster-General.....			
	Secretary for Mines.....			
<b>JENNINGS MINISTRY—No. 23.</b>				
George Richard Dibbs ...	Colonial Secretary .....	} 26 Feb., 1886 ...	} 19 Jan., 1887.	Premier.
Sir Patrick Alfred Jen- nings, K.C.M.G.	Colonial Treasurer .....			
Arthur Renwick, M.D....	Minister of Public In- struction .....	} 26 Feb., 1886 ...	} 23 Dec., 1886 ...	Resigned.
James Patrick Garvan ...	Minister of Justice .....			
John Henry Want .....	Attorney-General.....	} 26 Feb., 1886 ...	} 19 Jan., 1887 ...	A Member of the Legislative Council. Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
Henry Copeland .....	Secretary for Lands .....			
William John Lyne .....	Secretary for Public Works .....			
Francis Bathurst Sutor... James Fletcher .....	Postmaster-General.....	{ 26 Feb., 1886 ...	} 23 Dec., 1886 ...	Resigned.
succeeded by Charles Kinnaird Mac- kellar, M.B., C.M.....		Secretary for Mines .....		
<b>PARKES MINISTRY—No. 24.</b>				
Sir Henry Parkes, K.O.M.G.	Colonial Secretary .....	25 Jan., 1887 ...	Still in office ...	Premier. Vice-President of the Executive Council, from 20 January, 1887, to 6 March, 1887.
John Fitzgerald Burns ... James Inglis .....	Colonial Treasurer .....	} 20 Jan., 1887 ...	} Still in office.	
William Clarke .....	Minister of Public Instruc- tion .....			} 20 Jan., 1887 ...
William John Foster .....	Minister of Justice .....			
succeeded by Bernhard Ringrose Wise, B.A. ....	Attorney-General .....	{ 20 Jan., 1887 ...	} Still in office.	
Thomas Garrett .....		{ 27 May, 1887...		
John Sutherland .....	Secretary for Lands .....	} 20 Jan., 1887 ...	} Still in office.	
Charles James Roberts, C.M.G.	Secretary for Public Works Postmaster-General.....			
Francis Abigail .....	Secretary for Mines .....	} 7 Mar., 1887...	} Still in office....	A Member of the Legislative Council.
Julian Emanuel Salomons, Q.C.	Vice-President of the Executive Council; Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.			

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

RETURN of MEMBERS composing the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL during the Year 1887.

Name.	From	To	Whether holding any and what other Civil or Military Office.
The Right Honorable Charles Robert, Baron Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G., Governor.	12 Dec., 1885 .....	Still in office.....	Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.
The Honorable Sir P. A. Jennings, K.C.M.G.	26 Feb., 1886 .....	20 Jan., 1887 .....	Colonial Treasurer.
The Honorable George R. Dibbs .....	26 " " .....	20 " " .....	Colonial Secretary.
The Honorable John H. Want .....	26 " " .....	20 " " .....	Attorney-General.
The Honorable James P. Garvan .....	26 " " .....	20 " " .....	Minister of Justice.
The Honorable Arthur Renwick .....	26 " " .....	20 " " .....	Minister of Public Instruction.
The Honorable Henry Copeland .....	26 " " .....	20 " " .....	Secretary for Lands.
The Honorable William J. Lyne .....	26 " " .....	20 " " .....	Secretary for Public Works.
The Honorable Francis B. Suttor .....	26 " " .....	20 " " .....	Postmaster-General.
The Honorable Charles K. Mackellar .....	26 " " .....	20 " " .....	Representative of Government in Legislative Council. Secretary for Mines from 24 December, 1886.
The Honorable Julian E. Salomons, Q.C., M.L.C., Vice-President.	7 Mar., 1887 .....	Still in office.....	Vice-President.
The Honorable Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G.	20 Jan., 1887 .....	" .....	Premier, Colonial Secretary.
The Honorable John F. Burns .....	20 " " .....	" .....	Colonial Treasurer.
The Honorable W. J. Poster .....	20 " " .....	27 May, 1887 .....	Attorney-General.
The Honorable Bernard R. Wise, B.A. .... succeeded by	27 May, 1887 .....	Still in office.....	Do.
The Honorable Thomas Garrett .....	20 Jan., 1887 .....	" .....	Secretary for Lands.
The Honorable John Sutherland .....	20 " " .....	" .....	Secretary for Public Works.
The Honorable William J. Clarke .....	20 " " .....	" .....	Minister of Justice.
The Honorable James Inglis .....	20 " " .....	" .....	Minister of Public Instruction.
The Honorable Francis Abigail .....	20 " " .....	" .....	Secretary for Mines.
The Honorable Charles J. Roberts, C.M.G.	20 " " .....	" .....	Postmaster-General.

## PRESIDENTS—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SUCCESSION of PRESIDENTS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, showing the dates on which they were appointed and ceased to hold office.

Name.	From	To
The Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt. .... afterwards The Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor) } .....	20 May, 1856 .....	28 January, 1857.
The Honorable John Hubert Plunkett, Q.C. ....	29 January, 1857 .....	6 February, 1858.
The Honorable Sir William Westbrooke Burton, Knt. ....	9 February, 1858 .....	10 May, 1861.
The Honorable William Charles Wentworth .....	24 June, 1861.....	9 October, 1862.
The Honorable Terence Aubrey Murray .....	14 October, 1862 .....	22 June, 1873.
The Honorable Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, Knt. ....		
The Honorable John Hay .....	8 July, 1873.....	Still holds office.
The Honorable Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G. ....		

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

11

## MEMBERS—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RETURN of MEMBERS composing the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL in the Year 1887.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
The Honorable Robert Palmer Abbott	18 September, 1883.	{ Representative of the Government from 21 January to 17 February, 1887. Resigned. Deceased.
The Honorable Edmund Barton	2 February, 1887.	
The Honorable Richard Ryther Steer Bowker, M.D., F.R.C.S.	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable John Fitzgorald Burns	21 January, 1887.	
The Honorable William Busby	1 July, 1867.	
The Honorable William Byrnes	24 June, 1861.	
The Honorable Alexander Campbell	3 June, 1864.	
The Honorable Charles Campbell	25 January, 1870.	
The Honorable George Campbell	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable Samuel Charles	31 August, 1885.	
The Honorable James Chisholm	17 October, 1864.	
The Honorable George Henry Cox	17 June, 1863.	
The Honorable John Mildred Creed, M.R.C.S.	31 August, 1885.	
The Honorable William Bede Dalley, P.C., Q.C.	5 January, 1883.	
The Honorable Henry Carey Daugar	18 September, 1883.	
The Honorable John Davies, C.M.G.	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable Leopold Fano De Salis	14 July, 1874.	
The Honorable Alexander Dodds	31 August, 1885.	
The Honorable John Eales	10 December, 1880.	
The Honorable James Squire Farnell	7 October, 1885.	
The Honorable Edward Flood	7 October, 1879.	
The Honorable Andrew Garran, L.L.D.	15 February, 1887.	
The Honorable William Grahame	19 January, 1875.	
The Honorable William Halliday	31 August, 1885.	
The Honorable Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G.	26 June, 1867.	President.
The Honorable Richard Hill	10 December, 1880.	
The Honorable Frederick Thomas Humphery	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable Archibald Hamilton Jacob	18 September, 1883.	
The Honorable Samuel Aaron Joseph	15 February, 1887.	Chairman of Committees.
The Honorable Andrew Taylor Kerr	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable Philip Gidley King	10 December, 1880.	
The Honorable Edward Knox	29 December, 1881.	
The Honorable John Lackey	31 August, 1885.	
The Honorable George Lee	29 December, 1881.	
The Honorable George Alfred Lloyd	15 February, 1887.	
The Honorable William Alexander Long	31 August, 1885.	
The Honorable Francis Lord	17 October, 1864.	
The Honorable John Lucas	10 December, 1880.	
The Honorable John Macintosh	29 December, 1881.	
The Honorable Charles Kinnaird Mackellar, M.B., C.M.	31 August, 1885.	{ Member of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government, from 24 March, 1886, to 20 January, 1887.
The Honorable William Macleay	29 October, 1877.	
The Honorable Sir William Montagu Manning, Kt., Q.C.	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable Henry Moore	28 September, 1868.	
The Honorable Charles Moore	10 December, 1880.	
The Honorable Henry Mort	29 December, 1881.	
The Honorable Henry Moses	31 August, 1885.	
The Honorable James Henry Neale	18 September, 1883.	
The Honorable James Norton	7 October, 1879.	
The Honorable Richard Edward O'Connor	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable Edward David Stuart Ogilvie	24 November, 1863.	
The Honorable William Richman Fiddington	7 October, 1879.	{ Chairman of Committees to 25 November, 1887. Deceased.
The Honorable William Hilson Pigott	15 February, 1887.	
The Honorable Arthur Renwick, M.D., F.R.C.S.	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable John Richardson	28 September, 1868.	
The Honorable Richard Hutchinson Roberts	29 December, 1881.	Resigned.
The Honorable Jeremiah Brice Rundle	29 December, 1881.	
The Honorable John Nagle Ryan	18 September, 1883.	
The Honorable Julian Emanuel Salomons, Q.C.	7 March, 1887.	{ Deceased. Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government, from 7 March, 1887.
The Honorable Patrick Lindsay Crawford Shepherd	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable George Bowen Simpson, Q.C.	22 December, 1885.	
The Honorable John Smith	10 December, 1880.	
The Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B.	8 Mar., 1875, 8 Aug., 1879. and 16 Dec., 1885.	
The Honorable Septimus Alfred Stephen	15 February, 1887.	
The Honorable John Stewart	7 October, 1879.	
The Honorable William Henry Suttor	10 December, 1880.	
The Honorable Samuel Henry Terry	29 December, 1881.	
The Honorable George Thornton	29 October, 1877.	
The Honorable William Joseph Trickett	30 December, 1887.	Deceased.
The Honorable Ebenezer Vickery	15 February, 1887.	
The Honorable William Walker	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable James Watson	15 February, 1887.	
The Honorable John Brown Watt	29 October, 1874.	
The Honorable Edmund Webb	29 December, 1881.	
The Honorable James White	14 July, 1874.	
The Honorable Robert Hoddle Driberg White	30 December, 1887.	
The Honorable Sir Robert Wisdom, K.C.M.G.	2 February, 1887.	

## SPEAKERS—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SUCCESSION of SPEAKERS of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, and the dates on which they were elected, re-elected, and ceased to hold office.

Name.	Date when first elected.	Dates when re-elected.	Date of expiration of office.
The Honorable Sir Daniel Cooper, Knt...	22 May, 1856...	23 March, 1858; 31 August, 1859	31 January, 1860—Resigned.
The Honorable Terence Aubrey Murray	31 January, 1860..	10 January, 1861.....	14 October, 1862—Appointed President of the Legislative Council.
The Honorable John Hay .....	14 October, 1862..	24 January, 1865.....	31 October, 1865—Resigned.
The Honorable William Munnings Arnold	1 November, 1865...	27 January, 1870; 30 April, 1872; 27 January, 1875.	1 March, 1875—Deceased.
The Honorable Sir George Wigram Allen, Knt.	23 March, 1875...	30 March, 1875; 27 November, 1877; 15 December, 1880.	23 November, 1882—Parliament dissolved.
The Honorable Edmund Barton .....	3 January, 1883...	17 November, 1885 .....	26 January, 1887—Parliament dissolved.
The Honorable James Henry Young ...	8 March, 1887 ..	.....	Still in office.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (OLD.)

(Opened, 17th November, 1885. Dissolved, 26th January, 1887.)

RETURN of MEMBERS composing the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, as returned at the General Election in the month of October, 1885.

Electoral District.	Name.	Date when elected.	Remarks.
Albury .....	George Day .....	General Election, October, 1885.	
Argyle .....	William Hillier Holborow .....		
	Francis Tait .....	6 January, 1886.	
	Jacob Garrard .....		
Balmain .....	Solomon Herbert Hyam .....	General Election, October, 1885.	
	John Stuart Hawthorne .....		
Bulrinald .....	Robert Bliss Wilkinson .....	9 March, 1886.	See "Executive Council."
	John Cramsie .....		
Bathurst .....	Francis Bathurst Suttor .....	General Election, October, 1885.	
	George Edwin Cass .....		
The Bogan .....	Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings, K.C.M.G.	9 March, 1886.	See "Executive Council."
	Thomas Michael Slattery .....		
Boorowa .....	.....	7 November, 1885.	Seat vacant.
	.....		
Bourke .....	Russell Barton .....		
	Alexander Rylie .....		
Braidwood .....	John Kidd .....		
	Thomas Garrett .....		
Camden .....	Mark John Hammond .....		
	William Henson .....		
Canterbury .....	Septimus Alfred Stephen .....	General Election, October, 1885.	
	William George Judd .....		
Carcoar .....	Ezekiel Alexander Baker .....		
	Charles Launcelot Garland .....		
The Clarence .....	John Mitchell Purves .....		
	Andrew Hardie M'Culloch, junior..		
Central Cumberland	Nathaniel George Bull .....		
	Varney Parkes .....		
Durham .....	Herbert Harrington Brown .....	9 March, 1886.	See "Executive Council."
	James Patrick Garvan .....		
Eden .....	Henry Clarke .....		
	Alfred Stokes .....		
Forbes .....	Walter Thomas Coonan .....		
	William Camac Wilkinson, M.D.		
The Glebe .....	John Meeks .....	General Election, October, 1885.	
	William John Fergusson .....		
Glen Innes .....	Robert Hoddle Driberg White .....		
Gloucester .....	William Teece .....		
Goulburn .....	John See .....		
Grafton .....	Robert Matteson Vaughn .....		
Grenfell .....	.....	6 January, 1886.	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

RETURN of MEMBERS composing the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—continued.

Electoral District.	Name.	Date when elected.	Remarks.
Gundagai .....	John Henry Want .....	8 March, 1886.	See "Executive Council."
Gunnedah .....	Joseph Palmer Abbott .....	General Election, October, 1885.	
The Gwydir .....	Thomas Henry Hassall .....	10 June, 1886.	See "Executive Council."
Hartley .....	Walter Scott Targett .....	General Election, October, 1885.	
The Hastings and Manning .....	James Henry Young .....	6 January, 1886.	See "Executive Council."
The Hawkesbury .....	Charles James Roberts, C.M.G. ....	General Election, October, 1885.	
	Alexander Bowman .....	8 March, 1886.	
The Hume .....	William John Lyne .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
The Hunter .....	James Hayes .....	6 January, 1886.	
The Upper Hunter. ....	John Fitzgerald Burns .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
Illawarra .....	Robert George Dundas Fitzgerald .....		
Inverell .....	Thomas Hungerford .....	13 January, 1887.	See "Executive Council."
Kiama .....	Andrew Lysight .....		
The Macleay .....	Samuel Wilkinson Moore .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
East Macquarie .....	Angus Cameron .....		
West Macquarie .....	Robert Burdett Smith .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
East Maitland .....	Sydney Smith .....		
West Maitland .....	John Shepherd .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
Molong .....	Lewis Lloyd .....		
Monaro .....	James Nixon Brunker .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
Morpeth .....	Richard Winder Thompson .....		
Mudgee .....	Andrew Ross, M.D. ....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
The Murray .....	Henry Dawson .....		
The Murrumbidgee .....	Harold Wilberforce Hindmarsh .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
The Namoi .....	Stephen .....		
The Nepean .....	Robert Wisdom .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
Newcastle .....	William Chandos Wall .....		
New England .....	Adolphus George Taylor .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
Newtown .....	Thomas Frederick De Courcy Browne .....		
Northumberland .....	John Moore Chanter .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
Orange .....	Robert Barbour .....		
Paddington .....	George Richard Dibbs .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
Parramatta .....	James Gornly .....		
Patrick's Plains .....	Alexander Thorley Bolton .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
Queanbeyan .....	Charles Collins .....		
Redfern .....	Thomas Richard Smith .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
The Richmond .....	James Fletcher .....		
Shoalhaven .....	George Alfred Lloyd .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
St. Leonards .....	James Inglis .....		
East Sydney .....	William Consett Proctor .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
South Sydney .....	William John Foster .....		
West Sydney .....	James Francis Smith .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
Tamworth .....	Frederick Jamison Gibbes .....		
Tenterfield .....	Joseph Creer .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
Tumut .....	Ninian Melville .....		
Wellington .....	William Clarke .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
Wentworth .....	Thomas Dalton .....		
Wollombi .....	John Cash Neild .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
Yass Plains .....	William Joseph Trickett .....		
Young .....	Robert Butcher .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
	Hugh Taylor .....		
	Albert John Gould .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
	Edward William O'Sullivan .....		
	John Sutherland .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
	Arthur Benwick, M.D. ....		
	Thomas Michael Wilhamson .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
	Thomas Thomson Ewing .....		
	Patrick Hogan .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
	Frederick Thomas Humphery .....		
	Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G. ....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
	Isaac Ellis Ives .....		
	Edmund Barton .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
	George Houston Reid .....		
	Henry Copeland .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
	Sydney Burdckin .....		
	John Davies, C.M.G. ....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
	James Matthew Toobey .....		
	Joseph Benjamin Olliffe .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
	Archibald Forsyth .....		
	Alexander Kethel .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
	Daniel O'Connor .....		
	Francis Abigail .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
	John Douglas Young .....		
	Robert Henry Levien .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
	Michael Burke .....		
	Charles Alfred Lee .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
	Travers Jones .....		
	David Alexander Ferguson .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
	Edward Quin .....		
	William Peter Macgregor .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
	Richard Stevenson .....		
	Thomas Colls .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."
	Gerald Spring .....		
	James Archibald Mackinnon .....	General Election, October, 1885.	See "Executive Council."



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (NEW).

(Opened 8th March, 1887.)

RETURN of MEMBERS composing the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, as returned at the General Election in the month of February, 1887.

Electoral District.	Name.	Date when elected.	Remarks.
Albury .....	George Day .....	} General Election, February, 1887.	
Argyle .....	William Hillier Holborow .....		
Balmain .....	Edward Joseph Ball .....		
	Jacob Garrard .....		
Bathurst .....	John Stuart Hawthorne .....		
	Frank James Smith .....		
Balranald .....	William Richard Cortis .....		
The Bogan .....	Allen Lakeman .....		
	Robert Bliss Wilkinson .....		
Boorowa .....	John Edward Kelly .....		
Bourke .....	Josoph Penzer .....		
	Thomas Michael Slattery .....		
Braidwood .....	Thomas Waddell .....		
	Alexander Wilson .....		
Camden .....	Alexander Rylie .....		
	The Hon. Thomas Garrett .....		
Cantorbury .....	William McCourt .....		
	Joseph Hector Carruthers .....		
	Alexander Hutchison .....		
Carcoar .....	William Honson .....		
	William Lovel Davis .....		
The Clarence .....	Charles Launcelot Garland .....		
	Charles Edward Jeanneret .....		
Central Cumberland .....	John McFarlane .....		
	Varney Parkes .....		
Durham .....	Andrew Hardie McCulloch, junior .....		
	Frank Farnell .....		
Eden .....	Herbert Harrington Brown .....		
	Henry Clarke .....		
Forbes .....	James Patrick Garvan .....		
	Alfred Stokes .....		
The Glebe .....	Henry Harry Cooke .....		
	William Camac Wilkinson, M.D. .....		
Glen Innes .....	Michael Chapman .....		
	George McLeod Matheson .....		
Gloucester .....	Jonathan Charles Billing Pockernage .....		
	Seaver .....		
Goulburn .....	William Teccc .....		
Grafton .....	John See .....		
Grenfell .....	Robert Matteson Vaughn .....		
Gundagai .....	John Henry Want .....		
Gunnedah .....	Thomas Henry Hall Goodwin .....		
The Gwydir .....	Thomas Henry Hassall .....		
Hartley .....	John Hurley .....		
The Hastings and Manning .....	The Hon. Charles James Roberts, C.M.G. .....		
	The Hon. James Henry Young .....	Speaker.	
The Hawkesbury .....	Alexander Bowman .....		
The Hume .....	William John Lync .....		
The Hunter .....	James Hayes .....		
The Upper Hunter .....	The Hon. John Fitzgerald Burns .....	See "Executive Council."	
	John McElhone .....		
Illawarra .....	Robert George Dundas Fitzgerald .....		
Inverell .....	Francis Woodward .....		
Kiama .....	Samuel Wilkinson Moore .....		
The Macleay .....	Angus Cameron .....	Chairman of Committees.	
	Robert Burdett Smith .....		
East Macquarie .....	Sydney Smith .....		
	James Ebenezer Tonkin .....		
West Macquarie .....	Fergus Jago Smith .....		
East Maitland .....	James Nixon Brunker .....		
West Maitland .....	Richard Windeyer Thompson .....		
Molong .....	Dr. Andrew Ross .....		
Monara .....	Thomas Chrysostom O'Mara .....		
	Henry Dawson .....		
Morpeth .....	John Wesley Bowes .....		
	Adolphus George Taylor .....	Resigned, 21 April, 1887.	
Mudgee .....	succeeded by		
	John Haynes .....	} 11 May, 1887.	
	William Chandos Wall .....		
Reginald James Black .....			
The Murray .....	John Moore Chanter .....	} General Election, February, 1887.	
	Robert Barbour .....		
The Murrumbidgee .....	James Gormly .....		
	John Gale .....		
	George Richard Dibbs .....		
The Namoi .....	Thomas Gordon Gibbons Dangar .....		
The Nepean .....	Samuel Edward Lees .....		

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

15

## RETURN of MEMBERS composing the new LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—continued.

Electoral District.	Name	Date when elected.	Remarks	
Newcastle .....	James Cole Ellis .....	General Election, February, 1887.	Resigned, 18 October, 1887 ; re-elected, see "Executive Council."	
	James Fletcher .....			
New England .....	The Hon. James Inglis .....			See "Executive Council."
	Henry Copeland .....			
Newtown .....	The Hon. William John Foster .....			See "Executive Council."
	Frederick Jamison Gibbes .....			
	Nicholas Hawken .....			
Northumberland .....	Ninian Melville .....			
	Thomas Walker .....			
	Joseph Creer .....			
Orange .....	The Hon. William J. Clarke .....			See "Executive Council."
	Thomas Dalton .....			
	John Cash Neild .....			
Paddington .....	Alfred Allen .....			
	William Joseph Trickett .....			Resigned, 23 December, 1887.
Parramatta .....	Hugh Taylor .....			
Patrick's Plains .....	Albert John Gould .....			
Queanbeyan .....	Edward William O'Sullivan .....			
	The Hon. John Sutherland .....			See "Executive Council."
Redfern .....	James Squire Farnell .....			
	William Stephen .....			
	William Francis Schey .....			
The Richmond .....	Thomas Thomson Ewing .....			
	Frederick George Crouch .....			
Shoalhaven .....	William Fraser Martin .....			
St. Leonards .....	The Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G. Isaac Ellis Ives .....			
	Sydney Burdekin .....			
East Sydney .....	George Houston Reid .....			
	William McMillan .....			
	John Rondell Street .....			
	Alban Joseph Riley .....			
South Sydney .....	Bernhard Ringrose Wise .....	Accepted office of Attorney-General, 27 May, 1887; re-elected.		
	George Withers .....			
	James Matthew Toohey .....			
	Francis Abigail .....			
West Sydney .....	Alexander Kethel .....			
	George Merriman .....			
	Daniel O'Connor .....			
Tamworth .....	Robert Henry Levien .....			
	William Springthorpe Dowel .....			
Tenterfield .....	Charles Alfred Lee .....			
Tumut .....	Travers Jones .....			
Wellington .....	David Alexander Ferguson .....			
	Joseph Palmer Abbott .....			
Wentworth .....	William Peter M'Gregor .....	Resigned, 5 September, 1887.		
	succeeded by			
	Thomas De Courcey Browne .....	24 October, 1887.		
Wollombi .....	Richard Stevenson .....			
Yass Plains .....	Thomas Colls .....	General Election, February, 1887.		
Young .....	James Gordon .....			
	James Archibald Mackinnon .....			



## PART II.

## Executive and Legislative Establishments.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
His Excellency the Governor ... ..	18
Executive Council ... ..	18
Legislative Council... ..	18
Legislative Assembly ... ..	19
Legislative Council and Assembly... ..	19
Parliamentary Library ... ..	19

## EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF.</b>							
His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	The Right Honorable Charles Robert Baron Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G. <sup>1</sup>	20 Mar., 1885 Entered upon official duty, 12 Dec., 1885	Her Majesty, by Commission .....	7,000	0	0	12 Dec., 1885.
Private Secretary .....	Edward William Wallington. <sup>2</sup>	12 Dec., 1885	Governor .....	400	0	0	12 Dec., 1885.
Aide-de-Camp .....	Richard Frederick Trench Gascoigne. <sup>3</sup>	12 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	358	0	0	12 Dec., 1885.
Extra Aide-de-Camp.....	The Right Honorable Montague Peregrine Albenarle, Lord Bertie. <sup>4</sup>	12 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.			12 Dec., 1885.
Clerk to Private Secretary..	William Byrnes .....	1 July, 1871	Governor and Executive Council	410	0	0	1 July, 1871.
Messenger (1) <sup>5</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	160	0	0	.....
Mounted Orderlies:—							
Sergeant (1).....	.....	.....	.....	10/-	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	diem	.....
Orderlies (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 7/6	"	"	.....
				{ 2 at 7/-	"	"	.....
<sup>1</sup> Allowed a residence. Governor of Norfolk Island, without salary. <sup>2</sup> Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry. <sup>3</sup> Allowed £146 per annum in lieu of forage and incidental expenses, and £175 per annum house allowance. Major, Yorkshire Hussars. <sup>4</sup> Lieutenant, 4th Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment. <sup>5</sup> Allowed a house.							
<b>EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.</b>							
Clerk of the Executive Council.	Alexander Campbell Budge	16 Oct., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	700	0	0	1 Nov., 1858.
Clerk .....	Edward R. Deas-Thomson	9 July, 1883	Ditto .....	240	0	0	11 Feb., 1880.
Messenger (1).....	.....	.....	.....	150	0	0	.....
Office-keeper (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	18	0	0	.....
<sup>1</sup> Office-keeper, Colonial Secretary's Office, 3s. 4d. per diem.							
<b>LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.</b>							
President.....	Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G.	8 July, 1873	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony.	1,200	0	0	3 Oct., 1856.*
Chairman of Committees ...	William Richman Piddington. <sup>1</sup>	17 Mar., 1885	Elected by Legislative Council (Sessionally).	500	0	0	14 May, 1872.*
	succeeded by						
	Archibald Hamilton Jacob	1 Dec., 1887	Ditto .....	500	0	0	1 Jan., 1852.*
Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Parliaments	John Jackson Calvert .....	1 April, 1871	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony.	760	0	0	1 Aug., 1853.
Clerk Assistant .....	Adolphus Philip Clapin .....	1 April, 1871	Governor and Executive Council	550	0	0	1 Aug., 1850.
Usher of the Black Rod ...	Stewart Marjoribanks Mowle.	1 Aug., 1883	{ Governor and Executive Council, by Commission under the Great Seal of the Colony .....	440	0	0	21 Aug., 1852.
Shorthand Writer .....	John Agar Scarr <sup>2</sup> .....	20 May, 1856	Governor and Executive Council	600	0	0	4 May, 1847.
1st Clerk .....	Leonard Smirnoff Cooper..	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	440	0	0	17 Dec., 1858.
2nd Clerk .....	William Leonard Edwards <sup>3</sup>	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	340	0	0	21 June, 1864.
3rd Clerk .....	Edward Adam Garland .....	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	290	0	0	14 Oct., 1868.
4th Clerk.....	Francis Laurence Clapin .....	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	240	0	0	1 Aug., 1883.
Principal Messenger (1) ..	.....	1 Feb., 1879	The President .....	190	0	0	.....
Doorkeeper (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	150	0	0	.....
Assistant Messengers (4) ..	.....	.....	Ditto .....	135	0	0	each.
<sup>1</sup> To the 25 November—deceased. <sup>2</sup> To the 3 May—resigned. <sup>3</sup> Allowed twelve months' leave of absence on half-pay from 25 March, 1886 not continuous. <sup>4</sup> Services							
NOTE.—The Clerk of the Council gives security to the amount of £300							

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.</b>							
Speaker .....	Edmund Barton <sup>1</sup> .....	3 Jan., 1883	Elected by Legislative Assembly	1,500	0	0	26 July, 1878.*
	succeeded by	re-elected 17 Nov., 1885					
Chairman of Committees ...	James Henry Young .....	8 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	1,500	0	0	..... *
	Thomas Michael Slaughter <sup>1</sup> ..	14 July, 1886	Ditto .....	800	0	0	23 Aug., 1864.*
	succeeded by						
	Angus Cameron .....	16 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	800	0	0	12 Sept., 1878.*
Clerk of Assembly.....	Stephen Wilson Jones <sup>2</sup> .....	22 Oct., 1869	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	960	0	0	2 Nov., 1843.*
Acting ditto .....	Frederick William Webb <sup>3</sup> ..	27 Jan., 1876	Ditto .....	725	0	0	20 Oct., 1851.
Clerk Assistant .....	Frederick William Webb..	1 Feb., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	725	0	0	20 Oct., 1851.
2nd Clerk Assistant .....	John Arthur Vivian <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	600	0	0	1 Nov., 1855.
	succeeded by						
Sergeant-at-Arms .....	Richard Aldous Arnold ...	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....	600	0	0	3 Jan., 1867.
	Laurence Joseph Harnett..	7 May, 1873	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	490	0	0	25 Sept., 1860.*
Clerk of Records .....	Richard Aldous Arnold <sup>5,6</sup> ..	7 May, 1873	Governor and Executive Council	490	0	0	3 Jan., 1867.
	succeeded by						
	Richard Windeyer Robert- son. <sup>5</sup>	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....	490	0	0	13 Nov., 1866.
Clerk of Select Committees..	*Richard Windeyer Robert- son. <sup>5</sup>	7 May, 1873	Ditto .....	440	0	0	13 Nov., 1866.
	succeeded by						
	*William Munnings Mon- tagu Arnold.	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....	440	0	0	1 Feb., 1867.
Clerk of Printing Branch...	William Munnings Mon- tagu Arnold. <sup>6</sup>	7 May, 1873	Ditto .....	390	0	0	1 Feb., 1867.
	succeeded by						
	Charles Broughton Boydell	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....	390	0	0	1 Feb., 1873.
Clerk in Charge of Printed Papers.	Charles Broughton Boydell <sup>6</sup>	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	340	0	0	1 Feb., 1873.
	succeeded by						
	Frank Walsh .....	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....	340	0	0	4 Aug., 1874.
Clerks .....	Frank Walsh <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	340	0	0	4 Aug., 1874.
	succeeded by						
	Arthur Charles Logan ...	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....	340	0	0	1 July, 1880.
	Arthur Charles Logan <sup>6</sup> ...	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	265	0	0	1 July, 1880.
	succeeded by						
	William Stewart Mowle ...	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....	265	0	0	1 Jan., 1884.
	William Stewart Mowle <sup>6</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 Jan., 1884.
	succeeded by						
Temporary Clerk .....	Frank Beaumont Turner... <sup>7</sup>	6 April, 1887	Speaker .....	100	0	0	25 Mar., 1886.
Principal Messenger (1) ..	.....	.....	Speaker .....	220	0	0	.....
Principal Doorkeeper (1) ..	.....	.....	Ditto .....	165	0	0	.....
Assistant Messengers (9) ...	.....	.....	Ditto .....	{ 1 at 155	0	0	.....
Lavatory Attendant (1) ...	.....	.....	Ditto .....	{ 8 at 140	0	0	each.
	.....	.....	Ditto .....	100	0	0	.....
<p><sup>1</sup> To 26 January—Parliament dissolved. <sup>2</sup> Gives security for £400. Allowed leave of absence on half-pay for twelve months to 27 January, 1887.  <sup>3</sup> To 26 January. <sup>4</sup> To 29 March—deceased. <sup>5</sup> Gives security for £200. <sup>6</sup> To 31 March—promoted. <sup>7</sup> Services not continuous.</p>							
<b>LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.</b>							
Steward and Housekeeper...	William George Cassidy <sup>1</sup> ...	23 Oct., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	290	0	0	23 Oct., 1875.
Assistant Housekeeper <sup>1</sup> ...	.....	.....	President of the Legislative Council and Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.	85	0	0	.....
Watchman (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	150	0	0	.....
House Servant (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	135	0	0	.....
Stableman (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	135	0	0	.....
Assistant Stableman .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	135	0	0	.....
Outdoor Servant (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	135	0	0	.....
Cook (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	200	0	0	.....
Refreshment-room Waiters (3)	.....	.....	Ditto .....	{ 1 at 150	0	0	.....
Female Servants (3) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	{ 2 at 135	0	0	each.
Scullery-maid (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	75	0	0	.....
	.....	.....	Ditto .....	75	0	0	.....
<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house, fuel, and light.							
<b>PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.</b>							
Librarian.....	Robert Rogers <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1879	Governor and Executive Council	490	0	0	5 April, 1861.
First Attendant .....	John Riley .....	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	340	0	0	14 Sept., 1863.
Second do. ....	Ernest Etienne Wahlberg	8 Sept., 1881	Ditto .....	265	0	0	1 Mar., 1876.
<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £200.							



## PART III.

## Branch Royal Mint.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Branch Royal Mint ... ..	22
Pensions under the Sydney Mint Act, 1865 ... ..	22



## BRANCH ROYAL MINT.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment to the Mint.
				£ s. d.	
BRANCH ROYAL MINT.					
Deputy Master .....	Robert Hunt <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1878	Her Majesty, by Warrant under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual.	1,100 0 0	8 July, 1853.
Senior Clerk and Melter ...	Edward Offord Heywood <sup>1</sup>	1 Oct., 1870	The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by Warrant.	600 0 0	11 Jan., 1859.
Senior Assayer .....	Dr. Adolph Leibius, M.A.	18 Aug., 1870	Ditto .....	700 0 0	31 Mar., 1859.
Assayer .....	John Warner M'Outcheon	1 Oct., 1870	Ditto .....	600 0 0	22 Nov., 1853.
Senior Clerks .....	Lyndon Bolton Carpenter	1 Jan., 1869	The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.	500 0 0	1 Jan., 1859.
	John Ford Adams .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 July, 1861.
Assay Clerk and Assistant...	E. H. S. von Arnheim.....	1 July, 1878	Ditto .....	300 0 0	8 Jan., 1873.
Bullion Clerk.....	David John Kirkwood Colley.	1 Feb., 1879	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 July, 1875.
Junior Clerks .....	John H. Campbell .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	130 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
	Thomas E. Roseby .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
Registrar and Accountant...	Archibald Gardner .....	1 Feb., 1879	Ditto .....	400 0 0	22 June, 1853.
Foreman of Machinery, and Engineer.	Joseph Newton .....	14 May, 1855	Ditto .....	300 0 0	14 May, 1855.
Weigher and Balance Mechanician.	Charles Bolton.....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	250 0 0	14 May, 1855.
Foreman of Coining Department.	Henry Bradstock.....	22 Nov., 1853	Ditto .....	250 0 0	22 Nov., 1853.
Foreman of Melting Department.	Thomas Gilchrist.....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	250 0 0	8 Nov., 1858.
Second Foreman of Coining Department.	William D. Newton.....	1 July, 1884	Ditto .....	215 0 0	6 Feb., 1871.
Second Foreman of Melting Department.	William Bannerman .....	1 April, 1885	Ditto .....	210 0 0	11 Oct., 1854.
Messenger and Office-keeper (1) <sup>2</sup>	.....	.....	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	95 0 0	
Housekeeper (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	50 0 0	
Artificers, Workmen, and Boys (18).	.....	.....	Ditto .....	From 12s. to 2s. per diem.	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters.                      <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

NOTE.—The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint is under the immediate control of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

## PENSIONS.

PAID under the Sydney Mint Act of 1865.

Name.	Amount of Pension.	Authority under which the Pension was granted.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
Major-General Sir Edward W. Ward, R.E., K.C.M.G.	£ s. d. 217 10 6	The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.	1 August, 1877	Late Deputy Master.
Charles Elouis.....	671 13 4	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1878	Late Deputy Master.
Elliott Arthur Knipe.....	128 10 0	Ditto .....	1 March, 1863	Late Registrar and Accountant.
Hugh Gilchrist .....	162 10 0	Ditto .....	1 April, 1872	Late Senior Clerk.

## PART IV.

## Colonial Secretary,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Colonial Secretary .....	24	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces:—	
Registrar-General.....	25	Staff .....	39
Government Statistician .....	29	Staff (Honorary) .....	41
Department of Audit .....	30	Permanent Military Force .....	41
Parliamentary Reporting Staff .....	31	Volunteer Artillery .....	41
Inspector-General of Police .....	31	Volunteer Infantry .....	42
Immigration Agent .....	32	Torpedo and Signalling Corps .....	44
Immigration Board .....	32	Volunteer Reserve Corps .....	45
Medical Board .....	32	Naval Brigade .....	48
Medical Adviser to the Government .....	32	Naval Artillery Volunteers .....	49
Medical Officers and Vaccinators .....	32	Agent-General for the Colony.....	49
Coast Hospital, Little Bay .....	33	Inspector of Kerosene for the Colony .....	50
Lunacy—Official Board of Visitors to Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane .....	36	Government Analyst .....	50
Hospitals for the Insane generally—Inspector-General .....	36	Board to act on behalf of the Government in the matter of International Exchanges of Literary and Scientific Works, Official Publications, &c....	50
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville .....	36	State Children's Relief Department .....	50
Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta .....	37	Friendly Societies' Registrar .....	50
Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park .....	37	Trades Unions' Registrar .....	50
Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle .....	38	Botanic Gardens and Government Domains .....	50
Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst .....	38	Civil Service Board .....	50
Master in Lunacy .....	38	Aborigines Protection Board .....	51
Inspector of Public Charities .....	38	City of Sydney Improvement Board .....	51
Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute.....	39	The Centennial Celebration Commission. Anniversary of the Colony, 1888 .....	51
Commissioners to advise the Government in matters connected with the Defence of the Colony from Foreign Aggression .....	39	The Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, 1887. N.S.W. Commission .....	52
		The Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888. N.S.W. Commission. ....	53
		Commissioners of Fisheries .....	56
		Fisheries Department .....	56

## COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY.</b>					
Colonial Secretary .....	George Richard Dibbs.....	26 Feb., 1886	Governor, by Commission.....	2,000 0 0	5 Jan., 1883.*
	succeeded by Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G.	25 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	2,000 0 0	14 May, 1861.*
Principal Under Secretary..	Critchett Walker, J.P. †...	7 April, 1879	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	960 0 0	28 Oct., 1856.*
Clerks—Chief.....	Edward Wise M'Kenny ...	20 April, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	7 Nov., 1862.
First .....	Thomas Pedder M'Levie(†)	20 April, 1886	Ditto .....	480 0 0	13 Dec., 1865.
	succeeded by James John Taylor .....	14 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	500 0 0	4 May, 1867.
Clerk-in-charge of Record- room.	James John Taylor .....	20 April, 1886	Ditto .....	450 0 0	4 May, 1867.
	succeeded by John George Cohen.....	14 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	430 0 0	1 Sept., 1868.
Accountant .....	James Edward Ormiston †.	1 April, 1885	Ditto .....	360 0 0 to 13 Nov. 420 0 0 from 14 Nov.	8 Oct., 1873.
Clerk-in-charge Miscel- laneous Branch.	James Adam Brodie .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	320 0 0 to 13 Nov. 350 0 0 from 14 Nov.	12 April, 1875.
Clerk-in-charge of Corres- pondence Branch.	Wyndham Harry Patterson	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....	260 0 0 to 13 Nov. 300 0 0 from 14 Nov.	1 Jan., 1879.
Clerks .....	James John Kelly .....	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....	240 0 0	15 Nov., 1879.
	Charles Ignatius Callachor	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....	230 0 0 to 13 Nov. 250 0 0 from 14 Nov.	1 Jan., 1883.
	Marshall & Beckett M'Carthy & S.	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....	220 0 0 to 31 Nov. 250 0 0 from 14 Nov.	2 April, 1883.
	Alfred Patrick Albert Delany ..	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....	175 0 0 to 13 Nov. 195 0 0 from 14 Nov.	22 Aug., 1884.
	Evelyn Albert William Thurlow	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....	140 0 0 to 13 Nov. 150 0 0 from 14 Nov.	1 Nov., 1884.
	George Willoughby Whatmore	1 April, 1885	Ditto .....	140 0 0	15 Jan., 1885.
	Tancred de Carteret Armstrong	12 Nov., 1885	Lieutenant-Governor and Execu- tive Council.	140 0 0	19 Nov., 1884.
Probationer.....	Harry Maurice Joscelyne	23 June, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	140 0 0	23 June, 1886.
	William Sydney Christie	14 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....	140 0 0	14 Oct., 1885.
	Charles Howard Heleham	6 Dec., 1886	Ministerial .....	50 0 0 to 6 June 75 0 0 from 7 June	6 Dec., 1886.
Clerk .....	Harry Addington Unwin..	1 Jan., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	260 0 0 to 13 Nov. 275 0 0 from 14 Nov.	1 Jan., 1882.
Indexing Clerk .....	George William Newcombe	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	290 0 0 to 13 Nov. 300 0 0 from 14 Nov.	1 Aug., 1848.*
Clerks .....	Samuel Walker Chettle ...	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 July, 1886.
	Frederick Wahab Stoddard	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	220 0 0 to 13 Nov. 250 0 0 from 14 Nov.	1 Aug., 1886.
	Sydney Fotheringham ...	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	170 0 0	18 May, 1885.
	William Sydney Goldfinch	1 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....	145 0 0 to 13 Nov. 160 0 0 from 14 Nov.	1 Oct., 1886.
	William Abbott de Mouncey ..	21 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	120 0 0	21 Dec., 1886.
Messengers (8) .....	.....	.....	.....	1 at 195 0 0 1 <sup>2</sup> at 195 0 0 1 at 140 0 0 3 at 110 0 0 1 at 100 0 0 1 at 0 10 0	each. per week.
Officekeeper .....	.....	.....	.....	1 <sup>3</sup> at 87 0 0	each.
Cleaners of corridors (5) ...	.....	.....	.....	3 at 115 0 0 1 at 105 0 0 1 at 1 10 0	per week.
Officecleaners (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	3 at 55 0 0	each.

\* Retired 13 November, 1887

† Gives security for £400.

‡ Gives security for £300.

§ Allowed quarters, fuel, and light; Office-keeper, Executive Council Office, £18 per annum. ¶ Allowed quarters. § Gives security for £100. || Resigned.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>REGISTRAR-GENERAL.</b>					
Registrar-General and Chairman of Land Titles Commissioners	Edward Grant Ward, J.P. <sup>1</sup>	15 Dec., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	800 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
<b>BRANCH FOR REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.</b>					
Accountant and Compiler of Vital Statistics.	William Lachlan Dawes <sup>2</sup>	29 Jan., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	8 Sept., 1858.
Corresponding and Record Clerk	Frederick Charles William Elyard	25 Mar., 1884	Ditto	315 0 0	1 April, 1857.
Clerk in charge of Registration Room.	William Ridley <sup>3</sup>	26 Aug., 1872	Ditto	290 0 0	26 Aug., 1872.
	succeeded by				
Clerks	Edmund Courcy Hopkins.	23 Aug., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	1 July, 1872.
	Wm. W. Bucknell, jun.	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto	190 0 0	13 Mar., 1879.
	John Butler	1 June, 1886	Ditto	165 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	Norman Black	8 Sept., 1884	Ditto	90 0 0	8 Sept., 1884.
	John Campbell Ormiston <sup>4</sup>	23 Aug., 1887	Ditto	80 0 0	18 May, 1887.
Messenger (1)			Registrar-General	125 0 0	
<b>DEEDS BRANCH.</b>					
Deputy Registrar-General	W. A. Abbott <sup>5</sup>	7 Mar., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	440 0 0	16 Mar., 1859.
Chief Clerk and	H. W. Gillam	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	340 0 0	6 May, 1867.
Deputy Registrar of Deeds	H. C. S. Hiddleston <sup>6</sup>	17 June, 1882	Governor, under Act 20 Vic. No 27	340 0 0	6 May, 1867.
Cashier	Robert W. Codrington	25 Mar., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	290 0 0	19 Jan., 1877.
Clerks	M. Cooper	1 June, 1886	Ditto	220 0 0	29 Sept., 1872.
	W. J. Hopper	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto	200 0 0	29 Oct., 1878.
	S. E. Raper	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto	140 0 0	21 May, 1883.
	R. E. Waddington <sup>6</sup>	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto	140 0 0	1 June, 1883.
	succeeded by				
	Wm. S. Hiliard	9 May, 1887	Ditto	140 0 0	30 Mar., 1885
	C. G. M'Shane	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	90 0 0	1 Dec., 1884.
Book Porter			Registrar-General	120 0 0	
Officekeeper to the Department			Ditto	50 0 0	
<b>LAND TITLES BRANCH.</b>					
Land Titles Commissioners	Richard Jones	1 Jan., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	413 12 0	7 Sept., 1857.
Examiners of Titles	Edward Greville	10 Jan., 1884	Ditto	419 18 0	10 Jan., 1884.
	Edmund Burton	6 July, 1868	Ditto	860 0 0	— Mar., 1841.*
	Henry Dyer Maddock	1 Oct., 1878	Ditto	860 0 0	1 Oct., 1878.
	Hugh Henry Ould	23 July, 1886	Ditto	830 0 0	10 Sept., 1878.
Junior Examiner of Titles.	Alfred Parry Long	23 July, 1886	Ditto	830 0 0	23 July, 1886.
Deputy Registrar-General	Henry Charles Edwin Newcombe.	14 April, 1882	Ditto	550 0 0	22 April, 1852.
Principal Draftsman	Robert Mead Pearson	1 April, 1866	Ditto	650 0 0	1 Oct., 1855.
Draftsmen	Wilfred De Courcy Lewis	1 July, 1874	Ditto	390 0 0	16 Mar., 1863.
	James Lyon Spark	23 July, 1874	Ditto	315 0 0	3 June, 1863.
	William Frederick Kloster	30 May, 1878	Ditto	265 0 0	30 May, 1878.
	Albert Newcombe	13 Jan., 1869	Ditto	240 0 0	16 Oct., 1863.
	Joseph Nicholas Pyno	12 July, 1880	Ditto	240 0 0	12 July, 1880.
	Charles Thomas Board	12 Sept., 1872	Ditto	200 0 0	12 Sept., 1872.
	Frederick George Melville	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	Anthony Mark Solomon	18 Nov., 1882	Ditto	190 0 0	18 Nov., 1882.
	Henry Charles Barnston Parnell.	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	Ernest Layton	16 Nov., 1881	Ditto	190 0 0	16 Nov., 1881.
	Stephen Anthony	4 Aug., 1883	Ditto	190 0 0	4 Aug., 1883.
	Edwin Arthur Pearson	13 Oct., 1884	Ditto	140 0 0	13 Oct., 1884.
	Thomas Roscoe Parnell	14 Nov., 1884	Ditto	140 0 0	14 Nov., 1884.
Probationary Draftsman	Arthur H. Drury	16 Nov., 1886	Colonial Secretary (Sec. 21 Civil S. Act, 1884).	50 0 0	16 Nov., 1886.
Examiners' Clerk	William Shirley Muddle	15 Dec., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Search Clerk	Christopher William Campion Hatton.	22 May, 1884	Ditto	390 0 0	22 May, 1884.
Clerks	Charles Hardwick Keele	1 Mar., 1873	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Mar., 1873.
	Henry John Noble	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto	290 0 0	12 July, 1875.
	John Connery	19 Aug., 1873	Ditto	265 0 0	7 April, 1859.*
	Thomas Crawford Abbott	21 Mar., 1884	Ditto	265 0 0	22 July, 1877.
	Edward Tasman Deane	30 Aug., 1878	Ditto	240 0 0	30 Aug., 1878.
	Charles Henry Mallon	1 Sept., 1879	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Sept., 1879.
	Thomas Joseph McDonald	7 June, 1880	Ditto	190 0 0	7 June, 1880.
	Walter Fitzgerald	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto	190 0 0	1 June, 1880.
	Henry Stephen Harpur	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto	140 0 0	10 May, 1882.
	William Henry Young	21 Mar., 1884	Ditto	140 0 0	20 Nov., 1882.
	John Walter Croker	21 May, 1884	Ditto	140 0 0	9 May, 1883.
	Henry Nisbet Armstrong	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	140 0 0	1 July, 1880.
	Samuel James Houston	20 Nov., 1884	Ditto	115 0 0	10 May, 1884.
	John Cornelius de Saumarez Mann.	27 Aug., 1884	Ditto	90 0 0	27 Aug., 1884.
	Ernest Sinclair Maeder-mott.	17 Feb., 1885	Ditto	90 0 0	17 Feb., 1885.

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £700.    <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300.    <sup>3</sup> Transferred to Office of Government Statistician, 23 August, 1887.  
<sup>4</sup> Transferred from Land Titles Branch.    <sup>5</sup> Gives security for £500.    <sup>6</sup> Transferred to Inspector of Public Charities Office.    \* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—REGISTRAR-GENERAL—continued.</b>					
<b>LAND TITLES BRANCH—continued.</b>					
Probationary Clerk.....	Leslie Thomas Coberoff	10 June, 1886	Under Sec. 21, Civil Service Act of 1884.	50 0 0	10 June, 1886.
Clerk .....	.....	1 Nov., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	90 0 0	10 June, 1886
Temporary Clerk .....	Arthur Curtiss <sup>1</sup>	16 Aug., 1886	Under Sec. 21, Civil Service Act of 1884.	100 0 0	16 Aug., 1886.
	succeeded by John Campbell Ormiston <sup>2</sup>	17 May, 1887	Ditto .....	50 0 0	17 May, 1887.
Probationary Clerk .....	Percy Herbert Coates .....	29 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	50 0 0	29 Aug., 1887.
Messenger and printer ..	(1) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	Registrar-General .....	50 0 0	.....
Book Porter .....	(1) .....	.....	Ditto .....	110 0 0	.....
Housekeeper to the Department <sup>4</sup>	.....	.....	Ditto .....	100 0 0	.....
<b>VALUATORS UNDER THE REAL PROPERTY ACT.</b>					
	William Pritchard ..	9 Sept., 1880	Governor and Executive Council, under 26 Vic., sec. 21.	Nil.	9 Sept., 1880.
	John Oswald Gilchrist ..	12 Aug., 1880	Ditto .....		12 Aug., 1880.
	Robert Fitz-Stubbs .....	31 May, 1880	Ditto .....		31 May, 1880.
	Edward Compton Batt ..	6 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....		6 Jan., 1881.
	Edward Wrench ..	26 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....		26 Oct., 1886.
	John Henry Munro.....	17 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....		17 Jan., 1881.
	John Taylor.....	15 April, 1887	Ditto .....		15 April, 1887.
	John Francis King .....	22 April, 1887	Ditto .....		22 April, 1887.
<b>DISTRICT REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES</b>					
Registrar-General—					
East Sydney .....	Edward Grant Ward, J.P.	15 Dec., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	See page 25	
South Sydney .....		and			
West Sydney .....		1 April, 1881			
Albury and the Murrumbidgee .....	Chas. A. Conley .....	1 Feb., 1882	Registrar-General .....		
Argyle and Goulburn .....	L. W. A. Macarthur .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....		
	Chas. Robertson (Acting) ..	9 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....		
	W. M. Macfarlane ..	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	W. Carson .....	6 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
	F. B. Davidson .....	6 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....		
" (Crookwell) ..	Walter S. Gunn .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
" (Taralga) .....	H. M'Alister .....	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	J. Whiting .....	4 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
Balmain .....	W. Parker .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
" (Leichhardt) ..	James S. Hellier .....	1 July, 1882	Ditto .....		
Balranald (Hay) .....	W. Chisholm .....	5 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....		
	J. F. Pearce .....	28 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
" (Balranald) ..	N. Lockhart .....	22 Feb., 1883	Ditto .....		
" (Hillston) .....	Michael Hogan .....	1 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....		
	N. C. O'Neill .....	13 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....		
	D. G. M'Dougall .....	17 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
" (Mossgiel) .....	R. G. Jamieson .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....		
Bathurst; also East Macquarie & West Macquarie	C. Grant .....	1 April, 1883	Ditto .....		
East Macquarie (Sofala)	John P. Hayes .....	19 June, 1881	Ditto .....		
" (Mitchell) .....	L. A. Tomlinson .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....		
The Bogan (Dubbo) ..	L. M'Guinn .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
	J. J. Kingsmill .....	1 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....		
	N. Wallis .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....		
" (Nyngan) .....	Alaric Anderson .....	12 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....		
	H. V. Jackson .....	22 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....		
	John Leah, junior .....	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
" (The Bogan) ..	Andrew T. Cochrane ..	1 July, 1885	Ditto .....		
Bourke .....	R. J. J. W. Jervaux .....	25 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....		
" (Barrington) ..	Michael Murphy .....	16 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....		
	Patrick J. Carland .....	6 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....		
" (Cobar) .....	T. C. K. McKelvi .....	29 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....		
	G. M. Marsh .....	8 Feb., 1887	Ditto .....		
" (Bourke) .....	R. M. Hughes .....	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
" (Brewarrina) ..	Edward Davis Millen ..	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....		
	J. C. Dawson .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....		
Braidwood .....	J. H. Tompson .....	17 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....		
" (Braidwood) ..	C. E. Oslear .....	25 July, 1883	Ditto .....		
Burrows .....	J. Aldcorn .....	30 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....		
	W. E. Wotton .....	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....		
" (Coonamble) ..	Andrew T. Cochrane ..	1 July, 1885	Ditto .....		
Camden .....	J. B. Martin .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
" (Campbelltown) ..	Edward M. Cohen .....	1 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....		
	D. F. Troughton .....	7 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
	E. M. Cohen .....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....		
" (Picton) .....	W. R. Antill .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
" (Berrima) .....	E. R. Wilshire .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
	F. Galbraith .....	21 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....		

All District Registrars are allowed 2s. per entry; also all fees paid to them for searches, certified copies, and marriages.

<sup>1</sup> Resigned 9 May, 1887.    <sup>2</sup> Transferred to Births and Deaths Branch.    <sup>3</sup> Resides on the premises    <sup>4</sup> Resides on the premises, and allowed fuel and light.  
<sup>5</sup> From 1 April, 1881, the districts were re-arranged to assimilate them with the Electoral Districts.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—REGISTRAR-GENERAL—continued.</b>					
<b>DISTRICT REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES—continued.</b>					
Camden (Robertson)	Annie D. Moffitt	30 Sept., 1886	Registrar-General		
" (Camden)	A. F. Chisholm	21 Mar., 1887	Ditto		
	C. G. Leacock	27 June, 1887	Ditto		
	George Goode	12 Dec., 1887	Ditto		
Canterbury (Burwood)	M. B. Young	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" (Ashfield)	George Watson	1 May, 1884	Ditto		
" (Petorsham)	F. A. Morgan	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto		
" (St. Peters)	V. Pampillonie	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto		
" (Kogarah)	H. H. O'N. Macdonnell	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto		
Carcoar	W. B. Warner	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" (Cowra)	W. G. B. Smith	27 Nov., 1885	Ditto		
	B. P. Kemp	17 Sept., 1887	Ditto		
" (Blayney)	William Roche	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto		
The Clarence (Macleau)	Jim M'Kensy	11 April, 1886	Ditto		
	John Tysoc	8 Nov., 1887	Ditto		
Assistant (Ulmarra)	A. J. Flanders	1 April, 1885	Ditto		
Central Cumberland and Parramatta	Geo. Wickham	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
Assistant (Ryde)	E. M. Cohen	31 Aug., 1887	Ditto		
" (Liverpool)	G. M. Pope	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" (Granville)	W. Long	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
Central Cumberland (Prospect)	John Rayner	8 Nov., 1886	Ditto		
Durham (Clarence Town)	James C. Mills	1 July, 1887	Ditto		
Assistant (Dungog)	Jas. Lynam	1 June, 1881	Ditto		
" (Paterson)	C. G. Smith	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
	W. L. Brown	1885	Ditto		
Eden (Bega)	John Edwards (Acting)	17 Dec., 1886	Ditto		
	R. Trappell	16 July, 1887	Ditto		
Assistant (Eden)	J. W. Lees	1 July, 1883	Ditto		
" (Lyttleton)	Frank F. Potts	30 Sept., 1887	Ditto		
" (Moruya)	John J. Murphy	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto		
	Alfred Lang	21 Aug., 1886	Ditto		
	Joseph Nickson	21 April, 1887	Ditto		
	John Kenny	2 June, 1887	Ditto		
Forbes	Edmond A. T. Pery	13 Dec., 1884	Ditto		
Assistant (Parkes)	W. C. Weston	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" (Condobolin)	E. A. Grainger	10 July, 1885	Ditto		
" (Nymagee)	J. A. R. Elmslie	26 Feb., 1886	Ditto		
Globe	F. W. Artlett	8 May, 1884	Ditto		
	John D. Beale	7 April, 1887	Ditto		
Glen Innes	V. D. H. Besnard	1 May, 1885	Ditto		
" (Ennerville)	Frank F. Potts (Acting)	16 April, 1886	Ditto		
Gloucester (Stroud)	J. M. Sheahan	18 July, 1885	Ditto		
	T. Laman	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
	Henry Laman (Acting)	16 May, 1886	Ditto		
	Grantley A. Hyde	23 June, 1887	Ditto		
" (Copeland)	J. E. M'Shane	31 May, 1887	Ditto		
	Alfred Stone	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto		
Assistant (Raymond Terrace)	C. R. Middleton	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto		
" (Copeland)	Chas. De Boos	2 Jan., 1883	Ditto		
Grafton	W. Clarko	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
Grenfell	W. H. Hazelton	1 Oct., 1882	Ditto		
" (Temora)	Jas. Davoren (Acting)	1 July, 1886	Ditto		
Assistant (Barmedman)	Bernard M'Keon (Acting)	6 July, 1886	Ditto		
	Thomas Love	9 June, 1887	Ditto		
Gundagai	C. W. Weckes	1 Nov., 1882	Ditto		
Assistant (Cootamundra)	C. H. B. Primrose	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
Gunnedah	W. B. Connell	1 July, 1885	Ditto		
	Harold W. Tilley (Acting)	30 Nov., 1886	Ditto		
Assistant (Quirindi)	R. H. V. Allnut	6 Nov., 1884	Ditto		
" (Warialda)	Joseph Jay	8 Jan., 1887	Ditto		
The Gwydir (Warialda)	T. H. Wilkinson	27 May, 1882	Ditto		
	W. V. M. Cooke	1 June, 1887	Ditto		
Assistant (Moree)	W. E. Henry	16 July, 1885	Ditto		
" (Bingara)	W. C. Lawson	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto		
Hartley (Lithgow)	W. P. Macdermott	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" (Oberon)	Josiah Metcalf	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto		
Hastings and Manning River (Taree)	J. A. Creagh	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" (Port Macquarie)	G. H. Gibson	12 July, 1887	Ditto		
	E. Reeve	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto		
Assistant	R. Maunsell	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
Hawkesbury (Windsor)	W. H. H. Becke	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
Assistant (Richmond)	O. A. S. Fitzpatrick	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto		
" (Wiseman's Ferry)	J. T. Marks	1 May, 1885	Ditto		
Hume (Corowa)	F. G. Buttye	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto		
	S. J. Chenhall	14 Aug., 1887	Ditto		
The Hunter (Greta)	Thomas Jones	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
Assistant (East Maitland)	F. S. Isaacs	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto		
" (Cessnock)	J. E. Chapman	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto		

All District Registrars are allowed 2s. per entry; also all fees paid to them for searches, certified copies, and marriages.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—REGISTRAR-GENERAL—continued.</b>					
<b>DISTRICT REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES—continued.</b>					
The Upper Hunter (Seone)	H. J. Leary .....	1 July, 1883	Registrar-General .....		
" (Mus'lbroom)	J. V. Foley .....	30 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
Assistant	T. Foley .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
" (Cassilis)	Henry S. Hawkins .....	1 April, 1886	Ditto .....		
" (Murrurundi)	G. R. Evans .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
" (Denman)	H. J. Connell .....	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....		
"	Thomas A. Bowen (Acting) .....	8 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....		
" (Merriwa)	E. W. Fegan .....	25 June, 1885	Ditto .....		
"	W. A. Read .....	28 May, 1887	Ditto .....		
Illawarra (Wollongong)	Alfred A. Turner .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
Assistant (Woonoona)	D. R. Jamieson .....	7 July, 1887	Ditto .....		
Inverell	Edward Ramsay .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
Kiama	Frederick S. Osborn .....	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....		
	H. Connell .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
	L. W. A. Macarthur (Acting) .....	4 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....		
The Macleay River (Kempsey)	J. W. Wilson .....	20 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....		
" (Boat Harbour)	H. Dillon .....	24 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....		
"	F. T. Matthews .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
"	A. J. Kingsmill .....	22 July, 1887	Ditto .....		
Assistant	T. C. K. McKell .....	11 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....		
" (Nambucca River, now Bowraville)	George Day .....	23 July, 1885	Ditto .....		
East Maitland	F. S. Isaacs .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....		
West Maitland	Thos. Hughes .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....		
Assistant (Minmi)	T. Wells .....	17 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....		
Molong	H. J. Jeffreys .....	1 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....		
	J. H. Nesbitt .....	7 May, 1887	Ditto .....		
Monaro (Cooma)	A. Salway .....	29 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....		
" (Delogate)	Chas. Stuart .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....		
" (Bombala)	W. A. Doyers .....	31 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....		
" (Nimitybelle)	G. W. Myers .....	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....		
Assistant (Bombala)	M. E. Burke .....	24 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....		
Morpeth	James Keating .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
	W. E. Keating .....	24 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....		
Mudgee	R. H. Acheson .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....		
Assistant (Gulgong)	W. L. Brown .....	23 May, 1884	Ditto .....		
" (Tamborora)	J. S. Willard .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
" (Hill End)	W. A. Steel .....	22 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....		
"	C. Chapple .....	4 July, 1887	Ditto .....		
" (Rylstone)	W. W. Armstrong .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
The Murray (Deniliquin)	W. H. Hooper .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
Assistant (Moulamein)	Thos. Linton .....	14 June, 1881	Ditto .....		
" (Moama)	J. B. Casey .....	10 May, 1885	Ditto .....		
"	H. Evans .....	12 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....		
" (Jerilderie)	A. D. Fowler .....	1 Dec., 1882	Ditto .....		
The Murrumbidgee (Wagga Wagga)	E. H. Tompson .....	14 June, 1881	Ditto .....		
"	F. B. Hales .....	12 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
"	A. O. Butler .....	12 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
"	J. McKensy .....	1 Dec., 1887	Ditto .....		
Assistant (Loftus)	A. Elliott .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....		
" (Narrandera)	F. Marsh .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
"	L. S. Donaldson .....	31 May, 1887	Ditto .....		
" (Urana)	H. H. Lublin .....	8 Dec., 1882	Ditto .....		
" (Hillston)	Michael Hogan .....	1 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....		
"	N. C. O'Neill .....	13 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....		
"	D. G. McDougall .....	17 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
The Numoi (Coonabarabran)	F. W. Edwards .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
" (Narrabri)	J. F. Kenyon .....	30 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
Assistant (Coonamble)	A. T. Cochrane .....	1 July, 1885	Ditto .....		
" (Narrabri)	Henry J. Bolding .....	24 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....		
" (Walgett)	W. H. Wright .....	16 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....		
"	H. Dillon (Acting) .....	21 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....		
"	W. B. Brown .....	29 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....		
The Nepean (Penrith)	J. K. Cleave .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
" (Springwood)	J. D. Ewens .....	11 July, 1887	Ditto .....		
Newcastle	F. W. Lochhead .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....		
" (Hamilton)	James Ray .....	1 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....		
New England (Armidale)	L. S. Gordon .....	1 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....		
"	L. H. Smith (Acting) .....	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....		
Assistant (Walcha)	E. Marriott .....	10 April, 1883	Ditto .....		
" (Uralla)	Henry Roman (Acting) .....	30 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....		
"	James Watt .....	31 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....		
" (Bundarra)	Joseph Reynolds .....	1 Feb., 1883	Ditto .....		
Newtown	Alfred Newman .....	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....		
Northumberland (Lambton)	W. F. Dent .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
Assistant (Wallsend)	Thos. Alnwick .....	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....		
" (Minmi)	Thomas Wells .....	17 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....		
" (Adamstown)	W. Lee .....	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
" (Waratah)	A. Usher .....	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
"	E. Hughes .....	18 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....		
" (Glebeland)	R. Simpson .....	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		

All District Registrars are allowed 2s. per entry; also all fees paid to them for searches, certified copies, and marriages.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—REGISTRAR-GENERAL—continued.</b>					
<b>DISTRICT REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES—continued.</b>					
Orange	F. B. Hales	1 May, 1885	Registrar-General		
	S. Murphy	16 Jan., 1887	Ditto		
Paddington	H. Gale	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
Assistant (Randwick)	C. W. E. Bedford	1 April, 1886	Ditto		
" (Waverley)	R. T. Orr	1 Feb., 1882	Ditto		
" (Woollahra)	H. North	1 July, 1885	Ditto		
" "	Eliza M. North	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto		
Patrick's Plains	F. J. Robinson	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
Queanbeyan	C. H. Emery	18 Aug., 1882	Ditto		
"	C. J. B. Helm	30 July, 1887	Ditto		
" (Bungendore)	C. J. Hancock	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto		
" "	J. J. M'Jannett	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto		
Redfern	John English	17 April, 1886	Ditto		
Assistant (Waterloo)	Jas. Skinner	12 Mar., 1884	Ditto		
The Richmond (Casino)	M. M. Campbell	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
Assistant (Lismore)	C. Coghlan	17 April, 1884	Ditto		
" (Tweed River)	Joshua Bray	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
Shoalhaven	Wm. Lovegrove	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
	J. A. M'K. M'Lean	18 Feb., 1887	Ditto		
	L. W. A. Macarthur	28 April, 1887	Ditto		
Assistant (Milton)	J. T. Hobbes	11 Jan., 1884	Ditto		
" (Broughton Creek)	Henry Taylor	1 May, 1886	Ditto		
St. Leonards	R. D. Ward	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" (Manly)	W. H. Tibbits	30 Aug., 1887	Ditto		
Assistant "	E. M. Stephen	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
Tamworth	J. L. King	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto		
" (Barraba)	E. Turner	4 June, 1887	Ditto		
Assistant (Nundle)	Saml. Kermod	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" (Manilla)	D. E. Veness	1 July, 1882	Ditto		
" (Barraba)	K. T. Garland	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto		
" (Tamworth)	Henry A. Ledger (Acting)	2 July, 1886	Ditto		
Tenterfield	F. Burne	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto		
" (Drake)	J. P. Curran	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto		
Tumut (Adelong)	John James	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" (Reedy Flat)	R. C. Timmis	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto		
Assistant (Tumut)	W. H. Hilton	13 Nov., 1884	Ditto		
Wellington	J. Anderson	20 Dec., 1886	Ditto		
	E. Marsh	1 June, 1887	Ditto		
Wentworth	A. N. Barnett	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto		
" (Menindie)	P. T. Whealy	14 July, 1887	Ditto		
" (Milparinka)	C. De Boos	11 June, 1887	Ditto		
" (Broken Hill)	J. J. Williams	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto		
Assistant (Wilcannia)	Frank Leng	10 Feb., 1886	Ditto		
" (Menindie)	J. R. Holding	22 Aug., 1885	Ditto		
" (Silverton)	J. Saunders	8 Jan., 1885	Ditto		
" (Milparinka)	C. M. King	1 April, 1882	Ditto		
" (Wentworth)	M. S. Love (Acting)	11 July, 1886	Ditto		
Wollombi (Millfield)	E. Hinchcliffe	1 July, 1883	Ditto		
" (Gosford)	E. Reeve	29 June, 1887	Ditto		
	W. Hastings	9 Aug., 1887	Ditto		
Assistant (Wollombi)	J. C. J. Smith	2 May, 1885	Ditto		
" (St. Albans)	T. J. Thompson	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" (McDonald River)					
" (Wiseman's Ferry)	J. T. Marx	1 July, 1885	Ditto		
" (Gosford)	Joseph Hay (Acting)	7 Dec., 1886	Ditto		
Yass Plains (Yass)	G. Addison	1 July, 1885	Ditto		
Assistant (Gunning)	J. F. Kenyon	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
" "	Selwyn Pembroke (Acting)	7 Jan., 1886	Ditto		
Young	A. W. Honour	3 April, 1885	Ditto		
" (Murrumburrah)	G. C. Milne	27 Feb., 1887	Ditto		
Assistant "	C. Cutchiffe	1 April, 1881	Ditto		
Lord Howe Island	W. G. Stevens	1 May, 1882	Ditto		
	W. E. Langley	11 April, 1887	Ditto		

All District Registrars are allowed 2s. per entry; also all fees paid to them for searches, certified copies, and marriages.

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.

Government Statistician	T. A. Coghlan	5 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	825 0 0	1 Oct., 1870.*
Chief Compiler	John Duff	16 Aug., 1886	Ditto	390 0 0	1 July, 1854.*
Compiler, Vital Statistics	William Ridley	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	26 Aug., 1872.
Chief Clerk	Greville Trogarthen	16 Aug., 1886	Ditto	320 0 0	1 May, 1886.
Compiler	Edmond Marin La Meslée	16 Aug., 1886	Ditto	320 0 0	— Feb., 1878.
Clerks	James Reginald Seroggie <sup>1</sup>	16 Aug., 1886	Ditto	250 0 0	26 Feb., 1885.
	R. G. Foehander	16 Aug., 1886	Ditto	225 0 0	19 Jan., 1885.
	Selby Marshall Cook	16 Aug., 1886	Ditto	115 0 0	1 Sept., 1883.
	Edward Brandreth Casey	16 Aug., 1886	Ditto	50 0 0	16 Aug., 1886.
Messenger (1)				100 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed six months' leave on half-pay from 14 October.

\* Services not continuous.



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT.</b>					
Auditor-General .....	Edward Alexander Rennie	16 July, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	960 0 0	1 Sept., 1846.
Inspector of Accounts .....	David William Gregory...	16 July, 1883	Ditto .....	650 0 0	21 Feb., 1862.
Assistant Inspector .....	Drummond Gilchrist . . . .	16 July, 1883	Ditto .....	490 0 0	4 Aug., 1858
Assistant Inspector, Rail- way Audit.	William Rooke Row .....	17 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	440 0 0	— April, 1870.
Principal Ledger-keeper ...	Thomas John Moppett ..	1 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	390 0 0	3 June, 1853.*
Examiner, Revenue Audit	Charles Whittell .....	1 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 Mar., 1863.
Examiner, Expenditure Audit.	Ambrose Freeman .....	16 July, 1883	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 June, 1866.
Assistant Examiner, Re- venue Branch.	Alfred Farish Hindmarsh Stephen.	1 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	350 0 0	11 June, 1874.
Junior Inspector, Railway Audit.	James M'Kern.....	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Aug., 1870.
Clerks .....	James Mitchell .....	14 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	340 0 0	14 Jan., 1870.
	Joseph Edward Scrutton..	1 Nov., 1870	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Nov., 1870.
Junior Inspector, Railway Audit.	Henry Eustace Notting	17 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	340 0 0	5 April, 1877.
Clerks .....	James Tracton Dennis . . .	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	315 0 0	1 June, 1870.
	George Gay Hole.....	1 Mar., 1875	Ditto .....	315 0 0	22 Oct., 1872.
	William John Jordau .....	1 Jan., 1876	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 Dec., 1856.*
	James Coates .....	1 June, 1875	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 July, 1873.
	William Hunter Smith ..	17 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	265 0 0	9 May, 1881.*
	Alexander Law .....	1 June, 1877	Ditto .....	265 0 0	1 June, 1877.
	Andrew George M'Shane	1 Jan., 1876	Ditto .....	240 0 0	8 May, 1875.
	John Robinson .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	240 0 0	14 May, 1879.
	Robert Hawkes Ellis .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 May, 1879.
	Francis Thorley Bolton ...	1 Mar., 1878	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1878.
	John Sidney Shaw <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	200 0 0	19 May, 1879.
(Railway Audit Branch)	Thomas Robert Burns Moppett.	1 April, 1877	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 April, 1877.
	William Joseph Langley ..	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 June, 1882.
				200 0 0 to 14 Sept. from 15 Sept.	
	John Thomas Eldridge ...	20 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	190 0 0	20 Jan., 1879.
	Samuel Lister Lister .....	4 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	190 0 0	4 Sept., 1883.
	John Hiddulston .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Mar., 1879.
	Henry Walter Campton ..	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	165 0 0	2 May, 1879.
	Hamilton M'Cann <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	165 0 0	12 May, 1879.
	James Byres Laing .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	165 0 0	15 April, 1882.
	Charles Wm. Sherlock .....	14 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	165 0 0	15 June, 1875.*
	Ernest Albert Ironside ...	1 Feb., 1881	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 July, 1879.
				140 0 0 to 31 Augt. from 1 Sept.	
	Henry Kidd Harpur .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0	26 Sept., 1881.
	Charles Tucker Derwent Norton.	3 Dec., 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0	3 Dec., 1883.
	Alexander Bissett Amess...	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0	28 May, 1883.
	John Andrew Davis .....	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	140 0 0	17 July, 1883.
	Wm. Arthur M'Crea .....	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	115 0 0	14 Sept., 1883.
Probationers .....	S. W. Austin .....	1 Dec., 1884	Colonial Secretary .....	75 0 0	1 Dec., 1884.
	A. Dubois .....	25 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	75 0 0	25 Jan., 1886.
	J. T. Loftus .....	5 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	75 0 0	5 Feb., 1886.
	F. P. Hurley .....	10 May, 1886	Ditto .....	50 0 0	10 May, 1886.
				75 0 0 to 8 March. from 9 March.	
Messenger (1) .....				170 0 0	
				85 0 0 to 28 Feb.	
Housekeepers (2) .....				75 0 0 from 1 March.	
				20 0 0 to 31 July.	

<sup>1</sup> To 14 September—resigned.

<sup>2</sup> To 31 August—resigned.

\* Services not continuous.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	

COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING STAFF.

Principal Shorthand Writer	Charles Robinson	20 Oct., 1879	Governor and Executive Council	860	0	0	7 July, 1874.
Second Shorthand Writer	John B. Laing	1 April, 1886	Ditto	650	0	0	28 Oct., 1879.
Shorthand Writers	B. Harry Friend	28 Oct., 1879	Colonial Secretary	550	0	0	28 Oct., 1879.
		1 June, 1884	Governor and Executive Council				
	John Ware Roberts	28 Oct., 1879	Colonial Secretary	550	0	0	28 Oct., 1879.
		1 June, 1884	Governor and Executive Council				
	Angelo J. Smith	1 Dec., 1879	Colonial Secretary	550	0	0	1 Dec., 1879.
		1 June, 1884	Governor and Executive Council				
	William Drake	1 Aug., 1884	Ditto	550	0	0	1 Aug., 1879.
S. K. Johnstone	1 April, 1886	President of Legislative Council and Speaker of Legislative Assembly	475	0	0	1 April, 1886.	

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

Inspector-General of Police	Edmund Fosbery <sup>1</sup>	7 Oct., 1874	Governor and Executive Council	960	0	0	1 April, 1862.	
Chief Clerk and Accountant	Thomas Henry Goff <sup>2</sup>	18 Sept., 1879	Ditto	490	0	0	5 Mar., 1863.	
First Clerk	David Robert McCall	4 June, 1878	Ditto	265	0	0	7 Aug., 1876.	
Clerks	Percy Sydney Oakes	12 July, 1883	Ditto	265	0	0	19 May, 1879.	
	William Henry Cooke	12 July, 1883	Ditto	240	0	0	25 Aug., 1879.	
	Adolphus Berckelman	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto	190	0	0	1 Aug., 1883.	
	Albert Frank Stephens	3 Mar., 1884	Ditto	190	0	0	3 Mar., 1884.	
Officekeeper				40	0	0		
Superintendents <sup>3</sup>	B. V. N. Morisset <sup>4</sup>	1 Mar., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	500	0	0	15 Feb., 1853.	
	C. J. P. Lydiard, J.P. <sup>5</sup>	1 July, 1862	Ditto	500	0	0	1 July, 1862.	
	John W. Orridge	1 Jan., 1864	Ditto	500	0	0	6 Oct., 1862.	
	George Read	15 Dec., 1874	Ditto	500	0	0	13 Jan., 1855.	
	Edward M. Battye	15 Sept., 1880	Ditto	450	0	0	26 May, 1851.	
	Charles Sanderson	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto	450	0	0	13 Jan., 1855.	
	John Dowling Brown	8 Oct., 1875	Ditto	450	0	0	1 May, 1863.	
	James Ryeland	1 Nov., 1883	Ditto	400	0	0	13 Jan., 1855.	
	John D. Meares	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	400	0	0	1 Mar., 1862.	
Inspectors <sup>3</sup>	Robert Anderson	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto	325	0	0	15 May, 1854.	
	Richard F. Creaghe	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto	325	0	0	5 Aug., 1862.	
	Patrick Brennan	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	325	0	0	— Sept., 1851.	
	Charles E. Harrison	1 Nov., 1883	Ditto	325	0	0	1 Dec., 1858.	
	Edward Grainger	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	325	0	0	6 Nov., 1857.	
	George C. Carter	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	325	0	0	26 Aug., 1857.	
	Thomas Garvin	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	325	0	0	27 Aug., 1862.	
	Alexander Mackay	3 July, 1886	Ditto	325	0	0	6 April, 1858.	
	John Donohoe	3 Sept., 1886	Ditto	325	0	0	— Sept., 1859.	
	Nicholas Larkins	1 July, 1887	Ditto	325	0	0	16 Feb., 1863.	
	Martin Brennan	26 Aug., 1887	Ditto	325	0	0	8 Dec., 1859.	
	Walter C. Casey	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto	325	0	0	1 April, 1860.	
		Walter E. Lenthall <sup>6</sup>	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto	325	0	0	{ 1 June, 1853.* 9 April, 1860.
	Sub-Inspectors, 1st Class <sup>3</sup>	James Stephenson	1 Sept., 1863	Ditto	275	0	0	1 Jan., 1855.
		William T. Baker	1 May, 1882	Ditto	275	0	0	1 Mar., 1862.
		Francis Duffy	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	275	0	0	8 Nov., 1858.
		Alexander B. Walker	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	275	0	0	4 Mar., 1867.
Mark E. D. Ford		1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	275	0	0	18 Aug., 1862.	
Alexander Atwill		1 July, 1887	Ditto	275	0	0	6 Oct., 1864.	
Philip Smith		26 Aug., 1887	Ditto	275	0	0	23 July, 1860.	
Sub-Inspectors, 2nd Class <sup>3</sup>	William Wright	1 May, 1867	Ditto	250	0	0	8 Jan., 1861.	
	William C. Lynch	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	250	0	0	4 Jan., 1860.	
	Nelson B. Hitch	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	250	0	0	1 June, 1860.	
	John Carroll	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	250	0	0	1 Jan., 1858.	
	Edmund Lawless	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	250	0	0	14 June, 1866.	
	James Brenner	1 Nov., 1883	Ditto	250	0	0	25 Mar., 1862.	
	Stephen Cotter	1 Nov., 1883	Ditto	250	0	0	22 Feb., 1862.	
	George H. Hyem	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	250	0	0	27 May, 1868.	
	Alfred Potter	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	250	0	0	11 Aug., 1873.	
	Daniel Byrne	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	250	0	0	8 Oct., 1862.	
	Roger Fenton	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	250	0	0	22 Oct., 1856.	
	Thomas Thompson	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	250	0	0	3 June, 1856.	
	Robert Latimer	1 May, 1885	Ditto	250	0	0	11 April, 1861.	
	Miles Burns	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto	250	0	0	8 Feb., 1863.	
	Robert Barry	1 Oct., 1886	Ditto	250	0	0	23 Aug., 1870.	
	William Long	1 Oct., 1886	Ditto	250	0	0	2 Dec., 1858.	
	John Bell	1 Oct., 1886	Ditto	250	0	0	2 June, 1875.	
	Thomas Cameron	1 July, 1887	Ditto	250	0	0	11 Sept., 1872.	
	John Goff	26 Aug., 1887	Ditto	250	0	0	31 Jan., 1867.	
Police Storekeeper	Stephen Steele	1 Jan., 1880	Ditto	250	0	0	7 Aug., 1863.	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house; also forage in kind for two horses. Gives security to the amount of £2,000. Receives £2 for every meeting he attends as Transit Commissioner, provided that only one meeting is held each week. Chairman of Aborigines Protection Board. Member of Health Board. Trustee of Savings Bank. <sup>2</sup> Gives security for £1,000. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and water. <sup>4</sup> Deceased—25 August, 1887. <sup>5</sup> Pensioned, 1 September, 1887. <sup>6</sup> District Inspector under the Licensing Act, and Inspector of Theatres. \* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.		
				£ s. d.			
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE—continued.</b>							
<i>Mounted Police</i> :—							
Sergeants, 1st Class (29) ...	Average numbers. {	.....	Inspector-General of Police, under Police Regulation Act.	0 10 6	} per diem, each.		
Sergeants, 2nd Class (50) ...		.....	Ditto .....	0 9 3			
Senior-Constables (140) ...		.....	Ditto .....	0 8 0			
Constables, 1st Class (240) ...		.....	Ditto .....	0 7 6			
Ordinary Constables (240) ...		.....	Ditto .....	0 7 0			
Probationary Constables (50) ...		.....	Ditto .....	0 6 0			
Senior-Sergeant and Armourer <sup>1</sup> ...		.....	Ditto .....	0 12 0			
Truckers (56) .....		.....	Ditto .....	3s. and 4s. per diem.			
<i>Foot Police</i> :—							
Sergeants, 1st Class (26) ...		Average numbers. {	.....	Ditto .....		0 10 6	} per diem, each.
Sergeants, 2nd Class (40) ...	.....		Ditto .....	0 9 3			
Senior Constables (100) ...	.....		Ditto .....	0 8 0			
Constables, 1st Class (200) ...	.....		Ditto .....	0 7 6			
Ordinary Constables (265) ...	.....		Ditto .....	0 7 0			
Probationary Constables (40) ...	.....		Ditto .....	0 6 0			
<i>Detective Branch</i> :—							
Officer-in-charge .....	Inspector W. Camplin	18 Dec., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	13 May, 1858.		
Detectives—1st Class (3) ...	.....	.....	Inspector-General of Police, under Police Regulation Act.	0 12 0	} per diem, each.		
2nd Class (2) ...	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 11 0			
3rd Class (7) ...	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 10 0			
Police Surgeon .....	Dr. W. E. Strong	.....	Governor and Executive Council	See Medical Vote.			

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and water.

**IMMIGRATION AGENT.**

Agent for Immigration ...	George Foster Wise	1 Nov., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	— Feb., 1851.*
Chief Clerk and Accountant.	Frank Barford Treatt	1 June, 1877	Ditto .....	490 0 0	1 Oct., 1875.

\* Services not continuous.

**IMMIGRATION BOARD.**

Members (Chairman) .....	Henry Norman MacLaurin, M.D., L.R.C.S., S.M.R.C.S.	1 Sept., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	} Paid by fees* {	1 Sept., 1885.
	George Foster Wise	22 Dec., 1862	Ditto .....		— Feb., 1851.
	Very Rev. J. F. Sheridan	7 Dec., 1863	Ditto .....		7 Dec., 1863.
	John Milbourne Marsh	8 Aug., 1877	Ditto .....		7 Jan., 1859.
	Rev. John Douse Langley	19 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....		19 Aug., 1884.
	Rev. Samuel Wilkinson	13 Feb., 1878	Ditto .....		13 Feb., 1878.
	Rev. David Smith, M.A.	20 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....		20 Feb., 1885.

\* Allowed ros. at each Board Meeting (except Mr. Wise).

**MEDICAL BOARD.**

Members (President) .....	Charles McKay, M.D.	8 Nov., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	} Nil {	8 Dec., 1865.	
	Owen Spencer Evans, M.R.C.S.E.	18 Nov., 1872	Ditto .....		21 Mar., 1861.	
	Robert Dulzell Ward, M.R.C.S.E.	20 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....		27 Sept., 1853.	
	Arthur Renwick, M.D.	20 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....		20 Aug., 1873.	
	Frederick Milford, M.D.	18 Oct., 1875	Ditto .....		18 Oct., 1875.	
	Cosby Morgan, M.D.	19 Mar., 1877	Ditto .....		19 Mar., 1877.	
	Thomas Peter Anderson Stuart, M.D., Professor	14 June, 1883	Ditto .....		14 June, 1883.	
	W. H. Goode, M.D.	31 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....		.....	
	H. G. A. Wight, M.R.C.S.E.	31 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....		.....	
	P. Sydney Jones, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.	17 Nov., 1886.	Ditto .....		.....	
Secretary .....	Andrew Houston, M.B., C.M.	2 Nov., 1877	Ditto .....		100 0 0	2 Nov., 1877.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT.**

Medical Adviser to the Government.	H. N. MacLaurin, M.D.	1 Sept., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
Secretary to the Medical Adviser to the Government	Edmund Sager	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	155 0 0	18 Aug., 1879.
Deputy-Medical Adviser to the Government.	John Ashburton Thompson, M.D.	1 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	200 0 0	23 July, 1884.
Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator, Sydney.	William Edmund Strong <sup>1</sup>	19 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....	675 0 0	20 June, 1871.
Clerk .....	Clarence Simms	1 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Oct., 1883.
Dispenser, Sydney Gaol ...	Thomas Stapleton	1 Feb., 1880	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Nov., 1875.
Government Medical Officer, Parramatta.	Chas. Edward Rowling <sup>2</sup>	31 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	700 0 0	24 April, 1871.
	succeeded by				
Dispenser, Parramatta District.	William Bradley Violette <sup>2</sup>	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....	700 0 0	24 Feb., 1885.
Dispenser, Maitland Gaol.	George Cunynghame	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	270 0 0	5 Feb., 1880.
Dispenser, Maitland Gaol.	William Spink	1 April, 1884	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 April, 1878.

<sup>1</sup> House provided and office in the city.    <sup>2</sup> Paid £62 per annum, forage allowance.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—MEDICAL ADVISER, ETC.—continued.</b>					
Visiting Surgeons and Dispensers—					
Medical Officer, Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle.	Richard Harris <sup>1</sup> .....	7 Oct., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	12 Sept., 1867.
Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, at Parramatta and Liverpool.	W. Odillo Maher, M.D.....	20 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	200 0 0	20 Feb., 1886.
Surgeon, N.S.S. "Vernon." Industrial School, Biloela, Ordnance Department.	} Owen Spencer Evans ...	{ 1 Nov., 1871	} Ditto .....	{ 50 0 0	} 21 Mar., 1861.
		{ 22 June, 1871		{ 50 0 0	
		{ 1 April, 1871		{ 50 0 0	
Surgeon, Sydney Gaol, and Reception House for the Insane, also Shaftesbury Reformatory.	} Maurice J. O'Connor .....	{ 1 July, 1878	} Ditto .....	{ 350 0 0	} 1 July, 1878.
		{ 1 Jan., 1883		{ 100 0 0	
Surgeon and Dispenser, Berrima Gaol.	George Proud Lambert ...	10 May, 1876	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
Surgeon, Albury Gaol .....	Arthur Andrews .....	4 Feb., 1876	Ditto .....	40 0 0	4 Feb., 1876.
Armidale Gaol .....	George Wigan .....	18 Dec., 1883	Ditto .....	40 0 0	18 Dec., 1883.
Bathurst Gaol .....	William F. Bassett .....	10 Feb., 1870	Ditto .....	65 0 0	1851.*
Goulburn Gaol .....	P. H. Gentle.....	1 Nov., 1875	Ditto .....	65 0 0	1 Oct., 1869.
Grafton Gaol.....	Robert Purdie <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
Deniliquin Gaol.....	A. W. F. Noyes .....	1 Feb., 1873	Ditto .....	40 0 0	23 April, 1869.
Hay Gaol .....	P. F. Casey .....	— July, 1882	Ditto .....	40 0 0	— July, 1882.
Maitland Gaol .....	R. G. Alcorn .....	1 April, 1884	Ditto .....	70 0 0	28 June, 1881.
Mudgee Gaol .....	Chas. Swanston .....	10 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	50 0 0	10 Mar., 1885.
Tamworth Gaol .....	P. H. White.....	1 July, 1881	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 July, 1881.
Yass Gaol .....	A. K. Hoets .....	1 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 Aug., 1884.
Young Gaol .....	John T. Heeley .....	13 June, 1878	Ditto .....	40 0 0	13 June, 1878.
Wagga Wagga Gaol .....	Erasmus Wren.....	1 Aug., 1875	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 Aug., 1875.
Dispenser, Bathurst Gaol...	H. H. Sutherland .....	28 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	100 0 0	28 Sept., 1883.
" Goulburn Gaol...	John Ferguson .....	— 1886	Ditto .....	150 0 0	— 1886
Visiting Surgeon, Trial Bay Prison.	Robert T. Paton .....	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 Mar., 1887.

<sup>1</sup> Resigned, 1 April. <sup>2</sup> Deceased; office now vacant. \* Services not continuous.

COAST HOSPITAL BRANCH.

Medical Superintendent ...	William Peirce, M.D. <sup>1</sup> ...	1 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	425 0 0	— 1885.
Assistant Superintendent and Storekeeper.	B. W. G. Heyeleman <sup>1</sup> .....	1 May, 1884	Colonial Secretary .....	240 0 0	1 May, 1884.
Assistant Medical Officer and Dispenser.	Richard Weckes Young ...	19 Mar., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	19 Mar., 1887.
Matron .....	Isabella Dickson .....	1 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Feb., 1886.
Head Nurse .....	Jane M'Cready .....	1 July, 1885	Medical Adviser .....	75 0 0	1 July, 1885.
Chief Wardsman and Clerk	Chas. G. Willman .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ministerial .....	80 0 0	4 Jan., 1886.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and rations. All the other officials are allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND VACCINATORS.

Districts—

Adelong.....	William Margrave Lyttleton ..	4 May, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	} Paid by fees
Albury .....	Arthur Andrews .....	12 Jan., 1876	Ditto .....	
Armidale .....	George Wigan .....	18 Dec., 1883	Ditto .....	
Bathurst .....	William Frederick Bassett ..	4 Oct., 1870	Ditto .....	
Bega .....	Montague Frederick Evershed..	13 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	
Berrima .....	George Proud Lambert .....	6 Feb., 1877	Ditto .....	
Bombala .....	Arthur William Eddie .....	12 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	
Braidwood .....	Rees Llewellyn .....	2 Feb., 1875	Ditto .....	
Bulli and Coal Cliff.....	Thomas James Sturt .....	24 Oct., 1881	Ditto .....	
Broulee .....	Edward Boot .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	
Broughton Creek .....	Thomas Ross Lewers .....	24 July, 1883	Ditto .....	
Blyney .....	Ernest Edward Griffiths.....	4 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	
Balranald .....	Eugene Wilton Anderson <sup>1</sup> ..	5 June, 1885	Ditto .....	
	succeeded by			
	George Langrags Leathes Lawson	19 April, 1887	Ditto .....	
Brisbane Water .....	Robert Calder .....	23 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	
Bowral .....	Bernard James Newmarch ..	7 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	
Burrowa .....	John Protheroe .....	14 May, 1886	Ditto .....	
Broken Hill .....	William Griffiths <sup>2</sup> .....	17 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	
	succeeded by			
	Henry Joseph Firth Groves....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	
Browarrina .....	William Robert Hawkins.....	29 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	
Ballina .....	Herbert Wigan Swayne .....	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....	
Bingera .....	John Clement Souter .....	12 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	
Camden .....	Charles George Leacock <sup>3</sup> ..	8 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....	
Carcoar .....	William Kelty .....	24 June, 1884	Ditto .....	
Cooma .....	John Clifford .....	20 May, 1879	Ditto .....	
Cootamundra .....	James Fisher Anderson .....	10 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	
Coonamble .....	Harry Innes Tresidder .....	20 July, 1886	Ditto .....	
Corowa .....	Thomas Loughrey .....	2 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....	
Crookwell .....	Alfred Edward Fitz-Patrick ..	19 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	
Cobar .....	De Witt Clinton Newman ..	10 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	
Candelo.....	Arthur Henry Meeke .....	23 July, 1886	Ditto .....	
Cowra .....	Edward Robert Smith.....	23 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	

<sup>1</sup> Resigned.

<sup>2</sup> Left the district.

<sup>3</sup> Deceased.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—MEDICAL ADVISER, ETC.—continued.</b>					
<b>GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND VACCINATORS—continued.</b>					
<i>Country Districts—contd.</i>					
Cassilis .....	Frederick George Failes...	27 Oct., 1887	Governor and Executive Council		
Deniliquin .....	Alfred William Finch Noyes...	27 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....		
Dubbo .....	Henry Guy Seymour Warren...	9 April, 1886	Ditto .....		
Dungog .....	Arthur William M'Math...	6 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....		
Dowling .....	John Macdonald Brennan <sup>1</sup>	7 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	Alexander Stark Ogg .....	6 May, 1887	Ditto .....		
Forbes .....	Horace Charles Sandford...	1 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....		
Glen Innes .....	Fred. Hamilton Wrigley...	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....		
Goulburn .....	Peter Hume Gentle .....	10 Nov., 1875	Ditto .....		
Grafton .....	Robert Purdie <sup>2</sup> .....	21 July, 1876	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	James Houston .....	11 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....		
Gundagai .....	Andrew Freeland .....	21 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
Gunnedah .....	Samuel Aloys Dowe <sup>3</sup> .....	18 Sept., 1877	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	Edward James Ambrose Haynes	10 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
Gulgong .....	Joseph Patrick Kealy <sup>3</sup> .....	21 July, 1885	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	Blaise Bernard Floyer .....	10 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
Greenfell .....	Robert Edward Rygate .....	3 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....		
Hartley .....	Morris Asher .....	1 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....		
Hay .....	Philip Forth Casey .....	17 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....		
Hillston .....	Charles William Pardey .....	21 April, 1885	Ditto .....		
Inverell .....	William Bissett Knowles...	27 May, 1885	Ditto .....		
Junee .....	William Wallace Elmslie...	11 June, 1886	Ditto .....		
Jerilderie .....	Berthold Korff .....	26 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
Kempsey .....	Brabazon Newcomen Casement		Ditto .....		
Kiama .....	Caleb Terrey .....	29 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....		
Liverpool .....	Joseph Aloysius Beattie...	21 Jan., 1877	Ditto .....		
Lambton .....	Joseph John Stapleton .....	26 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....		
Lower Clarence River...	James Brown Crabbe .....	11 Dec., 1879	Ditto .....		
Lower Richmond River.	William Henry Tomlins...	13 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
Maitland .....	Richard Fortune Blackwell	27 Mar., 1877	Ditto .....		
Molong .....	Stanislaus Maguire .....	15 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....		
Mudgee .....	Charles Swanston .....	10 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....		
Murrumbidgee .....	Henry Rufus Bell .....	13 May, 1881	Ditto .....		
Murrumburrrah .....	George Pearce Baldwin <sup>3</sup> ...	5 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	Herbert Byrne Kiernander <sup>3</sup>	22 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
Muswellbrook & Merton	Robert Edward Grigson .....	10 Nov., 1875	Ditto .....		
Manning River .....	Herbert Maxwell Curtayne	11 June, 1886	Ditto .....		
Moree .....	Heinrich Lilie .....	28 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....		
Moran and Pittwater ..	Walter Hugh Tibbits .....	27 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....		
Merriwa .....	Bartholomew Taylor Russell	5 June, 1885	Ditto .....		
Moama .....	George Reginald Bakins...	27 May., 1887	Ditto .....		
Narrandera .....	James Mitchell .....	6 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....		
Newcastle .....	Richard Harris .....	7 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....		
Nymagee .....	Johannes Christopher	5 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Ludovic Colpe.				
Orange .....	Charles Fillingham Coxwell	25 June, 1886	Ditto .....		
Patrick's Plains .....	Richard Read .....	7 Sept., 1880 and 19 July, 1878	Ditto .....		
Penrith .....	Owen Cornelius Brady .....	25 July, 1879	Ditto .....		
Port Stephens .....	William Stroud Partridge <sup>1</sup>	28 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	Sinclair Finlay .....	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
Parkes .....	Arthur Alma Johnston .....	28 Aug., 1885 and 15 July, 1881	Ditto .....		
Queanbeyan .....	Sydney Longden Richardson	21 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....		
Quirindi .....	Thomas Edward Atkins <sup>3</sup> ...	25 June, 1886	Ditto .....		
Raymond Terrace .....	Henry Louis Harris <sup>3</sup> .....	6 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....		
Richmond River .....	Ludwick Bernstein .....	17 July, 1879	Ditto .....		
" (lower) .....	William Henry Tomlins .....	13 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
Rylstone .....	Arthur Wigley Bateman .....	15 July, 1881	Ditto .....		
Richmond .....	Louis Conrad Joekel .....	4 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
Scone .....	Frederick Charles Stevenson	24 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....		
Shoalhaven .....	John Parker Brexeton .....	4 May, 1877	Ditto .....		
Silverton .....	John Thomson .....	11 July, 1884	Ditto .....		
Sunny Corner .....	John Fitzgerald Grady .....	29 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....		
St. Leonards & Lane Cove	Charles Alfred Dagnall Clark	3 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....		
Tenterfield .....	John Monteith Warren .....	10 July, 1883	Ditto .....		
Tweed River .....	Armitage Forbes .....	4 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
Tamworth .....	Patrick Henry White .....	13 June, 1884	Ditto .....		
Tumut .....	Harry Wharton Mason .....	10 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....		
Traralgon .....	Joseph Gabbett Bouchier	23 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....		
Urana .....	George Cuscaden .....	21 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
Wagga Wagga .....	Erasmus Wren .....	5 Dec., 1876	Ditto .....		
WallSEND .....	John Brady Nash .....	24 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....		
Wee Wee .....	Charles Meziere de Lepervanche	15 Dec., 1870	Ditto .....		
Wellington .....	Robert Rygate .....	27 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....		
Wentworth .....	Henry Breton .....	22 Aug., 1879	Ditto .....		

Paid by fees

<sup>1</sup> Left the district. <sup>2</sup> Deceased. <sup>3</sup> Resigned.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—MEDICAL ADVISER, ETC.—continued.</b>					
<b>GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND VACCINATORS—continued</b>					
Country Districts— <i>contd.</i>					
Windsor .....	Louis Conrad Jockell <sup>1</sup> .....	30 Oct., 1877	Governor and Executive Council		} Paid by fees
	succeeded by				
	Charles Henry Smith Hozier ..	4 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
Wollongong .....	James Thompson .....	4 Oct., 1881	Ditto .....		
Wilcannia .....	John Scott Wilson .....	6 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....		
Walgett.....	Peter Birnie Wilson <sup>2</sup> .....	10 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....		
	succeeded by				
	Wahab M'Murray .....	22 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
Wingham .....	Malcolm Leslie Cameron.....	13 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....		
Warialda .....	Edward Yetes .....	28 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
Yass .....	Alton Kingsley Hoets.....	16 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....		
Young .....	John Theophilus Heeley.....	8 Feb., 1878	Ditto .....		
<b>ADDITIONAL VACCINATORS.</b>					
	George Frederick Dansey .....	23 June, 1871	Governor and Executive Council		} Paid by fees.
	Patrick M'Donagh .....	13 Oct., 1876	Ditto .....		
	William Henry Goode .....	28 June, 1881	Ditto .....		
	William Frederick Ewington ..	14 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....		
Sydney and Suburbs	Lewis Gordon Davidson.....	26 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....		
	Theodore Mailler Kendall.....	26 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....		
	Wm. Daniel Campbell Williams	26 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....		
	Alexander Philip .....	31 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....		
Ashfield (see Burwood and Petersham).	Richard Theophilus Jones	25 Aug., 1875	Ditto .....		
Balmain .....	Owon Spencer Evans .....	1 Oct., 1861	Ditto .....		
	Charles Ulric Carruthers .....	28 June, 1881	Ditto .....		
	Owen Frederick Seymour Evans	19 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....		
	Joseph Parker .....	22 July, 1881	Ditto .....		
Botany (see Redfern and Waterloo).					
Burwood (see Ashfield and Petersham).	Richard Theophilus Jones	25 Aug., 1875	Ditto .....		
Cook's River.....	Thomas Robert Horton <sup>2</sup> .....	22 June, 1886	Ditto .....		
Hunter's Hill .....	Francis Dorrington Niblett <sup>2</sup>	28 June, 1881	Ditto .....		
Newtown .....	William Gillett Sedgwick .....		Ditto .....		
Petersham (see Ashfield and Burwood).	Richard Theophilus Jones	25 Aug., 1875	Ditto .....		
Redfern (see Botany and Waterloo).	Joseph Parker .....	22 July, 1881	Ditto .....		
Ryde .....	Herbert Blaxland .....	9 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....		
St. Leonards .....	Robert Dalzell Ward .....	27 Sept., 1853	Ditto .....		
Waterloo (see Redfern and Botany).	Joseph Parker .....	22 July, 1881	Ditto .....		
Woollahra.....	Frederick Harrison Quaife	21 Dec., 1868	Ditto .....		
	Frederick Cumming .....	30 July, 1880	Ditto .....		
Country Districts—					
Albury .....	William Cleaver Woods .....	26 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....		
Armidale (see Uralla) ..	Francis Holles Woods .....	19 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....		
	William Murray .....	14 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....		
Forbes .....	Edward Patrick M'Donnell .....	26 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....		
Goulburn .....	Selby Mars Morton .....	20 Dec., 1878	Ditto .....		
	Robert M'Killip .....	15 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....		
	Henry Ray .....	26 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....		
Lower Clarence River ..	John Govett Smith .....	25 Feb., 1887	Ditto .....		
Maitland West.....	Robert John Pierce.....	2 Aug., 1872	Ditto .....		
	Robert George Alcorn .....	28 June, 1881	Ditto .....		
	William Dudley Power .....	19 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....		
Maitland East and West	Alexander Kinnear Morson	20 Jan., 1868 and 30 Oct., 1867.	Ditto .....		
Narrabri .....	Thomas Bennett Walley .....	28 June, 1881	Ditto .....		
Newcastle .....	Cosby William Morgan .....	10 Dec., 1878	Ditto .....		
	John Harris .....	9 Sept., 1879	Ditto .....		
	William Conynghame Ashc <sup>2</sup>	26 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....		
	Joseph Lievesley Beeston	26 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....		
	James Inglis .....	26 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....		
Oberon .....	John Eaton .....	25 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....		
Parramatta .....	Walter Brown .....	5 Nov., 1863	Ditto .....		
	James Smith .....	23 Feb., 1877	Ditto .....		
	Charles Johnson .....	25 July, 1879	Ditto .....		
	Isaac Waugh .....	28 June, 1881	Ditto .....		
	George Henry Phillips .....	26 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....		
Patrick's Plains .....	William Tristram .....	9 Sept., 1881	Ditto .....		
Penrith .....	Joseph Francis Bond .....	30 May, 1876	Ditto .....		
Port Macquarie .....	William Smithson Cortis	20 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....		
Rockley .....	Thomas Alfred Machattie	28 June, 1881	Ditto .....		
Rocky Mouth .....	Alexander J. Hood .....	26 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....		
Raymond Terrace .....	Robert John Allan .....	19 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....		
Uralla (see Armidale) ..	Francis Holles Woods .....	19 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....		
Walcha .....	Christian Ulrich Daft Schrader	12 May, 1876	Ditto .....		
Wagga Wagga .....	Richard Benson Warren <sup>2</sup>	7 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....		
Wickham .....	Richard Henry Treloar .....	26 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....		
Wollongong .....	Timothy Wood Lee.....	6 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....		
Walbundrie .....	George Brown Crookston Pultney	23 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....		
Yass .....	Allen Campbell .....	19 Nov., 1859	Ditto .....		
	Philip Thornton Thane .....	21 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....		

<sup>1</sup> Appointed to Richmond.

<sup>2</sup> Left the district.

<sup>3</sup> Deceased.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>LUNACY.</b>					
<b>OFFICIAL VISITORS TO HOSPITALS AND LICENSED HOUSE FOR THE INSANE.</b>					
Official Visitors, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville and Callan Park, and Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River.	Sir Alfred Roberts, Knt., M.R.C.S.E. (Chairman) <sup>1</sup>	7 June, 1867 30 Mar., 1876, as President.	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	7 Mar., 1867.
	Charles James Manning (Barrister-at-law).	18 July, 1884	Ditto .....	150 0 0	18 July, 1884.
Official Visitors, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.	James Charles Cox, M.D.	16 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	150 0 0	16 Jan., 1883.
	Walter Brown, M.D. (Chairman). <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	50 0 0	20 Dec., 1860.
	Isaac Waugh, M.B.....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
	Frederick W. Gibson (Barrister-at-law).	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed £50 per annum for clerical assistance. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £10 per annum for clerical assistance.					
<b>HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE GENERALLY.</b>					
Inspector-General of the Insane.	Frederic Norton Manning, M.D. <sup>1</sup>	1 July, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	1,060 0 0	1 Nov., 1867.
Clerk and Accountant	Ethelred Bennett	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	390 0 0	24 April, 1874.
Messenger and Boatman (1)	.....	.....	Inspector-General of the Insane	118 0 0	.....
<sup>1</sup> Gives security for £500.					
<b>HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE.</b>					
Medical Superintendent	Eric Sinclair <sup>1</sup>	1 Sept., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	9 Jan., 1882.
Assistant Medical Officer	Chisholm Ross <sup>2</sup>	2 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....	415 0 0	2 Feb., 1884.
Assistant Superintendent	Edward Marsden Betts <sup>3</sup>	1 Dec., 1872	Ditto .....	390 0 0	23 May, 1859.*
Clerk	John Edington Moore <sup>4</sup>	1 Sept., 1876	Colonial Secretary .....	210 0 0	27 May, 1872.
Assistant Clerk	Hugh E. B. M'Gill <sup>5</sup>	1 Feb., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	1 June, 1880.
Dispenser	William Peterson <sup>6</sup>	22 Feb., 1882	Ditto .....	190 0 0	22 Feb., 1882.
Matron	Bessie Ann Simpson <sup>7</sup>	17 June, 1881	Ditto .....	160 0 0	17 June, 1881.
Chief Attendant	Thomas Folkard <sup>8</sup>	1 July, 1864	Medical Superintendent.....	160 0 0	14 Nov., 1859.
Senior Attendants <sup>9</sup>	(8)	.....	Ditto .....	102 0 0	each.
Junior Attendants <sup>10</sup>	(8)	.....	Ditto .....	90 0 0	"
	(8)	.....	Ditto .....	84 0 0	"
	(4)	.....	Ditto .....	78 0 0	"
	(2)	.....	Ditto .....	72 0 0	"
Senior Nurses <sup>11</sup>	(1)	.....	Ditto .....	66 0 0	"
	(1)	.....	Ditto .....	50 0 0	"
Junior Nurses <sup>11</sup>	(5)	.....	Ditto .....	60 0 0	"
	(8)	.....	Ditto .....	50 0 0	"
Needlewoman <sup>11</sup>	(6)	.....	Ditto .....	46 0 0	"
	(1)	.....	Ditto .....	40 0 0	"
Artisan Attendants <sup>11</sup>	(1)	.....	Ditto .....	60 0 0	"
	(1)	.....	Ditto .....	0 8 0	per diem.
	(2)	.....	Ditto .....	0 7 6	"
Grounds Attendant <sup>12</sup>	(1) { to 31 July, 1887 from 1 August	.....	Ditto .....	84 0 0	each.
Store Attendant <sup>9</sup>	(1)	.....	Ditto .....	90 0 0	"
	(1) <sup>9</sup>	.....	Ditto .....	102 0 0	"
Cooks	(1) <sup>11</sup>	.....	Ditto .....	102 0 0	"
	(1) <sup>9</sup>	.....	Ditto .....	72 0 0	"
Out-door Attendants	(1) <sup>9</sup>	.....	Ditto .....	90 0 0	"
	(1) <sup>9</sup>	.....	Ditto .....	78 0 0	"
Gatekeepers	(1) <sup>12</sup>	.....	Ditto .....	78 0 0	"
	(1) <sup>11</sup>	.....	Ditto .....	50 0 0	"
Gardener <sup>12</sup>	(1)	.....	Ditto .....	84 0 0	"
Carter <sup>12</sup>	(1)	.....	Ditto .....	84 0 0	"
Laundresses <sup>13</sup>	(2)	.....	Ditto .....	50 0 0	each.
	(2)	.....	Ditto .....	46 0 0	"
Housemaid	(1)	.....	Ditto .....	50 0 0	"
Engineers	(1) <sup>14</sup>	.....	Ditto .....	0 11 6	per diem.
	(1)	.....	Ditto .....	3 3 0	per week.
<b>Chaplains:—</b>					
Church of England.....	Rev. William Lumsdaine..	16 Oct., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	.....
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. Zephirin Muraire	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	50 0 0	.....
<b>Branch Establishment—</b>					
Attendant-in-charge	David Meppom	25 April, 1881	Medical Superintendent.....	130 0 0	.....
Senior Attendants	(2) <sup>9</sup>	.....	Ditto .....	102 0 0	each.
	(3) <sup>9</sup>	.....	Ditto .....	90 0 0	"
	(2) <sup>11</sup>	.....	Ditto .....	84 0 0	"
Junior Attendants	(2) <sup>11</sup>	.....	Ditto .....	78 0 0	"
	(2) <sup>11</sup>	.....	Ditto .....	72 0 0	"
Cook	(1) <sup>11</sup>	.....	Ditto .....	96 0 0	"
Gatekeeper	(1) <sup>12</sup>	.....	Ditto .....	78 0 0	"
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, also £45 per annum in lieu of provisions and fuel. Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters; also £45 per annum in lieu of provisions and fuel. <sup>3</sup> Allowed a house, and £45 per annum in lieu of provisions and fuel. Gives security to the amount of £250. <sup>4</sup> Allowed £30 per annum for house rent, and £30 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>5</sup> Allowed £30 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>6</sup> Allowed a house, fuel, and light, and provisions. <sup>7</sup> Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>8</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light, and £23 per annum in lieu of provisions. <sup>9</sup> Allowed rations of provisions, fuel, and light, and uniform clothing. <sup>10</sup> Fourteen allowed quarters; all allowed rations of provisions, fuel, and light, and uniform clothing. <sup>11</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light, and uniform clothing. <sup>12</sup> Allowed a house, also a ration of provisions, fuel, and light, and uniform clothing. <sup>13</sup> Allowed rations of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>14</sup> Allowed a house.					
Note.—Married Attendants allowed £12 each per annum towards house rent.    * Services not continuous.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—LUNACY—continued.</b>					
<b>HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, PARRAMATTA.</b>					
Medical Superintendent	Edwin Godson <sup>1</sup>	1 Sept., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	1 Oct., 1881.
Chaplains:—					
Church of England	J. R. Blomfield	1 Oct., 1868	Ditto	50 0 0	16 Mar., 1851.
Roman Catholic	John Rigney	1 Feb., 1874	Ditto	50 0 0	16 July, 1838.
Assistant Medical Officer	William Cotter Williamson <sup>1</sup>	8 Jan., 1884	Ditto	415 0 0	18 Jan., 1882.*
Assistant Superintendent	Henry Colley <sup>2</sup>	25 June, 1877	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Feb., 1872.
Clerk	Leslie Clement Rowling <sup>3</sup>	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	215 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
Assistant Clerk	Sidney Charles Mayo	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	165 0 0	20 April, 1884.
Matron	Jane Burn <sup>4</sup>	1 June, 1865	Ditto	160 0 0	1 June, 1865.
Dispenser	William Henry Lester <sup>5</sup>	20 Aug., 1883	Ditto	190 0 0	20 Aug., 1883.
	succeeded by				
	George A. Gaud <sup>6</sup>	9 May, 1887	Ditto	140 0 0	9 May, 1887.
Chief Attendant	James Wharf <sup>4</sup>	20 Sept., 1877	Ditto	160 0 0	1 June, 1864.
Senior Attendants (9) <sup>6</sup>			Medical Superintendent	102 0 0	each.
Do do (12)			Ditto	90 0 0	"
Junior Attendants (18) <sup>6</sup>			Ditto	84 0 0	"
Do do (8)			Ditto	78 0 0	"
Nurse-in-charge (1) <sup>6</sup>			Ditto	72 0 0	"
Senior Nurses (8) <sup>6</sup>			Ditto	60 0 0	"
Do do (5)			Ditto	50 0 0	"
Junior Nurses (14) <sup>6</sup>			Ditto	46 0 0	"
Cooks (male) (3) <sup>6</sup>			Ditto	102 0 0	"
			{ 1 at	96 0 0	
			{ 1 at	78 0 0	
Store Attendants (2) <sup>6</sup>			{ 1 at	96 0 0	
			{ 1 at	78 0 0	
Gardener <sup>7</sup>			Ditto	90 0 0	
Carters (2) <sup>6</sup>			Ditto	84 0 0	
			{ 1 at	72 0 0	
Gate-keepers (2) <sup>6</sup>			{ 1 at	84 0 0	
			{ 1 at	78 0 0	
Out-door Attendants (2) <sup>6</sup>			{ 1 at	84 0 0	
			{ 1 at	78 0 0	
Messengers (2) <sup>6</sup>			Ditto	66 0 0	
			{ 1 at	50 0 0	
Laundresses (4) <sup>6</sup>			Ditto	50 0 0	
			{ 2 at	46 0 0	
Housemaid <sup>8</sup>			Ditto	38 0 0	
Needlewoman <sup>6</sup>			Ditto	60 0 0	
Grounds Attendant <sup>7</sup>			Ditto	100 0 0	
Artisan Attendants (3) <sup>8</sup>			Ditto	0 7 6	per diem.
			{ 2 at	0 7 0	" each.
Engine-drivers (2) <sup>9</sup>			{ 1 at	0 10 0	
			{ 1 at	0 8 0	
<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house and £45 per annum in lieu of provisions and fuel. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, and £45 per annum in lieu of provisions and fuel. <sup>3</sup> Allowed £45 per annum in lieu of quarters, and £30 per annum in lieu of provisions and fuel. <sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light, and £23 per annum in lieu of provisions. <sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters, provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>6</sup> Allowed quarters, provisions, fuel, light, and uniform clothing. <sup>7</sup> Allowed a cottage, provisions, fuel, light, and uniform clothing. <sup>8</sup> One allowed quarters, provisions, fuel, and light, and two allowed provisions only. <sup>9</sup> One allowed cottage, provisions, fuel, and light, and one allowed provisions only. * Services not continuous.					
The Medical Superintendent gives security to the amount of £500, and Assistant Superintendent gives security to the amount of £200.					
<b>HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CALLAN PARK.</b>					
Medical Superintendent	Herbert Blaxland <sup>1</sup>	9 Dec., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	5 June, 1879.
Assistant Medical Officer	George E. Miles <sup>2</sup>	19 July, 1886	Ditto	375 0 0	19 July, 1886.
Assistant Superintendent	Arthur Whiting <sup>2</sup>	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	340 0 0	24 April, 1869.*
Clerk	Charles H. Richardson <sup>3</sup>	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Sept., 1879.
Dispenser	John T. Floyd <sup>4</sup>	11 Aug., 1885	Ditto	170 0 0	11 Aug., 1885.
Matron	Marion A. Fairbairn <sup>4</sup>	12 Oct., 1885	Ditto	150 0 0	9 Dec., 1884.
Chief Attendant	Wm. Little <sup>6</sup>	13 Oct., 1877	Inspector-General of the Insane	160 0 0	6 May, 1863.
Senior Attendants (7) <sup>6</sup>			Medical Superintendent	102 0 0	each.
Do (8) <sup>6</sup>			Ditto	90 0 0	"
Junior Attendants (3) <sup>6</sup>			Ditto	84 0 0	"
Do (16) <sup>6</sup>			Ditto	78 0 0	"
Do (6) <sup>6</sup>			Ditto	72 0 0	"
Senior Nurses (4) <sup>6</sup>			Ditto	60 0 0	"
Do (2) <sup>6</sup>			Ditto	50 0 0	"
Junior Nurses (7) <sup>6</sup>			Ditto	46 0 0	"
Do (10) <sup>6</sup>			Ditto	40 0 0	"
Store Attendant (1) <sup>7</sup>			Ditto	102 0 0	
Grounds do (1) <sup>7</sup>			Ditto	84 0 0	
Gardener (1) <sup>7</sup>			Ditto	84 0 0	
Farm Attendant (1) <sup>6</sup>			Ditto	78 0 0	
Needlewoman (1) <sup>6</sup>			Ditto	60 0 0	
Housemaid			Ditto	40 0 0	
Cooks (3) <sup>6</sup>			Ditto	72 0 0	
			{ 1 at	50 0 0	
			{ 1 at	40 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house, and £45 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, and £45 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>3</sup> Allowed £35 per annum for house rent, and £30 per annum in lieu of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters, provisions, fuel, light, and uniform clothing, and married attendants £12 per annum towards house rent. <sup>6</sup> Allowed quarters, provisions, fuel, light, and uniform clothing. <sup>7</sup> Allowed a cottage and a ration of provisions, fuel, light, and uniform clothing. <sup>8</sup> Allowed quarters, provisions, fuel, light, and uniform clothing. * Services not continuous.					
Medical Superintendent gives security for £500, and Assistant Superintendent for £200.					



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—LUNACY—continued.</b>					
<b>HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CALLAN PARK—continued.</b>					
Carter (1) <sup>1</sup>			Medical Superintendent	78 0 0	
Messenger (1) <sup>2</sup>			Ditto	78 0 0	
Gatekeepers (2) <sup>1</sup>			Ditto	1 at 78 0 0	
				1 at 50 0 0	
				1 at 56 0 0	
Laundresses (3) <sup>2</sup>			Ditto	1 at 50 0 0	
				1 at 46 0 0	
				1 at 0 7 6	
Artisans (2) <sup>3</sup>			Ditto	1 at 0 7 6	per diem.
				1 at 0 7 0	"
Engine-drivers (2) <sup>4</sup>			Ditto	1 at 0 10 0	"
				1 at 0 8 0	"
Chaplains:—					
Church of England	Rev. Edward David Madgwick	12 Mar., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	30 0 0	12 Mar., 1881.
Roman Catholic	Rev. Thomas O'Reilly	1 July, 1883	Ditto	30 0 0	3 July, 1883.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed a cottage and a ration of provisions, fuel, light, and uniform clothing. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, provisions, fuel, light, and uniform clothing. <sup>3</sup> Carpenter allowed a cottage and a ration of provisions, fuel, and light; tailor allowed a ration of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>4</sup> One engine-driver allowed a cottage and a ration of provisions, fuel, and light, and one allowed quarters and ration of provisions, fuel, and light.					
<b>HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, NEWCASTLE.</b>					
Superintendent	Frederic Cane <sup>1</sup>	1 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	260 0 0	22 Feb., 1868.
Matron	Elizabeth Cane <sup>1</sup>	12 June, 1872	Ditto	75 0 0	12 June, 1872.
Chief Attendant and Storekeeper	Edwin Waller <sup>2</sup>	11 Jan., 1874	Inspector-General of the Insane	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1859.
Medical Visitor (see p. 33).			Ditto	102 0 0	each.
Senior Attendants (2) <sup>3</sup>			Ditto	1 at 90 0 0	
				2 at 84 0 0	
Junior Attendants (5) <sup>3</sup>			Ditto	2 at 78 0 0	
				1 at 60 0 0	
Senior Nurses (3) <sup>2</sup>			Ditto	2 at 55 0 0	
				1 at 50 0 0	
Junior Nurses (6) <sup>3</sup>			Ditto	2 at 46 0 0	
				4 at 50 0 0	
Needlewoman (1)			Ditto	50 0 0	"
Male Servants (4) <sup>2</sup>			Ditto	1 at 90 0 0	
				2 at 78 0 0	
Female Servants (3) <sup>2</sup>			Ditto	1 at 66 0 0	
				2 at 50 0 0	
Artisan Attendants (2) <sup>2</sup>			Ditto	1 at 46 0 0	
				1 at 0 7 6	
Chaplains:—					
Church of England	Rev. Arthur E. Selwyn	1 Jan., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	30 0 0	1 Jan., 1853.
Roman Catholic	Rev. Peter Meagher	5 Nov., 1883	Ditto	30 0 0	5 Nov., 1883.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, and £30 per annum in lieu of provisions. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, and a ration of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, and a ration of provisions, fuel, and light, and uniform clothing.    Married attendants allowed £12 per annum towards house rent. <sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters, and a ration of provisions, fuel, and light.					
NOTE.—The Superintendent gives security to the amount of £200.					
<b>RECEPTION-HOUSE FOR THE INSANE, DARLINGHURST.</b>					
Superintendent	Frederick Fowler <sup>1</sup>	1 July, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	8 Jan., 1862.
Matron	Eliza Ann Fowler <sup>2</sup>	17 Mar., 1882	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	60 0 0	1 April, 1872.*
Medical Visitor (see p. 33).			Inspector-General of the Insane	102 0 0	
Attendants (5)			Ditto	1 at 96 0 0	each.
				2 at 90 0 0	
Nurses (4)			Ditto	1 at 84 0 0	
				3 at 56 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Gives security for £200.    Allowed £20 per annum in lieu of provisions. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £20 per annum in lieu of provisions.    * Services not continuous. NOTE.—With the exception of the Medical Visitor all reside in the building, and the attendants and nurses are allowed rations of provisions, fuel, and light, and uniform clothing, and in addition the married attendants receive £12 towards house rent.					
<b>MASTER IN LUNACY.</b>					
Master in Lunacy	Henry Francis Barton	30 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	30 Jan., 1885.
Chief Clerk	Henry Edwards	1 Mar., 1885	Ditto	450 0 0	22 Oct., 1877.
Accountant	Arthur John Mason	4 Feb., 1887	Ditto	300 0 0	4 Oct., 1880.
Second Clerk	Theophilus John Ducker	12 Nov., 1885	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Third Clerk	Henry Dexter Cannan	1 July, 1879	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	190 0 0	13 April, 1871.
<b>INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.</b>					
Inspector <sup>1</sup>	Hugh Robison	12 Sept., 1876	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	12 Sept., 1876.
Inquiry Officer and Clerk to Inspector. <sup>1</sup>	S. E. Treseder	1 Oct., 1883	Do	240 0 0	17 Dec., 1881.
2nd Clerk	W. S. Hilliard	30 Mar., 1885	Colonial Secretary	190 0 0	30 Mar., 1885.
Messenger <sup>3</sup>	R. E. Waddington <sup>2</sup>	5 May, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	190 0 0	2 Mar., 1882.*
				6 Aug., 1884	Colonial Secretary
Housekeeper <sup>3</sup>		6 Aug., 1884	Do	40 0 0	6 Aug., 1884.
<sup>1</sup> Vote to cover travelling expenses of Department, £200. <sup>2</sup> Transferred from Registrar-General's Office. <sup>3</sup> Also for Medical Board and Pharmaceutical Board. * Services not continuous.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS FOR THE INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.</b>					
Manager .....	Frederic King <sup>1</sup> .....	25 Mar., 1876	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	14 Mar., 1862.
Chief Clerk .....	Frederick Augustus Rossiter .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 July, 1881.
Clerk and Accountant .....	Francis George Corcoran .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	9 July, 1883.
Clerk .....	Sydney Alexander Ouniston .....	18 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	140 0 0	18 Dec., 1884.
Do .....	John Sutton Gilmore .....	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Sept., 1886.
Messenger .....	.....	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
Office-cleaner <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	80 0 0	.....
<b>NEWINGTON ASYLUM.</b>					
Surgeon .....	(Vide Medical Vote, p. 33.)	27 May, 1869	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	13 May, 1861.
Dispenser .....					
Superintendent .....	Lucy H. Hicks <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	85 0 0	1 Mar., 1886.
Sub-Matron .....	Margaret Gorman <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1886	Colonial Secretary .....	40 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
Assistant Sub-Matron .....	Clara Applewhaite <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	Manager .....	from 2d. to 1s. per diem.	.....
Cooks, Nurses, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GEORGE-STREET ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.</b>					
Surgeon .....	(See page 33.)	13 Mar., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	13 Mar., 1862.
Dispenser .....					
Matron .....	C. H. M. Dennis <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	95 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
Sub-Matron .....	E. R. L. Dennis <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1886	Colonial Secretary .....	40 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
Assistant Sub-Matron .....	K. Dennis <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	Manager .....	from 2d. to 1s. per diem.	.....
Wardsmen, Cooks, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>MACQUARIE-STREET ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.</b>					
Surgeon .....	(See page 33.)	10 Feb., 1876	Colonial Secretary .....	190 0 0	10 Feb., 1876.
Dispenser .....					
Superintendent .....	Sarah Cunynghame .....	.....	Manager .....	from 2d. to 1s. per diem.	.....
Wardsmen, Cooks, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>LIVERPOOL ASYLUM.</b>					
Surgeon Superintendent .....	Joseph A. Bantlie, M.D. <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	1 Sept., 1877.
Dispenser .....	J. P. Lawlor .....	15 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....	150 0 0	15 Oct., 1886.
Superintendent .....	Mary Burnside <sup>3</sup> .....	13 Mar., 1862	Ditto .....	240 0 0	13 Mar., 1862.
Sub-Matron .....	Jane Burnside <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1881	Colonial Secretary .....	95 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
Assistant Sub-Matron .....	Alice Burnside <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
Wardsmen, Cooks, &c. ....	.....	.....	Manager .....	from 2d. to 1s. per diem.	.....
<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £1,000. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light, and £20 per annum in lieu of rations. <sup>4</sup> Allowed £100 house rent, also fuel and light, and £20 per annum in lieu of rations.					
<b>COMMISSIONERS TO ADVISE THE GOVERNMENT IN MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE DEFENCE OF THE COLONY FROM FOREIGN AGGRESSION.</b>					
Commissioners .....	Major-General John Seame, Richardson, C.B. (President.) <sup>1</sup>	8 Sept., 1870	{ Governor and Executive Council, under the Great Seal of the Colony }	Nil.	17 Feb., 1865.
	William Macleay, M.L.C. ....				
	James Barnett <sup>2</sup> .....				
	Edward Orpen Moriarty <sup>3</sup> .....				
	Francis Hixson <sup>4</sup> .....				
	Edward Charles Craeknell <sup>5</sup> .....				
	Colonel C. F. Roberts, C.M.G. <sup>6</sup>	11 Sept., 1876	Ditto .....	Nil.	4 Aug., 1860. 1 May, 1849. 1 Jan., 1863. 1 Jan., 1858. 28 Aug., 1876.
<sup>1</sup> Commanding Military Forces. <sup>2</sup> Colonial Architect. <sup>3</sup> Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation, &c. <sup>4</sup> President of the Marine Board—Captain Commanding Naval Brigade. <sup>5</sup> Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs. <sup>6</sup> Colonel Commanding Artillery Forces					
<b>MILITARY FORCES.</b>					
<b>STAFF</b>					
Commanding Military Forces.	Major-General John Seame, Richardson, C.B. <sup>1</sup>	15 Aug., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	17 Feb., 1865.
Assistant Adjutant-General	Major Henry Douglas Mackenzie <sup>2</sup>	29 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	400 0 0	31 July, 1877.
Chief Paymaster .....	Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Baynes <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	365 0 0	21 Aug., 1854.
Deputy-Assistant Quarter-master-General.	Major James Edward Dodge Taunton <sup>2</sup>	18 July, 1885	Ditto .....	350 0 0	31 July, 1877.
Instructor of Musketry.....	Captain William Andrew Cuthell <sup>4</sup>	1 May, 1885	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Mar., 1885.
Captain (unattached) .....	Pelham Brooke Loftus .....	25 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	.....	.....
Military Instructor .....	Brevet-Colonel Edmund George Henry Bingham, R.A. <sup>5</sup>	21 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	800 0 0	8 Sept., 1885.
Military Instructor .....	Major Cooper Penrose, R.B. <sup>6</sup>	8 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	700 0 0	8 Sept., 1885.
<sup>1</sup> Quarters, £100 for stabling, with rations of provisions, fuel, and light, and forage for two horses. <sup>2</sup> Lodging allowance, £120 a year, and £50 for stabling, with rations of provisions, fuel, and light, and forage for a horse. <sup>3</sup> Lodging allowance, £150 per annum, £50 for stabling, rations of provisions, fuel, and light, and forage for a horse. <sup>4</sup> Lodging allowance, £50 per annum, £50 for stabling, rations of provisions, fuel, and light, and forage for a horse. <sup>5</sup> Lodging allowance, £90 per annum, £80 stabling and grooming allowance, and forage for a horse. <sup>6</sup> Lodging allowance, £60 per annum, rations, provisions, fuel, and light.					

Office,	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—MILITARY FORCES—continued.</b>					
<b>STAFF—continued.</b>					
Military Instructor.....	Major William St. Pierre Bunbury, R.A. <sup>1</sup>	8 Sept., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	8 Sept., 1885.
Military Instructor .....	Captain Clement Henry Milward, R.A. <sup>2</sup>	8 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	500 0 0	8 Sept., 1885.
Adjutant, 2nd Regt., N.S.W. Vol. Infantry.	Major Charles George Norris. <sup>3</sup>	26 June, 1885	Ditto .....	300 0 0	28 Oct., 1878.
Adjutant, 1st Regt., N.S.W. Vol. Infantry.	Captain Charles Falkner Bartlett. <sup>3</sup>	22 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	275 0 0	12 Mar., 1875.
	Promoted Major, 26/10/87.				
Adjutant, N.S.W. Regiment Volunteer Artillery.	Captain Robert Allwood Nathan. <sup>4</sup>	12 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	275 0 0	2 Aug., 1871.
Adjutant, 3rd Regt., N.S.W. Vol. Infantry.	Captain James Hill <sup>4</sup>	20 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	275 0 0	8 June, 1865.
Adjutant, 4th Regt., N.S.W. Vol. Infantry.	Captain Morris Marian Boan. <sup>4</sup>	29 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	275 0 0	23 Jan., 1875
Commanding Reserve Corps, Metropolitan, Western, and Southern Districts.	Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Millard Benton Eden. <sup>5</sup>	21 May, 1885	Ditto .....	400 0 0	21 May, 1885.
Adjutant Reserve Corps, Southern District.	Captain Montagu William Bayly. <sup>4</sup>	18 July, 1885	Ditto .....	275 0 0	13 May, 1885.
Adjutant Reserve Corps, Metropolitan and Western District.	Captain Charles William Pleydell Bouverie. <sup>4</sup>	18 July, 1885	Ditto .....	275 0 0	18 Nov., 1878.
Commanding Reserve Corps, Northern District.	Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Wilkinson. <sup>6</sup>	26 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	100 0 0	3 Feb., 1866.
Adjutant Reserve Corps, Northern District.	Captain Henry Glendower Bodychan Sparrow. <sup>4</sup>	18 July, 1885	Ditto .....	275 0 0	27 Feb., 1885.
Quartermaster .....	James Little, 2nd Lieutenant.	8 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	238 0 0	10 Sept., 1860.
Chief Clerk.....	William Holmes <sup>7</sup>	8 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	18 Oct., 1860.
Assistant Clerk, A.A.-G. ...	William Smith <sup>8</sup>	7 May, 1877	Ditto .....	8/- per diem	7 May, 1877.
Accountant, Pay Office.....	Claude Solomon <sup>7</sup>	11 May, 1886	Colonial Secretary .....	250 0 0	11 May, 1886.
Paymaster's Clerk .....	Gore Willock Loney <sup>9</sup>	22 Sept., 1885	Major-General Commanding.....	9/- per diem	11 Aug., 1875.
Assistant Clerk, A.A.-G. ...	John Kavanaugh <sup>9</sup>	7 Mar., 1885	Acting Commandant .....	7/6 "	7 Mar., 1885.
Assistant do. Pay Office	John Evans <sup>9</sup>	13 Apr., 1885	Ditto .....	10/- "	13 April, 1885.
Assistant do. A.A.-G. ...	Arthur Holmes <sup>10</sup>	1 Mar., 1886	Major-General Commanding....	7/- "	1 Mar., 1886.
Assistant do. Pay Office	James Devry <sup>9</sup>	2 Sept., 1884	Commandant .....	7/6 "	12 Sept., 1883.
Temporary Assistant Clerks	John Taylor Finlay <sup>9</sup>	29 Sept., 1885	Major-General Commanding.....	7/6 "	19 Jan., 1877.
	Dispensed with, 20/8/87.				
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General's Clerk.	George William Berry <sup>10</sup>	3 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	7/- "	3 Feb., 1886.
Assistant do do	Alexander McIntyre <sup>9</sup>	26 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	7/6 "	26 Aug., 1885.
Temporary do do	Joseph Murphy <sup>9</sup>	15 April, 1885	Acting Commandant .....	7/6 "	15 April, 1885.
Armoury Clerk .....	James Thos. Blakely <sup>10</sup>	9 Feb., 1886	Major-General Commanding.....	7/- "	9 Feb., 1886.
Engineer do .....	Kyran John O'Dea <sup>11</sup>	6 May, 1885	Acting Commandant .....	7/- "	6 May, 1885.
Brigade Sergeant-Major (1) <sup>9</sup>	Charles Edward Murray <sup>9</sup>	29 Sept., 1885	Major-General Commanding.....	7/6 "	29 Sept., 1885.
Brigade Quartermaster-Sergeant (1) <sup>9</sup>	Promoted Quartermaster, 8/10/87.		Commandant .....	10/6 "	
Armourer (1) <sup>12</sup>			Ditto .....	10/6 "	
" (Assistant) (1) <sup>13</sup>			Ditto .....	9/- "	
Sergeant-Major-Instructor of Musketry (1) <sup>9</sup>			Ditto .....	7/- "	
General Storeman <sup>11</sup>			Ditto .....	9/6 "	
Drill Instructors (62) .....	(10) <sup>14</sup> ..... (8) <sup>12</sup> ..... (43) <sup>11</sup> ..... (1) <sup>15</sup> .....		Ditto .....	4 at 10/- " 1 at 9/- " 8 at 8/6 " 48 at 8/- " 1 at 7/- "	each.
Staff Bugler Major and Messenger (1) <sup>11</sup>			Ditto .....	7/6 "	
Messenger, Regimental Officers. <sup>11</sup>			Major-General Commanding .....	7/- "	
Trumpet Major Cavalry <sup>17</sup> ...			Ditto .....	6/- "	
Bugle Major and Messenger Regimental Officers <sup>11</sup>			Ditto .....	7/- "	
Caretaker, Torpedo Stores <sup>16</sup>			Commandant .....	8/- "	
Markers, Rifle Range (2) <sup>15</sup> ..			Ditto .....	6/- "	
Caretaker of Rifle Range (1) <sup>15</sup>			Ditto .....	8/- "	
Artillery Storeman (1) <sup>15</sup> ...			Ditto .....	6/- "	
Labourers, Victoria Barracks (4) (2). <sup>13</sup>				6/- "	
Principal Medical Officer...	Surgeon George Frederick Dansey <sup>16</sup>	17 July, 1875	Governor and Executive Council	60 0 0	21 May, 1867.
Surgeons .....	Patrick McDonagh <sup>16</sup>	21 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	40 0 0	9 June, 1873.
	James M'Leod <sup>16</sup>	21 May, 1885	Ditto .....	40 0 0	21 May, 1885.
	Frederick Wudham <sup>16</sup>	21 May, 1885	Ditto .....	40 0 0	21 May, 1885.
	Stanhope Hastings MacCulloch <sup>16</sup>	3 June, 1885	Ditto .....	40 0 0	3 June, 1885.

<sup>1</sup> Lodging allowance, £120 per annum, and forage for a horse. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £90 per annum for lodging, and forage for a horse. <sup>3</sup> Lodging allowance, £120 a year, £80 stabling and groom's allowance, and forage for a horse. <sup>4</sup> Lodging allowance, £90 per annum, £80 a year stabling and groom's allowance, and forage for a horse. <sup>5</sup> Forage for a horse. <sup>6</sup> Lodging allowance, £60 a year, rations of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>7</sup> Allowed 15s. a week for rent, also a ration of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>8</sup> Allowed 12s. 6d. a week for rent, rations of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>9</sup> Allowed 18s. 8d. a week for rent, provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>10</sup> Allowed 12s. 6d. a week for rent, rations of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>11</sup> Allowed 12s. 6d. a week for rent. <sup>12</sup> Allowed 10s. a week rent. <sup>13</sup> Allowed 18s. 8d. a week for rent. <sup>14</sup> Allowed 18s. 8d. a week rent, £64 a year forage, and £50 for stabling. <sup>15</sup> Allowed 10s. a week rent, and £54 a year for forage. <sup>16</sup> Allowed 18s. 8d. a week rent, £64 a year forage, and £50 for stabling.

Officer.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—MILITARY FORCES—continued.</b>							
HONORARY STAFF.							
Chaplain, Church of Eng-land.	Rev. George Fairfowl Macarthur.	8 June, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.			8 June, 1868.
Chaplain, Wesleyan .....	Rev. Samuel Wilkinson ..	2 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	Nil.			2 Sept., 1884.
Chaplain, Church of Eng-land.	Rev. Herbert John Rose...	22 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.			22 Oct., 1885.
Chaplain, Presbyterian .....	Rev. Alexander Osborne...	20 April, 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.			20 April, 1887.
<b>PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES.</b>							
PERMANENT MILITARY FORCE.							
Commanding New South Wales Artillery.	Colonel Charles Fyssh Roberts, C.M.G. <sup>1</sup>	28 Aug., 1876	Governor and Executive Council	500	0	0	1 Jan., 1873.
Majors, New South Wales Artillery.	Warner Wright Spalding C.M.G. (Col.) <sup>2</sup>	28 Aug., 1876	Ditto .....	450	0	0	1 Aug., 1871.
	Michael Murphy (Lt.-Col.) <sup>2</sup>	19 Sept., 1878	Ditto .....	383	0	0	28 Aug., 1876.
	George John Airey (Lt.-Col.) <sup>3</sup>	20 Sept., 1878	Ditto .....	383	0	0	1 Aug., 1871.
Captain, New South Wales Artillery.	Pembroke Lathrop Murray <sup>3</sup>	28 Oct., 1878	Ditto .....	256	0	0	16 Jan., 1874.
Do do .....	Frederick Thomas Bendge Baynes <sup>3</sup>	25 June, 1884	Ditto .....	256	0	0	28 Aug., 1876.
Do do .....	Henry Park Airey, D.S.O., Brevet-Major. <sup>3</sup>	29 Mar., 1885 29 June, 1887	Ditto .....	256	0	0	31 July, 1877.
Captain and Adjutant .....	Arthur Henry Patrick Savage <sup>5</sup>	24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	256	0	0	25 Nov., 1878.
Lieutenants, New South Wales Artillery.	Henry Le Patourel <sup>4</sup> .....	9 April, 1875	Ditto .....	238	0	0	9 April, 1875.
	Arthur Henry Patrick Savage. <sup>5</sup> Promoted.	25 Nov., 1878 24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	238	0	0	25 Nov., 1878.
	Augustus George Harrington Morris. <sup>5</sup>	29 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	238	0	0	29 Sept., 1883.
	William Throsby Bridges <sup>5</sup>	19 May, 1885	Ditto .....	238	0	0	19 May, 1885.
	Leslie Herbert Kyngdon <sup>5</sup> ..	12 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	238	0	0	12 Nov., 1885.
	Haviland Le Mesurier <sup>5</sup> ..	12 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	238	0	0	12 Nov., 1885.
Staff Surgeon-Major .....	William Daniel Campbell Williams. <sup>4</sup>	18 July, 1885	Ditto .....	350	0	0	1 Oct., 1883.
Acting Chaplains— Dawes Point—							
Church of England .....	Rev. Robert Lethbridge King.	3 Mar., 1881	Governor and Executive Council				3 Mar., 1881.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. Pierre Piquet .....	12 July, 1881	Ditto .....				12 July, 1881.
Victoria Barracks— Church of England .....	Rev. Zachary Barry .....	11 Oct., 1876	Ditto .....				11 Oct., 1876.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. Thomas Stephen Leonard.	13 Mar., 1878	Ditto .....				13 Mar., 1878.
Presbyterian .....	Rev. Archibald Gilchrist...	10 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....				10 Dec., 1885.
South Head— Church of England .....	Rev. Henry Wallace Mort	10 Sept., 1877	Ditto .....				10 Sept., 1877.
Batteries North side of Harbour— Church of England .....	Rev. Stephen Henry Childc	15 Feb., 1880	Ditto .....				15 Feb., 1880.
<p><sup>1</sup> Quarters, with rations of provisions, fuel, and light, forage for two horses, £100 a year stabling allowance, and £10 for uniform. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel, and light, and forage for one horse Command pay, 1s. 6d per diem, and £10 for uniform. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel, and light, forage for a horse, and £10 for uniform. <sup>4</sup> Allowed rations of provisions, fuel, and light, £64 horse hire, £120 a year lodging money, and £10 for uniform. <sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel, and light, forage for one horse, £10 for uniform, and £37 as Adjutant. <sup>6</sup> Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel, and light, forage for one horse, £50 for stabling, and £10 for uniform.</p>							
VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.							
Commanding Artillery Forces.	Colonel Charles Fyssh Roberts, C.M.G.	28 Aug., 1876	Governor and Executive Council	(See above.)			1 Jan., 1873.
Commanding N.S.W. Regt.	Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Wells. <sup>1</sup>	19 Dec., 1881	Ditto .....	100	0	0	28 Mar., 1859.
	(Brevet-Colonel, 21 Dec., 1885).						
Majors, N.S.W. Regiment	John Cochrane Remington <sup>2</sup>	14 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	50	0	0	1 Aug., 1871.
	Percy Owen <sup>2</sup> ..	23 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....	50	0	0	15 June, 1871.
Captains, N.S.W. Regiment	Henry Chapman .....	4 Oct., 1880	Ditto .....	40	0	0	11 Aug., 1873.
	James Sven Wigram .....	11 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	40	0	0	31 Jan., 1876.
	James Kirkaldy .....	29 July, 1882	Ditto .....	40	0	0	30 Nov., 1872.
	Adam Mackinlay .....	29 July, 1882	Ditto .....	40	0	0	25 Nov., 1873.
	Henry Osborne MacCabe..	25 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	40	0	0	25 Jan., 1884.
	William Weld Wren ..	7 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	40	0	0	7 Aug., 1885.
	Resigned	8 Feb., 1887					
	Walter Graham Robertson	22 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	40	0	0	7 Feb., 1874.
	Charles Bourne Airey.....	8 May, 1886	Ditto .....	40	0	0	26 July, 1876.
	William Scott .....	23 July, 1887	Ditto .....	40	0	0	26 Aug., 1885.
<p><sup>1</sup> Allowed forage for a horse. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £25 a year for horse hire.</p>							

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.</b>						
<b>VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY—continued.</b>						
1st Lieutenants, N.S.W. Regiment.	John Ebenezer Aggar.....	29 July, 1882	Governor and Executive Council	30 0 0	13 April, 1874.	
	Charles John Lester .....	29 July, 1882	Ditto .....	30 0 0	23 Nov., 1881.	
	John Moore Smail .....	8 April, 1884	Ditto .....	30 0 0	18 April, 1882.	
	Thos. Davey Hamilton Foster. Resigned	22 May, 1885	Ditto .....	30 0 0	9 Mar., 1885.	
	William Scott .....	26 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	30 0 0	26 Aug., 1885.	
	Adam Thompson Pringle..	2 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	30 0 0	22 Sept., 1882.	
	Frederick William Orr ..	2 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	30 0 0	9 Oct., 1884.	
	William Moore .....	7 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	30 0 0	21 Oct., 1884.	
	James Richard Muir .....	17 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	30 0 0	14 Aug., 1885.	
	Albert Louis Manning ..	4 April, 1887	Ditto .....	30 0 0	26 Aug., 1885.	
	James Richard Muir .....	23 July, 1887	Ditto .....	25 0 0	14 Aug., 1885.	
	2nd Lieutenants, N.S.W. Regiment.	James Richard Muir .....	14 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	25 0 0	26 Aug., 1885.
	Albert Louis Manning ..	26 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	25 0 0	27 Mar., 1886.	
	Alexander John Williams.	27 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	25 0 0	14 Oct., 1886.	
Richard Macdonald Seymour Wells.	2 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	25 0 0	20 Mar., 1886.		
Frederick Samuel Williams	14 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....	25 0 0	4 April, 1887.		
Archibald Benson .....	13 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	25 0 0	4 April, 1887.		
Henry John Ashe .....	4 April, 1887	Ditto .....	25 0 0	10 Sept., 1887.		
Augustus Henry Sandford	10 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	25 0 0			
<b>VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.</b>						
Commanding 2nd Regiment	Lieut.-Colonel John Hay Goodlet <sup>1</sup> (Brevet Colonel, 6 April, 1886.)	16 Dec., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	4 Dec., 1860.	
Commanding 3rd Regiment	Lieut.-Colonel William Hillier Holborow. <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	100 0 0	12 Jan., 1870	
Commanding 4th Regiment	Lieut.-Colonel Charles Frederick Stokes. <sup>1</sup>	28 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	100 0 0	18 Dec., 1873.	
Commanding 1st Regiment	Lieut.-Colonel William Thomas Farrell. <sup>1</sup>	11 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....	100 0 0	23 April, 1861.	
Majors—						
2nd Regiment .....	Henry John Chisholm <sup>2</sup> ..	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	50 0 0	4 Nov., 1859.	
3rd .....	Alfred Paul <sup>2</sup> .....	31 Dec., 1881	Ditto .....	50 0 0	19 Nov., 1869.	
1st .....	Charles Abraham Wilson <sup>2</sup>	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	50 0 0	23 April, 1861	
2nd .....	Wm. Fredk. Longfield <sup>2</sup> ..	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	50 0 0	17 Oct., 1868.	
4th .....	Charles Mark Rameaud <sup>2</sup> ..	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	50 0 0	3 Mar., 1882.	
4th .....	Albert John Gould .....	5 July, 1886	Ditto .....	50 0 0	9 May, 1873.	
1st .....	William Johnston <sup>2</sup> .....	11 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....	50 0 0	20 Oct., 1868.	
3rd .....	George Walker Waddell <sup>2</sup> ..	17 June, 1887	Ditto .....	50 0 0	8 Aug., 1883.	
Brevet-Major, unattached...	Francis Augustus Wright	22 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	20 Dec., 1873.	
Commanding Engineer Corps.	Major Thomas Rowe .....	1 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	70 0 0	28 Mar., 1872.	
Captains—						
3rd Regiment .....	Henry James Byrnes .....	14 Feb., 1871	Ditto .....	40 0 0	30 May, 1866.	
2nd .....	John William Guise .....	7 Feb., 1887	Ditto .....	40 0 0	16 Nov., 1866.	
3rd .....	William Farmer Linsley..	14 Feb., 1871	Ditto .....	40 0 0	30 Jan., 1869.	
1st .....	John Humphrey Morris...	18 April, 1887	Ditto .....	40 0 0	14 Feb., 1871.	
1st .....	Henry Blackshaw .....	3 June, 1876	Ditto .....	40 0 0	12 Sept., 1874.	
Mudgee Corps Reserve .....	George Davidson .....	7 June, 1887	Ditto .....	40 0 0	31 July, 1874.	
Ulladulla Corps Reserve...	William Millard .....	4 Oct., 1880	Ditto .....	Nil.	11 July, 1869.	
Engineer Corps .....	Thomas Samuel Parrott ..	4 Oct., 1880	Ditto .....	40 0 0	20 Aug., 1874.	
4th Regiment .....	Richard Anderson Waddy ..	27 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....	40 0 0	8 April, 1884.	
2nd .....	William Burnet .....	8 April, 1884	Ditto .....	40 0 0	17 April, 1867.	
1st .....	Harry Berkeley Fitzhardinge.	24 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	40 0 0	31 Mar., 1885.	
2nd .....	Thomas Honey .....	31 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	40 0 0	6 April, 1872.	
3rd .....	John Alex Wharrie .....	9 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	40 0 0	28 Mar., 1885.	
3rd .....	Geo. Rutherford Siggins ..	28 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	40 0 0	28 Mar., 1885.	
4th .....	Henry Harold Septimus Clippendall. Resigned	28 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	40 0 0	27 Jan., 1885.	
4th .....	Robert George Dundas Fitzgerald.	15 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	40 0 0	9 Mar., 1885.	
4th .....	John Brady Nash .....	9 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	40 0 0	19 May, 1885.	
4th .....	Edwin Charles Hunt .....	19 May, 1885	Ditto .....	40 0 0	29 Sept., 1885.	
1st .....	John Warner M'Cutcheon	29 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 Oct., 1870.	
1st .....	John Warner M'Cutcheon	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	40 0 0		

<sup>1</sup> Allowed forage for a horse<sup>2</sup> Allowed £25 a year for horse-hire.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.</b>							
<b>VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—continued.</b>							
<i>Captains—continued.</i>							
1st Regiment	James Cranna	2 Nov., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	40	0	0	5 Dec., 1871.
2nd "	Charles Henry Evans	7 Oct., 1885	Ditto	40	0	0	7 Oct., 1885.
2nd "	Henry Lovibond	18 June, 1885	Ditto	40	0	0	18 June, 1885.
2nd "	Donald Fraser	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto	40	0	0	4 Dec., 1873.
2nd "	Alexander Fraser	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto	40	0	0	4 Dec., 1873.
4th "	Granville John Burnage	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto	40	0	0	14 Feb., 1883.
4th "	William John Sloan	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto	40	0	0	17 May, 1869.
3rd "	James Cassidy	7 July, 1886	Ditto	40	0	0	29 April, 1874.
3rd "	William James Hill	21 Oct., 1886	Ditto	40	0	0	10 Aug., 1880.
4th "	Alistair Stuart Bowman	25 Oct., 1886	Ditto	40	0	0	14 Mar., 1884.
3rd "	George Walker Waddell	23 Nov., 1886	Ditto	40	0	0	8 Aug., 1883.
	Promoted	17 June, 1887					
1st "	Robert George	11 Nov., 1886	Ditto	40	0	0	3 Oct., 1872.
2nd "	Wesley Powell Mulholland	4 April, 1887	Ditto	40	0	0	7 May, 1874.
4th "	William Henry Moulton	4 April, 1887	Ditto	40	0	0	14 Aug., 1885.
1st "	Fred. Hulleat Galbraith	19 April, 1887	Ditto	40	0	0	23 Oct., 1885.
3rd "	William John Ferris	2 July, 1887	Ditto	40	0	0	22 Feb., 1881.
3rd "	Chas. Septimus Guest	27 Oct., 1887	Ditto	40	0	0	30 Oct., 1874.
3rd "	John Dalton	27 Oct., 1887	Ditto	40	0	0	10 Dec., 1884.
<i>Hon. Captains—</i>							
Sydney Grammar School Cadet Corps.	Albert Bythesea Weigall	28 Nov., 1871	Ditto	Nil.			28 Nov., 1871.
Newington College Cadet Corps.	Thomas Baker	13 July, 1883	Ditto	Nil.			13 July, 1883.
Windsor Grammar School Cadet Corps.	Rev. Bernard Kernan	11 June, 1886	Ditto	Nil.			11 June, 1886.
King's School Cadet Corps	Rev. Charles St. John Gray	12 Aug., 1886	Ditto	Nil.			12 Aug., 1886.
St. Ignatius College Cadet Corps.	Rev. Thomas Gartlan	26 Aug., 1886	Ditto	Nil.			26 Aug., 1886.
1st Lieutenant, 3rd Regt.	Charles Septimus Guest	30 Oct., 1874	Ditto	30	0	0	30 Oct., 1874.
	Promoted	27 Oct., 1887					
Lieutenant, Engineer Corps	Charles Stuart Cansdell	23 May, 1875	Ditto	30	0	0	4 Nov., 1874.
<i>1st Lieutenants—</i>							
3rd Regiment	Thomas James Barnett	27 Aug., 1879	Ditto	30	0	0	16 May, 1868.
	Resigned	24 June, 1887					
2nd "	Wesley Powell Mulholland	30 May, 1883	Ditto	30	0	0	7 May, 1874.
	Promoted	4 April, 1887					
3rd "	James Anderson	14 Nov., 1883	Ditto	30	0	0	22 Feb., 1881.
Mudgee Corps Reserve	William Fred. Woods	27 Feb., 1884	Ditto	Nil.			31 July, 1874.
Ulladulla Corps Reserve	James Cork	27 Feb., 1884	Ditto	Nil.			2 Feb., 1875.
2nd Regiment	George Bagot Stack	24 Nov., 1884	Ditto	30	0	0	14 Jan., 1863.
1st "	George Shepherd	1 May, 1885	Ditto	30	0	0	1 May, 1885.
Lieutenant, Engineer Corps	Henry Paul Ramsay Copeland.	19 May, 1885	Ditto	30	0	0	19 May, 1885.
<i>1st Lieutenants—</i>							
4th Regiment	William Henry Moulton	14 Aug., 1885	Ditto	30	0	0	14 Aug., 1885.
	Promoted	4 April, 1887					
4th "	Wm. Francis Xavier Byrne	14 Aug., 1885	Ditto	30	0	0	14 Aug., 1885.
1st "	Frederick Hulleat Galbraith.	23 Oct., 1885	Ditto	30	0	0	23 Oct., 1885.
	Promoted	19 April, 1887					
1st "	Henry Chas. Lennox Anderson.	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto	30	0	0	20 Nov., 1882.
2nd "	Henry Frederick Chilcott.	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto	30	0	0	10 April, 1876.
2nd "	Alexander Gilchrist.	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto	30	0	0	18 May, 1874.
2nd "	Henry Honey	22 Dec., 1885	Ditto	30	0	0	21 May, 1885.
4th "	Henry Warren Seobie	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto	30	0	0	8 April, 1884.
4th "	Archibald Langwill	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto	30	0	0	10 Jan., 1885.
4th "	John Hill Grayston	27 Nov., 1885	Ditto	30	0	0	9 Mar., 1885.
4th "	Stephen Pegum	30 Nov., 1885	Ditto	30	0	0	30 Nov., 1885.
1st "	Victor Le Gay Brereton.	30 Jan., 1886	Ditto	30	0	0	30 June, 1883.
1st "	David Miller	30 Jan., 1886	Ditto	30	0	0	21 May, 1885.
3rd "	Christie James Gosper	30 Jan., 1886	Ditto	30	0	0	30 Jan., 1886.
4th "	Edward Bowman	22 Feb., 1886	Ditto	30	0	0	22 Feb., 1886.
3rd "	William Henry Webb	7 July, 1886	Ditto	30	0	0	22 Mar., 1884.
4th "	William Wells Robinson	25 Oct., 1886	Ditto	30	0	0	14 Mar., 1884.
3rd "	John Dalton	23 Nov., 1886	Ditto	30	0	0	10 Dec., 1884.
	Promoted	27 Oct., 1887					
1st "	Samuel Malcolm Morgan Dennis.	7 Dec., 1886	Ditto	30	0	0	7 Aug., 1885.
1st "	William Alfred Leggatt	11 Nov., 1886	Ditto	30	0	0	7 Dec., 1885.
2nd "	Richard Philip Martin	7 Mar., 1887	Ditto	30	0	0	7 Mar., 1887.
2nd "	Jno. Stuart Edwards Mason	4 April, 1887	Ditto	30	0	0	30 June, 1883.
3rd "	David Mitchell	27 Oct., 1887	Ditto	30	0	0	17 Aug., 1885.
3rd "	Wm. Benedetto Bernasconi	27 Oct., 1887	Ditto	30	0	0	6 Jan., 1887.
3rd "	Thomas John O'Reilly	8 Nov., 1887	Ditto	30	0	0	8 Nov., 1887.
4th "	James Macartney Rooke	21 Nov., 1887	Ditto	30	0	0	25 Oct., 1886.
3rd "	Richard Jeffrey Inch	20 Dec., 1887	Ditto	30	0	0	14 Aug., 1885.

## BLUE BOOK OF

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.		Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—continued.</b>						
<b>VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—continued</b>						
2nd Lieutenants— 3rd Regiment .....	William John Ferris .....	22 Feb., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	25	0 0	22 Feb., 1881.
2nd "	John Stuart Edwards Promoted Mason. Promoted	2 July, 1887 30 June, 1883 4 April, 1887	Ditto .....	25	0 0	30 June, 1883.
2nd "	Clarence Harold Wilkinson	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	25	0 0	22 Dec., 1884.
4th "	John Archibald Neilson Resigned	27 Jan., 1885 1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	25	0 0	27 Jan., 1885.
4th "	Samuel Williams	7 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	25	0 0	7 Aug., 1885.
3rd "	Richard Jeffrey Inch Promoted	14 Aug., 1885 20 Dec., 1887	Ditto .....	25	0 0	14 Aug., 1885.
4th "	Alfred Beckett	27 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	25	0 0	27 Nov., 1885.
4th "	John Mullen Hyde Resigned	27 Nov., 1885 10 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	25	0 0	27 Nov., 1885.
1st "	William Alfred Leggatt	7 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	25	0 0	7 Dec., 1885.
1st "	Robert Hugh Acheson	22 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	25	0 0	22 Dec., 1885.
2nd "	William Charles Shipway	31 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	25	0 0	31 Jan., 1886.
1st "	William James Norman Oldershaw.	22 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	25	0 0	22 Feb., 1886.
1st "	Arthur Tower Resigned	22 Feb., 1886 15 Feb., 1887	Ditto .....	25	0 0	22 Feb., 1886.
1st "	William Holmes	22 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	25	0 0	22 Feb., 1886.
4th "	Albert Arthur Veness Resigned	2 Mar., 1886 4 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	25	0 0	2 Mar., 1886.
1st "	John Wilkinson Melrose	10 April, 1886	Ditto .....	25	0 0	10 April, 1886.
1st "	Alfred Joshua Bennett	10 April, 1886	Ditto .....	25	0 0	10 April, 1886.
Quarter-master, 2nd Regt.	Timothy James Cremen, (2nd Lieutenant).	20 April, 1886	Ditto .....	25	0 0	20 April, 1886.
2nd Lieutenants— 3rd Regiment .....	David Dick Pye .....	19 June, 1886	Ditto .....	25	0 0	19 June, 1886.
2nd "	John Stephen Brown	7 July, 1886	Ditto .....	25	0 0	7 July, 1886.
4th "	William Seymour Wells	19 July, 1886	Ditto .....	25	0 0	19 July, 1886.
3rd "	David Mitchell Promoted	17 Aug., 1886 27 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	25	0 0	17 Aug., 1886.
Quarter-master, 1st Regt.	William Foskett (2nd Lieutenant).	17 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	25	0 0	17 Aug., 1886.
2nd Lieutenants— 3rd Regiment .....	William Henry Hudson	21 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	25	0 0	21 Sept., 1886.
2nd "	Charles Moore Stevenson	25 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....	25	0 0	25 Oct., 1886.
2nd "	James Simmons	25 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....	25	0 0	25 Oct., 1886.
4th "	James Macartney Rooke Promoted	25 Oct., 1886 21 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	25	0 0	25 Oct., 1886.
2nd "	Robert Murray McCheyne Anderson.	13 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	25	0 0	13 Dec., 1886.
3rd "	William Benedetto Bernasconi Promoted	6 Jan., 1887 27 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	25	0 0	6 Jan., 1887.
Quarter-master, 3rd Regt.	George Alfred Mills (2nd Lieutenant).	17 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	25	0 0	17 Mar., 1887.
2nd Lieutenants— 3rd Regiment .....	George Percival Hawke	31 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	25	0 0	31 Mar., 1887.
4th "	Henry Thomas Maudly Williams	4 April, 1887	Ditto .....	25	0 0	4 April, 1887.
Quarter-master, 4th Regt.	Arthur Caswell Robinson (2nd Lieutenant).	4 April, 1887	Ditto .....	25	0 0	4 April, 1887.
2nd Lieutenants— 1st Regiment .....	John Norbert Mason	20 April, 1887	Ditto .....	25	0 0	20 April, 1887.
2nd "	Samuel Robert Geddes	15 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	25	0 0	15 Aug., 1887.
3rd "	Charles Isaac Watt	8 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	25	0 0	8 Nov., 1887.
3rd "	William Lamrock	8 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	25	0 0	8 Nov., 1887.
4th "	Julius Ellis	21 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	25	0 0	21 Nov., 1887.
4th "	John Paton	3 Dec., 1887	Ditto .....	25	0 0	3 Dec., 1887.
<b>TORPEDO AND SIGNALLING CORPS.</b>						
Major Commanding .....	Edward Charles Cracknell (Brevet Licut.-Col.)	8 Oct., 1877	Governor and Executive Council	70	0 0	1 Jan., 1858.
Captain .....	Philip Billingsley Walker (Brevet Major)	6 Feb., 1878 27 June, 1885)	Ditto .....	40	0 0	18 Feb., 1858.
Captain .....	William Wilson	9 July, 1885	Ditto .....	40	0 0	1 Nov., 1858.
1st Lieutenants .....	Alfred Broughton	31 May, 1882	Ditto .....	30	0 0	10 Aug., 1880.
	Thomas Hammand	9 July, 1885	Ditto .....	30	0 0	20 Nov., 1882.
	John Yates Nelson	9 July, 1885	Ditto .....	30	0 0	9 July, 1885.
	John Sinclair Alexander	9 July, 1885	Ditto .....	30	0 0	9 July, 1885.
2nd Lieutenants .....	Rupert Bedford	9 July, 1885	Ditto .....	25	0 0	9 July, 1885.
	Alfred Talbot	31 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	25	0 0	31 Jan., 1887.
	Frederick George Singleton	31 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	25	0 0	31 Jan., 1887.
	Arthur Charles Logan	31 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	25	0 0	31 Jan., 1887.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>VOLUNTEER RESERVE CORPS.</b>					
<b>CAVALRY.</b>					
Major Commanding .....	Malcolm Melville Macdonald <sup>1</sup> ..	29 Sept., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	5 Feb., 1885.
<b>SEDBY LANCERS.</b>					
Honorary Colonel .....	His Excellency The Right Honorable Charles Robert Baron Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G.	9 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	9 Feb., 1886.
Captain .....	Alexander James Dodds ..	16 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	29 Sept., 1885.
Captain .....	Thomas Forster Knox .....	30 July, 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	29 Sept., 1885.
1st Lieutenant .....	John Mitchell Purves .....	16 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	16 Mar., 1886.
2nd " .....	Walter Liberty Vernon ..	16 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	16 Mar., 1886.
Veterinary Surgeon .....	William Scott .....	4 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	4 Oct., 1887.
<b>ILLAWARRA LIGHT HORSE.</b>					
Captain .....	Edward Henry Weston ..	27 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	27 Nov., 1885.
1st Lieutenant .....	Ernest John Marks .....	16 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	16 Mar., 1886.
	Resigned	4 Jan., 1887			
1st " .....	William Conyngham Ashe	2 July, 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	28 Feb., 1887.
2nd " .....	Maurice Alfred Hilliard ..	19 July, 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	21 May, 1885.
	Resigned	6 June, 1887			
2nd " .....	George Christopher James	30 April, 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	30 April, 1887.
<b>WEST CAMDEN LIGHT HORSE.</b>					
Captain .....	John James Walters .....	8 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	8 Dec., 1886.
1st Lieutenant .....	James Graham .....	29 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	29 Sept., 1885.
2nd " .....	Henry Molesworth Oxley	29 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	29 Sept., 1885.
<b>HUNTER RIVER LIGHT HORSE.</b>					
Captain .....	Henry Trenchard .....	22 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	22 Feb., 1886.
1st Lieutenant .....	Lesho Septimus M'Dougall	17 May, 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	17 May, 1886.
	Resigned	16 May, 1887			
1st " .....	Walter Cracknell .....	20 Dec., 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	2 July, 1887.
2nd " .....	William Conyngham Ashe <sup>2</sup>	28 Feb., 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	28 Feb., 1887.
2nd " .....	Walter Cracknell .....	2 July, 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	2 July, 1887.
	Promoted				
<b>ULMARIA LIGHT HORSE.</b>					
Captain .....	William Goodger .....	15 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	15 Mar., 1886.
1st Lieutenant .....	Francis Asbury Halliday ..	7 June, 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	7 June, 1886.
2nd " .....	Arthur James Flanders ..	7 June, 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	7 June, 1886.
Honorary Surgeon .....	Miller Semple .....	20 Dec., 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	20 Dec., 1887.
<b>UPPER CLARENCE LIGHT HORSE.</b>					
Captain .....	Charles Henry Edwd. Chauvel ..	16 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	16 Mar., 1886.
" .....	James Dunbar Smith .....	16 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	16 Mar., 1886.
	Resigned	17 Mar., 1887			
" .....	William Joseph Fanning ..	8 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	8 Nov., 1887.
1st Lieutenant .....	Kenneth Hulchison .....	16 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	16 Mar., 1886.
	Resigned	1 April, 1887			
1st " .....	Charles Arthur Cameron Chauvel	17 May, 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	17 May, 1886.
1st " .....	Walter Hindmarsh .....	8 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	8 Nov., 1887.
2nd " .....	Henry George Chauvel .....	16 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	16 Mar., 1886.
2nd " .....	Robert Douglas M'Pherson	17 May, 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	17 May, 1886.
Honorary Surgeon .....	Thomas Hately Tennant ..	26 May, 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	26 May, 1887.
<b>GRAFTON CAVALRY.</b>					
Captain .....	John Herry Munro .....	15 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	15 Mar., 1886.
1st Lieutenant .....	Edward Lloyd Rutledge ..	7 June, 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	7 June, 1886.
	Resigned	27 May, 1887			
1st " .....	Charles Frederick Napier North	11 July, 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	7 June, 1886.
2nd " .....	Charles Fred. Napier North	7 June, 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	7 June, 1886.
	Promoted				
2nd " .....	Robert Riddle Donaldson ..	11 July, 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	11 July, 1887.
Honorary Surgeon .....	Algernon Aaron Cohen ..	22 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	22 Aug., 1887.
<b>ARTILLERY.</b>					
<b>BALMAIN NO. 1 BATTERY.</b>					
Captain .....	James Macdonald .....	14 Aug., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	14 Aug., 1885.
2nd Lieutenant .....	Alexander Martin Milne ..	14 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	14 Aug., 1885.
<b>BALMAIN NO. 2 BATTERY.</b>					
Captain .....	Thomas Steel Phillips .....	10 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	10 Sept., 1885.
1st Lieutenant .....	James D'Arcy .....	10 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	10 Sept., 1885.
2nd " .....	James Davis Dunne .....	10 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	10 Sept., 1885.
<b>ST. LEONARDS BATTERY.</b>					
Captain .....	Henry Haughton Burton Bradley.	12 May, 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 Aug., 1871.
1st Lieutenant .....	Alfred William Fairfax ..	16 June, 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	16 June, 1885.
	Resigned	8 Feb., 1887			
<b>BOTANY BATTERY.</b>					
Captain .....	Joseph Boyd .....	29 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	29 Sept., 1885.
1st Lieutenant .....	John Alex. Martin .....	30 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	30 Jan., 1886.
2nd " .....	Alfred Stanley Blake .....	22 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	22 Dec., 1885.

<sup>1</sup> Forge for one horse.<sup>2</sup> Promoted to Illawarra Light Horse.



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—VOLUNTEER RESERVE CORPS—continued.</b>					
<b>INFANTRY—METROPOLITAN AND WESTERN DISTRICT</b>					
<b>INFANTRY.</b>					
Major, 6th Regiment .....	Alfred William East .....	31 Dec., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	23 Oct., 1885.
Adjutant, 6th Regiment ..	Captain Louis Maclean Boddam	31 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	9 Aug., 1885.
<b>FORBES CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	The Honorable Edmond Aubrey Templar Pery.	7 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	7 Aug., 1885.
1st Lieutenant .....	Resigned Robert Stirling.....	31 Mar., 1887 24 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	24 Oct., 1885.
2nd „ .....	Resigned George Warner .....	22 Oct., 1887 24 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	24 Nov., 1886.
<b>HENTER'S HILL CORPS.</b>					
1st Lieutenant .....	James Henry Watson.....	24 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	24 Oct., 1885.
2nd „ .....	Alfred Weeks .....	7 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	7 Aug., 1885.
<b>ASHFIELD CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	Stephen Mallarky .....	17 July, 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	17 July, 1886.
1st Lieutenant .....	Jasper Gaze Wiseman <sup>1</sup> ..	24 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	24 Sept., 1886.
1st „ .....	George Frederick Liggins	27 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	24 Sept., 1886.
2nd „ .....	George Frederick Liggins	24 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	24 Sept., 1886.
2nd „ .....	Promoted Arthur Ormonde Butler...	27 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	27 Oct., 1887.
<b>BURWOOD CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	Frederick Augustus Broughton	26 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	26 Aug., 1885.
1st Lieutenant .....	Resigned Henry Lomas Smith .....	24 June, 1887 24 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	24 Oct., 1885.
2nd „ .....	Resigned Herbert John Fairfax .....	7 July, 1887 24 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	24 Oct., 1885.
<b>NEWTOWN CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	George Hudson Sparkes...	30 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	22 Dec., 1885.
1st Lieutenant .....	William Frank Dobbin ..	7 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	7 Dec., 1886.
2nd „ .....	Geo. Messurier Coles .....	28 Feb., 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	28 Feb., 1887.
<b>MARRICKVILLE CORPS.</b>					
1st Lieutenant .....	Jasper Gaze Wiseman.....	24 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	24 Oct., 1885.
2nd „ .....	John Grice .....	7 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	7 Dec., 1885.
2nd „ .....	Resigned Herbert David Crocker ..	28 Mar., 1887 29 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	29 Aug., 1887.
<b>SCOTTISH RIFLE CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	Alexander Gray .....	16 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	16 Mar., 1886.
„ .....	Gerald Ross Campbell ..	16 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	16 Mar., 1886.
„ .....	Richard Bendge Baynes...	22 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	22 Mar., 1886.
1st Lieutenant .....	George Wilson .....	16 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	16 Mar., 1886.
1st „ .....	Resigned Richard Webb Halkett ..	11 Aug., 1887 22 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	22 Mar., 1886.
1st „ .....	Resigned William Henry Pearce ..	17 Jan., 1887 2 July, 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	2 July, 1887.
1st „ .....	William Robertson .....	2 July, 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	2 July, 1887.
<b>DUBBO CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	Walter Robert Hamilton Pope	10 April, 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	10 April, 1886.
1st Lieutenant .....	Neil Kerr M'Diarmid .....	18 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	18 Jan., 1886.
1st „ .....	Resigned Hippolite Paulne Mac-	21 Mar., 1887 26 May, 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	26 May, 1887.
2nd „ .....	quarie Serisier. Robert Kitchen .....	5 July, 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	5 July, 1886.
2nd „ .....	Resigned Ernest William Reading	21 Mar., 1887 26 May, 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	26 May, 1887.
	Soane.				
<sup>1</sup> Transferred to Marrickville					
<b>SOUTHERN DISTRICT.</b>					
<b>BRAIDWOOD CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	John Wallace .....	14 Aug., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	14 Aug., 1885.
1st Lieutenant .....	Resigned Henry Lutwitz Mater ..	28 May, 1887 22 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	14 Aug., 1885.
<b>ALBURY CORPS.</b>					
1st Lieutenant .....	Francis Alfred Whitmore Thomas	31 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	31 Dec., 1886.
<b>MITTAGONG CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	James Paterson .....	6 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	20 Dec., 1885.
1st Lieutenant .....	John Napier..... <sup>o</sup> .....	28 Feb., 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	28 Feb., 1887.
2nd „ .....	William James D nnan ..	2 July, 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	2 July, 1887.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

47

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—VOLUNTEER RESERVE CORPS—continued.</b>					
<b>SOUTHERN DISTRICT—continued.</b>					
<b>YOUNG CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	John Theophilus Heely .....	29 Sept., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	29 Sept., 1885.
1st Lieutenant .....	Charles Edward Wallen .....	18 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	18 Jan., 1886.
2nd „ .....	William Samuel Millard .....	5 May, 1887 18 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	18 Jan., 1886.
<b>CAMPBELLTOWN CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	William Lyttle Moore .....	2 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	9 Sept., 1885.
1st Lieutenant .....	David George Brodie .....	2 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	29 Sept., 1885.
2nd „ .....	Alexander Campbell .....	29 April, 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	29 April, 1886.
<b>BURRAWANG CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	William Barrett .....	9 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	9 Sept., 1885.
<b>MORUYA CORPS.</b>					
1st Lieutenant .....	William Henry Conolly .....	5 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	5 Feb., 1886.
<b>HAY CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	Henry Thomas Haynes .....	13 May, 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	2 Oct., 1885.
1st Lieutenant .....	Henry Thomas Haynes .....	2 Oct., 1885 Promoted.	Ditto .....	Nil.	2 Oct., 1885.
<b>NOWRA CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	Alfred Henry Martin .....	2 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	2 Mar., 1886.
1st Lieutenant .....	Philip Henry Morton .....	5 Aug., 1887 4 April, 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	4 April, 1887.
<b>BEGA CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	Frederick Bland .....	11 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	11 Dec., 1885.
1st Lieutenant .....	Evan Robert Ritchie .....	5 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	5 Feb., 1886.
<b>COOMA CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	Thomas Wren Faulkner .....	18 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	18 Jan., 1886.
1st Lieutenant .....	Edward Thos. Farquhar Gomm. .....	13 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	13 Feb., 1886.
2nd „ .....	Henry Thomas Larkins .....	2 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	2 Mar., 1886.
<b>CAMDEN CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	Frederick William Arthur Downes. .....	24 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	24 Oct., 1885.
1st Lieutenant .....	Edward George Eagar .....	27 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	27 Nov., 1885.
2nd „ .....	Robert Julius Moxon .....	7 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	7 Dec., 1886.
<b>NARRANDERA CORPS.</b>					
2nd Lieutenant .....	Robert John Jones .....	30 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	30 Jan., 1886.
<b>PICTON CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	John Macquarie Antill .....	13 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	13 Feb., 1886.
1st Lieutenant .....	James Paterson .....	22 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	22 Dec., 1885.
2nd „ .....	Thomas James Hilder .....	6 Jan., 1887 25 Oct., 1886 16 May, 1887 Resigned	Ditto .....	Nil.	25 Oct., 1886.
<b>JOADJA CREEK CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	Patrick Thompson Taylor .....	30 July, 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	30 July, 1886.
1st Lieutenant .....	Christopher Shelly Moor .....	28 May, 1887 31 Dec., 1886 5 July, 1887 Resigned	Ditto .....	Nil.	31 Dec., 1886.
2nd „ .....	Edward Macpherson Easson .....	23 July, 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	23 July, 1886.
<b>QUEANBEYAN CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	George Tomsitt .....	14 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	14 Oct., 1886.
1st Lieutenant .....	Herbert Joseph Dixie .....	25 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	25 Oct., 1886.
<b>NORTHERN DISTRICT.</b>					
<b>MURBURUNDI CORPS.</b>					
Captain .....	George Moorcroft Moxham .....	7 Aug., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	7 Aug., 1885.
1st Lieutenant .....	William Samuel Goad .....	14 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	14 Aug., 1885.
<b>INVERELL CORPS, No. 1 Company.</b>					
Captain .....	Alexander Macintosh .....	24 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	24 Oct., 1885.
1st Lieutenant .....	Henry Moore .....	24 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	24 Oct., 1885.
2nd „ .....	Percy Ernest Stirton .....	10 April, 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	10 April, 1886.
<b>INVERELL CORPS, No. 2 Company.</b>					
Captain .....	Arthur Stewart Menzies .....	13 June, 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	13 June, 1887.
1st Lieutenant .....	Louis Bergenzeyer .....	7 June, 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	7 June, 1886.
2nd „ .....	Joseph William Parkins .....	7 June, 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	7 June, 1886.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—VOLUNTEER RESERVE CORPS—continued.</b>					
<b>NORTHERN DISTRICT—continued.</b>					
<b>TENTERFIELD CORPS.</b>					
Captain	Charles Alfred Lee	24 Oct., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	24 Oct., 1885.
	Resigned	14 April, 1887			
2nd Lieutenant	Joseph Seaton Maitland	20 Jan., 1886	Ditto	Nil.	20 Jan., 1886.
	Promoted				
1st "	Joseph Seaton Maitland	20 Dec., 1887	Ditto	Nil.	20 Jan., 1886.
2nd "	John Coxall	20 Dec., 1887	Ditto	Nil.	20 Dec., 1887.
<b>ARMIDALE CORPS.</b>					
Captain	John Moore	20 Jan., 1886	Ditto	Nil.	20 Jan., 1886.
1st Lieutenant	Edward Dadd	17 May, 1886	Ditto	Nil.	17 May, 1886.
2nd "	John Jackson Bliss	29 April, 1886	Ditto	Nil.	29 April, 1886.
<b>GLEN INNES CORPS.</b>					
Captain	Moreton Hyde Fitzhardinge	29 Sept., 1885	Ditto	Nil.	29 Sept., 1885.
1st Lieutenant	Francis Hamilton Wrigley	29 Sept., 1885	Ditto	Nil.	29 Sept., 1885.
2nd "	Robert William Arnott	29 Sept., 1885	Ditto	Nil.	29 Sept., 1885.
<b>TAREE CORPS.</b>					
2nd Lieutenant	Thomas West Bollard	29 Sept., 1885	Ditto	Nil.	29 Sept., 1885.
	Resigned	29 April, 1887			
<b>URALLA CORPS.</b>					
Captain	Arthur Hayward Richardson	24 Oct., 1885	Ditto	Nil.	24 Oct., 1885.
1st Lieutenant	William James Galloway	24 Oct., 1885	Ditto	Nil.	24 Oct., 1885.
	Resigned	26 Mar., 1887			
2nd "	Michael John M'Mahon	24 Oct., 1885	Ditto	Nil.	24 Oct., 1885.
	Promoted	2 July, 1887			
1st "	Michael John M'Mahon	2 July, 1887	Ditto	Nil.	24 Oct., 1885.
2nd "	Thomas John Everett	13 May, 1887	Ditto	Nil.	13 May, 1887.
<b>GRAFTON, No. 1 Company.</b>					
Captain	William Clarke	4 April, 1887	Ditto	Nil.	13 Mar., 1886.
1st Lieutenant	Edward Joseph Tierney	30 Dec., 1885	Ditto	Nil.	30 Dec., 1885.
2nd "	Thomas Trafusis Bowden	16 Mar., 1886	Ditto	Nil.	16 Mar., 1886.
	Resigned	14 July, 1887			
<b>GRAFTON, No. 2 Company.</b>					
Captain	Conly Dickey	26 Oct., 1885	Ditto	Nil.	26 Oct., 1885.
1st Lieutenant	Samuel Denton	30 Dec., 1885	Ditto	Nil.	30 Dec., 1885.
2nd "	William Clarke	16 Mar., 1886	Ditto	Nil.	16 Mar., 1886.
	Promoted to No. 1 Co.				
<b>QUIRINDI CORPS.</b>					
Captain	Richard Aldridge Allen	22 Dec., 1885	Ditto	Nil.	22 Dec., 1885.
	Resigned	11 June, 1887			
1st Lieutenant	John William Tebbutt	22 Dec., 1885	Ditto	Nil.	22 Dec., 1885.
2nd "	Robert Henry Venn Altmutt	22 Dec., 1885	Ditto	Nil.	22 Dec., 1885.
	Resigned	14 Feb., 1887			
2nd "	Thomas Dickson	23 July, 1887	Ditto	Nil.	23 July, 1887.
<b>NARRABRI CORPS.</b>					
Captain	Charles Alexander Ross	20 Dec., 1887	Ditto	Nil.	20 Jan., 1886.
	George Samuel Evans Dale	22 Dec., 1885	Ditto	Nil.	22 Dec., 1885.
	Resigned	10 Oct., 1887			
1st Lieutenant	Charles Alexander Ross	20 Jan., 1886	Ditto	Nil.	20 Jan., 1886.
	Promoted	20 Dec., 1887			
2nd "	Gulielmus Williams	22 Dec., 1885	Ditto	Nil.	22 Dec., 1885.
	Resigned	21 Sept., 1887			
2nd "	Ernest Gerald Pound	3 Dec., 1887	Ditto	Nil.	3 Dec., 1887.
<b>MEDICAL STAFF.</b>					
Surgeons	Charles Edward Rowling	19 June, 1886	Ditto	Nil.	19 June, 1886.
	Horace Sandford	19 June, 1886	Ditto	Nil.	19 June, 1886.
	Bernard James Newmarsh	19 June, 1886	Ditto	Nil.	19 June, 1886.
	Joseph Foreman	19 June, 1886	Ditto	Nil.	19 June, 1886.
<b>NAVAL BRIGADE.</b>					
Captain Commanding	Francis Hixson, R.N.	1 May, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	5/- p diem	1 Jan., 1863.
Commanders	G. S. Lindeman, R.N.	8 Sept., 1879	Ditto	4/3 p diem each.	26 April, 1872.
	H. R. Cross	1 Feb., 1885	Ditto		13 Oct., 1863.
	A. J. Lewington	1 May, 1885	Ditto		9 June, 1865.
Clerk and Accountant	A. Hinton	1 May, 1863	Ditto	3/6 p diem	14 May, 1855.
Lieutenants	Q. L. Deloitte	1 June, 1869	Ditto		9 June, 1865.
	F. J. Jackson	8 Sept., 1879	Ditto		11 Oct., 1869.
	F. Gardner	1 Feb., 1885	Ditto		1 Jan., 1872.
	V. Cohen	1 May, 1885	Ditto	4/3 p diem each.	1 July, 1867.
	A. G. Milson	1 May, 1885	Ditto		30 June, 1871.
	F. R. Connor, R.N.	1 May, 1885	Ditto		1 May, 1885.
	W. K. Oatley	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto		11 Oct., 1869.
Sub-Lieutenants	H. Gillilan	3 Sept., 1879	Ditto		5 April, 1871.
	W. Broomfield	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto		27 Aug., 1879.
	H. Cross	1 Feb., 1885	Ditto		2 June, 1882.
	J. Church	1 May, 1885	Ditto	2/3 p diem each.	15 April, 1873.
	H. Jacob	12 May, 1885	Ditto		5 May, 1875.
	F. W. Hixson	1 May, 1885	Ditto		20 June, 1877.
	T. B. Dibbs	1 May, 1885	Ditto		1 May, 1885.
	S. Day	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto		8 Jan., 1880.

1 Provided with quarters.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office	Name	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

COLONIAL SECRETARY—VOLUNTEER RESERVE CORPS—continued.

NAVAL BRIGADE—continued.

Staff Surgeon.....	O. S. Evans .....	5 Oct., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	21 Mar., 1861.		
Surgeon .....	S. T. Knaggs .....	8 Feb., 1872	Ditto .....		Nil.	8 Feb., 1872.	
" Assistant .....	D. Kendall .....	30 May, 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.		30 May, 1885.	
Midshipmen .....	D. Baker.....	30 May, 1885	Ditto .....		1/4 <sup>p</sup> diem cach.	30 May, 1885.	
	H. O. N. Hixson .....	27 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	24 Jan., 1881.			
	H. L. Hixson .....	14 April, 1885	Ditto .....	1 July, 1882.			
	S. H. Street .....	14 April, 1885	Ditto .....	15 Aug., 1882.			
	G. Hickson .....	21 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....	12 Nov., 1883.			
	S. W. Spain .....	17 April, 1885	Ditto .....	20 May, 1880.			
	R. G. Tait .....	14 April, 1885	Ditto .....	23 Aug., 1882.			
	J. E. Dawson .....	14 April, 1885	Ditto .....	23 Feb., 1883.			
	H. Binnie.....	14 April, 1885	Ditto .....	2 April, 1880.			
	G. McFarland.....	6 June, 1885	Ditto .....	30 May, 1883.			
	F. A. Wright .....	6 June, 1885	Ditto .....	29 May, 1883.			
	A. C. Fraser.....	6 June, 1885	Ditto .....	29 Aug., 1883.			
	F. Hitchens .....	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	16 April, 1880.			
	G. Banks .....	1 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	16 April, 1885.			
	Cadets .....	H. A. Evans .....	25 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....		Nil.	25 Feb., 1885.
		W. K. Johnson .....	11 April, 1885	Ditto .....			11 April, 1885.
		J. H. Lambton .....	11 April, 1885	Ditto .....			11 April, 1885.
W. E. Manning .....		11 April, 1885	Ditto .....	11 April, 1885.			
M. Shaw .....		11 April, 1885	Ditto .....	11 April, 1885.			
C. A. Jacob .....		14 April, 1885	Ditto .....	14 April, 1885.			
F. Church .....		16 April, 1885	Ditto .....	16 April, 1885.			
H. Sweetland .....		8 May, 1885	Ditto .....	8 May, 1885.			
W. Thompson .....		14 May, 1885	Ditto .....	14 May, 1885.			
F. J. Milford .....		16 May, 1885	Ditto .....	16 May, 1885.			
E. B. Lewington .....		1 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	1 Feb., 1886.			
W. G. Rickwood .....		1 Mar. 1885	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1885.			
W. Baxter .....		8 May, 1885	Ditto .....	8 May, 1885.			
J. Dagwell .....		20 Oct., 1863	Ditto .....	20 Oct., 1863.			
Gunnery Instructor, Sydney				200 0 0			
Assistant Do.				144 0 0			
Gunnery Instructor, New-castle.				52 0 0			
Warrant Officers (12) .....			Captain Commanding .....	18 0 0	cach.		
Petty Officers (12).....			Ditto .....	15 0 0	"		
A.B.'s (276) .....			Ditto .....	12 0 0	"		

NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

Commander .....	J. H. A. Leo .....	27 Mar., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.											
Lieutenant .....	M. J. Keating .....	27 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....		Nil.										
Do .....	W. H. Bell .....	27 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....			Nil.									
Do .....	S. A. Newsham .....	27 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....				Nil.								
Paymaster .....	F. Cavill .....	15 July, 1885	Ditto .....					Nil.							
Surgeon .....	T. B. Clune .....	15 July, 1885	Ditto .....						Nil.						
Sub-lieutenant .....	A. W. Walsh .....	3 April, 1886	Ditto .....							Nil.					
	Do .....	V. W. Williams .....	3 April, 1886								Ditto .....	Nil.			
	Do Acting.....	F. F. Cheffins .....	3 April, 1886								Ditto .....		Nil.		
	Do .....	H. H. Onslow .....	2 April, 1887								Ditto .....			Nil.	
Warrant Officer, Instructor	J. Rolfe .....	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....								155 0 0				
Chief Petty Officer .....	H. Mortimore .....	3 April, 1886	Promoted by the Commander .....												Nil.
Do .....	H. M. Canadell .....	15 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....								Nil.				
Bugle major .....	P. A. Jenkins .....	1 June, 1884	Ditto .....												Nil.

AGENT-GENERAL FOR THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES (RESIDENT IN LONDON).

Agent General for the Colony, (resident in London).	The Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.	12 Aug., 1880	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	2,000 0 0	27 Oct., 1859-8
Secretary.....	Samuel Yardley .....	1 April, 1879	Governor and Executive Council (vide Gazette, 8 August, 1884)	860 0 0	1 April, 1879.
Chief Clerk.....	William Robinson .....	23 Feb., 1863	Ditto .....	340 0 0	21 Mar., 1862.
Accountant.....	John Alfred Wade .....	1 July, 1872	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 July, 1872.
Indent Clerk .....	Thomas Mason.....	1 Nov., 1880	Ditto .....	190 0 0	23 Oct., 1876.
Shorthand-writer and Clerk	Richard Thornton .....	9 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....	176 0 0	9 Feb., 1885.
Clerk .....	Henry Gordon.....	11 May, 1882	Governor and Executive Council (vide Gazette, 9 August, 1887)	90 0 0	11 May, 1882.
Messengers.....	Thomas James Evans .....	21 April, 1883	Agent-General .....	65 0 0	21 April, 1883.
	Albert Edmund Page .....	20 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....	41 12 0	20 Feb., 1885.
EMIGRATION BRANCH.					
Emigration Officer.....	Thomas Hughes Phillips...	14 Dec., 1878	Governor and Executive Council (vide Gazette, 8 August, 1884)	465 0 0	6 Mar., 1878.
Clerks .....	Frederick Arthur Selwyn <sup>1</sup> .....	12 May, 1879	Ditto .....	265 0 0	12 May, 1879.
	John Alexander <sup>2</sup> .....	1 June, 1874	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 June, 1874.
	Edwd. Russell Wait <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	170 0 0	7 May, 1877.*
	Henry William Woolgar <sup>4</sup> .....	12 Mar., 1877	Ditto .....	112 0 0	12 Mar., 1877.
	Alfred Bean <sup>5</sup> .....	6 Dec., 1880	Ditto .....	87 0 0	6 Dec., 1880.

<sup>1</sup> Services dispensed with 31 May, 1887. <sup>2</sup> Services dispensed with 28 February, 1887. <sup>3</sup> Services dispensed with 31 March, 1887. <sup>4</sup> Services dispensed with 31 March, 1887. <sup>5</sup> Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>INSPECTOR OF KEROSENE FOR THE COLONY.</b>					
Inspector .....	William M. Hamlet, F.C.S.	1 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	.....*	1 Jan., 1887.
* included in the salary of the Government Analyst.					
<b>GOVERNMENT ANALYST.</b>					
Government Analyst.....	W. M. Hamlet, F.C.S.	1 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	1 Jan., 1887.
Assistant .....	William Doherty.....	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1887.
<b>BOARD TO ACT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE MATTER OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES OF LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC WORKS, OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS, &amp;c.</b>					
Members .....	Robert Cooper Walker	21 Jan., 1879	Governor and Executive Council	* Nil.	1 April, 1855.
	Robert Rogers	21 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	Nil.	5 April, 1860.
<b>STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF DEPARTMENT.</b>					
President .....	The Hon. Arthur Renwick, M.D., M.L.C.				
Members of State Children's Relief Board.	Lady Allen	19 April, 1881	Governor and Executive Council.	Nil.	
	Mrs. Mary Ischam Garran				
	Mrs. Marian Jefferis				
	Lady Jennings.....	30 Sept., 1881	Ditto .....	Nil.	
	Mrs. Louisa Victoria Barry*	4 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	Nil.	
	Thomas Michael Slattery, M.P.	20 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	Nil.	
	William J. Trickett, M.P.	23 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	
	Lady Manning	4 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	
	Mrs. Goodlett	13 April, 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	
Chief Inspector and Boarding-out Officer.	Sydney Maxted† <sup>1</sup>	26 May, 1881	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 Aug., 1878.
Inspector .....	William Eury	22 Dec., 1882	Ditto .....	290 0 0	22 Dec., 1882.
Secretary and Inspector	Alfred W. Green†	13 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	21 Oct., 1872.
Matron .....	Sophia Amy Maxted <sup>2</sup>	23 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	110 0 0	23 Aug., 1884.
Sub-Matron .....	Mary Jowett <sup>3</sup>	23 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	85 0 0	1 Jan., 1870.
* Resigned, 13 April, 1887. † Gives security for £500. <sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light, and £30 per annum in lieu of rations. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light, and £20 per annum in lieu of rations.					
<b>FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.</b>					
Registrar .....	Alexander Oliver, M.A.	20 Jan., 1874	Governor and Executive Council.	169 1 6	1 Aug., 1865.
<b>TRADE UNIONS.</b>					
Registrar .....	Alexander Oliver, M.A.		Appointed by Trades Union Act of 1881, 45 Vic. No. 12.	15 10 0	1 Aug., 1865.
<b>BOTANIC GARDENS, ETC.</b>					
Director .....	Charles Moore <sup>1</sup>	1 Feb., 1848	Secretary of State .....	550 0 0	1 Feb., 1848.
Secretary and Accountant...	John M'Lachlan <sup>2</sup>	27 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	265 0 0	18 Mar., 1876.
Overseer .....	George Harwood <sup>2</sup>	1 June, 1884	Ditto .....	185 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Bailiff (1) .....			Director .....	120 0 0	
Botanical Collector (1)....			Ditto .....	0 10 0	} per diem.
Carpenter (1) .....			Ditto .....	0 8 6	
Propagator (1) .....			Ditto .....	0 8 0	
Gardeners (19) .....			Ditto .....	0 7 0	
<b>GOVERNMENT DOMAINS.</b>					
Overseer .....	James Jones <sup>3</sup>	1 June, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 June, 1884.
Bailiff .....	Finlay M'Kay <sup>3</sup>	1 Oct., 1875	Director .....	120 0 0	1 Oct., 1875.
Workmen (12) .....			Ditto .....	0 7 0	per diem, each.
<b>NURSERY GARDEN, CAMPBELLTOWN.</b>					
Superintendent .....	John M'Ewen <sup>3</sup>	1 June, 1884	Colonial Secretary .....	170 0 0	1 June, 1884.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house and fuel; also half forage for a horse, but never claimed. Gives security to the amount of £400. <sup>2</sup> Allowed a house.					
<b>CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.</b>					
Chairman .....	Geoffrey Eagar <sup>1</sup>				
Members.....	John Williams <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	1 July, 1871.
	Archibald Colquhoun Fraser <sup>3</sup>			100 0 0	1 June, 1859.
	Critchett Walker <sup>4</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	11 Dec., 1854.
	Thomas Littlejohn	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	100 0 0	28 Oct., 1856.
Secretary.....	Edward Gillett Worcester Palmer	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	600 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
Accountant.....	Robert William Bachlor	15 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	390 0 0	2 Mar., 1876.
Clerk .....	Robert Ashley Gilfillan	1 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 June, 1877.
Messenger* .....				130 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
Office-cleaner* .....				30 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. <sup>2</sup> Crown Solicitor. <sup>3</sup> Acting Under Secretary for Justice. Retired, 31 December, 1887; succeeded by Alexander Oliver, Parliamentary Draftsman. <sup>4</sup> Principal Under Secretary. * Allowed quarters, fuel and light.					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.

ABORIGINES PROTECTION BOARD.

Members.....	The Honorable P. G. King The Honorable R. Hill Dr. H. J. Tarrant A. M. Hutchinson, J.P. E. Fosbery, Esq. H. Robison, Esq.	5 June, 1883 20 July, 1886 26 Aug., 1887 5 June, 1883	Governor and Executive Council			
Secretary.....	T. Gethin Coote	1 May, 1883		Ditto	200 0 0	— May, 1882.

CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

Chairman of the Board ...	Benjamin Backhouse <sup>1</sup>	21 Aug., 1879	Governor and Executive Council	Paid by fees (derived from amounts received from persons appealing, and from owners whose buildings are referred to the Board), at the rate of £1 3s. per member each meeting when present; if occupied more than one hour, then £2 2s. each. Per annum.	21 Aug., 1879.	
	Craig Dixon, M.D., F.R.C.S.E. <sup>2</sup>	2 Sept., 1880	Ditto		2 Sept., 1880.	
Members.....	William Bailey, J.P. <sup>3</sup>	24 Sept., 1879	Ditto		24 Sept., 1879.	
	Frank Senior, J.P.	21 Aug., 1879	Ditto		21 Aug., 1879.	
	George Evans	25 Jan., 1883	Ditto		25 Jan., 1883.	
Acting Members .....	John William Harris <sup>4</sup>	10 May, 1887	Ditto		10 May, 1887.	
	Harry Chambers Kent <sup>5</sup>	10 May, 1887	Ditto		10 May, 1887.	
Registrar and Board Officer	Frederic Charles Rooke <sup>6</sup>	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto		£380	1 Aug., 1870.
Clerk .....	John D. Nelson	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto		150	16 April, 1882.

<sup>1</sup> To 10 May, 1887, then granted leave of absence. <sup>2</sup> Acting Chairman, 10 May, 1887, to 31 August, 1887; elected Chairman from 1 September, 1887.  
<sup>3</sup> Granted leave of absence from 10 May, 1887. <sup>4</sup> Temporarily appointed during the absence on leave of William Bailey. <sup>5</sup> Temporarily appointed during the absence on leave of Benjamin Backhouse. <sup>6</sup> Clerk in Pay Branch, Treasury, to 21 June, 1882—salary, £250 per annum—then transferred to City of Sydney Improvement Board.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION—ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLONY, 1888.

Members.....	James Palmer Abbott, Esq., M.P. <sup>1</sup>	16 Nov., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.
	James Barnet, Esq., Colonial Architect.	16 Nov., 1887	Ditto	
	The Honorable John Fitzgerald Burns, Esq., M.P., Colonial Treasurer.	16 Nov., 1887	Ditto	
	Sydney Burdekin, Esq., M.P.	16 Nov., 1887	Ditto	
	George Richard Dibbs, Esq., M.P. <sup>2</sup>	16 Nov., 1887	Ditto	
	James Reading Fairfax, Esq.	16 Nov., 1887	Ditto	
	Edmund Fosbery, Esq., J.P., Inspector-General of Police.	16 Nov., 1887	Ditto	
	The Honorable John Lackey, M.L.C. <sup>3</sup>	16 Nov., 1887	Ditto	
	Richard Edward O'Connor, Esq., M.A.	16 Nov., 1887	Ditto	
	Daniel O'Connor, Esq., M.P.	15 Dec., 1887	Ditto	
	Alban Joseph Riley, Esq., M.P., Mayor of Sydney.	16 Nov., 1887	Ditto	
	The Honorable Charles James Roberts, C.M.G., M.P., Postmaster-General.	16 Nov., 1887	Ditto	
	Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., M.P.	16 Nov., 1887	Ditto	
	Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P.	15 Dec., 1887	Ditto	
	John Henry Want, Esq., M.P.	16 Nov., 1887	Ditto	
	The Honorable James Henry Young, M.P., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.	16 Nov., 1887	Ditto	
	John Harris, Esq., Mayor of Sydney.	3 Jan., 1888	Ditto	
Secretary.....	C. R. Burnside		By President	

<sup>1</sup> Resigned, December, 1887. <sup>2</sup> Elected President at a Meeting of the Commission.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>ADELAIDE JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1887.</b>					
NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION.					
President .....	The Honorable Sir Fredk. Matthew Darley, Q.C., Chief Justice.	12 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.		
Vice-President, and afterwards President on the resignation of Sir Fredk. Darley.	The Honorable Arthur Renwick, M.D., M.P.	12 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
Members of Commission ...	Sir Edward Strickland, K.C.B.	12 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Robert Dudley Adams, Esq.	12 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
	John Fitzgerald Burns, Esq., M.P.	12 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Frederick Augustus Franklin, Esq., C.E., J.P.	12 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Thomas Littlejohn, Esq....	12 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Charles Moore, Esq., F.L.S., Director of the Botanic Gardens.	12 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Eliezer Levi Montefiore, Esq., J.P.	12 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Augustus Morris, Esq. ...	12 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
	John Mitchell Purves, Esq., M.P.	12 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Charles Smith Wilkinson, Esq., F.G.S., F.L.S., Geological Surveyor.	12 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
	William Wright Richardson, Esq., J.P.	12 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
	John Davies, Esq., C.M.G., M.P.	12 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Alfred Hilder, Esq., J.P....	12 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
	John Jackson Calvert, Esq., J.P., Clerk of the Parliaments.	12 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Alexander Gray, Esq.....	18 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Henry Halloran, Esq., C.M.G., J.P.	18 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....		
	John George Hanks, Esq. (deceased.)	18 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....		
	John Kidd, Esq., J.P.....	18 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Edward Lee, Esq. ....	18 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	
	John Mackenzie, Esq., F.G.S., Examiner of Coal-fields.	18 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....		
	James Martin, Esq.....	18 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Joseph Benjamin Olliffe, Esq.	18 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Varney Parkes, Esq., M.P.	18 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Alban Joseph Riley, Esq., M.P., Mayor of Sydney	18 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P.	18 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Critchett Walker, Esq., J.P., Principal Under Secretary.	18 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....		
	William Henry Warren, Esq., M.I.C.E., Professor of Engineering, Sydney University.	18 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Harrie Wood, Esq., J.P., Under Secretary for Mines.	18 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Evan Jones, Esq. ....	29 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Joseph Henry Maiden, Esq., Curator and Secretary, Technological Museum.	29 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	John Tait, Esq., J.P. ....	29 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Martin E. Kirwan, Esq. ...	14 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
	M. J. Hammond, Esq., J.P.	14 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
	R. H. D. White, Esq., J.P.	14 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
	J. B. Donkin, Esq., J.P. ...	14 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
	J. G. Griffin, Esq., A.M.I.C.E.	14 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
	George Fife, Esq.....	14 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Albert Chapman, Esq.....	14 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Peter F. Hart, Esq.....	14 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Edward Combes, Esq., C.M.G.	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....		
	William John Fergusson, Esq.	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Frederick Jamison Gibbes, Esq., M.P.	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....		

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

53

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—ADELAIDE JUBILEE EXHIBITION—continued.</b>					
NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION—continued.					
Members of Commission— <i>continued.</i>	Hon. George Alfred Lloyd, M.L.C.	1 July, 1887	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	Nil.	
	John McGregor, Esq. ....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....		
	John M'Laughlin, Esq. ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....		
	George M'Leod Matheson, Esq., M.P.	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Hon. George Bowen Simpson, Q.C., M.L.C.	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Charles Cowper, Esq., Sheriff.	15 July, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Joseph Creer, Esq., M.P.	15 July, 1887	Ditto .....		
Secretary.....	W. C. Proctor, Esq.	15 July, 1887	Ditto .....	600 0 0	— Feb., 1882.*
	Alexander Cumming, Esq.	19 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council		

\* Sydney International Exhibition Commission, January, 1879.

**CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, MELBOURNE, 1888.**

## NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION.

President .....	The Honorable Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G., President of the Legislative Council.	5 April, 1887	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	Nil.
Vice-Presidents .....	The Honorable James Henry Young, M.P., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....	
	The Honorable John Fitzgerald Burns, M.P., Colonial Treasurer.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....	
	James Squire Farnell, Esq., M.P.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....	
	Sir Edward Strickland, K.C.B., F.R.G.S.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....	
	Edward Combes, Esq., C.M.G.	6 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	
	Members .....	Joseph Abbott, Esq., M.P.	14 June, 1887	
Joseph Palmer Abbott, Esq., M.P.		5 April, 1887	Ditto .....	
William Edward Abbott, Esq., J.P.		6 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	
The Honorable Francis Abigail, M.P., Secretary for Mines.		5 April, 1887	Ditto .....	
Robert Dudley Adams, Esq.		5 April, 1887	Ditto .....	
Maurice Aron, Esq., J.P.		21 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	
James Barnett, Esq., Colonial Architect.		5 April, 1887	Ditto .....	
The Honorable Edmund Barton, M.L.C.		9 May, 1887	Ditto .....	
John Belisario, Esq. ....		21 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	
John Clark Bowden, Esq., J.P.		24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	
Frederick Aungier Brock, Esq.		21 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	
James Nixon Brunker, Esq., M.P.		21 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	
John Jackson Calvert, Esq., J.P., Clerk of the Parliaments.		5 April, 1887	Ditto .....	
Angus Cameron, Esq., M.P.		5 April, 1887	Ditto .....	
George Kinnear Clark, Esq.		24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	
Henry Clarke, Esq., M.P.		5 April, 1887	Ditto .....	
The Honorable William Clarke, M.P., Minister of Justice.		5 April, 1887	Ditto .....	
R. Colonna-Close, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.		21 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	
The Honorable Henry Emmanuel Cohen.		24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	
Nathan Cohen, Esq. ....		24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	
Charles Collins, Esq., J.P.	9 May, 1887	Ditto .....		
Mahlon Clarke Cowlishaw, Esq.	21 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....		
Edward Charles Cracknell, Esq., M.I.C.E.	9 May, 1887	Ditto .....		
John Cramsie, Esq. ....	24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....		
John Davies, Esq., C.M.G.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
Henry Dawson, Esq., M.P.	21 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....		
John Bloyd Donkin, Esq., J.P.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
John Joseph Donovan, Esq., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law.	6 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		



## BLUE BOOK OF

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, MELBOURNE—continued.</b>					
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION—continued.</b>					
Members of Commission— <i>continued.</i>	Reclston Du Faur, Esq.	5 April, 1887	Governor and Executive Council,		
	William Henry Eldred, Esq., Consul-General for Chili.	22 Aug., 1887	by Commission.		
	Frank Farnell, Esq., M.P.	16 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	William John Fergusson, Esq.	15 July, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Robert George Dundas Fitzgerald, Esq., M.P.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	James Fletcher, Esq., M.P.	6 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Edmund Fosbery, Esq., J.P., Inspector-General of Police.	16 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Frederick Augustus Frank- lin, Esq., O.E., J.P.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Charles Lancelot Garland, Esq., M.P.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Jacob Garrard, Esq., M.P.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	James Patrick Garvan, Esq., M.P.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Alban Geo, Esq., J.P.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	John Gill, Esq., J.P.	24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Henry Gorman, Esq., J.P.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Albert John Gould, Esq., M.P.	22 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Edward Greville, Esq., J.P.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	John George Griffin, Esq., Asso. M.I.C.E.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Henry Halloran, Esq., C.M.G., J.P.	14 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Mark John Hammond, Esq., J.P.	9 May, 1887	Ditto .....		
	John Hardie, Esq., J.P.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Peter F. Hart, Esq.	22 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Charles Hadley Hayes, Esq., J.P.	24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....		
	William James Hill, Esq.	24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....		
	William Alston Hutchin- son, Esq., J.P.	6 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Martin Isaacsohn, Esq.	14 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Isaac Ellis Ives, Esq., M.P.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	John Story Jamieson, Esq., J.P.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Evan Jones, Esq.	6 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	John Barre Johnston, Esq.	21 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....		
	The Honorable Samuel Aron Joseph, M.L.C.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Joshua Frey Josephson, Esq., J.P.	21 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Alexander Kothel, Esq., M.P.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	John Kidd, Esq., J.P.	6 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	The Honorable Philip Gidley King, M.L.C.	6 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Edward James Howes Knapp, Esq.	16 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Charles Alfred Lee, Esq., M.P.	24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Edward Lee, Esq.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	John Taylor Lingen, Esq.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	The Honorable George Alfred Lloyd, M.L.C.	6 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Michael M'Mahon, Esq., J.P.	21 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....		
	John Macgregor, Esq.	24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....		
	John Mackenzie, Esq., Examiner of Coal-fields.	14 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
	George Maiden, Esq.	22 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Joseph Henry Maiden, Esq., Curator and Secretary, Technological Museum.	6 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Ninian Melville, Esq., M.P.	6 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
George Merriman, Esq., M.P.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....			
William James Merriman, Esq., J.P.	21 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....			
James Sutherland Mit- chell, Esq.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....			
Eliozzer Levi Montefiore, Esq., J.P.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....			
Andrew H. Moore, Esq.	14 June, 1887	Ditto .....			

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, MELBOURNE—continued.</b>					
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION—continued.</b>					
Members of Commission— <i>continued.</i>	Charles Moore, Esq., Director of the Botanic Gardens.	5 April, 1887	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.		
	William Mort, Esq. ....	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Barnett Aaron Moses, Esq., J.P.	16 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	William Henry Mullen, Esq., J.P.	24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....		
	George Munroe, Esq. ....	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Abraham Levi Nelson, Esq., J.P.	16 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	John Nobbs, Esq., J.P. .	9 May, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Daniel O'Connor, Esq., M.P.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Joseph Benjamin Olliffe, Esq.	9 May, 1887	Ditto .....		
	William Henry Paling, Esq., J.P.	24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Robert James Pierce, Esq., L.R.C.S., Irel., L.M.R.C.S., Irel., J.P.	24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....		
	George Pile, Esq. ....	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Thomas Playfair, Esq., J.P.	22 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	William Consett Proctor, Esq.	15 July, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Edward Quin, Esq., J.P.	6 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Alban Joseph Riley, Esq., M.P., Mayor of Sydney.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Macnamara Russell, Esq.	14 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Jonathan Charles Billing Pockering Seaver, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., F.G.S.A., M.P.	24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....		
	William Seaward, Esq. ...	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	John See, Esq., M.P. ...	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	William Arthur Seaward, Esq.	6 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Adolph Cæsar Shadler, Esq.	24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....		
	John Shepherd, Esq. ....	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Colin William Simson, Esq.	16 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Ernest Octavius Smith, Esq., J.P.	6 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	
	Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	John Starkey, Esq. ....	9 May, 1887	Ditto .....		
	William Stephen, Esq., M.P.	22 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Francis Tait, Esq., J.P. ...	9 May, 1887	Ditto .....		
	John Tait, Esq., J.P. ...	22 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Hugh Taylor, Esq., M.P.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	John Taylor, Esq., J.P.	24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....		
	William Joseph Trickett, Esq., M.P.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Oliver R. Upjohn, Esq., J.P.	24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....		
	Thomas Waddell, Esq., M.P.	9 May, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Philip Billingsley Walker, Esq., J.P.	24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....		
	John Henry Want, Esq. M.P., Barrister-at-Law	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	William Henry Warren, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Pro- fessor of Engineering Sydney University.	6 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	The Honorable James Watson, M.L.C.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Robert Huddle Dryberg White, Esq., J.P.	9 May, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Charles Smith Wilkinson, Esq., F.G.S., F.L.S.	14 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Robert Bliss Wilkinson, Esq., M.P.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	William Camac Wilkinson, M.D., M.P.	14 June, 1887	Ditto .....		
	John Williamson, Esq. ...	6 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		
	James Thompson Wilshire, Esq., J.P.	9 May, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Edmund Bingham Wood- house, Esq., J.P.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
	Francis Woodward, Esq., M.P.	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....		
Secretary .....	William Wilkins .....	5 April, 1887	Ditto .....	500 0 0	27 Jan., 1851

## BLUE BOOK OF

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY—continued.</b>					
<b>COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES.</b>					
President .....	James C. Cox, M.D. ....	18 Oct., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	} Nil.	
Commission .....	S. H. Hyam, Esq. ....	11 June, 1886	Ditto .....		
	Edward P. Ramsay, Esq. F.L.S.	30 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....		
	James R. Hill, Esq. ....	13 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....		
	Alexander Oliver, Esq. M.A.	15 May, 1885	Ditto .....		
<b>FISHERIES COMMISSION.</b>					
Chief Inspector of Fisheries and Secretary.	Lindsay G. Thompson ...	1 May, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	440 0 0	8 Feb., 1853.
Clerks .....	Edward J. Ellis .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	290 0 0	5 June, 1879.
	C. D. St. Pinnock .....	— May, 1885	Ditto .....	200 0 0	— May, 1885.
	John O'Grady .....	1 April, 1882	Ministerial .....	140 0 0	1 April, 1882.
Inspectors of Fisheries ...	Thomas Temperley .....	12 July, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	1 July, 1865.
	George G. Benson .....	19 Dec., 1882	Ditto .....	240 0 0	19 Dec., 1882.
Assistant Inspectors .....	Thos. Mulhall .....	18 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	150 0 0	18 Jan., 1848.
	A. Gylor .....	19 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	150 0 0	19 Aug., 1881.
	Hy. Curan .....	19 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	150 0 0	19 Aug., 1881.
	Peter Smith .....	19 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	150 0 0	19 Aug., 1881.
	Chas. Gordon .....	19 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	150 0 0	19 Aug., 1881.
	F. W. Smithers .....	6 Dec., 1882	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Feb., 1877.
	Wm. Boyd .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	150 0 0	10 May, 1882.
	J. D. Grant .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	150 0 0	14 Dec., 1882.
	Chas. H. Otway .....	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 May, 1886.
	W. N. Cain .....	12 July, 1887	Ditto .....	150 0 0	— Dec., 1884.
	D. W. Benson .....	23 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	150 0 0	— Jan., 1882.
	O. Wilshire .....	20 Mar., 1883	Ditto .....	75 0 0	12 Oct., 1877.
	R. Seymour .....	14 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	75 0 0	14 Jan., 1882.
	Bourne Russell .....	26 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
	A. Sutherland .....	21 May, 1884	Ditto .....	20 0 0	28 Mar., 1884.
	W. M'Gregor .....	16 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	20 0 0	17 June, 1870.
	J. A. Jamieson .....	16 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 May, 1879.
	A. H. Kendall .....	15 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	20 0 0	6 June, 1883.
	Thos. Stewart .....	13 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	20 0 0	24 July, 1868.
	W. J. Whites .....	16 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	20 0 0	23 May, 1874.
	T. Lannan, junior ...	13 June, 1883	Ditto .....	20 0 0	13 April, 1859.
	A. T. Black .....	3 July, 1883	Ditto .....	20 0 0	25 April, 1867.
	F. Nelson .....	— June, 1885	Ditto .....	20 0 0	— June, 1885.
Engineer (1) .....			Ministerial .....	120 0 0	
Messenger (1) .....			Ditto .....	104 0 0	
Boatmen (2) .....				120 0 0	each, per ann.
" (4) .....				108 0 0	each, per ann.

## PART V.

## Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Treasury ... ..	58
Customs ... ..	59
Board of Commissioners of Customs ... ..	65
Stamp Duties ... ..	65
Colonial Distilleries and Sugar Refineries ... ..	65
Stores and Stationery ... ..	65
Government Printer ... ..	66
Ordnance and Barrack Department ... ..	67
Board of Health Department and Quarantine ... ..	68
Shipping Masters ... ..	68
Marine Board ... ..	69
Glebe Island Abattoir ... ..	71
Board for Inspecting and maintaining the supply of Colonial Warlike Stores	71
Imperial Pension Office ... ..	71
Board of Pharmacy ... ..	72
Public Wharves ... ..	72

## COLONIAL TREASURER.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>TREASURY.</b>							
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.	Sir P. Jennings, K.C.M.G. succeeded by J. F. Burns	26 Feb., 1886	Governor, by Commission	1,500	0	0	26 Feb., 1886.*
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.	Hon C. Nagar	1 Feb., 1872	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	960	0	0	1 July, 1871.
Chief Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts.	James Thomson <sup>1</sup>	1 Feb., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	800	0	0	17 May, 1855.
Inspectors of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts.	Francis Kirkpatrick	1 Sept., 1876	Ditto	700	0	0	10 Nov., 1858.
	Charles Hart Townley Pinkey.	1 May, 1878	Ditto	650	0	0	7 Jan., 1862.
Accountant	James J. Hinchy	21 Dec., 1882	Ditto	650	0	0	8 July, 1864.
	N. Lockyer	7 Sept., 1883	Ditto	550	0	0	16 April, 1868.
Sub-Accountant	James Pearson	1 Sept., 1876	Ditto	700	0	0	4 Jan., 1859.
Principal Bookkeepers	James N. Oatley	1 Sept., 1876	Ditto	440	0	0	1 June, 1862.
	Thomas P. Brennan	1 Sept., 1876	Ditto	390	0	0	28 June, 1857.
Clerks	C. L. Boyce	21 Dec., 1882	Ditto	390	0	0	1 Aug., 1874.
	James W. Meikle	22 Oct., 1872	Ditto	315	0	0	— Dec., 1870.
	Edward Cleland	1 Sept., 1875	Ditto	315	0	0	1 Mar., 1875.
	Thomas Gainford	16 Dec., 1875	Ditto	290	0	0	16 Dec., 1875.
	W. A. Lesley	13 Dec., 1877	Ditto	280	0	0	13 Dec., 1877.
	R. H. Reilly	21 Dec., 1882	Ditto	270	0	0	2 Oct., 1877.
	William Paige	3 Oct., 1877	Ditto	250	0	0	3 Oct., 1877.
	H. N. Ellis	8 July, 1878	Ditto	245	0	0	8 July, 1878.
	A. Lynch	21 Dec., 1882	Ditto	240	0	0	2 Jan., 1882.
	C. S. Trouton	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Jan., 1883.
	F. Bayliss	1 Aug., 1884	Ditto	190	0	0	1 Dec., 1883.
	H. Macpherson	19 Jan., 1885	Ditto	140	0	0	19 Jan., 1885.
	C. B. Read	18 Jan., 1886	Ditto	100	0	0	18 Jan., 1886.
	G. A. Heath	25 Jan., 1886	Ditto	100	0	0	25 Jan., 1886.
Receiver	William Newcombe	20 Dec., 1864	Ditto	700	0	0	1 Feb., 1849.
Assistant Receiver.	Philip J. Holdsworth	1 May, 1878	Ditto	440	0	0	12 May, 1868.
Registrar of Conditional Purchases.	W. H. Barraclough	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	410	0	0	3 Nov., 1873.
Registrar of Leases	E. Hanson	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	415	0	0	19 Aug., 1872.
Clerks	G. E. Brodie	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	315	0	0	1 Jan., 1870.
	F. C. Levinge	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	290	0	0	1 July, 1864.
	A. S. Maddocks	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	290	0	0	22 June, 1878.
	Charles M'Kern	22 Oct., 1885	Ditto	280	0	0	7 May, 1875.
	W. Hushand	22 Oct., 1885	Ditto	270	0	0	15 Oct., 1877.
	C. E. F. Robberds	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	265	0	0	24 Mar., 1879.
	John Barton	22 Oct., 1885	Ditto	260	0	0	8 Jan., 1878.
	James Robson	22 Oct., 1885	Ditto	250	0	0	14 Jan., 1880.
	C. R. Welch	22 Oct., 1885	Ditto	240	0	0	12 April, 1883.
	C. H. Carter	22 Oct., 1885	Ditto	240	0	0	21 July, 1879.
	D. Smith <sup>2</sup>	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	240	0	0	1 Dec., 1883.
	S. T. Cox	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	200	0	0	22 Dec., 1884.
	V. Horniman	7 Sept., 1883	Ditto	200	0	0	23 Jan., 1882.
	L. P. Brennan	7 Sept., 1883	Ditto	190	0	0	1 July, 1880.
	W. Parr	7 Sept., 1883	Ditto	165	0	0	19 June, 1882.
	W. A. Thomson	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto	165	0	0	20 Oct., 1884.
Paymaster	James Daniel Cronin	1 Aug., 1865	Ditto	700	0	0	18 Feb., 1854.
Do (Assistant)	Thomas W. Nicholl	12 Oct., 1875	Ditto	390	0	0	16 July, 1866.
Chief Clerk	P. E. Williams	30 Dec., 1884	Ditto	390	0	0	1 Oct., 1872.
Clerks	W. R. Pownall	19 Sept., 1882	Ditto	315	0	0	9 Feb., 1874.
	H. B. Brewer	19 Aug., 1878	Ditto	290	0	0	19 Aug., 1878.
	H. M. Cozens	10 Dec., 1886	Ditto	190	0	0	15 Aug., 1879.
	R. Cleland	23 Dec., 1884	Ditto	185	0	0	9 April, 1883.
Probationer	John Stokes <sup>3</sup>	— June, 1886	Ditto	50	0	0	— June, 1886.
Examiner of Accounts	Richard A. Canter	1 May, 1878	Ditto	550	0	0	13 Feb., 1862.
Assistant Examiner	S. R. Corkhill	15 Oct., 1882	Ditto	340	0	0	13 April, 1871.
Clerks	A. P. Pearson	10 Dec., 1886	Ditto	240	0	0	2 Sept., 1878.
	J. Graham	1 Dec., 1883	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Dec., 1883.
Clerk of Correspondence and Secretary to Tender Board	Robert Mander Ross	23 Sept., 1878	Ditto	490	0	0	1 April, 1873.
Clerk (Contracts)	G. A. Allerton	21 Jan., 1880	Ditto	265	0	0	21 Jan., 1880.
Clerks	F. H. Galloway	18 April, 1883	Ditto	190	0	0	18 April, 1883.
	S. A. Gausson	18 Aug., 1884	Ditto	140	0	0	18 Aug., 1884.
Registrar	J. S. Walford	8 Nov., 1885	Ditto	390	0	0	26 Aug., 1867.
Clerks	Robert Rutherford	23 Dec., 1884	Ditto	290	0	0	15 Feb., 1875.
	J. H. Robinson	8 Nov., 1885	Ditto	240	0	0	21 Jan., 1879.
	A. W. Johnstone <sup>4</sup>	1 Oct., 1883	Ditto	140	0	0	1 Oct., 1883.
	Percy Swire <sup>4</sup>	25 Jan., 1886	Ditto	100	0	0	25 Jan., 1886.
Private Secretary to the Premier.	Robert Scarlett <sup>5</sup>	10 Oct., 1885	Ditto	390	0	0	1 June, 1885.
Collector and Depositor of Public Monies.	W. F. Crimstone	12 Aug., 1878	Ditto	290	0	0	12 Aug., 1878.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £25 per annum for special services.

<sup>2</sup> Services not continuous—28 February, 1884, to 21 December, 1884.

<sup>3</sup> Resigned 27 January, 1887.

<sup>4</sup> Resigned 2 February, 1887.

<sup>5</sup> Allowed £75 per annum for special duty. Transferred to Secretary to the Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council, from 1 April, 1887.

<sup>6</sup> Services not continuous.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—TREASURY—continued.</b>					
Messengers (4)			Minister	185 0 0	
				145 0 0*	
				115 0 0	
				75 0 0	
Housekeepers (2) <sup>1</sup>			Ditto	95 0 0	
				85 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light, and one allowed £25 per annum for additional work. Deceased, 9 November, 1887.  
The following Officers give security:—

	Name	Amount of Security.		Name	Amount of Security.
Under Secretary	Geoffrey Eager	£2,000	Clerk (Revenue Branch)	D. Smith	£150
Receiver	William Newcombe	2,000	Do	S. R. Cox	150
First Clerk (Revenue Branch)	P. J. Holdsworth	1,000	Do	V. Horniman	100
Clerk	W. H. Barraclough	500	Do	P. Brennan	100
Do	E. Hanson	500	Do	William Farr	100
Do	G. E. Brodie	250	Do	W. A. Thompson	100
Do	F. C. Levinge	250	Paymaster	J. D. Cronin	2,000
Do	A. S. Maddocks	250	Assistant Paymaster	T. W. Nicholl	1,000
Do	C. M'Kern	250	Chief Clerk	P. E. Williams	1,000
Do	W. Husband	250	Clerk	Win. Pownall	250
Do	G. E. Robberds	150	Do	H. B. Brewer	250
Do	J. Barton	150	Do	H. M. Cozens	250
Do	J. Robson	150	Do	Robert Cleland	100
Do	C. R. Welsh	150	Collector and Depositor of Public Money	W. F. Crimstone	1,500
Do	G. H. Carter	150			

**CUSTOMS.**

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
Collector and Registrar of Shipping.	James Powell	1 Aug., 1881	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,000 0 0	1 Aug., 1881.
Cashier	Robert Small	1 April, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	8 Aug., 1860.
Chief Clerk	Louis Buchanan <sup>1</sup>	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto	550 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
1st Clerk	Henry John Rucker	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto	440 0 0	16 Jan., 1849.
2nd ditto	William Henry Burton	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	440 0 0	13 April, 1870.
3rd ditto	Stephen Rickard Burke	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	390 0 0	18 Jan., 1865.
4th ditto	John Joseph Madden	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	390 0 0	22 Feb., 1864.
5th ditto	James Jones <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Aug., 1859.
	succeeded by				
	John Joseph Hill	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
6th ditto	James Neathway Brown	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	27 Dec., 1870.
7th ditto	John Joseph Hill	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
	succeeded by				
	Charles Wesley Caldwell	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	11 Feb., 1874.
8th ditto	Charles Wesley Caldwell	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	11 Feb., 1884.
	succeeded by				
	John Joseph Coates	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	1 July, 1865.
9th ditto	John Joseph Coates	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	1 July, 1865.
	succeeded by				
	James Edward Powell	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	1 April, 1882.
10th ditto	James Edward Powell	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	1 April, 1882.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas Rhomer Miller	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	5 April, 1875.
11th ditto	Thomas Wm. A. Connolly <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	4 Jan., 1870.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas Rhomer Miller	1 June, 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	5 April, 1875.
	succeeded by				
	John Charles Beer	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	265 0 0	16 Mar., 1877.
12th ditto	Thomas Rhomer Miller	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	265 0 0	5 April, 1875.
	succeeded by				
	John Charles Beer	1 June, 1887	Ditto	265 0 0	16 Mar., 1877.
	succeeded by				
	John Lappin	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	265 0 0	2 Aug., 1877.
13th ditto	John Charles Beer	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	265 0 0	16 Mar., 1877.
	succeeded by				
	John Lappin	1 June, 1887	Ditto	265 0 0	2 Aug., 1877.
	succeeded by				
	John Lister M'Lintock	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	265 0 0	13 Sept., 1879.
14th ditto	John Lappin	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	265 0 0	2 Aug., 1877.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas Wm. A. Connolly <sup>4</sup>	1 June, 1887	Ditto	265 0 0	4 Jan., 1870.
	succeeded by				
	Frederick Hugh Elliott	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	265 0 0	2 Feb., 1876.
15th ditto	John Lister M'Lintock	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	13 Sept., 1879.
	succeeded by				
	Allen Ford	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	18 Mar., 1879.
16th ditto	Frederick Hugh Elliott	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	2 Feb., 1876.
	succeeded by				
	Hamilton D. Elrington	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	22 Oct., 1879.
17th ditto	Allen Ford	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	18 Mar., 1879.
	succeeded by				
	John Anderson	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	26 April, 1875.
18th ditto	Hamilton D. Elrington	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	22 Oct., 1879.
	succeeded by				
	Bertram Harker	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	2 Jan., 1882.

<sup>1</sup> Retired, 31 December.

<sup>2</sup> Appointed Bookkeeper, Beer Excise Branch, 1 June.

<sup>3</sup> To 31 May directed to 14th Clerk

<sup>4</sup> To 5 July, dismissed.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—CUSTOMS—continued.</b>					
19th Clerk .....	John Anderson.....	1 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	190 0 0	26 April, 1875.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas Venn Smith .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	19 Feb., 1884.
20th ditto .....	Bertram Harker .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	190 0 0	2 Jan., 1882.
	succeeded by				
	Sidney Arnold Stanley ...	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 July, 1884.
21st ditto .....	Thomas Venn Smith .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	165 0 0	19 Feb., 1884.
	succeeded by				
	Alfred S. Taylor .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	190 0 0	12 July, 1884.
22nd ditto .....	Sidney Arnold Stanley ...	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	165 0 0	1 July, 1884.
	succeeded by				
	Howard Stanley Morgan...	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Sept., 1883.
23rd ditto .....	Howard Stanley Morgan...	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Sept., 1883.
	succeeded by				
	Sydney Dibbs .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	140 0 0	19 Sept., 1883.
24th ditto .....	Alfred S. Taylor .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	140 0 0	12 July, 1884.
	succeeded by				
	George Hill .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	125 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
25th ditto .....	Sydney Dibbs .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	140 0 0	19 Sept., 1883.
	succeeded by				
	John Musgrave .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	125 0 0	1 May, 1884.
26th ditto .....	George Hill .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	115 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
	succeeded by				
	Arthur R. Barry .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1885.
27th ditto .....	John Musgrave .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 May, 1884.
	succeeded by				
	William E. Thompson ...	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	80 0 0	11 June, 1879.
28th ditto .....	Eugene Sylvestre Thomas	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	80 0 0	23 Oct., 1885.
Junior Clerks .....	Arthur R. Barry <sup>1</sup> .....	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....	80 0 0	1 Aug., 1885.
	William E. Thompson <sup>2</sup> ...	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....	80 0 0	11 June, 1879.
	Eugene Sylvestre Thomas <sup>3</sup>	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....	80 0 0	23 Oct., 1885.
1st Landing Surveyor .....	Augustus Berney .....	21 Mar., 1866	} Re-appointed	650 0 0	5 Feb., 1855.
2nd ditto .....	John Baxter .....	4 Jan., 1869			
Travelling Inspector .....	Charles E. Gordon .....	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....	575 0 0	8 Feb., 1865.
	Charles E. Gordon <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	550 0 0	1 April, 1853.
	John Cunningham <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	405 0 0	1 April, 1853.
	John Cunningham <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	405 0 0	16 May, 1853.
Gaugers, Examining Officers, and Timber Measurers .....	succeeded by				
	Charles Duberly .....	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	405 0 0	11 Feb., 1862.
	David Howell .....	1 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	390 0 0	16 July, 1869.
	Samuel Harper .....	1 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	390 0 0	14 Nov., 1862.
	Richard J. Griffin .....	1 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	390 0 0	16 Mar., 1861.*
1st Landing Waiter .....	Arthur Irwin Ormsby .....	1 April, 1866	Ditto .....	455 0 0	5 Jan., 1847.
2nd ditto .....	William R. T. Passmore .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	430 0 0	22 Aug., 1853.
3rd ditto .....	John Newman Stubbin .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	405 0 0	22 Dec., 1853.
4th ditto .....	Charles Duberly <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	350 0 0	11 Feb., 1862.
	succeeded by				
	Robert Lawton Eames .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	26 Aug., 1859.
5th ditto .....	William Beck <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	350 0 0	19 Nov., 1853.
	succeeded by				
	Robert Lawton Eames .....	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	26 Aug., 1859.
	succeeded by				
	Robert Christison .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	12 April, 1866.
6th ditto .....	Robert Lawton Eames .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	350 0 0	26 Aug., 1859.
	succeeded by				
	Robert Christison .....	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	12 April, 1866.
	succeeded by				
	John Borghurst Spencer .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	18 Dec., 1862.
7th ditto .....	Robert Christison .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	350 0 0	12 April, 1866.
	succeeded by				
	John Borghurst Spencer .....	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	18 Dec., 1862.
	succeeded by				
	William Robertson .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
8th ditto .....	John Borghurst Spencer .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	350 0 0	18 Dec., 1862.
	succeeded by				
	William Robertson .....	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
	succeeded by				
	Frederick Wm. Twine .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	24 Feb., 1868.
9th ditto .....	Frederick Wm. Twine .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	350 0 0	24 Feb., 1868.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas Carrick .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	4 Mar., 1865.
10th ditto .....	William Robertson .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas Carrick .....	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	4 Mar., 1865.
	succeeded by				
	Robert John Curran .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	9 May, 1867.
11th ditto .....	Frederick Wm. Twine .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	350 0 0	24 Feb., 1868.
	succeeded by				
	Robert John Curran .....	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	9 May, 1867.
	succeeded by				
	Albany Clement Douilly ...	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	29 Dec., 1870.

<sup>1</sup> Promoted 26th Clerk, 1 October.<sup>2</sup> Promoted 27th Clerk, 1 October.<sup>3</sup> Promoted 28th Clerk, 1 October.<sup>4</sup> Appointed Travelling Inspector,

1 August.

<sup>5</sup> To 26 January—deceased.<sup>6</sup> Appointed Timber Measurer, 1 March.<sup>7</sup> Retired, 7 June.<sup>\*</sup> Services not continuous.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—CUSTOMS—continued.</b>					
12th Landing Waiter	Thomas Carrick	1 Dec., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	350 0 0	4 Mar., 1865.
	succeeded by Albany Clement Doutty	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto	350 0 0	29 Dec., 1870.
	succeeded by Hamilton L. Low	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	350 0 0	24 June, 1856.*
13th ditto	Robert John Curran	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	350 0 0	9 May, 1867.
	succeeded by Hamilton L. Low	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto	350 0 0	24 June, 1856.*
	succeeded by John Francis M'Donnall	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	350 0 0	5 Mar., 1863.
14th ditto	Albany Clement Doutty	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	350 0 0	29 Dec., 1870.
	succeeded by John Francis M'Donnall	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto	350 0 0	5 Mar., 1863.
	succeeded by John Palmer Leeder	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Nov., 1879.
15th ditto	Hamilton L. Low	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	350 0 0	24 June, 1856.*
	succeeded by John Palmer Leeder	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Nov., 1879.
	succeeded by Elijah Keating	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	325 0 0	17 Jan., 1868.
16th ditto	John Francis M'Donnall	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	315 0 0	5 Mar., 1863.
	succeeded by Elijah Keating	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto	315 0 0	17 Jan., 1868.
	succeeded by Lion Henry Walford	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	315 0 0	19 Aug., 1870.
17th ditto	John Palmer Leeder	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Nov., 1879.
	succeeded by Lion Henry Walford	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	19 Aug., 1870.
	succeeded by Michael M'Dermott	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	4 June, 1854.
18th ditto	Elijah Keating	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	290 0 0	17 Jan., 1868.
	succeeded by Michael M'Dermott	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	4 June, 1854.
	succeeded by John Kennedy	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	24 Dec., 1870.
19th ditto	Lion Henry Walford	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	290 0 0	19 Aug., 1870.
	succeeded by John Kennedy	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	24 Dec., 1870.
	succeeded by Harry Passmore	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	26 Nov., 1877.
20th ditto	Michael M'Dermott	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	290 0 0	4 June, 1854.
	succeeded by Harry Passmore	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	26 Nov., 1877.
	succeeded by Jacob Cloudy	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Feb., 1884.
21st ditto	John Kennedy	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	290 0 0	24 Dec., 1870.
	succeeded by Jacob Cloudy	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Feb., 1884.
	succeeded by William Hamburger	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	12 July, 1880.
22nd ditto	Harry Passmore	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	290 0 0	26 Nov., 1877.
	succeeded by William Hamburger	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	12 July, 1880.
	succeeded by Edward Linder	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	270 0 0	21 April, 1882.
23rd ditto	William Hamburger	1 May, 1886	Ditto	270 0 0	12 July, 1880.
	succeeded by Edward Linder	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto	270 0 0	21 April, 1882.
	succeeded by Cornelius M'Auliffe	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	270 0 0	16 Dec., 1876.
24th ditto	Eward Linder	1 May, 1886	Ditto	270 0 0	21 April, 1882.
	succeeded by Cornelius M'Auliffe	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto	270 0 0	16 Dec., 1876.
	succeeded by David Pringle	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	245 0 0	6 May, 1884.
25th ditto	Cornelius M'Auliffe	1 May, 1886	Ditto	245 0 0	16 Dec., 1876.
	succeeded by George Beauchamp St. John <sup>1</sup>	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto	245 0 0	29 July, 1881.
	succeeded by Augustus H. W. de Berenger	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	245 0 0	12 Dec., 1882.
26th ditto	George Beauchamp St. John	1 May, 1886	Ditto	245 0 0	29 July, 1881.
	succeeded by Augustus H. W. de Berenger	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto	245 0 0	12 Dec., 1882.
	succeeded by Thomas Henry Pearse	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	245 0 0	27 June, 1882.
27th ditto	Augustus H. W. de Berenger	1 May, 1886	Ditto	245 0 0	12 Dec., 1882.
	succeeded by Thomas Henry Pearse	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto	245 0 0	27 June, 1882.
	succeeded by Arthur Phillips	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	220 0 0	20 Nov., 1884.
28th ditto	Thomas Henry Pearse <sup>2</sup>	1 May, 1886	Ditto	220 0 0	27 June, 1882.
	succeeded by Arthur Phillips	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto	220 0 0	20 Nov., 1884.
29th ditto	Arthur Phillips <sup>3</sup>	1 May, 1886	Ditto	220 0 0	20 Nov., 1884.

<sup>1</sup> Exchanged office with D. Pringle, 12th Locker, 30 September.

<sup>2</sup> Promoted to 26th Landing Waiter, 1 October.

<sup>3</sup> Promoted to 27th Landing

\* Services not continuous.



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—CUSTOMS—continued.</b>					
Assistant Examining Officer	Edward James Flaherty	1 Jan., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	10 July, 1875.
Ditto	Oswald S. Maddocks	1 Oct., 1886	Ditto	200 0 0	18 Mar., 1879.
Tide Surveyor	William Smyth	25 Sept., 1876	Ditto	415 0 0	7 Feb., 1864.
Assistant Tide Surveyor	Archibald Woods	1 July, 1884	Ditto	340 0 0	25 Oct., 1881.
Inspector of Chinese	William Gordon	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	17 May, 1883.
ditto	David M'Monnes	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	31 July, 1883.
Warehouse-keeper and Inspector of Warehouses.	Thomas Fancourt <sup>1</sup>	30 May, 1859	Ditto	550 0 0	20 Dec., 1847.
	succeeded by				
	William Bethune	1 Feb., 1887	Ditto	400 0 0	1 Feb., 1871.
Assistant Warehouse-keeper	William Bethune <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Feb., 1871.
1st Locker	Henry Ikin	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	315 0 0	23 April, 1860.
2nd ditto	Samuel Matthew Beard	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	315 0 0	26 Aug., 1868.
3rd ditto	Anthony Charles Donelan <sup>3</sup>	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Aug., 1861.
4th ditto	John Bourne Crago	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	290 0 0	23 Oct., 1879.
5th ditto	James Shaughnessy	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	290 0 0	9 Dec., 1870.
6th ditto	James Henry Penke	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	290 0 0	24 Sept., 1879.
7th ditto	John O'Donnell	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	265 0 0	17 April, 1862.
8th ditto	John O'Donnell	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	265 0 0	17 April, 1862.
	succeeded by				
	James Cecil Fussell	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	25 Nov., 1876.
9th ditto	Walter Hamilton Anson	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	7 Mar., 1872.
10th ditto	James Cecil Fussell	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	240 0 0	25 Nov., 1876.
	succeeded by				
	Philip Brophy	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	17 June, 1867.
11th ditto	Walter Hamilton Anson	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	240 0 0	7 Mar., 1872.
	succeeded by				
	John Cunningham	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	16 Mar., 1868.*
12th ditto	Philip Brophy	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	240 0 0	17 June, 1867.
	succeeded by				
	David Pringle <sup>4</sup>	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	6 May, 1884.
	succeeded by				
	George Beauchamp St. John	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	29 July, 1881.
13th ditto	John Cunningham	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	240 0 0	16 Mar., 1868.*
	succeeded by				
	Michael Fay	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	15 Oct., 1861.
14th ditto	Jacob Cloudy <sup>5</sup>	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Feb., 1884.
	succeeded by				
	Patrick Rooney	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	19 Feb., 1876.
15th ditto	David Pringle	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	240 0 0	6 May, 1884.
	succeeded by				
	Pierce Nihill	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	11 July, 1861.
16th ditto	Michael Fay	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	240 0 0	15 Oct., 1861.
	succeeded by				
	John Bruton	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	18 Aug., 1864.
17th ditto	Patrick Rooney	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	240 0 0	19 Feb., 1876.
	succeeded by				
	James Bennett	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	220 0 0	23 Feb., 1883.
18th Locker	Pierce Nihill	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	240 0 0	11 July, 1861.
	succeeded by				
	Robert J. Somerville	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	220 0 0	26 Nov., 1877.
19th ditto	John Bruton	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	240 0 0	18 Aug., 1864.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas M. Fancourt	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Dec., 1884.
20th ditto	James Bennett <sup>6</sup>	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	220 0 0	23 Feb., 1883.
21st ditto	Robert J. Somerville <sup>7</sup>	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	220 0 0	26 Nov., 1877.
22nd ditto	Thomas M. Fancourt <sup>8</sup>	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Dec., 1884.
Assistant Locker	Mathew E. Robson	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	200 0 0	12 July, 1880.
Ditto	Robert James Wilson	1 May, 1886	Ditto	185 0 0	21 April, 1882.
Ditto	Thomas O'Brien	1 May, 1886	Ditto	185 0 0	30 Dec., 1882.
Ditto	William Cunningham	1 May, 1886	Ditto	170 0 0	10 April, 1884.
Ditto	William E. Bladon	1 May, 1886	Ditto	170 0 0	21 April, 1881.
Ditto	John Wallace Lovett	1 May, 1886	Ditto	120 0 0	1 Dec., 1884.
Ditto	John Tierney	1 May, 1886	Ditto	120 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
Chief Inspector of Tobacco Factories and Breweries.	Frank Alexander Eagar <sup>9</sup>	1 June, 1887	Ditto	500 0 0	30 April, 1868.
Assistant Inspector	John Charles Robert Brown	1 April, 1884	Ditto	390 0 0	14 May, 1868.
Bookkeeper	James Jones	1 June, 1887	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Aug., 1859.
Locker at Tobacco Factory	Julius Besnard Evans	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	200 0 0	26 Nov., 1877.
Ditto	William Benson	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	200 0 0	6 Dec., 1862.*
Ditto	George Findlay	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	200 0 0	20 Sept., 1882.
Ditto	George H. Downing	1 Feb., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	31 Oct., 1882.
Ditto	James Price	1 Feb., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	8 Jan., 1883.
Sub-Inspector of Breweries (country).	Henry Brooks	1 June, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	31 Mar., 1886.
Ditto	Albert S. Taylor	1 June, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	— Oct., 1884.
Ditto	James D'Arcy	1 June, 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	12 July, 1880.
Sub-Inspector of Breweries (town).	John Fleeming	1 June, 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	5 July, 1884.
Ditto	Alexander Ross	1 June, 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	15 Feb., 1884.

<sup>1</sup> Retired 31 January.

<sup>2</sup> Office abolished 31 January.

<sup>3</sup> Retired 16 July.

<sup>4</sup> To 30 September.—exchanged office with G. B. St. John, 25th Landing Waite.

<sup>5</sup> Appointed 21st Landing Waite, 1 March.

<sup>6</sup> Promoted to 17th Locker, 1 August.

<sup>7</sup> Promoted to 18th Locker, 1 August.

<sup>8</sup> Promoted to 19th Locker, 1 August.

<sup>9</sup> Salary at the rate of £440 per annum to 31 May, paid at the rate of £500 per annum from 1 June.

\* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—CUSTOMS—continued.</b>					
Collector's Messenger (1) ...			Collector of Customs .....	150 0 0	
Warrant Messenger (1) ...			Governor and Executive Council	170 0 0	
Porter, Queen's Warehouse (1) ...			Collector of Customs .....	135 0 0	
Boy Messengers (11) .....			Ditto .....	50 0 0	each.
				40 0 0	
Coxswains (2) .....			Colonial Treasurer .....	125 0 0	"
Boatman (6) .....			Ditto .....	113 0 0	"
Housekeeper (1) .....			Ditto .....	70 0 0	
Watchman (1) .....			Ditto .....	120 0 0	
<b>OUT-PORT BRANCH.</b>					
<b>BROKEN BAY.</b>					
Coast Waiter <sup>1</sup> .....	Albert Thomas Black .....	1 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	290 0 0	2 April, 1867.
Boatmen (2) .....			Colonial Treasurer .....	113 0 0	each.
<b>NEWCASTLE.</b>					
Sub-Collector .....	William Robert Logan .....	1 April, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	1 Feb., 1847.
Tide Surveyor .....	William Henry Whyte .....	1 April, 1882	Ditto .....	390 0 0	19 Jan., 1869.
Landing Waiter .....	Thomas Bartle .....	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	290 0 0	14 June, 1873.
Locker .....	John Halbert .....	9 July, 1874	Ditto .....	290 0 0	14 Oct., 1870.
Clerk .....	William Clay Rush .....	9 July, 1874	Ditto .....	290 0 0	24 Oct., 1871.
Ditto .....	Henry Ellis Hannell .....	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1876.
Ditto .....	Edwin Arthur Brunker .....	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 April, 1882.
Wharfinger (Stockton) .....	L. T. Castle .....	21 Dec., 1885	Colonial Treasurer .....	200 0 0	— Jan., 1882.
Messenger and Office-keeper (1) .....			Ditto .....	108 0 0	
Boy Messenger (1) .....			Ditto .....	50 0 0	
Coxswain (1) .....			Ditto .....	144 0 0	
Boatmen (3) .....			Ditto .....	113 0 0	each.
<b>MORPETH.</b>					
Sub-Collector <sup>2</sup> .....	Arthur Tidman Lloyd .....	1 Aug., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	9 Sept., 1872.*
Assistant Officer .....	Frank Mayo .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 Dec., 1884.
<b>GRAFTON.</b>					
Sub-Collector .....	William James Brown .....	1 Mar., 1878	Ditto .....	325 0 0	18 Aug., 1864.
Officer of Customs (Clarence Heads) .....	Henry M'Auley .....	1 Mar., 1883	Ditto .....	52 0 0	28 Jan., 1883.
Messenger (1) .....			Colonial Treasurer .....	65 0 0	
<b>TWEED RIVER.</b>					
Sub-Collector .....	Edward Osler .....	1 June, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	5 Feb., 1877.
Boatmen (2) .....			Colonial Treasurer .....	113 0 0	each.
<b>ACTING OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.</b>					
Kiama .....	Henry Connell .....	11 July, 1864	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	21 Aug., 1844.
Shoalhaven .....	William Lovegrove <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	52 0 0	1 Jan., 1857.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas Bishop .....	21 May, 1887	Ditto .....	52 0 0	4 Feb., 1881.
Macleay River .....	John A. Jamieson .....	1 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....	25 0 0	1 May, 1879.
Bateman's Bay .....	James M'Carthy .....	16 Feb., 1877	Ditto .....	52 0 0	16 Feb., 1877.
Tathra .....	John Van Hemert .....	27 Feb., 1880	Ditto .....	25 0 0	15 Oct., 1879.
Eden .....	George Plunkett Keon .....	20 June, 1881	Ditto .....	52 0 0	28 Dec., 1845.
Richmond River .....	George R. Easton <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1882	Ditto .....	52 0 0	28 Mar., 1855.
	succeeded by				
	William Newton .....	1 May, 1887	Ditto .....	52 0 0	1 May, 1887.
Port Macquarie .....	Edward St. A. Kingsford .....	18 July, 1884	Ditto .....	25 0 0	26 June, 1858.
Nambucca River .....	W. J. Whites .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	25 0 0	13 May, 1874.
<b>WOLLONGONG.</b>					
Preventive Officer .....	Frederick Reynolds Cole .....	1 Feb., 1883	Ditto .....	186 0 0	1 Sept., 1865.
<b>PORT STEPHENS.</b>					
Preventive Officer .....	Thomas Laman .....	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	186 0 0	1 Sept., 1876.*
<b>BOTANY.</b>					
Preventive Officer <sup>1</sup> .....	Peter Clark .....	1 Feb., 1882	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 Mar., 1867.
<b>BORDER BRANCH.</b>					
<b>MURRAY RIVER.</b>					
<i>Moama.</i>					
Sub-Collector <sup>1</sup> .....	Charles Chatfield Pope .....	1 Feb., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	19 Feb., 1864.
Assistant Officer .....	Walter Davies .....	3 April, 1880	Ditto .....	325 0 0	31 Jan., 1872.
Clerk .....	John Montgomery Duncan <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1875	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Aug., 1875.
	succeeded by				
	Henry William Marsh <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Feb., 1879.
Acting Officer (Barham Crossing) .....	Walter Cousins .....	15 July, 1884	Colonial Treasurer .....	50 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Messenger (1) .....			Ditto .....	96 0 0	
Bridge Watchman (1) .....			Ditto .....	120 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters.

<sup>2</sup> Allowed £50 per annum for forage.

<sup>3</sup> To 31 January—resigned.

<sup>4</sup> To 30 April—retired.

<sup>5</sup> To 31 July—appointed locker at

Demiquin.

<sup>6</sup> Transferred from Demiquin, 1 August.

\* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—CUSTOMS—continued.</b>					
<b>BORDER BRANCH—continued.</b>					
<i>Albury.</i>					
Sub-Collector .....	John Swyny <sup>1</sup> .....	4 July, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	18 Jan., 1859.
	succeeded by				
	Patrick Joyce .....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	390 0 0	9 July, 1866.
Assistant Officer.....	Herbert Hanson .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	325 0 0	26 Aug., 1875.*
Acting Officer (Upper Murray).	Sydenham Bowden .....	25 May, 1880	Ditto .....	25 0 0	25 May, 1880.
Bridge Watchman (1) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer.....	120 0 0	
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	52 0 0	
<i>Howlong.</i>					
Sub-Collector .....	William Augustus Hunt.....	1 Feb., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	12 July, 1852.*
Bridge Watchman (1) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	120 0 0	
<i>Wentworth.</i>					
Sub-Collector <sup>2</sup> .....	Daniel Joseph M'Kenry ...	1 Sept., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	1 Jan., 1858.
Clerk .....	Henry Duncan Brown.....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	200 0 0	7 Sept., 1878.
Acting Officer, "Murthoo," South Australia.	R. N. S. Baker.....	26 July, 1886	Ditto .....	40 0 0	26 July, 1886.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	96 0 0	
<i>Swan Hill.</i>					
Sub-Collector .....	John Wyse .....	18 Aug., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	1 Aug., 1862.
<i>Euston.</i>					
Sub-Collector .....	Mark King .....	19 May, 1881	Ditto .....	325 0 0	1 April, 1866.
<i>Corowa.</i>					
Sub-Collector .....	Anthony George Morley...	1 April, 1885	Ditto .....	390 0 0	20 Sept., 1877.
Clerk .....	Richard Thompson .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	15 Feb., 1878.
<i>Tocumwall.</i>					
Sub-Collector .....	Charles D. Whitty .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	325 0 0	25 Oct., 1882.
<i>Mulwala.</i>					
Sub-Collector .....	William Whitehand .....	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	325 0 0	26 June, 1876.
<b>QUEENSLAND BORDER.</b>					
<i>Boggabilla.</i>					
Sub-Collector .....	Howard Treherne Capper..	8 June, 1876	Ditto .....	325 0 0	8 June, 1876.
<i>Barringun.</i>					
Locker .....	Patrick James Gorman ...	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	290 0 0	3 Sept., 1874.
<i>Stanthorpe.</i>					
Officer of Customs .....	James Edward Smith .....	12 July, 1881	Ditto .....	325 0 0	26 June, 1873.
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BORDER.</b>					
<i>Thackaringa and Silvertown.</i>					
Sub-Collector .....	Richard Mooney ...	1 July, 1884	Ditto .....	390 0 0	14 Mar., 1876.
Assistant Officer.....	William J. Mallon .....	1 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	325 0 0	22 Mar., 1879.
<b>INLAND BONDED WAREHOUSES.</b>					
<i>BOURKE.</i>					
Locker.....	Malcolm Scrymgour .....	15 July, 1875	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	15 July, 1875.
Assistant Officer .....	Andreas Harders .....	1 Jan., 1887	Colonial Treasurer.....	52 0 0	1 Jan., 1887.
<i>DENILQUIN.</i>					
Locker.....	Thomas Tayton Faris <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	290 0 0	1 May, 1866.
	succeeded by				
Assistant Officer .....	John Montgomery Duncan	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	325 0 0	1 Aug., 1875.
	Henry William Marsh <sup>4</sup> ...	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Feb., 1879.
<i>WILCANNIA.</i>					
Sub-Collector .....	Michael John D'Arcy .....	11 July, 1876	Ditto .....	390 0 0	10 Dec., 1875.
<i>BREWARRINA.</i>					
Sub-Collector .....	John Swift .....	1 May, 1877	Ditto .....	325 0 0	15 June, 1870.
<i>COBAR.</i>					
Locker.....	Frederick Horace James ...	16 Nov., 1880	Ditto .....	325 0 0	4 Feb., 1878.
<i>TENTERFIELD.</i>					
Sub-Collector .....	George Lynch Hill .....	1 June, 1882	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Aug., 1863.
<sup>1</sup> To 31 October—retired. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters, transferred to Moama. <sup>3</sup> To 31 May; transferred to Sydney as Acting Locker at £200. <sup>4</sup> To 31 July; Services not continuous.					
<b>NOTE.</b> —The following Officers give security:—Collector of Customs, £3,000; Cashier, £2,000; Landing Surveyors, Sub-Collectors, Newcastle and Albury, and Lockers at Bourke and Deniliquin, each £1,000; Travelling Inspector, Chief Inspector, and Assistant Inspector of Breweries and Tobacco Factories, Landing Waiters, Tide Surveyors, Warehouse Keeper, Sub-Collectors Wilcannia, Brewarrina, Boggabilla, Tenterfield, Morpeth, Grafton, Tweed River, Moama, Tocumwall, Swan Hill, Wentworth, Euston, Corowa, Howlong, Mulwala, and Thackaringa, and Lockers at Cobar, and Barringun, and Officers of Customs at Stanthorpe and Thackaringa, each £500; Clerks, Lockers, Book-keeper, and Sub-Inspectors, Beer, Excise Brand, and Inspectors of Chinese, Sydney, Coast Wailer, Broken Bay, Preventive Officers, Botany, Wollongong, and Port Stephens, and Assistant Officers, each £100.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	

COLONIAL TREASURER—continued.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS.

Commissioners of Customs	Boulton Molineaux .....	1 July, 1879, re-appointed 9 Dec., 1884	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	} \$600 per annum divisible among the Commission- ers as fees.	1 July, 1879.
	John Rendell Street <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1879, re-appointed 9 Dec., 1884	Governor and Executive Council Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.		1 July, 1879.
	Michael Metcalfe .....	1 April, 1882	Governor and Executive Council		1 April, 1882.
	Edward Lee .....	8 Feb., 1887	Ditto .....		8 Feb., 1887.
Secretary.....	William Heary Burton .....	19 Aug., 1879	Ditto .....		13 April, 1870.

<sup>1</sup> Resigned 2 February, 1887.

STAMP DUTIES.

Commissioner.....	William Hemming .....	1 July, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	1 May, 1865.
Deputy Commissioner and Accountant.	Richard Nicholas Johnson .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 July, 1867.*
Entry and Issue Clerk .....	Thomas Joseph Sullivan .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Sept., 1881.
Clerk of Correspondence and Recorder of Wills.	Edward John Smith .....	1 July, 1880	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 July, 1880.
Cashier .....	Frederick William Walther .....	12 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 July, 1880.
Clerks .....	Frederick William Fligg .....	12 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	190 0 0	30 Jan., 1880.
	James St. George George .....	12 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	190 0 0	25 April, 1878
	Samuel Ernest Baylis .....	12 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	165 0 0	12 Oct., 1885.
	John Louis Cosgrove .....	9 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	100 0 0	9 Oct., 1882.
	Francis Charles Bauer .....	1 Jan., 1887	Colonial Treasurer .....	100 0 0	11 Mar., 1885.
Probationer .....	Leslie Thomas Hughes .....	1 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 Feb., 1886.
Foreman of Stampers .....	William Foskett .....	1 July, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	290 0 0	24 Jan., 1865.
Stamper .....	Harry Thorathwaite .....	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
Assistant Stampers .....	John Byers .....	1 July, 1880	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 July, 1880.
	Charles Lea .....	1 July, 1880	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 July, 1880.
	George Hall .....	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
	Charles Moore .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	Sydney Cummins.....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	John G. H. F. Brunner .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Messenger (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	120 0 0	.....
Housekeeper (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	95 0 0	.....

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

\* Services not continuous.

NOTE.—The following Officers give security:—Commissioner, £2,000; Deputy Commissioner, £500; Entry and Issue Clerk, £500; Clerk of Correspondence and Recorder of Wills, £250; Cashier, £500; Clerks—Messrs. Fligg, George, and Baylis—each £200; Messrs. Cosgrove and Bauer, each £100; Foreman of Stampers, £500; Stamper, £200; Assistant Stampers—Messrs. Byers, Lea, Hall, Moore, Cummins, and Brunner—each £200; Messenger, £200.

COLONIAL DISTILLERIES AND SUGAR REFINERIES.

Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Refineries.	George H. Barney .....	1 June, 1880	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	725 0 0	14 April, 1855.
Senior Inspectors of Distilleries.	Robert Blake <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1851	Governor, by Commission.....	500 0 0	1 Feb., 1840.
	John Wyo Weekes <sup>1</sup> .....	1 June, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	9 June, 1863.
Inspector of Distilleries and Refineries.	Dalway Bell .....	11 Sept., 1878	Ditto .....	440 0 0	5 Mar., 1867.
Inspector of Distilleries .....	Thomas Cairns Jamison <sup>1</sup> .....	1 June, 1880	Ditto .....	390 0 0	15 July, 1846.*
Inspectors of Sugar Refineries.	William Butler Simpson .....	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 June, 1857.
	Ernest G. L. Lumsdaine.....	11 Dec., 1883	Ditto .....	290 0 0	18 Dec., 1877.
Clerk and Acting Inspector	Samuel F. Williams .....	11 Dec., 1883	Ditto .....	240 0 0	14 May, 1883.
Gatekeeper (1) .....	.....	.....	Chief Inspector of Distilleries...	120 0 0	.....
Messenger (1).....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	90 0 0	.....
Boatman, Harwood Island(1)	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer.....	120 0 0	.....
Watchman (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	108 0 0	.....

<sup>1</sup> Allowed at the rate of £50 per annum for house rent during their services at the Harwood Island Distillery, Clarence River.

\* Services not continuous.

NOTE.—The following Officers give security:—Chief Inspector, £1,000; Inspectors, £500 each; Acting Inspector, £300.

STORES AND STATIONERY.

Superintendent and Inspector of Stores.	William Oliver Hopkins <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	1 Feb., 1879.
Accountant .....	Arthur E. Harper .....	1 Aug., 1880	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 Aug., 1880.
Chief Clerk .....	George O'Donnell .....	19 Sept., 1878	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Nov., 1866.
Record Clerk .....	Edmund Scanlan.....	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	190 0 0	6 May, 1878.
Clerks .....	John R. Evans.....	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	240 0 0	12 July, 1875.
	Joseph Cohen .....	23 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Sept., 1878.
	Charles Streat .....	18 Oct., 1880	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Nov., 1878.
	Maxwell Thomson .....	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	200 0 0	15 Sept., 1875.
	David M'Lachlan .....	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	200 0 0	16 June, 1876.
	Edwin Tunks.....	18 Oct., 1880	Colonial Treasurer .....	200 0 0	11 April, 1878.
	Louis F. Saclier .....	1 Dec., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	165 0 0	1 Sept., 1878.
Stock-keeper .....	John H. Wilkinson .....	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 Dec., 1882.
Stationer .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	210 0 0	.....
Foreman .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	240 0 0	.....
Packer .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	160 0 0	.....
Assistant Stock-keeper .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	150 0 0	.....
Assistant Stationer .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	150 0 0	.....
Messenger <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	120 0 0	.....
Carters (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	140 0 0	each.
Labourers (3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	127 0 0	„

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £500 per annum in lieu of quarters, fuel, and light.

<sup>2</sup> Allowed £30 per annum in lieu of quarters, fuel, and light.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—continued.</b>					
<b>GOVERNMENT PRINTER.</b>					
Government Printer, and Inspector of Postage Stamps Superintendent	Charles Potter <sup>1</sup>	1 Nov., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	15 Dec., 1851.*
Chief Clerk and Cashier	George Stephen Chapman	6 Dec., 1886	Ditto	525 0 0	12 Jan., 1852.
Accountant	George Kellick <sup>2</sup>	18 Nov., 1875	Ditto	400 0 0	1 April, 1851.
Overseer	Charles W. Bloomfield <sup>3</sup>	4 Aug., 1883	Ditto	350 0 0	— June, 1854.
Foreman of Bookbinding Branch.	Walter D'Arrietta	1 Mar., 1874	Ditto	400 0 0	1 July, 1847.*
	Augustus Fredk. Furber <sup>4</sup> , succeeded by Henry Roberts	15 Nov., 1860	Ditto	350 0 0	5 Nov., 1860.
		1 Sept., 1887	Colonial Treasurer	315 0 0	23 Aug., 1871.
				to 31 Aug. 350 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
Foreman of Press Branch	James Swift	1 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	26 Feb., 1861.
Sub-Overseers	Peter Buchanan	1 Oct., 1863	Colonial Treasurer	340 0 0	25 Feb., 1852.
	Charles Griffiths	1 Mar., 1874	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	7 Jan., 1852.
	John Mercer	27 Nov., 1876	Colonial Treasurer	325 0 0	7 May, 1855.
	James Steward	6 Nov., 1879	Ditto	240 0 0	15 Feb., 1854.
	James Small	6 Nov., 1879	Ditto	290 0 0	24 Dec., 1855.
	William Hayes	1 July, 1880	Ditto	265 0 0	6 Jan., 1857.
	William P. Clonnett	1 July, 1880	Ditto	305 0 0	19 Feb., 1872.
Warehouseman	Henry Marllyn	7 Sept., 1885	Ditto	325 0 0	2 Mar., 1852.
Clerk in charge (Publishing Branch).	Charles Moore Kellick	7 Sept., 1885	Ditto	290 0 0	20 Jan., 1860.
Clerks (Sale)	Charles Sydney Ormiston	2 May, 1873	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Oct., 1856.
	Gilbert Johnston	1 June, 1870	Ditto	290 0 0	1 June, 1870.
	Frederick Carvosso Dowsell	26 Sept., 1878	Ditto	200 0 0	1 June, 1858.
Computer	Henry M'Kern	6 Aug., 1883	Ditto	340 0 0	3 Jan., 1862.
Readers (First)	Frederick James Ironside.	1 Aug., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	325 0 0	— Aug., 1847.*
	Joseph John Spruson <sup>5</sup>	12 Aug., 1864	Ditto	320 0 0	12 Aug., 1864.
	William M'Kern	1 Dec., 1875	Colonial Treasurer	315 0 0	9 Nov., 1857.
	Robert Fairweather	6 Nov., 1879	Ditto	290 0 0	8 Oct., 1860.
	Peter Rice	19 Jan., 1879	Ditto	270 0 0	12 Nov., 1860.
Reviser	Nathan Hollingsworth	2 Mar., 1882	Ditto	315 0 0	5 Dec., 1859.
Entry Clerk and Store-keeper.	James Dutton	8 Feb., 1877	Ditto	340 0 0	— July, 1854.
Engineers, Compositors, Machinists, Pressmen, Bookbinders, Assistants, and others	(163)		Ditto	At rates varying from £340 a year to 7s. per diem.	
Improvers, Apprentices, Folders and Sewers, and others	(129)		Ditto	At rates varying from 1s. 6d. to 8s. per diem, according to length of service.	
<b>STAMP BRANCH.</b>					
Foreman	Abraham Western Chapman	1 Jan., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1857.
Sub-Overseer	Allan Robertson	1 July, 1880	Colonial Treasurer	320 0 0	29 Oct., 1867.
				1 at 215 0 0	
				1 at 190 0 0	
Assistants (7)			Ditto	1 at 0 11 0	per diem.
				1 at 0 10 0	"
				1 at 0 8 0	"
				1 at 0 7 0	"
				1 at 0 6 0	"
<b>TICKET PRINTING.</b>					
Foreman	James Ball	15 June, 1857	Commissioners under Railway Act	340 0 0	15 June, 1857.
Printer	James Huthnance	1 Jan., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
				1 at 165 0 0	
Assistants (4)			Colonial Treasurer	1 at 160 0 0	
				1 at 0 7 0	per diem.
				1 at 0 6 0	"
<b>PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY, PHOTOGRAPHY, AND PHOTO-MECHANICAL BRANCH.</b>					
Manager	John Sharkey	1 Jan., 1869	Colonial Treasurer	390 0 0	17 Aug., 1863.
Draftsman	Stephen Mallarky	1 April, 1870	Ditto	315 0 0	1 Nov., 1864.
				1 at 290 0 0	
				1 at 250 0 0	
Operators (5)			Ditto	1 at 200 0 0	
				1 at 170 0 0	
				1 at 160 0 0	
Printers (2)			Ditto	1 at 0 10 0	per diem.
				1 at 0 9 0	"
				1 at 0 7 0	"
				1 at 0 6 0	"
Assistants (10)			Ditto	2 at 0 4 0	" each.
				5 at 0 3 0	"
				1 at 0 2 0	"

<sup>1</sup> Gives security as Inspector of Postage Stamps to the amount of £1,000. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>3</sup> Gives security to the amount of £250. <sup>4</sup> To 5 August—deceased. <sup>5</sup> To 30 April—transferred to Department of Justice. <sup>6</sup> Services not continuous.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—continued.</b>					
<b>ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT.</b>					
<b>STAFF, ORDNANCE OFFICE.</b>					
Ordnance Storekeeper and Barrack Master.	Julien Thomas Blanchard <sup>1</sup>	10 Sept., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	450 0 0	15 Dec., 1862.
Assistant Ordnance Storekeeper.	Vivian William Williams	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	265 0 0	1 Dec., 1876.
Inspector of Magazines	Thomas Rodgers <sup>2</sup>	1 Oct., 1876	Ditto	240 0 0	30 Sept., 1868.
1st Clerk	William James Brown	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	17 May, 1880.
2nd Clerk	Walter Chapman Paton	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	190 0 0	10 Sept., 1877.
3rd Clerk	William James Burns	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	165 0 0	1 July, 1881.
4th Clerk	Arthur Edward Clarke	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	140 0 0	12 Nov., 1884.
5th Clerk (temporary)	William Horn	12 Aug., 1885	Ministerial	7s. 6d. per diem	12 Aug., 1885.
Messenger	Charles A. Cozens	25 Sept., 1879	Ditto	£60 per ann.	25 Sept., 1879.
<b>ARTIFICERS AND LABOURERS, ORDNANCE STORES, CIRCULAR QUAY.</b>					
Armourer	Peter Burn	14 June, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	£185 per ann.	14 June, 1879.
Overser	Daniel Reilly <sup>3</sup>	1 May, 1880	Ditto	7s. per diem.	— July, 1868.
Labourers	Patrick Santry <sup>4</sup>	1 Dec., 1871	Colonial Treasurer	7s. "	1 Dec., 1871.
	Thomas Campbell <sup>1</sup>	11 Dec., 1875	Ditto	7s. "	24 Dec., 1868.
	Robert Jackson <sup>4</sup>	1 Oct., 1870	Ditto	7s. "	1 Oct., 1870.
	James Barron <sup>4</sup>	1 Oct., 1876	Ditto	7s. "	1 April, 1876.
	David Watson <sup>4</sup>	1 May, 1873	Ditto	7s. "	1 May, 1873.
	James Cousins <sup>4</sup>	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto	7s. "	1 Oct., 1869.
<b>LABOURERS, VICTORIA BARRACKS.</b>					
Labourer	Timothy Mahony <sup>5</sup>	14 Sept., 1870	Colonial Treasurer	7s. per diem	14 Sept., 1870.
Lampighter	J. Broadbent	5 April, 1886	Ditto	1s. "	5 April, 1886.
<b>MAGAZINE, GOAT ISLAND.</b>					
Foreman of Magazine	William Weldon <sup>7</sup>	22 Aug., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	£240 per ann.	27 Jan., 1871.
Foreman of Government Military Stock (Explosive)	Robert Pearce Olpherts <sup>7</sup>	27 Oct., 1883	Ditto	215 0 0	27 Oct., 1882.
Cooper	James Williams <sup>7</sup>	11 Aug., 1876	Colonial Treasurer	8s. per diem	11 Aug., 1876.
Magazine Warder	Joseph Hanson <sup>7</sup>	5 Oct., 1876	Ditto	7s. "	5 Oct., 1876.
	John Timbrell <sup>7</sup>	1 Nov., 1880	Ditto	7s. "	1 Nov., 1880.
	Henry Arnemann <sup>7</sup>	8 May, 1883	Ditto	7s. "	8 May, 1883.
	Charles Bengeton <sup>7</sup>	2 June, 1883	Ditto	7s. "	2 June, 1883.
	James Curran <sup>9</sup>	22 Aug., 1870	Ditto	7s. "	22 Aug., 1870.
	Stephen Fisher <sup>9</sup>	22 Aug., 1870	Ditto	7s. "	22 Aug., 1870.
	Thomas Pierce <sup>9</sup>	1 Jan., 1875	Ditto	7s. "	1 Jan., 1875.
	Henry Turner <sup>8</sup>	28 Dec., 1871	Ditto	7s. "	28 Dec., 1871.
	Joseph Reynolds <sup>9</sup>	4 Jan., 1884	Ditto	7s. "	— 1858.*
	J. Dunlea <sup>7</sup>	18 April, 1887	Ditto	7s. "	6 April, 1886.
	J. W. Smith <sup>7</sup>	2 Feb., 1886	Ditto	7s. "	20 Nov., 1885.
Night Watchman	Richard O. Tunnicliffe <sup>9</sup>	5 Mar., 1879	Ditto	8s. "	— 1877.
<b>LIGHTERAGE AND STEAM TRANSPORT.</b>					
Master of Steam Vessel "Kato."	Henry Bellett <sup>6</sup>	8 Dec., 1884	Colonial Treasurer	£160 per ann.	8 Dec., 1884.
Engineer, ditto	T. Crowley, sen. <sup>8</sup>	28 Sept., 1876	Governor and Executive Council	160 0 0	21 April, 1868.
Boatman and Deck-hand on "Kate."	T. Crowley, jun.	8 Aug., 1887	Colonial Treasurer	8s. per diem	9 Feb., 1887.
Coxswain on Steam Launch "Pearl."	Peter Henderson <sup>8</sup>	9 Nov., 1883	Ditto	7s. "	9 Nov., 1883.
Engineer, ditto	William Beger <sup>8</sup>	7 Nov., 1883	Ditto	7s. "	7 Nov., 1883.
Boatmen, Goat Island	Philip Kelly <sup>6</sup>	28 Sept., 1876	Ditto	8s. "	28 Sept., 1876.
	Joseph Love <sup>6</sup>	28 Sept., 1876	Ditto	8s. "	28 Sept., 1876.
<b>DEPOT MAGAZINE, MIDDLE HARBOUR.</b>					
Foreman of Magazines	Charles Mackinnon <sup>1</sup>	23 Oct., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	£240 per ann.	23 Oct., 1882.
Warders and Magazine Assistants.	Thomas Georgeson <sup>7</sup>	20 Oct., 1882	Colonial Treasurer	7s. per diem.	20 Oct., 1882.
	Peter Francis <sup>7</sup>	3 Sept., 1884	Ditto	7s. "	3 Sept., 1884.
	Robert Mugee <sup>7</sup>	15 Aug., 1883	Ditto	7s. "	15 Aug., 1883.
	James Mitchell <sup>7</sup>	13 Aug., 1885	Ditto	7s. "	13 Aug., 1885.
	R. Johnstone <sup>7</sup>	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto	7s. "	1 Dec., 1885.
	Henry Hooper <sup>7</sup>	1 April, 1884	Ditto	7s. "	— June, 1883.
Cook	J. W. Atkins <sup>7</sup>	1 Nov., 1886	Ditto	7s. "	1 Nov., 1886.
<b>DYNAMITE MAGAZINE, BROKEN BAY.</b>					
Overser of Magazine	William Aitken <sup>3</sup>	20 Oct., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	£160 per ann.	10 Feb., 1879.
Warders and Magazine Assistants.	B. O'Brien <sup>3</sup>	22 Oct., 1884	Colonial Treasurer	7s. per diem	22 Oct., 1884.
	C. M'Carthy <sup>3</sup>	1 Dec., 1886	Ditto	7s. "	1 Dec., 1886.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house, fuel, and light, and 3s. 6d. per day in lieu of forage. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and 1s. per day in lieu of rations. <sup>4</sup> Allowed fuel and light. <sup>5</sup> Allowed fuel, light, and quarters. <sup>6</sup> Allowed fuel and light, and medical attendance and medicines. <sup>7</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and 1s. per day in lieu of rations; also medical attendance and medicines. <sup>8</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, medical attendance, and medicines. <sup>9</sup> Allowed fuel, light, 1s. per day for rations, medical attendance, and medicines. \* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
---------	-------	----------------------	---	---------------------------	---

COLONIAL TREASURER—ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT—continued.

MAGAZINE, NEWCASTLE.

Overseer and Clerk	Charles Dunn <sup>2</sup>	1 Nov., 1872	Colonial Treasurer	£200 per ann.	1 Nov., 1872.
Warders and Magazine Assistants.	Thomas Parker <sup>1</sup>	7 May, 1883	Ditto	7s. "	7 May, 1883.
	George M'Kean <sup>1</sup>	16 July, 1883	Ditto	7s. "	16 July, 1883.
	John Sherry <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	7s. "	1 Jan., 1882.
	T. Butler <sup>1</sup>	5 June, 1885	Ditto	7s. "	5 June, 1885.

VISITING SURGEON TO MAGAZINE.

Surgeon	O. S. Evans	1 April, 1871	Governor and Executive Council	£50 per ann.	21 Mar., 1861.
---------	-------------	---------------	--------------------------------	--------------	----------------

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, light, and 1s per day for rations. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light, and £12 per annum as Forest Ranger.

NOTE.—The Floating Magazine at Newcastle is placed under Captain Allen, who receives £50 per annum for supervision.

BOARD OF HEALTH AND QUARANTINE.

President and Health Officer for Port Jackson.	H. N. MacLaurin, M.D. <sup>1</sup>	1 Sept., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	630 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
Members	The Mayor of Sydney	5 Jan., 1882	Ditto	Nil.	
	The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.				
	The Inspector-General of Police.				
	The Hon. C. K. Mackellar, M.B., M.L.C. <sup>6</sup>				
	Sir Alfred Roberts, Knt., M.R.C.S., Eng.	5 Jan., 1882	Ditto	} 2 2 0 per sitting.	
	Samuel T. Knaggs, M.D.	10 Aug., 1885	Ditto		
	George Marshall, M.D.	10 Aug., 1885	Ditto		
Secretary	Edmund Sager <sup>2</sup>	28 Aug., 1882	Ditto	265 0 0	18 Aug., 1879.
Inspector	J. Ashburton Thompson, M.D. <sup>3</sup>	1 Aug., 1885	Ditto	550 0 0	1 Aug., 1885.
Chief Clerk	John Collman	11 Jan., 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 April, 1876.
Clerk	Arthur R. Gullick	1 Aug., 1887	Ministerial	100 0 0	10 July, 1885.
Probationer	James J. Potter	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	50 0 0	6 Jan., 1887.
Special Quarantine Officer and Messenger.	David Davidson	1 Sept., 1885	President	118 0 0	12 July, 1881.
Office-keeper	Isabella Davidson		Ditto	60 0 0	
Assistant Health Officer at Watson's Bay.	J. C. Sibley, M.D.	24 Nov., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	16 April, 1880.*
Coxswain of Boat <sup>5</sup>			President	120 0 0	
Boatmen (3) <sup>5</sup>			Ditto	108 0 0	each.
Superintendent, Quarantine Station. <sup>4</sup>	J. F. Vincent	2 June, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	232 0 0	2 Mar., 1884.
Wardsman, ditto			President	120 0 0	
Coxswain of Tender			Ditto	108 0 0	
Quarantine Officers (5)			Ditto	108 0 0	each.
Driver of Tender			Ditto	120 0 0	
Health Officer, Newcastle	Richard Harris				23 Aug., 1875.
	succeeded by				
	Cosby W. Morgan, M.D.	9 July, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	9 July, 1887.

<sup>1</sup> Also Emigration Officer, and Medical Adviser to the Government.

<sup>2</sup> Also Secretary to the Medical Adviser.

<sup>3</sup> Also Deputy Medical Adviser.

<sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

<sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters.

<sup>6</sup> Services not continuous.

SHIPPING MASTERS.

SYDNEY.

Shipping Master	John W. Brown <sup>1</sup>	9 Mar., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	465 0 0	9 Mar., 1880.
Deputy Shipping Master	James Thorpe <sup>2</sup>	20 Nov., 1879	Ditto	290 0 0	16 April, 1866.
First Clerk and Accountant	Richd. L. Smith <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	265 0 0	12 Aug., 1881.
Clerk and Cashier	Ernest H. Llewelyn <sup>2</sup>	1 July, 1881	Ditto	200 0 0	17 Oct., 1876.
Clerks	John H. K. Brown	1 Jan., 1877	Ditto	190 0 0	8 Feb., 1853.
	Wm. Gannon <sup>3</sup>	1 July, 1881	Ditto	190 0 0	5 Oct., 1877.
	succeeded by				
	Thos. Godbolt	20 April, 1887	Ditto	190 0 0	10 July, 1870.
	Thos. Godbolt	1 July, 1881	Ditto	140 0 0	10 July, 1870.
	succeeded by				
	Alex. B. Wood	20 April, 1887	Ditto	140 0 0	7 July, 1883.
	Alex. B. Wood	7 July, 1883	Ditto	115 0 0	7 July, 1883.
	succeeded by				
	Robt. C. Hargrave	20 April, 1887	Ditto	100 0 0	14 Aug., 1885.
Director of Seamen			Colonial Treasurer	170 0 0	
Officekeeper <sup>4</sup>			Shipping Master	30 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Gives security for £500.

<sup>2</sup> Gives security for £250.

<sup>3</sup> To 18 April—deceased.

<sup>4</sup> Allowed £30 in lieu of quarters

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—continued.</b>					
<b>MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.</b>					
President .....	Francis Hixson .....	2 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	700 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Vice-President .....	John Broomfield .....	2 April, 1878	Elected by Shipowners .....	109 4	2 April, 1872.
Members .....	Henry T. Fox .....	15 Jan., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	109 4	23 Feb., 1859.
	Archibald M'Lean .....	1 April, 1878	Elected by Shipowners .....	109 4	1 Oct., 1873.
	Benjamin Jenkins .....	1 Aug., 1878	Ditto .....	109 4	1 Aug., 1878.
	William Robertson .....	10 Mar., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	109 4	10 Mar., 1880.
	R. T. Moodie .....	15 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....	109 4	15 Feb., 1884.
Secretary .....	George S. Lindeman .....	1 Mar., 1875	Ditto .....	440 0 0	26 April, 1872.
Clerk and Accountant .....	Alfred Hinton .....	20 Oct., 1864	Ditto .....	290 0 0	14 May, 1855.
Engineer, Surveyor, and Inspector.	William Cruickshank .....	1 June, 1881	Ditto .....	600 0 0	13 May, 1874.
Assistant ditto .....	H. S. Iffe .....	1 June, 1881	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 June, 1881.
Ditto .....	A. D. Marshall .....	24 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	320 0 0	24 Mar., 1885.
Shipwright Surveyor and Inspector.	Wm. M'Ritchie .....	14 June, 1886	Ditto .....	340 0 0	14 June, 1886.
Examiner in Navigation, Pilotage, and Seamanship.	J. H. Bedford .....	20 July, 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
Inspector .....	Isaac Lee .....	1 Feb., 1879	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
Water Bailiff .....	Isaac Lee .....	1 Feb., 1875	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
Inspector and Surveyor .....	B. D. Maides .....	14 May, 1885	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 Nov., 1876.
Clerk .....	F. Rule .....	15 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	75 0 0	15 Jan., 1886.
Messenger .....	John Parsonage .....	2 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	135 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
<b>CLARENCE RIVER.</b>					
Engineer Surveyor .....	Patrick Frazer .....	2 April, 1872	Governor and Executive Council	47 0 6	30 June, 1866.
Shipwright ditto .....	J. N. Schomberg .....	18 Aug., 1875	Ditto .....	36 19 6	18 Aug., 1875.
<b>MACLEAY RIVER.</b>					
Engineer Surveyor .....	J. Hamilton .....	1 Feb., 1881	Ditto .....	16 16 0	1 Nov., 1864.
Shipwright ditto .....	J. G. May .....	30 June, 1865	Ditto .....	10 10 0	30 June, 1865.
<b>NEWCASTLE.</b>					
Engineer Surveyor .....	J. Rovison .....	1 Sept., 1878	Ditto .....	92 8 0	1 May, 1870.
Shipwright ditto .....	Thomas Brooks .....	15 Feb., 1871	Ditto .....	67 10 0	15 Feb., 1871.
<b>MANNING RIVER.</b>					
Engineer Surveyor .....	J. Carruthers .....	1 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 Oct., 1882.
Shipwright ditto .....	J. Macdonald .....	1 July, 1879	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 July, 1879.
<b>RICHMOND RIVER.</b>					
Engineer Surveyor .....	D. Farmer .....	1 June, 1880	Ditto .....	21 0 0	1 June, 1880.
Shipwright ditto .....	J. Storey .....	1 May, 1880	Ditto .....	13 10 0	1 May, 1880.
<b>MARINE BOARD, NEWCASTLE.</b>					
Chairman .....	David Tait Allan .....	1 Sept., 1858	Ditto .....	109 4	1 Sept., 1858.
Members .....	R. B. Wallace .....	4 July, 1873	Ditto .....	54 12	4 July, 1873.
	Herbert Cross .....	4 July, 1873	Ditto .....	54 12	4 July, 1873.
	C. F. Stokes .....	5 Feb., 1875	Ditto .....	54 12	18 Dec., 1873.
	J. Reid .....	1 Dec., 1879	Ditto .....	54 12	1 Dec., 1879.
Secretary and Inspector .....	W. F. Weatherill .....	18 July, 1873	Ditto .....	340 0 0	18 July, 1873.
Inspector and Surveyor .....	A. Bertram .....	1 Oct., 1877	Ditto .....	270 0 0	1 Oct., 1877.
Boatman (1) .....	.....	.....	President .....	130 0 0	.....
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	130 0 0	.....
<b>SYDNEY.</b>					
Harbour Master .....	Henry Pettit .....	8 Dec., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	1 June, 1877.
Assistant Harbour Masters	F. Bracegirdle .....	8 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	290 0 0	8 Dec., 1884.
	T. R. Thompson .....	1 June, 1885	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 June, 1885.
Clerk to Harbour Master .....	John Lawrence .....	21 Oct., 1864	Ditto .....	240 0 0	21 Oct., 1864.
Boatswain (1) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	157 0 0	.....
Boatmen (18) .....	.....	.....	President .....	{ 4 at 130 0 0 each	.....
	.....	.....		{ 14 at 118 0 0	.....
<b>LIGHT-HOUSE, SOUTH HEAD.</b>					
Superintendent .....	Joseph Siddins .....	1 Jan., 1846	Governor .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1846.
Lightkeepers (2) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	{ 1 at 134 0 0	.....
	.....	.....		{ 1 at 118 0 0	.....
Engineer, Electric Light .....	H. Patterson .....	1 June, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	270 0 0	1 June, 1883.
Assistant, ditto .....	W. H. Thomas .....	1 June, 1883	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 June, 1883.
<b>HORNBY LIGHT-HOUSE.</b>					
Superintendent .....	William May .....	1 Feb., 1875	Ditto .....	200 0 0	12 May, 1874.
Lightkeepers (2) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	{ 1 at 134 0 0	.....
	.....	.....		{ 1 at 118 0 0	.....
<b>LIGHT-SHIP "BEAMBLE."</b>					
Superintendent .....	J. Leddra .....	18 Mar., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	9 Dec., 1879.
Lightkeepers (4) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	{ 1 at 134 0 0	.....
	.....	.....		{ 3 at 118 0 0	.....
<b>LIGHT-HOUSE, CAPE ST. GEORGE.</b>					
Superintendent .....	Henry Gibson .....	18 Sept., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	8 May, 1858.
Lightkeepers (2) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	{ 1 at 134 0 0	.....
	.....	.....		{ 1 at 118 0 0	.....
<b>LIGHT-HOUSE, PORT STEPHENS.</b>					
Superintendent .....	James Priest .....	1 Sept., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	13 Feb., 1862.
Lightkeepers (2) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer .....	{ 1 at 134 0 0	.....
	.....	.....		{ 1 at 118 0 0	.....



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES—continued.</b>					
LIGHT-HOUSE, NEWCASTLE. Superintendent .....	Jesse Hannell .....	1 Jan., 1858	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1858.
Lightkeepers (2) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer ..... { 1 at 118 0 0	134 0 0	.....
LIGHT-SHIP "NEWCASTLE." Lightkeeper (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	134 0 0	.....
PORT DENISON LIGHT. Lightkeeper (1) .....	Daniel Maley .....	9 June, 1885	Ditto .....	134 0 0	.....
BARRENJOEY LIGHT. Superintendent .....	G. Mulhall .....	1 July, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 June, 1858.
Lightkeepers (2) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer ..... { 1 at 118 0 0	134 0 0	.....
WOLLONGONG LIGHT. Lightkeepers (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	134 0 0	each.
ULLADULLA LIGHT. Lightkeeper .....	William Gamble .....	1 Mar., 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	158 0 0	1 Mar., 1872.
NELSON'S BAY LIGHT. Lightkeeper .....	William Glover .....	21 Oct., 1869	Colonial Treasurer .....	134 0 0	21 Oct., 1869.
SEAL ROCKS LIGHT-HOUSE. Superintendent .....	D. Watson .....	5 Nov., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	5 Nov., 1878.
Lightkeepers (2) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer ..... { 1 at 118 0 0	134 0 0	.....
LIGHT-HOUSE, SOUTH SOLITARY. Superintendent .....	R. Kelly .....	1 Nov., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	24 Aug., 1881.
Lightkeepers (2) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer ..... { 1 at 118 0 0	134 0 0	.....
LIGHT-HOUSE, MONTAGUE ISLAND. Superintendent .....	J. Burgess .....	1 Aug., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	9 Sept., 1879.
Lightkeepers (2) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer ..... { 1 at 118 0 0	134 0 0	.....
LIGHT-HOUSE, GREEN CAPE. Superintendent .....	J. Skelton .....	12 Sept., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	9 Sept., 1879.
Lightkeepers (2) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer ..... { 1 at 118 0 0	134 0 0	.....
SYDNEY. Sea Pilots .....	Robert Cork <sup>1</sup> .....	16 Aug., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	370 0 0	16 Aug., 1867.
.....	David Christison .....	1 Feb., 1868	Ditto .....	370 0 0	1 Feb., 1868.
.....	Andrew W. Jack .....	20 Aug., 1870	Ditto .....	370 0 0	20 Aug., 1870.
.....	William Firth .....	1 Feb., 1879	Ditto .....	370 0 0	24 June, 1876.
.....	H. Chudley .....	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	370 0 0	1 July, 1886.
.....	W. Tyler .....	1 May, 1887	Ditto .....	370 0 0	1 May, 1887.
PILOT STEAMER "CAPTAIN COOK." Master .....	Joseph Creer .....	1 Feb., 1879	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 Nov., 1873.
1st Mate .....	T. E. Robinson .....	14 May, 1885	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Feb., 1879.
2nd Mate .....	W. Fraser .....	1 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	155 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
1st Engineer .....	E. Broderick .....	1 Feb., 1877	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 Feb., 1877.
2nd Engineer .....	H. B. Irwin .....	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	188 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Firemen (4) .....	.....	.....	President .....	142 0 0	each.
Boatmen (10) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	118 0 0	"
Lookout-men (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	118 0 0	"
Cook and Provodore (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	118 0 0	"
TWOFOLD BAY. Harbour Master .....	Bourne Russell .....	1 Aug., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	290 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
Boatmen (4) .....	.....	.....	President .....	118 0 0	each.
NEWCASTLE. Harbour Master & Inspector Assistant Do .....	H. Newton .....	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	490 0 0	1 Oct., 1873.
Pilots .....	J. Bain .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0	12 May, 1873.
.....	James Taylor .....	9 Sept., 1858	Ditto .....	320 0 0	9 Sept., 1858.
.....	G. Melville .....	1 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....	320 0 0	1 Aug., 1873.
.....	David Powell .....	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	320 0 0	10 July, 1859.
.....	Joseph H. Dagwell .....	21 Mar., 1864	Ditto .....	320 0 0	20 Oct., 1863.
.....	Alex. Hacking .....	1 Nov., 1881	Ditto .....	320 0 0	1 Nov., 1881.
.....	J. Romney .....	1 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	320 0 0	1 Mar., 1885.
Carpeater (1) .....	.....	.....	President .....	162 0 0	.....
Boatmen (24) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	154 0 0	.....
Pilot, Richmond River .....	George R. Easton .....	1 April, 1855	Governor and Executive Council	195 0 0	1 April, 1855.
.....	succeeded by W. Newton .....	1 May, 1887	Do .....	195 0 0	1 May, 1887.
Boatmen (6) .....	.....	.....	President .....	130 0 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 118 0 0	118 0 0	.....
Pilot, Clarence River .....	H. McAuley .....	28 Jan., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	195 0 0	28 Jan., 1883.
Boatmen (5) .....	.....	.....	President .....	118 0 0	each.
Pilot, Macleay River .....	J. Jamieson .....	1 May, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	195 0 0	1 May, 1879.
Boatmen (5) .....	.....	.....	President .....	118 0 0	each.
Pilot, Manning River .....	John Muir .....	16 April, 1875	Governor and Executive Council	195 0 0	16 April, 1875.
Boatmen (5) .....	.....	.....	President .....	118 0 0	each.
Pilot, Port Macquarie .....	Edward St. A. Kingsford	26 June, 1858	Governor and Executive Council	195 0 0	26 June, 1858.
Boatmen (5) .....	.....	.....	President .....	118 0 0	each.

<sup>1</sup> To 31 October.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES—continued.</b>					
Pilot, Moruya.....	A. Sutherland .....	25 Mar., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	195 0 0	25 Mar., 1884.
Boatmen (2) .....	.....	.....	President.....	118 0 0	each.
Pilot, Bellinger River .....	Thomas Stewart .....	23 July, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	195 0 0	23 July, 1868.
Boatmen (4) .....	.....	.....	President.....	118 0 0	each.
Pilot, Tweed River .....	William M'Gregor .....	17 June, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	195 0 0	17 June, 1870.
Boatmen (5) .....	.....	.....	President.....	118 0 0	each.
Pilot, Wollongong .....	Robert Houslar .....	2 July, 1867	Governor and Executive Council	195 0 0	2 July, 1867.
Pilot, Shoalhaven .....	Thomas Bishop .....	4 Feb., 1881	Ditto .....	195 0 0	4 Feb., 1881.
Boatmen (4) .....	.....	.....	President.....	118 0 0	each.
Pilot, Nambucca .....	W. J. Whaites .....	13 May, 1874	Governor and Executive Council	195 0 0	13 May, 1874.
Boatmen (2) .....	.....	.....	President.....	118 0 0	each.
Pilot, Camden Haven .....	J. Leonard .....	10 July, 1878	Governor and Executive Council	195 0 0	10 July, 1878.
Boatmen (2) .....	.....	.....	President.....	118 0 0	each.
Pilot, Lake Macquarie .....	Thomas Boyd .....	20 Jan., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	195 0 0	20 Jan., 1882.
Boatmen (2) .....	.....	.....	President.....	118 0 0	each.
Pilot, Cape Hawke .....	A. H. Kendall .....	6 June, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	195 0 0	6 June, 1883
Boatmen (2) .....	.....	.....	President.....	118 0 0	each.
Pilot in charge of Moorings, Kiama.	T. Tullock .....	1 Sept., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	170 0 0	1 Sept., 1872.
Pilot in charge of Moorings, Gerringong.	J. Sharpe .....	1 Dec., 1878	Ditto .....	25 0 0	1 Dec., 1878.
Pilot in charge of Moorings, Shellharbour.	J. D. Hoy.....	1 Nov., 1876	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Nov., 1876.
Pilot in charge of Moorings, Tathra.	C. B. Meyer.....	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	25 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
Signal Stations—					
Signal Master, Fort Phillip	George J. Moffitt .....	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	214 0 0	8 May, 1858.
Assistant .....	Charles Hanson .....	1 Jan., 1865	Colonial Treasurer.....	118 0 0	1 Mar., 1863.
	succeeded by			to 30 June, 1887	
	S. Williams .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	118 0 0	1 Jan., 1851.
Signal Master, South Head	James Graham .....	10 Feb., 1852	Governor.....	214 0 0	15 Oct., 1847.
Junior Operator .....	J. Francis .....	1 Feb., 1878	President.....	135 0 0	1 Feb., 1878.
Newcastle—					
Signal-man .....	J. Oldfield .....	1 Aug., 1876	Colonial Treasurer .....	130 0 0	1 Aug., 1876.
Night look-out man.....	J. Crapps .....	1 Sept., 1879	Ditto .....	130 0 0	1 Sept., 1879.
Additional look-out man...	M. Hickey .....	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	106 0 0	1 Oct., 1884.
Telegraph Operators—					
Port Office .....	John Lawrence .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	52 0 0	21 Oct., 1864.
Port Stephens .....	J. Priest .....	1 Sept., 1875	Ditto .....	26 0 0	13 Sept., 1862.
Signal-man, Brunswick River	G. Simpson .....	1 Sept., 1880	Ditto .....	52 0 0	1 Sept., 1880.
	succeeded by			to 30 June, 1887	
	J. Greenless .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	52 0 0	1 July, 1887.

**GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIR.**

Inspector.....	Joseph Jager <sup>1</sup> .....	3 Dec., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	265 0 0	8 April, 1867.
Assistant Inspector .....	George W. Shelley <sup>2</sup> .....	3 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	267 0 0	10 Feb., 1883.
Jobbing Carpenter (1) .....	.....	.....	Colonial Treasurer.....	110 0 0	
Labourers (2).....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	100 0 0	each.
„ (2) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	80 0 0 <sup>4</sup>	„

<sup>1</sup> With residence valued at £52 per annum. <sup>2</sup> With residence valued at £26 per annum. <sup>3</sup> With residence valued at £20 per annum. <sup>4</sup> One allowed £12 per annum for opening and closing Abattoirs.

**BOARD FOR INSPECTING AND MAINTAINING THE SUPPLY OF COLONIAL WARLIKE STORES.**

President .....	Major-General John Soame Richardson, C.B.	1 Jan., 1870	Governor and Executive Council	} Nil. {	17 Feb., 1865.
Members .....	Colonel Charles F. Roberts, C.M.G.	1 Dec., 1876	Ditto .....		1 Jan., 1873.
	Colonel W. W. Spalding, C.M.G.	21 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....		1 Aug., 1871.
	Lieut.-Colonel George John Airey.	24 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....		1 Aug., 1871.
	Captain Francis Hixson .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....		1 Jan., 1863.
	Julien Thomas Blanchard .....	20 July, 1876	Ditto .....		15 Dec., 1862.
	Edward Orpen Moriarty.....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....		1 May, 1849.

**IMPERIAL PENSION OFFICE.**

Clerk-in-charge .....	George Evans Labertouche	1 Oct., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	1 Oct., 1872.
-----------------------	--------------------------	--------------	--------------------------------	---------	---------------

## BLUE BOOK OF

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>COLONIAL TREASURER—continued.</b>					
<b>BOARD OF PHARMACY.</b>					
President of the Board of Pharmacy.	Charles McKay, M.D.....	22 Dec., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	8 Dec., 1865.
Members .....	Henry Norman MacLaurin, M.D.	31 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....		31 Aug., 1885.
	James Mayne .....	10 July, 1883	Under 40 Vict. No. 9, section 9..		10 July, 1883.
	Bozon Frederick Bozon ...	22 July, 1884	Ditto .....		19 Sept., 1876.
	Thomas Boucher Melhuish	6 July, 1886	Ditto .....		6 July, 1886.
	Henry William Sadler ..	6 July, 1886	Ditto .....		6 July, 1886.
	Alfred Joseph Watt .....	2 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....		19 Sept., 1876.
	Patrick Macfarlane .....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....		1 Nov., 1887.
	Alfred George Kebblewhite	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....		1 Nov., 1887.
Secretary and Registrar..	Wm. Townley Pinhey, J.P.	6 Sept., 1878	Governor and Executive Council		120 0 0
<b>PUBLIC WHARVES.</b>					
<i>Circular Quay.</i>					
Manager and Collector.....	John Jackson .....	1 Nov., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	465 0 0	1 Nov., 1884.
Assistant Manager .....	George Packer .....	1 Feb., 1874	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 Feb., 1874.
Clerk .....	John Warren .....	1 Feb., 1874	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Feb., 1874.
Officer in charge of Stage..	John Webb .....	1 Dec., 1883	Ministerial .....	140 0 0	1 Dec., 1883.
Overseer, Stagings.....	Charles Lovelock .....	28 Nov., 1881	Ditto .....	156 0 0	28 Nov., 1881.
Night Watchman .....	W. Fender .....	26 July, 1886	Ditto .....	130 0 0	26 July, 1886.
<i>Cooper Wharf.</i>					
Wharfinger.....	J. W. Helliard.....	5 June, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	3 Mar., 1875.
Clerk .....	F. T. Bolton* .....	25 Nov., 1885	Ministerial .....	120 0 0	25 Nov., 1885.
Overseer, Stagings.....	Niven McDougall .....	1 Feb., 1874	Ditto .....	143 0 0	1 Feb., 1874.
Night Watchman .....	George Waddy .....	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 Nov., 1885.

\* Resigned, 10 October, 1887

## PART VI.

## Minister of Public Instruction,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Department of Public Instruction ... ..	74
Industrial Schools—	
Nautical School Ship “Vernon” ... ..	76
Biloela Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta River ... ..	77
Australian Museum ... ..	77
Technological Museum ... ..	78
Free Public Library ... ..	78
Observatory ... ..	78
Church and School Lands ... ..	79
National Art Gallery of New South Wales ... ..	79
Board of Technical Education ... ..	79

## MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.</b>					
Minister of Public Instruction.	Arthur Renwick, M.D. - succeeded by	26 Feb., 1886	Governor and Executive Council by Commission.	1,500 0 0	12 Oct., 1881.*
	James Inglis .....	20 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	1,500 0 0	20 Jan., 1887.
Under Secretary.....	Edwin Johnson <sup>1</sup> .....	14 Nov., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	960 0 0	23 Jan., 1855.
Chief Clerk .....	George Miller <sup>2</sup> .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	650 0 0	1 Feb., 1860.*
Clerk .....	Alfred Whittam Sladen <sup>4</sup> .....	23 June, 1880	Ditto .....	440 0 0	— April, 1861.*
First Clerk .....	George Kingsbury Sircorn .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	440 0 0	23 April, 1878.
Statistical Clerk .....	John Huffer .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 Jan., 1858.*
Clerk .....	Thomas W. M. Richards .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	350 0 0	20 Mar., 1865.
Clerk .....	John Booth .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	350 0 0	16 Aug., 1867.
Clerk in Charge of Records.	Edward L. Hitchins .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Aug., 1873.
Despatch Clerk .....	F. O'Dell Monckton .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Dec., 1867.
Clerks .....	Thomas George West .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	315 0 0	1 Sept., 1871.
	George Kilminster .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	265 0 0	1 Sept., 1871.
	William Duffield Causdell .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	265 0 0	1 July, 1872.
	Joseph Hamilton Strong .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	265 0 0	1 July, 1874.
	James Greer <sup>4</sup> .....	13 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	240 0 0	17 July, 1857.
	Augustus Mechan .....	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	240 0 0	— Mar., 1878.
	Thomas Kinninmont .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	200 0 0	21 May, 1877.
	Thomas Green .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	165 0 0	1 Oct., 1880.
	Chas. J. D. Blackmore .....	18 June, 1883	Ditto .....	115 0 0	18 June, 1883.
	John L. Caldwell .....	21 June, 1883	Ditto .....	115 0 0	21 June, 1883.
	Walter J. Durie .....	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	115 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
	Fred. J. Willard .....	2 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	115 0 0	2 Aug., 1883.
	Charles M. Moech .....	2 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	115 0 0	2 Aug., 1883.
	Homer Waites .....	3 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	115 0 0	3 Aug., 1883.
Junior Clerks .....	William C. Steward <sup>3</sup> .....	2 May, 1884	Minister .....	75 0 0	28 Mar., 1881.*
	Edward Gracie .....	19 May, 1884	Governor and Executive Council,	90 0 0	19 May, 1884.
<b>ACCOUNT BRANCH.</b>					
Accountant.....	John Manifold Gibson .....	1 May, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	1 Feb., 1870.
Assistant Accountant .....	Robert Munro .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
First Clerk .....	Hugh Alexander Scott .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	340 0 0	9 Mar., 1874.
Clerks .....	Frederick Grönvald .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	315 0 0	13 April, 1869.
	Albert Edward Bassan .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	200 0 0	13 June, 1879.
	Alexander Kinninmont .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	190 0 0	13 June, 1879.
	William Henry Bourke .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	165 0 0	16 June, 1879.
	Francis Downes .....	24 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	165 0 0	1 June, 1881.
	John S. D'Arcy <sup>5</sup> .....	24 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	140 0 0	24 June, 1881.
	Edwin J. E. Oliver .....	30 June, 1881	Ditto .....	115 0 0	30 June, 1881.
	Edgar C. Smithers .....	12 June, 1883	Ditto .....	115 0 0	12 June, 1883.
Junior Clerks .....	John J. Pigott .....	4 Mar., 1885	Minister .....	50 0 0	4 Mar., 1885.
	Edward J. Beauman .....	8 May, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	8 May, 1885.
<b>PAY BRANCH.</b>					
Cashier .....	Andrew Fairfax .....	1 May, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	16 July, 1861.
Assistant Cashier .....	Michael Joseph M'Guanno .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	265 0 0	7 Dec., 1875.
Junior Clerks .....	Gladstone Eaton <sup>6</sup> .....	1 June, 1883	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 June, 1883.
	George A. Gilder .....	19 May, 1884	Ditto .....	90 0 0	19 May, 1884.
	Sydney Thomas Calloway .....	1 Aug., 1885	Minister .....	50 0 0	1 Aug., 1885.
<b>ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.</b>					
Architect for Public Schools <sup>6</sup>	William Edmund Kemp .....	17 June, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	13 Nov., 1854.
Chief Draftsman .....	James Sven Wigram .....	5 July, 1880	Ditto .....	390 0 0	27 Sept., 1867.
Draftsmen .....	William Frederick Briggs .....	19 July, 1880	Ditto .....	265 0 0	9 Sept., 1878.
	William Mitchell .....	1 June, 1881	Ditto .....	265 0 0	9 Feb., 1875.
Junior Draftsmen .....	Richard M'D. S. Wells .....	14 Feb., 1881	Ditto .....	140 0 0	14 Feb., 1881.
	Chas. Chandler .....	1 April, 1884	Ditto .....	103 0 0	1 April, 1884.
	John Wm Tristram .....	30 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	90 0 0	30 Dec., 1884.
First Clerk .....	Charles John Alderdice .....	6 Aug., 1880	Ditto .....	265 0 0	10 Dec., 1875.
Clerks .....	John White .....	1 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	140 0 0	22 June, 1880.
	Charles Julius Perry .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0	15 June, 1881.
Clerks of Works <sup>7</sup> .....	Edward Poulton .....	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	390 0 0	14 Mar., 1877.
	George William Hartnell .....	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	390 0 0	— Sept., 1877.
	William Thomas Horne .....	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	290 0 0	26 Sept., 1879.
	Roden Foster Crichton .....	23 May, 1881	Ditto .....	290 0 0	23 May, 1881.
	Donald A. Porter .....	4 June, 1881	Ditto .....	240 0 0	4 June, 1881.
	Henry Catt .....	4 June, 1881	Ditto .....	240 0 0	4 June, 1881.
	Ebenezer Gostelow .....	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
	Robert M'Donald .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	240 0 0	25 Mar., 1878.

<sup>1</sup> Gives security, £1,000. <sup>2</sup> Gives security, £500. <sup>3</sup> Appointed on probation and subject to passing Civil Service examination. <sup>4</sup> Transferred to Ministerial Office on abolition of School Attendance Branch, 1 July, 1887. <sup>5</sup> Transferred from Architect's Branch. <sup>6</sup> The Architect for Public Schools receives 12s. per diem travelling allowance and cost of conveyance. <sup>7</sup> The Clerks of Works receive 12s. per diem travelling allowance and cost of conveyance. \* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued.</b>					
<b>EXAMINERS' BRANCH.</b>					
Chief Examiner.....	John Gardiner.....	1 May, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	750 0 0	1 Dec., 1851.
Examiners .....	Alexander Leith Forbes...	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	650 0 0	1 Nov., 1853.
	Henry C. L. Anderson ...	6 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	650 0 0	6 Mar., 1882.
Clerk .....	William Harry Rogers ..	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	200 0 0	20 Mar., 1877.
<b>CHIEF INSPECTOR'S BRANCH.</b>					
Chief Inspector .....	John Charles Maynard ...	1 Dec., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	750 0 0	1 Aug., 1868.
Deputy Chief Inspector ...	Frederick Bridges .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	650 0 0	1 July, 1852.
Chief Clerk.....	David John Cooper, M.A.	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	550 0 0	22 Feb., 1869.
Clerks .....	Charles Chatfield.....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	340 0 0	15 Aug., 1871.
	John Turner Caldwell ...	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	290 0 0	29 May, 1868.
	William Leake M'Cann ...	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	265 0 0	1 Sept., 1871.
	Frederick Albort Coghlan	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	240 0 0	11 Nov., 1875.
	Walter Edmund Bethell...	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	200 0 0	15 Aug., 1878.
	Montagu Dallas Mercer ...	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	165 0 0	21 Oct., 1878.
	William Alderdice .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	165 0 0	22 April, 1880.
	William Birkenhead .....	25 June, 1881	Ditto .....	115 0 0	25 June, 1881.
	George Nash.....	27 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	115 0 0	27 Mar., 1882.
	Arthur John Mason.....	3 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	115 0 0	3 Aug., 1883.
	Sinclair Arcus .....	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	115 0 0	21 June, 1883.
Junior Clerks .....	Wm. Henry Ball .....	8 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	90 0 0	8 Oct., 1884.
	Geo. A. E. Wheeler .....	2 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....	70 0 0	2 Feb., 1885.
	Arthur E. A. Smith.....	10 Aug., 1886	Minister of Public Instruction...	50 0 0	10 Aug., 1886.
<i>Armidale District.</i>					
District Inspector .....	John Dallison Bradley ...	18 May, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	1 Jan., 1853.
Inspector.....	Luke Blunnor .....	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 June, 1868.
Assistant Inspector .....	Walter Nolan .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 July, 1867.
<i>Bathurst District.</i>					
District Inspector .....	David Seth Hicks† .....	18 May, 1880	Ditto .....	600 0 0	1 April, 1860.
Inspector.....	Alexander Lobban <sup>1</sup> .....	1 May, 1884	Ditto .....	550 0 0	1 July, 1863.
Assistant Inspector .....	J. A. Fletcher, B.A. ....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 July, 1883.
<i>Goulburn District.</i>					
District Inspector .....	William Dwyer .....	7 May, 1881	Ditto .....	600 0 0	29 Oct., 1855.
Inspectors .....	John Henry Murray ...	27 July, 1880	Ditto .....	500 0 0	19 April, 1855.
	John Kevin .....	29 Nov., 1881	Ditto .....	490 0 0	— April, 1862.
Assistant Inspector .....	Henry Skillman .....	1 June, 1884	Ditto .....	390 0 0	29 May, 1872.
<i>Grafton District.</i>					
District Inspector .....	James M'Credie .....	2 May, 1882	Ditto .....	600 0 0	— Mar., 1863.
Inspector .....	Matthew Willis .....	29 Nov., 1881	Ditto .....	500 0 0	— 1858.
Assistant Inspector .....	Hugh M'Lelland, B.A. ...	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 July, 1883.
<i>Maitland District.</i>					
District Inspector .....	Timothy Dwyer .....	2 May, 1882	Ditto .....	600 0 0	1 July, 1863.
Inspectors .....	Jeremiah M'Cormack .....	27 July, 1880	Ditto .....	490 0 0	1 June, 1861.
	George Edward Long, M.A. ...	27 July, 1880	Ditto .....	500 0 0	27 July, 1880.
Assistant Inspector .....	Charles Oldry Flushman...	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 Sept., 1857.
<i>Metropolitan District.</i>					
District Inspector .....	John M'Credie.....	18 May, 1880	Ditto .....	650 0 0	1 Jan., 1859.
Inspectors .....	James Webber Allpass ...	6 May, 1882	Ditto .....	550 0 0	20 June, 1855.
	William Frewin Thompson, M.A.	27 July, 1880	Ditto .....	550 0 0	5 April, 1878.
	Robert Newton Morris, M.A., L.L.D.	29 Nov., 1881	Ditto .....	500 0 0	17 April, 1881.
<i>Sub-Metropolitan District.</i>					
District Inspector .....	William M'Intyre .....	1 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	600 0 0	15 Dec., 1855.
Inspectors .....	Charles Hookins .....	27 July, 1880	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 Dec., 1854.
	James Dawson, M.A. ....	27 July, 1880	Ditto .....	500 0 0	27 July, 1880.
	Charles J. Pitt.....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	490 0 0	1 July, 1868.
<i>Wagga Wagga District.</i>					
District Inspector .....	Gerald O'Byrne .....	18 May, 1880	Ditto .....	600 0 0	1 July, 1858.
Inspector.....	Lancelot E. Lawford, M.A.	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	490 0 0	20 Oct., 1882.
Assistant Inspectors .....	Stewart Wright, B.A.....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 July, 1883.
	J. D. St. Clair Maclardy, M.A.	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	370 0 0	1 July, 1883.
<i>Wellington District.</i>					
District Inspector .....	William Henry Johnson...	5 May, 1882	Ditto .....	600 0 0	1 May, 1860.
Inspector .....	John P. Rooney .....	23 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	490 0 0	30 Mar., 1864.
Assistant Inspector .....	John Leslie Smith, B.A. ...	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	390 0 0	27 July, 1880.

<sup>1</sup> Appointed District Inspector from 1 September, 1887. Temporarily in charge of District. \* Services not continuous. † Deceased.

The Chief Inspector, Deputy Chief Inspector, District Inspectors, and Inspectors when travelling on service, and distant 2 miles from their Head Quarters, receive an allowance of 10s. per diem and when on a journey which necessitates absence from Head Quarters at night, 25s. per diem. When the cost of conveyance exceeds 10s. per diem an allowance to cover such excess is paid.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.	
<b>MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION--PUBLIC INSTRUCTION--continued.</b>						
<b>CHIEF INSPECTOR'S BRANCH--continued.</b>						
School Attendance and Payment Officers.	Robert George.....	5 Jan., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	210 0 0	1 Oct., 1852.	
	John J. Carolan .....	23 Feb., 1882	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Oct., 1864.	
	William Long .....	1 April, 1882	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.	
	William Deane.....	5 May, 1881	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 July, 1863.	
	David Swan .....	5 May, 1881	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Jan., 1861.	
	William L. Bernard .....	5 May, 1881	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.	
	Abraham S. Ling.....	5 May, 1881	Ditto .....	210 0 0	— April, 1863.	
	Charles H. Stratford .....	5 May, 1881	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Feb., 1862.	
	Thomas H. Crommelin .....	3 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	210 0 0	— Jan., 1872.*	
	William J. Huggart .....	5 May, 1881	Ditto .....	210 0 0	9 Nov., 1860.	
	John Kealy .....	5 May, 1881	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 June, 1860.	
	George M. Fitzpatrick .....	3 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	210 0 0	11 Feb., 1876.	
	Wm. Henry Bayly .....	12 June, 1883	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Oct., 1881.	
	Edward Justelius.....	— May, 1883	Ditto .....	210 0 0	— Jan., 1860.*	
	Samuel Russell .....	1 April, 1882	Ditto .....	210 0 0	— July, 1862.*	
	Charles Hill Thomson.....	3 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	210 0 0	19 April, 1849.	
	Luke Tierney .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Jan., 1859.	
	Pat. J. Cusack .....	12 June, 1883	Ditto .....	210 0 0	7 July, 1873.*	
	T. G. Weir .....	17 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1858.*	
	Wm. W. Dixon .....	1 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....	210 0 0	— June, 1862.	
	Carl Meyer .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	210 0 0	3 Sept., 1873.	
	Francis Fawcett .....	6 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....	210 0 0	14 Feb., 1876.	
	Herbert Valliant Wigg .....	15 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....	210 0 0	2 Nov., 1880.	
	Assistant Officers .....	L. M. B. Mills.....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
		Wm. Apsy .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
	<i>Training School, Fort-street.</i>					
	Principal.....	James Conway <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	450 0 0	20 April, 1881.
	Assistant Training Master.....	Percy James Edmunds .....	14 July, 1884	Ditto .....	300 0 0	14 July, 1884.
	Teacher of Music .....	Herr Hugo Alpen .....	1 May, 1884	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
	Teacher of French.....	Mrs. Harriotte Duff .....	6 Sept., 1881	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1873.
	Assistant Teacher of French.....	Mrs. Alice Jackson .....	14 April, 1883	Ditto .....	50 0 0	14 April, 1883.
	Teacher of Drawing .....	John Plummer <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	Master of Method .....	John Dettmann <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 June, 1868.
	Drill Instructor .....	Wesley Powell Mulholland <sup>1</sup> .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	250 0 0	8 May, 1871.*
	<i>Training School, Hurlstone.</i>					
Lady Principal .....	Miss Mary M. Everitt.....	1 July, 1885	Ditto .....	300 0 0	— Jan., 1879.	
Assistant Training Mistress.....	Miss Jane A. Nicol .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.	
Second Assistant Training Mistress.....	Miss Jane Bruce Webster .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.	
Teacher of Drawing .....	Miss Jessie Douglass <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1883	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Mar., 1883.	
Matron .....	Madame Du Vernet.....	9 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	125 0 0	9 Mar., 1885.	
<b>PUBLIC SCHOOLS CADET CORPS.</b>						
Captain Commanding .....	Henry William Strong <sup>2</sup> .....	7 April, 1873	Governor and Executive Council	4350 0 0	27 Aug., 1866.	
Instructor to Artillery Cadet Corps.....	.....	.....	.....	46 0 0	.....	
Instructor to Public Schools Cadet Corps.....	.....	.....	.....	144 0 0	.....	
Messengers (4) .....	1 nt .....	.....	.....	150 0 0	.....	
	1 nt .....	.....	.....	135 0 0	.....	
	1 nt .....	.....	.....	70 0 0	.....	
	1 nt .....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	
Officekeepers (4) .....	1 nt .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	
	2 nt .....	.....	.....	72 0 0	.....	
each.						
<p><sup>1</sup> Allowed £50 per annum as Teacher to Pupil Teacher Classes.    <sup>2</sup> Head Teacher Fort-street Superior Public School.    <sup>3</sup> Allowed £90 per annum in lieu of quarters.</p> <p>* £100 transferred from Fort-street Training School for Superintendent of Drill    * Services not continuous.</p> <p>School Attendance and Payments Officers' travelling allowances are:—For Metropolitan Officers, District Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, £20 per annum. Country Officers are allowed travelling expenses in accordance with the requirements of their several districts.</p> <p>The Training Master is allowed quarters valued at £100 per annum; occupied until required for other purposes.</p> <p>The following officers connected with the Department of Public Instruction retired on 30th June, 1887.—  <i>Architect's Branch</i>—Draughtsmen.—A. J. Williamson, H. Henry, Gerald Petre, G. R. Barnes. Clerks of Works.—F. Dudley, W. H. Margrie, D. Duncan, T. K. Nurthen  <i>School Attendance Branch</i>—School Attendance Officers.—George Turner, R. T. Sutton, W. G. Wilson, Henry Goldsmith, P. Downey, Emanuel Lyne, A. Asher, W. R. Curran, H. Evans, E. Sharp, H. S. Carpenter, F. H. Cook, C. C. Fagan, J. C. Thornton, Wm. Turner, F. J. White, A. McGeorge, M. Groat, P. D. D. Maloney, G. Sanders, J. Wilson, C. C. Walkinshaw, D. Dwyer.</p>						
<b>INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.</b>						
<b>NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON."</b>						
Commander and Superintendent.....	Frederick William Neitens-tem.	1 April, 1878	Governor and Executive Council	*450 0 0	6 Oct., 1873.	
Lieutenant .....	William Henry Mason.....	1 April, 1878	Ditto .....	215 0 0	1 April, 1878.	
Visiting Surgeon .....	Owen Spencer Evans, M.R.C.S. (See page 33.)	16 May, 1881	Ditto .....	208 0 0	14 Nov., 1859.	
Schoolmaster .....	James William Ball.....	14 June, 1881	Ditto .....	160 0 0	6 April, 1876.	
Second Officer .....	Adolphus Peter Robilliard .....	.....	Ditto .....	100 0 0	.....	
Assistant Schoolmaster (1).....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	150 0 0	.....	
Carpenter (1).....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	114 0 0	.....	
Boatswain (1).....	.....	.....	Commander and Superintendent	90 0 0	.....	
Senior Seaman (1).....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	84 0 0	each.	
Seamen (3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	120 0 0	.....	
Cook and Steward (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	96 0 0	.....	
General Assistant (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	120 0 0	.....	
Bandmaster (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	.....	.....	
<p>* With quarters, rations, fuel, and light, of the estimated value of £100.</p> <p>NOTE.—Each person is allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light, except surgeon, tailor, and bandmaster. The Commander and Superintendent gives security to the amount of £250.</p>						

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—*continued.*

BILOELA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA RIVER.\*

Superintendent .....	Selina Georgina Walker <sup>1</sup> .....	1 April, 1875	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	1 April, 1875.
Assistant Superintendent .....	Marian Brackenreg <sup>2</sup> .....	15 Mar., 1871	Ditto .....	125 0 0	15 Mar., 1871.
Teacher .....	Margaret Kelly <sup>3</sup> .....	3 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....	150 0 0	3 Oct., 1867.
Visiting Surgeon .....	.....	(See page 33)	.....	.....	.....
Clerk and Storekeeper .....	Edith Maud Walker <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	90 0 0	15 April, 1881.
Assistant Matrons .....	Caroline Brackenreg <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1871	Colonial Secretary .....	60 0 0	1 Mar., 1871.
.....	Mary E. Brearley <sup>3</sup> .....	14 May, 1885	Minister of Public Instruction...	60 0 0	14 May, 1885.
Laundress (1) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Superintendent .....	30 0 0	.....
Cart and Messenger (1) <sup>3</sup> ..	.....	.....	Colonial Secretary .....	75 0 0	.....
Cook .....	.....	.....	Superintendent .....	30 0 0	.....
Gatekeeper and Gardener...	.....	.....	Minister of Public Instruction...	100 0 0	.....

<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house; also a double ration of provisions, fuel, and light; gives security to the amount of £250. <sup>2</sup> Allowed a cottage; also a ration of provisions, fuel, and light. <sup>3</sup> Allowed quarters, rations of provisions, fuel, and light.

\* On 9 May, 1887, the Industrial School at Biloea was transferred to Parramatta, and is now designated "Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta."

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

Official Trustees.....	His Honor the Chief Justice .....	.....	{ Under the provisions of the Act 27 Vic. No. 2.		
	The Honble. the Colonial Secretary .....	.....			
	The Honble. the Colonial Treasurer.....	.....			
	The Honble. the Attorney-General .....	.....			
	The President of the Medical Board.....	.....			
	The Surveyor-General.....	.....			
	The Auditor-General .....	.....			
	The Colonial Architect .....	.....			
	The Collector of Customs.....	.....			
Crown Trustee .....	The Honble. Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., G.C.M.G., M.L.C.	5 Feb., 1880			
Elective Trustees .....	James C. Cox, M.D., F.L.S., C.M.Z.S.	1 June, 1865			
	John Belisario, D.D.S. ....	6 Nov., 1873			
	Archibald Liversidge, F.R.S.	5 Feb., 1874			
	Sir Alfred Roberts, Knt., M.R.C.S.E.	6 Aug., 1874			
	The Honble. James Norton, M.L.C.	6 Aug., 1874			
	H. H. B. Bradley .....	7 Nov., 1878			
	Robert Hunt, F.G.S. ....	2 Oct., 1879			
	Charles Moore, F.L.S. ....	18 Dec., 1879			
	C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S. ....	1 June, 1880			
	The Hon. P. G. King, M.L.C.	5 July, 1881			
	W. J. Stephens, M.A.....	11 June, 1883			
	Edmund Fosbery .....	7 Sept., 1886			
	W. D. C. Williams, M.D.	4 Oct., 1887			
Curator .....	Edward Pierson Ramsay, F.L.S., F.R.S.E. <sup>1</sup>	22 Sept., 1874	Trustees, and approved by Governor and Executive Council.	600 0 0	
Secretary .....	Sutherland Sinclair.....	11 Sept., 1882	Trustees .....	300 0 0	
Ticket Writer .....	G. H. Barrow .....	1 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	200 0 0	
Scientific Assistants .....	J. D. Ogilby.....	14 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	200 0 0	
	A. S. Ollif .....	1 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....	200 0 0	
	F. Ratte .....	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	220 0 0	
	R. Etheridge .....	.....	Ditto .....	250 0 0	
	J. Brazier .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	
	T. Whitelegge .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	156 0 0	
Taxidermist .....	J. A. Thorpe.....	3 June, 1869	Ditto .....	225 0 0	
Articulator and Photographer (1).	Henry Barnes .....	15 Mar., 1860	Ditto .....	225 0 0	
Carpenter (1) .....	R. Barnes <sup>2</sup> .....	..... 1866	Ditto .....	156 10 0	
Assistants .....	W. H. Hill .....	1 June, 1885	Ditto .....	120 0 0	
	W. Cornick <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	Ditto .....	0 7 6	per day.
Attendants (4) .....	M. O'Grady .....	..... 1854	Ditto .....	132 0 0	
	S. Lovell <sup>2</sup> .....	..... 1880	Ditto .....	120 0 0	
	B. Lucas .....	23 Feb., 1883	Ditto .....	100 0 0	
	H. Barnes, junior.....	..... 1878	Ditto .....	48 0 0	
Female Attendant (1) .....	A. Dashwood <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	Ditto .....	65 0 0	
Night Watchman .....	J. Williams <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	Ditto .....	100 0 0	
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	26 0 0	
Labourer (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	28 16 0	
Engaged in connection with the preparation of Scientific Catalogues.	J. Brazier, C.M.Z.S.* .....	16 Nov., 1880	Ditto .....	200 0 0	
	F. Ratte* .....	15 Nov., 1881	Ditto .....	20 0 0	per month.
	T. Whitelegge* .....	..... 1883	Ditto .....	0 10 0	per day.

<sup>1</sup> Resides on the premises, and allowed fuel and light; receives £100 per annum for services in connection with the opening of the Museum on Sundays.

<sup>2</sup> Receives an allowance of 10s. for each Sunday service.

\* Services not continuous.



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued.</b>					
<b>TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM.</b>					
Committee of Management	Robert Hunt, F.G.S. (Chairman.)	15 Jan., 1880	Trustees, Australian Museum ...	Nil.	
	Sir Alfred Roberts, Knt. M.R.C.S.E.	15 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	Nil.	
	Professor Liversidge, M.A., F.R.S.	15 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	Nil.	
Curator and Secretary <sup>1</sup> ...	Joseph Henry Maiden, F.R.G.S.	3 Oct., 1881	Ditto .....	350 0 0	
Clerk .....	Arthur Langley Hinton	1 Sept., 1887	Committee of Management .....	100 0 0	
Assistant in Museum .....	Garthshore Stirling Home	5 May, 1887	Ditto .....	50 0 0	
Night Watchman .....	Martin Peter Hansen	9 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....	100 0 0	
Attendants (2) <sup>2</sup> .....	Richard Barnes	1 July, 1881	Ditto .....	10 16 8	per month.
	William Adam	1 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....	10 0 0	"
Assistant Attendants (2)	David Cannon	4 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	3 10 0	"
	Hugh Watt	26 June, 1885	Ditto .....	3 5 0	"
Carpenters (2) .....	George Hutchinson	22 May, 1882	Ditto .....		
	William Rutherford	26 April, 1882	Ditto .....		
Painter and Ticket-writer ...	Henry George Smith	11 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....	0 10 0	per diem each.
Printer .....	Thomas Colyer	7 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....		
<sup>1</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in addition for Sunday duty. <sup>2</sup> Receives 10s. each for every Sunday attendance.					
<b>FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.</b>					
Trustees .....	Professor William John Stephens, M.A., F.G.S. (Chairman).	19 April, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	15 Nov., 1858.*
	The Rt. Hon. William Bode Dalley, P.C., Q.C., M.L.C.	10 Nov., 1870			
	The Honble. William Macleay, M.L.C., F.L.S.	10 Mar., 1870			
	The Honble. John Stewart, M.L.C.	20 April, 1873			
	Edward Greville, Esq., J.P.	9 Aug., 1878			
	The Honble. James Norton, M.L.C.	1 Nov., 1878			
	His Honor Sir J. G. L. Innes, Knt.	11 Feb., 1879			
	His Honor Mr. Justice Windeyer.	29 April, 1884			
	The Honble. Edmund Barton, M.P.	1 Sept., 1885			
	Alexander Oliver, Esq., M.A.	30 Dec., 1885			
Principal Librarian and Secretary.	Robert Cooper Walker <sup>1</sup>	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	650 0 0	1 April, 1855.*
Assistant Librarian and Compiler.	Doctor Richard Hawley	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	430 0 0	1 Oct., 1869.
Cataloguing Clerk .....	Orlando Stevens <sup>2</sup>	1 April, 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Mar., 1877.
Overseer—Night .....	George Gifford	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1877.
Attendants—Day .....			Principal Librarian	{ 2 at 148 0 0 1 at 120 0 0 1 at 75 0 0	each.
Attendants—Night .....			Ditto	{ 1 at 168 0 0 1 at 120 0 0 1 at 75 0 0	
Messenger and Cleaner <sup>2</sup> ...			Ditto	160 0 0	
Messenger .....			Ditto	60 0 0	
Lending Branch—					
Librarian .....	Michael Francis Cullen	1 May, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	12 Jan., 1863.
Assistant Librarian .....	Alfred Augustus Richardson.	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 Oct., 1869.
Entry Clerk .....	Edward Hawley	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	256 0 0	15 Aug., 1879.
Registrar for Country Libraries.	David Weir	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 July, 1880.
Attendants .....			Principal Librarian	{ 2 at 140 0 0 1 at 120 0 0	each.
Messengers .....			Ditto	2 at 60 0 0	"
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light; gives security to the amount of £300. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>3</sup> Services not continuous					
<b>OBSERVATORY.</b>					
Government Astronomer ...	Henry Chamberlaine Russell <sup>1</sup>	12 July, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	760 0 0	1 Jan., 1859.
Astronomical Assistant ...	Henry Alfred Lenahan <sup>2</sup>	9 Aug., 1870	Ditto .....	440 0 0	9 Aug., 1870.
Meteorological Assistant ...	Edwin George Savage	13 Sept., 1869	Ditto .....	240 0 0	13 Sept., 1869.
Astronomical Observer .....	James Arthur Pollock	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	270 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
Map Compiler .....	Charles Egerson	21 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	240 0 0	21 Jan., 1886.
Meteorological Observer ...	Henry Ambrose Hunt	21 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	145 0 0	21 Jan., 1886.
Officer-in-charge of New-castle Time-ball.	W. F. Weatherill	22 Feb., 1878	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.	75 0 0	18 July, 1873.
Instrument-maker .....	W. G. Masters	16 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	200 0 0	16 Mar., 1886.
Messenger (1) <sup>3</sup> .....			Astronomer .....	100 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Allowed a residence; also £100 for astronomical work for Trigonometrical Survey. Gives security to the amount of £250. <sup>2</sup> Allowed a residence. <sup>3</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of house.					

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

79

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued.</b>					
<b>CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.</b>					
Officer-in-charge <sup>1</sup> .....	Crosbie Blake Brownrigg..	20 Oct., 1880	The Governor (as Trustee for the Church and School Estate.)	490 0 0	1 Jan., 1863.
Surveyor and Inspector .....	John Bush .....	19 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	20 Oct., 1880.
Draftsman .....	John Macharg .....	19 Mar., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	280 0 0	24 Sept., 1868.*
2nd Class Draftsman .....	John Edward Holland .....	28 Oct., 1880	The Governor (as Trustee for the Church and School Estate.)	200 0 0	28 Oct., 1880.
		<sup>1</sup> Gives security for £500.			* Services not continuous.
<b>NATIONAL ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.</b>					
Trustees .....	Sir Alfred Stephen, Lieutenant-Governor, C.B., G.O.M.G., M.L.C.	25 Feb., 1876	Governor and Executive Council		30 April, 1839.
	Eliezer Levi Montefiore ..	25 Feb., 1876	Ditto .....		} 20 Aug., 1863.
	Eccleston Du Faar .....	25 Feb., 1876	Ditto .....		
	James Reading Fairfax ..	25 Feb., 1876	Ditto .....		
	Henry Casey Dangar, M.L.C.	8 Aug., 1876	Ditto .....	Nil.	
	Edward Combes, C.M.G., M.P.	22 Mar., 1881	Ditto .....		
	Sir Patk. A. Jennings, M.P.	9 June, 1885	Ditto .....		
	Josiah Mullens... ..	9 June, 1885	Ditto .....		
	W. J. Trickett, M.L.A. ....	—Mar., 1886.	Ditto .....		
	The Honble. the Minister for Public Instruction (for the time-being).				
Secretary and Treasurer .....	W. P. Warton .....	22 Mar., 1886	Trustees ..	150 0 0	21 April, 1881.
Housekeeper (1) <sup>1</sup> .....		1 May, 1876	Ditto .....	75 0 0	
Custodian (1) .....		2 Sept., 1881	Ditto ..	208 0 0	
Attendant (1) .....		9 Sept., 1885	Ditto ..	156 0 0	
Attendant (1) .....		8 Jan., 1886	Ditto ..	130 0 0	
Attendants (3) Extra (on Sundays and Public Holidays, as required).			Ditto ..	0 10 0	per diem each.
		<sup>1</sup> Resides on the premises, and allowed fuel and light.			
<b>BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.</b>					
President .....	Edward Combes, C.E., C.M.G.				
Vice-Presidents .....	Henry Chamberlaine Russell, B.A., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.				
Members.....	*Norman Selfe .....				
	James Barnet .....				
	Thomas Bowerman Belgrave, M.D., M.R.C.S. (Edin.)				
	Owen Blacket, C.E. ....				
	Archd. Liversidge, M.A., F.R.S.	1 Aug., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
	†Richard Lennox Murray				
	William Gilmour Murray.				
	John Norton Oxley .....				
	‡George Francis Poole ..				
	Norman Selfe, M.I.C.E.				
	John Sutherland, M.P. ..				
	Charles Smith Wilkinson, F.G.S., F.L.S.				
	Hon. William Charles Windeyer, LL.D., Puisne Judge.				
	John Young, J.P. ....				
	William Hosking Edmunds	22 Oct., 1883	Ditto ..	Nil.	
	Jacob Garrard, M.P. ....	23 Nov., 1884	Ditto ..	Nil.	
	Alexander Kethel, M.P. ..	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto ..	Nil.	
	Ezekiel Alexander Baker				
	Thomas Frederick De Courcy Browne, M.P.				
	Angus Cameron, M.P. ....	25 June, 1886	Ditto ..	Nil.	
	Travers Jones, M.P. ....				
	Lewis Lloyd .....				
	§Samuel Wilkinson Moore, M.P.				
Secretary.....	Edward Dowling .....	2 Aug., 1883	Ditto ..	550 0 0	4 Aug., 1856.
					* Acting President from 12 January to 18 April, and from 27 August to 31 December
					† Deceased, 13 March, 1887
					‡ Resigned, 3 May, 1897.
					§ Resigned, 1 December, 1887.



## PART VII.

**Minister of Justice,**

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Department of Justice ... ..	82
Supreme Court ... ..	83
Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court ... ..	83
Curator of Intestate Estates ... ..	83
Sheriff ... ..	84
Insolvent Court ... ..	85
District Courts—	
Metropolitan and Hunter District ... ..	85
Southern District... ..	85
South-western District ... ..	86
Northern District ... ..	86
Western District ... ..	86
North-western District ... ..	87
Coroners ... ..	87
Petty Sessions—	
Central Police Office ... ..	89
Water Police Office ... ..	89
Police Magistrates and Clerks of Petty Sessions—Country Districts ... ..	90
Comptroller-General of Prisons ... ..	97
Gaols—Sydney ... ..	97
Albury ... ..	98
Armidale ... ..	98
Bathurst ... ..	98
Berrima... ..	99
Deniliquin ... ..	99
Dubbo ... ..	99
Goulburn ... ..	99
Grafton... ..	99
Hay ... ..	100
Maitland ... ..	100
Mudgee... ..	100
Parramatta ... ..	100
Tamworth ... ..	101
Trial Bay ... ..	101
Wagga Wagga... ..	101
Wollongong ... ..	101
Yass ... ..	101
Young ... ..	101
Police ... ..	102
Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls, South Head ... ..	102
Registrar of Copyright ... ..	102
Patents Office ... ..	102

MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.</b>					
Minister of Justice	James Patrick Garvan.....	26 Feb., 1886	Governor and Executive Council,	1,500 0 0	26 Feb., 1886.
	succeeded by		by Commission.		
Under Secretary of Justice	William Clarke.....	20 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	1,500 0 0	20 Jan., 1887.
	William E. Plunkett, J.P. <sup>1</sup>	9 Dec., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	960 0 0	15 Nov., 1847.
	succeeded by				
Acting do do	Archibald C. Fraser, J.P. <sup>2</sup>	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....	960 0 0	11 Dec., 1854.
Under Secretary of Justice	Archibald C. Fraser, J.P. <sup>2</sup>	23 Nov., 1887	Governor and Executive Council,	960 0 0	11 Dec., 1854.
			by Commission.		
Chief Clerk.....	Thomas Edwin MacNevin <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	11 Feb., 1868.
1st Clerk (in charge of records.)	Henry John Chisholm <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1875	Ditto .....	440 0 0	4 Nov., 1859.
2nd Clerk (in charge of correspondence.)	Charles Davis Rainsford.....	11 July, 1878	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Nov., 1875.
3rd Clerk.....	John Rainsford .....	11 July, 1878	Ditto .....	240 0 0	15 Sept., 1874.
4th Clerk .....	Robert Neil M'Diarmid ..	11 July, 1878	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Nov., 1870.
5th Clerk .....	John B. O'Connor <sup>5</sup> .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Nov., 1877.
6th Clerk .....	Samuel Hawthorne .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	240 0 0	25 Sept., 1882.
7th Clerk .....	William Stafford .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	240 0 0	9 April, 1883.
8th Clerk .....	Matthew Joseph Walsh <sup>6</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	190 0 0	11 July, 1878.
9th Clerk.....	Edward W. Robinson .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	165 0 0	1 April, 1882.
Accountant.....	Samuel G. Barff <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	340 0 0	9 Sept., 1878.
Assistant Accountant	Beilby P. P. Kemp <sup>8</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	255 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500. To 21 November, retired. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>3</sup> To 30 June, appointed Police Magistrate, Yass. <sup>4</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300. <sup>5</sup> To 30 June, appointed Chief Clerk in Patents Office. <sup>6</sup> To 30 June, appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions, Merriwa. <sup>7</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500. To 31 July, retired. <sup>8</sup> Gives security to the amount of £250. To 31 July appointed C.P.S., Cown.					
<b>As Re-organized.</b>					
Minister of Justice	William Clarke .....	20 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council,	1,500 0 0	20 Jan., 1887.
			by Commission.		
Acting Under Secretary of Justice.	Archibald C. Fraser, J.P. <sup>1</sup>	1 April, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	960 0 0	11 Dec., 1854.
Under Secretary of Justice	Archibald C. Fraser, J.P. <sup>1</sup>	23 Nov., 1887	Governor and Executive Council		
			by Commission.		
Chief Clerk .....	Thomas Edwin MacNevin <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	11 Feb., 1868.
<b>CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.</b>					
1st Clerk.....	Charles Davis Rainsford.....	1 July, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	1 Nov., 1875.
2nd Clerk .....	John Rainsford .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	300 0 0	15 Sept., 1874.
3rd Clerk.....	Robert Neil M'Diarmid ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	270 0 0	1 Nov., 1870.
4th Clerk .....	William Stafford .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	260 0 0	9 April, 1883.
5th Clerk .....	Malcolm Macfarlane .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Nov., 1884.
6th Clerk .....	James L. Williams .....	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 July, 1884.
7th Clerk .....	James Brassington <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
<b>RECORD BRANCH.</b>					
1st Clerk.....	Samuel Hawthorne .....	1 July, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	25 Sept., 1882.
2nd Clerk .....	Henry Horace Connell .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 July, 1883.
3rd Clerk .....	Edward Wm. Robinson <sup>4</sup> ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 April, 1882.
4th Clerk .....	John Johnson Kingsmill ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	160 0 0	8 Dec., 1885.
Probationer .....	Arthur S. Jones .....	23 July, 1887	Minister of Justice.....	50 0 0	23 July, 1887.
<b>ACCOUNT BRANCH.</b>					
Accountant .....	Amaziah Green <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	1 Mar., 1879.
Junior Clerk .....	William F. Marks .....	5 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	100 0 0	5 Aug., 1886.
Messengers (3) .....				1 at 130 0 0	
				1 at 85 0 0	
				1 at 62 0 0	
Houskeeper (1) <sup>6</sup> .....				75 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300. <sup>3</sup> Acts as Account Clerk- gives security to the amount of £250. <sup>4</sup> To 31 July. Appointed Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Nundie. <sup>5</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>6</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.</b>					
<b>SUPREME COURT.</b>					
Chief Justice .....	Frederick Matthew Darley, Q.C.	29 Nov., 1886	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	3,500 0 0	29 Nov., 1886.
Puisne Judges—					
1st .....	Peter Faucett	4 Oct., 1876	Ditto	2,600 0 0	16 Oct., 1863.*
2nd .....	Sir William Montagu Manning, Knight. ‡	28 April, 1876	Ditto	2,600 0 0	1 Oct., 1837.*
3rd .....	William Charles Windeyer	11 Aug., 1879	Ditto	2,600 0 0	20 Jan., 1859.*
4th .....	Sir Joseph George Long Innes, Knight.	14 Oct., 1881	Ditto	2,600 0 0	6 June, 1870.*
5th .....	Matthew Henry Stephen	19 May, 1887	Ditto	2,600 0 0	19 May, 1887.
6th .....	William Owen	18 Oct., 1887	Ditto	2,600 0 0	18 Oct., 1887.
Master in Equity .....	Henry Francis Barton <sup>2</sup>	20 Jan., 1885	Ditto	1,000 0 0	20 Jan., 1885.
Prothonotary .....	Frederick Chapman †	9 April, 1880	Ditto	750 0 0	9 April, 1880.
Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.	James Alexander Read <sup>1</sup>	1 Feb., 1876	Governor and Executive Council	440 0 0	1 Mar., 1857.
	succeeded by				
	Charles Richard Walsh	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	440 0 0	15 July, 1872.
2nd Clerk .....	Perse Rainsford <sup>1</sup>	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Dec., 1872.
3rd Clerk .....	Thomas Edward Murphy <sup>1</sup>	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto	240 0 0	1 June, 1877.
4th Clerk .....	Reginald Charles Monday	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Sept., 1881.
5th Clerk .....	John George Leary	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto	140 0 0	6 Jan., 1880.
Ecclesiastical Clerk .....	Thomas William Garrett <sup>4</sup>	1 July, 1881	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1874.
6th Clerk .....	George Ernest Curtis <sup>3</sup>	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto	140 0 0	1 July, 1883.
	succeeded by				
	Joseph Murphy	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
7th Clerk .....	C. E. A. MacNevin	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto	120 0 0	1 Sept., 1884.
8th Clerk .....	Francis Cox Baylis	1 June, 1887	Ditto	120 0 0	1 June, 1887.
Accountant .....	Charles Muzio Deane <sup>4</sup>	1 Sept., 1879	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Sept., 1879.
Custodian of Wills .....	Frederic Rudolph Barlee, M.A.	5 July, 1884	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Assistant Custodian of Wills and Copying Clerk.	Alfred Newman	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Sept., 1884.
Chief Clerk, Equity Office...	William Henry Hargraves <sup>6</sup>	1 Mar., 1885	Ditto	550 0 0	12 Feb., 1857.
2nd Clerk, ditto .....	William Alexander Balcombe <sup>5</sup>	1 Dec., 1883	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
3rd Clerk .....	Edward Baly	1 Dec., 1883	Ditto	200 0 0	22 April, 1869.
Accountant .....	William Charles Valentine Gibbes. <sup>5</sup>	1 June, 1883	Ditto	340 0 0	6 May, 1872.
Associate to—					
Chief Justice .....	William John Martin	18 Aug., 1881	Ditto	275 0 0	18 Aug., 1881.
	succeeded by				
	Sydney Ernest Lamb	24 Oct., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	24 Oct., 1887.
Mr. Justice Faucett	Arthur George Plunkett	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto	260 0 0	1 April, 1881.
Sir William M. Manning	Frederick W. Orr	1 June, 1885	Ditto	245 0 0	1 June, 1885.
Mr. Justice Windeyer	L. Whitfeld, M.A. †	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Aug., 1886.
Sir J. G. L. Innes	Walter R. Dibbs	16 Aug., 1886	Ditto	200 0 0	16 Aug., 1886
	succeeded by				
	Edward Cecil Long Innes	16 June, 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	16 June, 1887.
Mr. Justice Stephen	Walter Bevan	19 May, 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	19 May, 1887.
French, German, and Italian Interpreter.	Charles Otto Michel, B.A. <sup>7</sup>	1 Sept., 1879	Ditto	320 0 0	1 Sept., 1879.
Oriental Interpreter .....	John Meer Hasmot	1 Sept., 1885	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
Messenger to Prothonotary	(1)		Prothonotary	120 0 0	
Office-cleaner (1)			Ditto	62 0 0	
Messenger to Master in Equity (1).			Master in Equity	114 0 0	
Record Clerk to the Master in Equity.	William Weaver	1 July, 1885	Minister of Justice	150 0 0	25 Aug., 1879.
Temporary Clerk .....	Lindsey D. Deane <sup>8</sup>	15 May, 1886	Ditto	100 0 0	15 May, 1886.
	succeeded by				
	Michael Joseph Dunphy	15 Nov., 1887	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Oct., 1886.
<sup>1</sup> Retired 1 January, 1887. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £2,000. <sup>3</sup> Transferred to Curator's Office, 17 May. <sup>4</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>5</sup> Gives security to the amount of £250. <sup>6</sup> Gives security to the amount of £1,000. <sup>7</sup> Receives £50 from Customs Department. <sup>8</sup> Transferred to Curator's Office. * Services not continuous.    † Acts also as Registrar of the Divorce Court, at present without salary.    ‡ Receives £50 as Divorce Clerk.    § Retired.					
<b>DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES COURT.</b>					
Judge .....	William Charles Windeyer	12 Aug., 1879	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	Nil.	20 Jan., 1859.*
Registrar .....	Frederick Chapman	9 April, 1880	Governor and Executive Council		
Deputy Registrar .....	James Alexander Read <sup>1</sup>	12 Jan., 1876	Ditto		
Clerk .....	Lewis Whitfeld, M.A.	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto		
* Services not continuous. <sup>1</sup> Retired on 1 January.					
<b>CURATOR OF INTESTATE ESTATES.</b>					
Curator of Intestate Estates	Theodore Powell, M.A.	31 Dec., 1884	Rule of Court	500 0 0	18 Oct., 1877.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	George Gray Brodie	17 May, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	19 Mar., 1858.*
Second Clerk .....	George E. Curtis	17 May, 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Junior Clerk .....	Lindsey D. Deane	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Nov., 1887.
* Services not continuous.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.		
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.</b>							
<b>SHERIFF.</b>							
Sheriff .....	Charles Cowper .....	12 Aug., 1874	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission, in pursuance of Act 7 Vic. No. 13.	810 0 0	1 Sept., 1861.*		
Under Sheriff .....	C. E. B. Maybury .....	6 Jan., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	490 0 0	— July, 1871.		
Chief Clerk .....	George Morgan .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Sept., 1869.		
Second Clerk .....	J. M. Wilshire .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.		
Third Clerk .....	John Sims .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Sept., 1881.		
Fourth Clerk .....	Percy Allnan .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Oct., 1882.		
Fifth Clerk .....	C. C. Watson .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	165 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.		
Sixth Clerk .....	E. J. Hawkesley .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	115 0 0	1 May, 1883.		
Sheriff's Officers:—							
Sydney—							
Head Sheriff's Officer (1)	.....	.....	Ditto .....	260 0 0			
Assistant Sheriff's Officers (6).	.....	.....	.....	1 at 210 0 0 1 at 185 0 0 4 at 160 0 0	each.		
Country Districts—							
Newcastle .....	} (2)	.....	Ditto .....	210 0 0	"		
Maitland .....		.....	.....	.....	.....		
Goulburn .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bathurst .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wagga Wagga .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Deniliquin .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Albury .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Armidale .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tamworth .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mudgee .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Yass .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dubbo .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Grafton .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Glen Innes .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Young .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bega .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Port Macquarie .....		} (28)	.....	Ditto .....	160 0 0	"	
Forbes .....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenterfield .....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lismore .....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narrabri .....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bourke .....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilcannia .....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hay .....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	
Coonamble .....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	
Walgett .....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	
Silverton .....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	
Cooma .....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wollongong .....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	
Muswellbrook .....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wentworth (1) .....	.....		.....	Ditto .....	150 0 0		
Messenger, Sydney (1) .....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	100 0 0			
Office-cleaner (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	52 0 0			
Tipstaff and Crier (1) .....	.....	.....	Chief Justice .....	162 0 0			
.....	.....	.....	(1) Mr. Justice Faucett .....	150 0 0			
.....	.....	.....	(1) Sir William Montagu Manning. <sup>1</sup>	150 0 0			
.....	.....	.....	(1) Mr. Justice Windeyer .....	150 0 0			
.....	.....	.....	(1) Sir George Innes .....	150 0 0			
.....	.....	.....	(1) Mr. Justice Stephen. <sup>2</sup>	150 0 0			
.....	.....	.....	Sheriff .....	125 0 0			
.....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	50 0 0			
.....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	1 at 114 0 0 1 at 72 0 0	each.		
.....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	2 at 52 0 0 1 at 26 0 0	each.		
.....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	From £20 to £150 each.			

NOTE.—The Sheriff gives security for £1,000; the Under Sheriff, for £750; Chief Clerk, £250; the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Clerks, £100 each; and the Sheriff's Officers, £500 each. The Messenger gives security for £100.

<sup>1</sup> Afterwards Mr. Justice Owen.

<sup>2</sup> From 19 May, 1887.

<sup>3</sup> Services not continuous.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.</b>					
<b>INSOLVENT COURT.</b>					
Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.	George Hibbert Deffell	1 July, 1865	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission, under Act 20 Vic. No 24.	1,500 0 0	23 Aug., 1856.
Registrar in Insolvency and Accountant.	Arthur Henry	13 May, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	490 0 0	1 Dec., 1869.
Chief Clerk	Henry James Greville	6 June, 1877	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	8 Jan., 1853.
2nd Clerk	Aubrey Murray Palmer Mowle.	6 June, 1877	Ditto	290 0 0	21 May, 1864.
3rd Clerk	Henry Edward Maxted	1 July, 1877	Ditto	240 0 0	30 Mar., 1874.
4th Clerk	James Fitzpatrick Carroll.	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	190 0 0	9 Oct., 1883.
5th Clerk	Harold A. Rich	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
Bailiff and Messenger	Enoch William Booty	19 May, 1860	Ditto	180 0 0	19 May, 1860.
Court-keeper, Crier, and Attendant (1).			Chief Commissioner	130 0 0	
Messenger (1)			Ditto	104 0 0	
Office-cleaner (1)				26 0 0	
<b>DISTRICT COURTS.</b>					
<b>METROPOLITAN AND HUNTER DISTRICT COURTS.</b>					
Judges	James Sheen Dowling	1 Oct., 1861	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	1 Jan., 1851.
Registrar, Sydney	William Hattam Wilkinson	21 July, 1874	Ditto	1,500 0 0	22 Feb., 1860.
1st Clerk and Registrar	John Alfred Lucas <sup>1</sup>	1 May, 1881	Ditto	550 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
2nd Clerk	William John Halloran <sup>1</sup>	1 May, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	9 Dec., 1865.
	Allan Rowling <sup>1</sup>	1 May, 1881	Ditto	315 0 0	1 Nov., 1871.
	succeeded by				
3rd Clerk	Alexander Horniman	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto	315 0 0	1 May, 1874.
	Alexander Horniman	1 May, 1881	Ditto	290 0 0	1 May, 1874.
	succeeded by				
4th Clerk	Frederick Ernest Crook	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto	290 0 0	24 Oct., 1875.
	Frederick Ernest Crook	1 May, 1881	Ditto	240 0 0	24 Oct., 1875.
	succeeded by				
5th Clerk	Michael Joseph Fitzpatrick	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
	Charles Sampson	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1877.
Bailiffs (4)			District Court Judges	( 1 at 210 0 0 3 at 104 0 0	each.
Messenger (1)			Ditto	120 0 0	
Officekeeper (1) <sup>2</sup>			Ditto	50 0 0	
Assistant Officekeeper			Ditto	50 0 0	
<b>Registrars—</b>					
Maitland	Francis Sheriff Isaacs	1 Dec., 1884	Governor and Executive Council		1 Jan., 1868.
Newcastle	H. W. H. Huntington	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto		17 Oct., 1879.
Singleton	Frederick G. Adran	2 Dec., 1887	Ditto		19 Sept., 1877.
Parramatta	George Wickham	1 Sept., 1878	Ditto		5 Mar., 1847.
Windsor	William H. Hughes Becke	1 April, 1874	Ditto		8 June, 1853.
Campbelltown	Donald E. Troughton	1 May, 1877	Ditto		1 June, 1881.
Penrith	John Kingdon Cleeve, P.M.	13 Jan., 1868	Ditto		3 July, 1865.
Muswellbrook	Timothy Foley	16 Dec., 1867	Ditto		1 Dec., 1867.
Scone	Henry Joseph Leary	1 July, 1883	Ditto		1 Jan., 1882.
Bailiffs (9)			District Court Judges	( 1 at 100 0 0 1 at 60 0 0 3 at 50 0 0 3 at 40 0 0 1 at 30 0 0	each. "
<p><sup>1</sup> Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits—Fees.    <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters and fuel.                  Note.—The following Officers give security:—The Registrar, Sydney, £750; the 1st and 2nd Clerks, £400 each; 3rd and 4th Clerks, each £150; the Registrars, Country Districts, and the Bailiffs, each £250.</p>					
<b>SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURTS.</b>					
Judge	Alfred M'Farland	7 Nov., 1868	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	30 May, 1861.
<b>Registrars—</b>					
Goulburn	William Carson	18 April, 1887	Governor and Executive Council		30 Oct., 1872.
Wollongong	David Ross Jamieson	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto		1 Mar., 1883.
Kiama	Henry Connell, P.M.	1 June, 1863	Ditto		21 Aug., 1844.
Nowra	Leslie W. A. M'Arthur	10 April, 1887	Ditto		15 April, 1874.
Queanbeyan	Obadiah Willans	1 Dec., 1864	Ditto		14 Nov., 1864.
Coonua	Milton S. Love, P.M.	1 June, 1887	Ditto		1 May, 1868.
Bombala	James Giles, J.P.	9 Jan., 1871	Ditto		3 June, 1863.
Bega	John Davis, P.M.	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto		1 Dec., 1865.
Moruya	John Kenny	1 June, 1885	Ditto		1 Jan., 1878.
Eden	Frank Potts	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto		16 April, 1886.
Braidwood	Charles Edward Oslar	1 July, 1883	Ditto		24 Aug., 1880.
Yass	Glentworth Addison	10 Jan., 1885	Ditto		1 Jan., 1882.
Milton	John T. Hobbes	1 May, 1884	Ditto		10 Oct., 1878.
Moss Vale	William Somerset Bridges	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto		22 Aug., 1879.
Gunning	Selwyn Pembroke	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto		7 Jan., 1886.
Bailiffs (15)			District Court Judge	( 1 at 80 0 0 2 at 60 0 0 1 at 50 0 0 1 at 45 0 0 7 at 40 0 0 2 at 30 0 0 1 at 20 0 0	each. "
<p>Note.—The Bailiffs give security to the amount of £250.</p>					



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—DISTRICT COURTS—continued.</b>					
<b>SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT COURTS.</b>					
Judge .....	David Grant Forbes .....	8 June, 1875	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	1 Jan., 1851.
Registrars—					
Albury .....	Thomas H. Wilkinson .....	1 June, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	.....	9 Sept., 1878.
Gundagai .....	Charles Wye Weckes .....	19 Oct., 1875	Ditto .....	.....	19 Oct., 1875.
Tumut .....	Charles James Lloyd .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	.....	2 July, 1881.
Burrowa .....	William John Ebcuezer Wotton, J.P.	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	.....	17 Jan., 1862.
Wagga Wagga .....	Jim M'Kenssey .....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	.....	7 Oct., 1875.
Demiquin .....	Laoblan Wentworth Broughton	1 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	.....	1 Oct., 1882.
Hay .....	William Chisholm .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	.....	11 Jan., 1876.
Young .....	William Cooper Rodgeron	1 June, 1885	Ditto .....	.....	22 Aug., 1879.
Corowa .....	Albert Kennedy Beveridge	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	.....	28 Mar., 1870.
Grenfell.....	William Foxton Robertson	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	.....	29 May, 1869.
Cootamundra .....	C. H. B. Primrose, P.M.	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	.....	22 Aug., 1872.
Narrandera .....	Frederick Marsh .....	1 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....	.....	8 April, 1852.*
Temora .....	James Baker, P.M. ....	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....	.....	30 June 1874.*
Bailiffs (13) .....	.....	.....	District Court Judge .....	{ 4 at 50 0 0 2 at 40 0 0 1 at 35 0 0 6 at 25 0 0	each.
NOTE.—The Bailiffs give security to the amount of £250 each. * Services not continuous.					
<b>NORTHERN DISTRICT COURTS.</b>					
Judge .....	Charles Edward Robertson Murray.	7 Dec., 1880	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	1 Aug., 1864.*
Registrars—					
Armidale .....	Charles L. C. Badham .....	1 July, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	.....	19 Aug., 1870.
Tamworth .....	John Lethbridge King .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	.....	16 Aug., 1870.
Tenterfield .....	Frederick Burne .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	.....	11 Aug., 1880.
Glen Innes .....	Vere D. H. Besnard .....	1 May, 1885	Ditto .....	.....	7 April, 1879.
Inverell .....	Frederick Stuart Osborn .....	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....	.....	1 Jan., 1871.
Emmaville .....	John Michael Sheahan .....	1 July, 1885	Ditto .....	.....	5 Sept., 1876.
Bingera .....	William Corbett Lawson .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	.....	1 Mar., 1880.
Warialda .....	W. V. M. Cooke, P.M. ....	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....	.....	6 May, 1881.
Morree .....	William E. Henry, P.M. ....	1 July, 1885	Ditto .....	.....	2 May, 1873.
Casino .....	M. M. Campbell .....	1 April, 1875	Ditto .....	.....	1 April, 1875.
Taree .....	J. A. Creagh, P.M. ....	3 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	.....	1 Feb., 1875.
Port Macquarie .....	E. Reeve, P.M. ....	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	.....	16 Oct., 1848.
Lismore .....	C. Coghlan .....	1 May, 1884	Ditto .....	.....	1 April, 1856.
Kempsey .....	George T. S. Boileau .....	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	.....	1 Sept., 1880.
Grafton .....	William Clarke .....	1 April, 1880	Ditto .....	.....	5 Sept., 1876.
Maclean .....	Grantley Hyde .....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	.....	20 Nov., 1882.
Bailiffs (16) .....	.....	.....	District Court Judge.....	{ 2 at 45 0 0 12 at 40 0 0 2 at 35 0 0	each.
NOTE.—The Bailiffs give security to the amount of £250 each. * Services not continuous.					
<b>WESTERN DISTRICT COURTS.</b>					
Judge .....	Ernest Brougham Docker..	7 June, 1884	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	1 Nov., 1871.
Registrars—					
Bathurst .....	William G. B. Smith .....	1 Aug., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	.....	4 Nov., 1872.
Dubbo .....	William J. Martin .....	24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	.....	18 Aug., 1881.
Wellington .....	Reginald Haro .....	18 April, 1887	Ditto .....	.....	1 Mar., 1862.
Orange .....	Stephen Murphy .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	.....	12 April, 1867.*
Forbes .....	Edmond A. T. Pery .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	.....	1 June, 1881.
Carcoar .....	William Badcock-Warner, J.P.	1 Nov., 1877	Ditto .....	25 0 0	.....
Mudgee.....	Robert Hugh Acheson .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	.....	5 Aug., 1878.
Molong .....	John Hyde Nisbet .....	1 Sept., 1875	Ditto .....	.....	1 Sept., 1875.
Lithgow .....	Henry Lumsdaine .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	.....	1 Dec., 1845.*
Cowra .....	Beilby P. P. Kemp .....	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	.....	1 Jan., 1879.
Merriwa .....	Matthew Joseph Walsh .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	.....	11 July, 1878.
Warren .....	Charles H. Piggott .....	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	10 0 0	27 Mar., 1887.
Bailiffs (13) .....	.....	.....	District Court Judge .....	{ 1 at 50 0 0 2 at 45 0 0 6 at 40 0 0 3 at 30 0 0 1 at 25 0 0	each.
NOTE.—The Bailiffs give security to the amount of £250 each. * Services not continuous.					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—DISTRICT COURTS—continued.</b>					
<b>NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT COURTS.</b>					
Judge .....	Alfred Paxton Backhouse	7 June, 1884	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	1 Oct., 1878.
Registrars—					
Bourke .....	Vincent Brown, J.P.	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	.....	1 July, 1883.
Coonabarabran .....	Frederick Wm. Edwards, P.M.	1 Oct., 1878	Ditto	.....	28 Oct., 1863.
Coonamble .....	Andrew T. Cochran	1 May, 1887	Ditto	.....	1 June, 1883.
Wilcannia .....	George H. Gower, P.M.	1 Feb., 1883	Ditto	.....	17 Dec., 1874.
Walgett .....	Walter Bland Brown	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	.....	1 Nov., 1882.
Hillston .....	Duncan G. M'Dougall	1 July, 1887	Ditto	.....	1 July, 1883.
Cobar .....	Thomas Charles Kerr M'Kell	1 Oct., 1886	Ditto	.....	1 Oct., 1875.
Mcintire .....	Patrick T. Whealy	15 Sept., 1887	Ditto	40 0 0	1 May, 1887.
Wentworth .....	A. N. Barnett	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	.....	1 Mar., 1877.
Balranald .....	N. Lockhart	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto	.....	22 Feb., 1883.
Murrurundi .....	George R. Evans	1 June, 1878	Ditto	.....	1 June, 1878.
Gunnedah .....	W. B. Connell	1 June, 1885	Ditto	.....	1 Sept., 1880.
Narrabri .....	F. G. Battye	8 Aug., 1887	Ditto	.....	1 Sept., 1882.
Silverton .....	John Saunders	1 April, 1887	Ditto	.....	1 April, 1887.
Bailiffs (14) .....			District Court Judge.....	{ 1 at 50 0 0 13 at 40 0 0	each.

NOTE—The Bailiffs give security to the amount of £250 each.

**CORONERS.**

Sydney.....	Henry Shiell, J.P.	11 July, 1866	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	650 0 0	22 Nov., 1853
Clerk.....	Charles Smith	1 April, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	1 April, 1883.
2nd Clerk .....	Wm. Joseph Camplin	1 July, 1887	Ditto	120 0 0	1 May, 1885.
Country Districts—					
Adelong, Tumut, and Tumbarumba .....	Frederick Wheeler Vincer, P.M.	21 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.		1 Jan., 1865.
Albury .....	Louis Solomon	27 May, 1887	Ditto		27 May, 1887.
Armidale .....	James M'Lean	12 Sept., 1874	Ditto		12 Sept., 1874.
Ballina .....	Edward Ross, J.P.	10 Oct., 1884	Ditto		10 Oct., 1884.
Bathurst .....	Benjamin Lee, P.M.	2 Sept., 1881	Ditto		12 Aug., 1874.
Balranald .....	William Vaughan May Cooke, P.M.	6 May, 1881	Ditto		6 May, 1881.
Bellinger .....	F. T. Matthews	15 Mar., 1887	Ditto		15 Mar., 1887.
Bega .....	M. J. Peden	13 Oct., 1882	Ditto		13 Oct., 1882.
Bourke .....	William Hilton Daniell	9 Dec., 1881	Ditto		9 Dec., 1881.
Bingera .....	W. C. Lawson, P.M.	9 Jan., 1885	Ditto		1 Mar., 1880.
Braidwood .....	John William Buckle Bunn	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto		8 Oct., 1862.
Brewarrina .....	J. H. Tompson, P.M.	4 Nov., 1887	Ditto		1 July, 1869.
Broulee and Moruya .....	William Stewart Caswell, P.M.	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto		7 June, 1847.
Brisbane Water .....	H. Gordon, P.M.	2 Sept., 1887	Ditto		1 Dec., 1841.
Berrima .....	A. D. Badgery	13 May, 1887	Ditto		13 May, 1887.
Binalong and Burrowa .....	William Douglas Campbell, J.P.	30 Nov., 1858	Ditto		30 Nov., 1858.
Bombala .....	Joseph Davies Stafford	19 June, 1872	Ditto		19 June, 1872.
Bullah Delah .....	Charles Hugh Fawcett, P.M.	24 Aug., 1883	Ditto		31 Oct., 1862.
Buckley's Crossing .....	William Robert Hepburn, J.P.	17 Dec., 1883	Ditto		17 Dec., 1883.
Burrowa .....	W. J. F. Wotton	8 Dec., 1885	Ditto		17 Jan., 1862.
Carcoar .....	James Oliver Dodd	18 Feb., 1875	Ditto		5 Feb., 1874.
Casino .....	Charles Eldon Crommelin	18 Aug., 1886	Ditto		18 Aug., 1886.
Cumden, Campbelltown, Narellan, and Appin.	Robert Beattie	12 Sept., 1882	Ditto		12 Sept., 1882.
Cobar .....	A. Roxburgh	31 Dec., 1885	Ditto		31 Dec., 1885.
Condobolin .....	Hugh Esopic Stevenson	30 April, 1883	Ditto		30 April, 1883.
Crookwell .....	Thomas Hughes Prosser	13 July, 1886	Ditto		13 July, 1886.
Cootamundra .....	E. P. Barnes	13 Nov., 1883	Ditto		13 Nov., 1883.
Cooma .....	F. B. Montague	8 Dec., 1885	Ditto		8 Dec., 1885.
Coonamble .....	Robert R. Bailey, P.M.	13 Sept., 1878	Ditto		8 July, 1878.
Coonabarabran .....	Frederick Wilm. Edwards	26 Feb., 1878	Ditto		28 Oct., 1863.
Copeland .....	C. De Boos, P.M.	20 May, 1885	Ditto		1 Dec., 1874.
Corowa .....	A. K. Beveridge, P.M.	24 Dec., 1885	Ditto		28 Mar., 1870.
Cowra .....	T. West	10 Oct., 1882	Ditto		10 Oct., 1882.
Deniliquin .....	Alfred Wm. Finch Noyes	1 Feb., 1867	Ditto		1 Feb., 1867.
Dowling .....	Percy Hale Sheaffe	11 Dec., 1878	Ditto		4 May, 1869.
Dubbo .....	W. S. Caswell, P.M.	6 May, 1884	Ditto		7 June, 1847.
Dungog .....	Edward Piper	10 Sept., 1886	Ditto		10 Sept., 1886.
Emmaville .....	Thomas Chandler	29 July, 1884	Ditto		29 July, 1884.
Forbes .....	William Brooke, J.P.	29 July, 1884	Ditto		29 July, 1884.
Glen Innes .....	George Martin, P.M.	18 Nov., 1886	Ditto		3 Mar., 1868.
Gongolgon .....	Arthur Grainger Langmore	20 Mar., 1875	Ditto		20 Mar., 1875.
Goulburn .....	Augustine Matthew Betts	17 June, 1870	Ditto		17 June, 1870.
Gundagai .....	Charles Wye Weekes, C.P.S.	11 April, 1876	Ditto		19 Oct., 1875.
Gunning .....	N. T. Collins	11 Mar., 1887	Ditto		11 Mar., 1887.

Each allowed 20s. for each Inquest, and travelling expenses 9d. per mile one way.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—CORONERS—continued.</b>					
Country Districts— <i>continued.</i>					
Gunnedah.....	P. Brougham, P.M.	9 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.		5 Sept., 1876.
Grafton.....	Conley Dickey	2 Mar., 1886	Ditto		2 Mar., 1886.
Gronfell.....	William Howarth	4 Jan., 1881	Ditto		4 Jan., 1881.
Hartley.....	Thomas Henry Neale	12 Mar., 1874	Ditto		16 Aug., 1873.
Hay.....	Joseph Ede Pearce	26 Oct., 1872	Ditto		24 July, 1862.
Hill End.....	W. A. Steel, P.M.	30 Jan., 1883	Ditto		19 Nov., 1872.
Hillston.....	Neil Charles O'Neill, P.M.	9 Aug., 1878	Ditto		26 April, 1870.
Ironbarks.....	Henry Lovibond	10 Oct., 1884	Ditto		10 Oct., 1884.
Inverell.....	William Wilberforce Fraser	15 Dec., 1875	Ditto		1 Sept., 1875.
Jerilderie.....	James D. Rankin	26 Mar., 1878	Ditto		26 Mar., 1878.
Kempsey.....	John Ducat	9 Mar., 1877	Ditto		9 Mar., 1877.
Kiandra.....	J. M. Lett, J.P.	7 Aug., 1884	Ditto		7 Aug., 1884.
Kiama.....	Henry Connell, P.M.	27 July, 1870	Ditto		21 Aug., 1844.
Laggan, Binda, Taralga, and Crookwell.	W. S. Gunn, C.P.S.	13 June, 1882	Ditto		5 Sept., 1876.
Lower Hawkesbury.....	H. Wilson	14 Sept., 1886	Ditto		14 Sept., 1886.
Lismore.....	Ludwik Bernstein, M.D.	21 Nov., 1884	Ditto		21 Nov., 1884.
Liverpool.....	F. A. Kenyon	7 May, 1886	Ditto		7 May, 1886.
Lower Clarence.....	J. B. Crabbe	13 Mar., 1883	Ditto		11 Dec., 1879.
Loftus.....	A. Elliott, C.P.S.	31 May, 1886	Ditto		12 Mar., 1878.
Manning River.....	T. B. Boyce, J.P.	28 June, 1887	Ditto		28 June, 1887.
Menindie.....	Wyman Brown, P.M.	27 May, 1884	Ditto		1 June, 1879.
Macleay River (Kempsey)	Wm. Henry Thornton, J.P.	1 Aug., 1868	Ditto		29 June, 1857.
Milton.....	J. T. Hobbes, C.P.S.	27 Aug., 1885	Ditto		10 Oct., 1878.
Moama.....	J. B. Casey	8 Dec., 1886	Ditto		21 April, 1853.
Mudgee.....	William D. Meares, P.M.	30 Dec., 1878	Ditto		10 April, 1842.
Murrurundi.....	H. H. Herbert	23 Sept., 1887	Ditto		23 Sept., 1887.
Muswellbrook.....	E. Bowman	8 Dec., 1886	Ditto		8 Dec., 1886.
Murrumburrah.....	Thos. Barnes	8 June, 1883	Ditto		8 June, 1883.
Molong.....	P. F. A. Kinna	7 Feb., 1883	Ditto		7 Feb., 1883.
Morce.....	W. E. Henry, C.P.S.	31 May, 1886	Ditto		2 May, 1873.
Moruya.....	G. Maunsell, P.M.	24 Sept., 1883	Ditto		13 Mar., 1858.
Merriwa.....	F. T. Rusden, P.M.	22 Jan., 1886	Ditto		25 July, 1830.
Narrandera.....	W. G. Elwin	8 Mar., 1878	Ditto		8 Mar., 1878.
Narrabri.....	J. F. Kenyon, P.M.	20 Dec., 1887	Ditto		11 Sept., 1876.
Newcastle.....	G. C. Martin, J.P.	18 Mar., 1887	Ditto		18 Mar., 1887.
Nymagee.....	Charles Cator	22 Jan., 1886	Ditto		22 Jan., 1886.
Nundle.....	Edward Jones	5 April, 1884	Ditto		5 April, 1884.
O'Connell Plains.....	Robert S. Back	29 May, 1883	Ditto		29 May, 1883.
Orange.....	George Towson, J.P.	31 May, 1871	Ditto		31 May, 1871.
Patrick's Plains.....	H. Glennie, J.P. (Surgeon)	7 Feb., 1867	Ditto		7 Feb., 1867.
Paterson and Maitland.....	Alfred Vindin, J.P.	15 June, 1880	Ditto		15 June, 1880.
Parramatta and Liverpool.	John Ebenezer Bowden	23 May, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council, by Commission		23 May, 1872.
Parkes.....	William Clifton Weston	10 June, 1879	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council, by Commission		23 June, 1864.
Pictou.....	William Redfern Autil	11 Jan., 1876	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.		30 Mar., 1857.
Port Macquarie.....	W. A. Forster	1 July, 1886	Ditto		1 July, 1886.
Port Stephens (Stroud) ..	Thomas Nicholls, J.P.	14 Jan., 1861	Ditto		14 Jan., 1861.
Penrith.....	John King Lethbridge, C.P.S.	11 Aug., 1874	Ditto		4 Sept., 1862.
Queanbeyan.....	Thomas Parr	26 July, 1881	Ditto		26 July, 1881.
Raymond Terrace.....	H. L. Harris	13 April, 1887	Ditto		13 April, 1887.
Richmond River.....	M. M. Campbell, J.P.	10 Oct., 1884	Ditto		10 Oct., 1884.
Rockley.....	Jacob Barnes	3 Mar., 1882	Ditto		3 Mar., 1882.
Ryde.....	J. E. Manning	7 May, 1886	Ditto		7 May, 1886.
Rylstone.....	William Weld Armstrong, J.P.	29 Aug., 1876	Ditto		1 July, 1854.
Seone.....	W. F. Parkor, P.M.	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto		26 April, 1862.
Shoalhaven.....	Z. G. Bice, J.P.	7 May, 1886	Ditto		7 May, 1886.
Singleton.....	R. H. Mathews	27 Mar., 1886	Ditto		27 Mar., 1886.
Sofala.....	Henry Hinton, J.P.	25 July, 1883	Ditto		25 July, 1883.
Tamworth.....	David Williamson Irving, P.M.	2 May, 1873	Ditto		24 June, 1861.
Taralga.....	W. H. Whiting	25 May, 1886	Ditto		25 May, 1886.
Temora.....	James Baker, P.M.	13 Mar., 1883	Ditto		30 June, 1874.
Tenterfield.....	James Brisbane Graham, P.M.	15 July, 1879	Ditto		1 Mar., 1859.
Tumbarumba.....	J. F. Makinson, P.M.	25 Mar., 1887	Ditto		7 July, 1875.
Trunkey and Tuena.....	Thomas Arkell Smith	11 Sept., 1871	Ditto		1 Aug., 1871.
Urana.....	P. R. Brett	12 Sept., 1882	Ditto		12 Sept., 1882.
Uralla.....	Henry Roman	16 Oct., 1886	Ditto		16 Oct., 1886.
Vegetable Creek.....	Dr John T. Burgoyne	1 Nov., 1881	Ditto		1 Nov., 1881.
Wagga Wagga.....	L. A. Fosbery	8 Dec., 1882	Ditto		8 Dec., 1882.
Walgett.....	H. G. Kenrick	10 Dec., 1885	Ditto		10 Dec., 1885.
Woodburn.....	W. B. Violette	24 Feb., 1885	Ditto		24 Feb., 1885.
Wollongong.....	Charles F. Smith	7 Feb., 1882	Ditto		7 Feb., 1882.
Wollombi.....	John Snell Milne	7 Oct., 1875	Ditto		5 Nov., 1866.
Walcha.....	Michael John Walsh	26 April, 1878	Ditto		26 April, 1878.
Warialda.....	W. V. M. Cooke	22 Jan., 1886	Ditto		1 May, 1867.
Wee Wee.....	Charles Edward Smith	4 Sept., 1868	Ditto		25 Mar., 1851.
Wentworth.....	W. J. Holding, J.P.	1 July, 1887	Ditto		1 July, 1887.
Wellington.....	Robert Rygate	27 Sept., 1872	Ditto		27 Oct., 1869.
Wilcannia.....	G. H. Gower, P.M.	4 June, 1886	Ditto		17 Dec., 1874.
Windsor.....	James Bligh Johnston, J.P.	31 July, 1871	Ditto		31 July, 1871.
Yass.....	Isidore Maurice Blake, J.P.	1 Jan., 1848	Ditto		1 Jan., 1848.
Young.....	Samuel Robinson, P.M.	23 Feb., 1877	Ditto		15 April, 1872.

Each allowed 20s. for each Inquest, and travelling expenses 9d. per mile one way.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

89

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.</b>					
<b>PETTY SESSIONS.</b>					
POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &c.					
SYDNEY.					
Central Police Office— Stipendiary Magistrates ...	James Buchanan .....	1 Jan., 1882	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	860 0 0	6 Jan., 1852.
	George O'Malley Clarke...	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	860 0 0	1 Jan., 1854.
	Thomas Kingsmill Abbott	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	860 0 0	14 Dec., 1867.
Clerk of Petty Sessions <sup>1</sup> ...	Cornelius Delohery <sup>2</sup> .....	26 Feb., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	23 July, 1860.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chief Deposition Clerk <sup>3</sup>	William Robert Stewart <sup>4</sup> ...	27 July, 1883	Ditto .....	490 0 0	1 Dec., 1866.
	succeeded by Charles A. H. Redgrave...	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	400 0 0	29 Aug., 1874.
3rd Clerk .....	Edward W. Fegan <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	300 0 0	17 Oct., 1878.
4th Clerk .....	Henry Francis Mason.....	1 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	240 0 0	28 Feb., 1882.
5th Clerk .....	William J. M. Fincham ...	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	165 0 0	10 July, 1883.
6th Clerk .....	James Daniel Walker <sup>6</sup> ...	1 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	145 0 0	28 Feb., 1882.
	succeeded by .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7th Clerk .....	Edward Meyer Cohen.....	1 Sept., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	144 0 0	1 Dec., 1884.
8th Clerk .....	Michael J. Fitzpatrick <sup>7</sup> ...	1 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	140 0 0	— June, 1876.
	succeeded by .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9th Clerk .....	Horace F. Roberts .....	1 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	140 0 0	1 July, 1886.
10th Clerk .....	Andrews Reeve .....	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 Aug., 1887.
Extra Clerk, Licensing Court Business.	Sidney Benson .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Sept., 1880.
Extra Clerk .....	Charles Robertson .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 June, 1880.
Messenger (1) <sup>8</sup> .....	.....	.....	Stipendiary Magistrates .....	125 0 0	.....
Officekeeper (1) <sup>8</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	60 0 0	.....
Water Police Office— Stipendiary Magistrates ...	John Milbourne Marsh <sup>9</sup> ...	1 Jan., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	860 0 0	7 Jan., 1859.
	Glentworth Walsh Fraser Addison.	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	860 0 0	14 April, 1858.
	Whittingdale Johnson.....	1 May, 1885	Ditto .....	860 0 0	10 July, 1849.
Clerk of Petty Sessions...	George Henry Smithers, J.P. <sup>10</sup>	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	550 0 0	23 Oct., 1868.
Assistant do .....	† Francis Burnand Davidson <sup>11</sup>	17 Sept., 1875	Ditto .....	440 0 0	15 Jan., 1855.*
3rd Clerk .....	Charles Newton Payten <sup>12</sup>	17 Sept., 1875	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 Nov., 1873.
	succeeded by Charles Jennings .....	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 Sept., 1878.
Accountant .....	J. M. A. Bonthorne <sup>13</sup> .....	1 May, 1885	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
4th Clerk .....	Charles Jennings .....	17 April, 1880	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Sept., 1878.
	succeeded by E. W. Fegan <sup>14</sup> .....	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Sept., 1878.
	succeeded by Stephen L. Guy .....	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	28 Feb., 1882.
5th Clerk .....	James Leslie Williams <sup>15</sup> ..	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 July, 1884.
	succeeded by † Henry L. Horniman .....	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Oct., 1884.
6th Clerk .....	Henry L. Horniman .....	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Oct., 1884.
	succeeded by † Joseph Burnett .....	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	140 0 0	17 Sept., 1883.
7th Clerk .....	Joseph Burnett .....	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	140 0 0	17 Sept., 1883.
	succeeded by † A. O. Butler.....	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	140 0 0	10 Aug., 1885.*
8th Clerk .....	† F. W. C. Crane.....	1 June, 1886	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 April, 1881.
Extra Clerks.....	Joseph Hay <sup>16</sup> .....	1 June, 1885	.....	183 0 0	1 Jan., 1876.*
	Archibald Chisholm <sup>16</sup> .....	17 Feb., 1885	.....	146 0 0	17 Feb., 1885.
	M. J. Dunphy <sup>16</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1886	.....	183 0 0	1 Oct., 1886.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	110 0 0	.....
Court and Officekeeper (1) <sup>17</sup>	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....
Assistant do (1)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....

<sup>1</sup> Gives security for £500. <sup>2</sup> Receives fees as Registrar of Small Debts Court. <sup>3</sup> Gives security for £100. <sup>4</sup> Deceased, 17 June. <sup>5</sup> Transferred from Water Police Office. <sup>6</sup> Transferred to Bull, C.P.S. <sup>7</sup> Transferred to District Court. <sup>8</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>9</sup> Superintendent of Water Police. <sup>10</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>11</sup> Commissioner of the Supreme Courts of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. <sup>12</sup> To 31 March, 1887—Appointed C.P.S., St. Leonards. <sup>13</sup> Gives security to amount of £250. <sup>14</sup> To 31 July, 1887—Appointed 3rd Clerk, Central Police Office. <sup>15</sup> To 31 July, 1887—Appointed 6th Clerk, Correspondence Branch, Department of Justice. <sup>16</sup> To 30 April, 1887—Services dispensed with. <sup>17</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. \* Services not continuous. † Give security to amount of £100 each.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.</b>					
<b>COUNTRY DISTRICTS.</b>					
<b>POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;c.—continued.</b>					
<b>Albury—</b>					
Police Magistrate.....	Henry M'Crummin Keightley <sup>1</sup>	1 Sept., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	10 July, 1854.
	succeeded by				
	Henry Gordon <sup>2</sup>	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 Dec., 1841.
	succeeded by				
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Thomas A. Browne .....	15 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	450 0 0	7 April, 1871.
	Thomas Edwin Blomfield..	1 June, 1885	Ditto .....	320 0 0	1 Dec., 1876.*
	succeeded by				
	Thomas Henry Wilkinson	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....	340 0 0	9 Sept., 1878.
<b>Armidale—</b>					
Police Magistrate .....	Charles Edward Smith ..	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	550 0 0	25 Mar., 1851.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Charles L. C. Badham ...	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	440 0 0	19 Aug., 1870.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	Andrews Reeve <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Dec., 1884.
<b>Bathurst—</b>					
Police Magistrate .....	Benjamin Lee .....	12 Aug., 1874	Ditto .....	550 0 0	12 Aug., 1874.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	H. H. Hutchinson <sup>4</sup> .....	6 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 Aug., 1880.
	succeeded by				
	William G. B. Smith <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	340 0 0	4 Nov., 1872.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	James Brassington <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
Probationer .....	Henry Oswin Sutton .....	1 Nov., 1887	Minister of Justice.....	50 0 0	1 Nov., 1887.
<b>Balmain—</b>					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Edward Wm. Byrne .....	1 Sept., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	13 Aug., 1862.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	R. W. Robberds <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	190 0 0	5 Aug., 1879.*
Probationer .....	Michael Crowley .....	1 July, 1887	Minister of Justice ..	50 0 0	1 July, 1887.
<b>Balranald—</b>					
Police Magistrate .....	Edward L. Rowling .....	1 July, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	440 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Norman Lockhart <sup>8</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	50 0 0	22 Feb., 1883.
<b>Bega—</b>					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	John Davis .....	1 Dec., 1865	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 Dec., 1865.
<b>Berrima—</b>					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Fredk. Robertson Wilshire	11 Mar., 1872	Administrator of the Government and Executive Council.	550 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.*
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Frederick Galbraith <sup>9</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1877	Governor and Executive Council	190 0 0	1 Nov., 1877.
<b>Bingera—</b>					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	William Corbett Lawson...	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 Mar., 1880.
<b>Boat Harbour—</b>					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Hubert Dillon <sup>10</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1873.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	succeeded by				
	Arthur J. Kingsmill, J.P.	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
<b>Bombala—</b>					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	James Giles .....	16 Dec., 1870	Ditto .....	390 0 0	18 Mar., 1862.
<b>Bourke—</b>					
Police Magistrate .....	Alexander Ogilvie Grant <sup>11</sup> .	8 Aug., 1870	Ditto .....	550 0 0	27 Jan., 1846.
	succeeded by				
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Charles M'Arthur King ..	1 May, 1887	Ditto .....	550 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	Vincent Brown.....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 July, 1883.
	R. J. J. Jervaux <sup>12</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	190 0 0	10 Mar., 1882.
<b>Braidwood—</b>					
Police Magistrate .....	James Aldcorn.....	5 Sept., 1876	Ditto .....	415 0 0	14 June, 1867.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Charles Edward Oslear ..	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	390 0 0	24 Aug., 1880.
<b>Branxton—</b>					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Frederick G. Adrian <sup>13</sup> .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	240 0 0	19 Sept., 1877.
<b>Brewarrina—</b>					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	James Holloway Tompson	1 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 July, 1869.
<b>Broken Hill—</b>					
Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Chas. Geo. Gibson .....	1 Sept., 1887	Minister of Justice.....	250 0 0	1 Sept., 1887.
<b>Bull—</b>					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Benjamin Greene <sup>14</sup> .....	1 June, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	190 0 0	1 Feb., 1882.
	succeeded by				
	James D. Walker .....	20 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	190 0 0	28 Feb., 1882.
<b>Burrowa—</b>					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	William J. E. Wotton .....	1 April, 1885	Ditto .....	490 0 0	17 Jan., 1862.
<b>Campbelltown—</b>					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Paul Le Jenne <sup>15</sup> .....	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 Feb., 1882.
	succeeded by				
	Donald E. Troughton.....	1 May, 1887	Ditto .....	390 0 0	17 Sept., 1875.
<b>Camden—</b>					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	John B. Martin <sup>11</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1852	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Sept., 1852.
	succeeded by				
	Thomas E. Bloomfield .....	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Dec., 1876.*
<b>Carcoar—</b>					
Police Magistrate.....	Nathaniel Connolly.....	7 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....	490 0 0	18 May, 1852.*
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Wm. Badcock-Warner .....	1 May, 1885	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Nov., 1877.

<sup>1</sup> To 9 January, 1887—deceased. <sup>2</sup> To 15 August—transferred to Gosford. <sup>3</sup> To 31 July—transferred to Central Police Office, Sydney. <sup>4</sup> To 25 June—deceased. <sup>5</sup> £200 allowed by Lands Department. <sup>6</sup> To 31 August—transferred to Department of Justice. <sup>7</sup> Transferred to Newtown. <sup>8</sup> £230 allowed by Lands Department. <sup>9</sup> Office abolished—retained by Lands Department. <sup>10</sup> Resigned—(See Wollombi). <sup>11</sup> Retired. <sup>12</sup> Transferred to Sheriff's Office, Sydney. <sup>13</sup> Appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions, Singleton, in conjunction with present office, salary, £300. <sup>14</sup> Dismissed. <sup>15</sup> Deceased. \* Services not continuous.

NOTE.—The Police Magistrates receive 20s. with and 25s. without forage, per diem, as travelling allowance. The Clerks of Petty Sessions give security for the due performance of their duties.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

91

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.</b>					
<b>POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;c.—continued.</b>					
<b>COUNTRY DISTRICTS—continued.</b>					
Casino—					
Police Magistrate.....	James Bray <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	490 0 0	1 Jan., 1866.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	M. M'Intyre Campbell ...	1 April, 1875	Ditto .....	440 0 0	21 Oct., 1872.
Cassilis—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Henry S. Hawkins <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	100 0 0	19 Sept., 1879.
Clarence Town—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Thomas M. Williams .....	1 Feb., 1882	Ditto .....	240 0 0	20 Dec., 1864.*
Cobar—					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	T. C. K. M'Kell <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1873.
Condobolin—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Edward Albert Grainger <sup>4</sup> ..	1 July, 1885	Ditto .....	240 0 0	17 April, 1880.
Cooma—					
Police Magistrate .....	Robert Dawson <sup>5</sup> .....	10 Aug., 1857	Ditto .....	490 0 0	12 Jan., 1847.
	succeeded by				
	Milton S. Love.....	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 May, 1868.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Donald E. Troughton <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	390 0 0	17 Sept., 1875.
	succeeded by				
	Milton S. Love, P.M. ....	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....		1 May, 1868.
Coonabarabran—					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Frederick William Edwards	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	390 0 0	28 Oct., 1863.
Coonamble—					
Police Magistrate.....	R. R. Bailey.....	8 July, 1878	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 April, 1878.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Andrew T. Cochrane .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 June, 1883.
Cootamundra—					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Charles H. B. Primrose ...	1 June, 1878	Ditto .....	440 0 0	22 Aug., 1872.
Copeland—					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Charles De Boos <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 Dec., 1874.
	succeeded by				
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	James E. M'Shane .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1884.
Corowa—					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Albert K. Beveridge .....	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	390 0 0	28 Mar., 1870.
Cowra—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William G. B. Smith <sup>8</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	390 0 0	4 Nov., 1872.
	succeeded by				
	Beilby P. P. Kemp .....	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
Crookwell—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Walter S. Gunn, J.P. ....	5 Sept., 1876	Ditto .....	290 0 0	5 Sept., 1876.
Deniliquin—					
Police Magistrate.....	R. R. Morisset <sup>9</sup> .....	16 Dec., 1882	Ditto .....	550 0 0	1 Feb., 1875.
	succeeded by				
	Geo. Fredk. Scott .....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	500 0 0	18 June, 1863.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Lachlan W. Broughton ...	14 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	290 0 0	14 Sept., 1882.
Denman—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Henry H. Connell <sup>10</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Dubbo—					
Police Magistrate.....	William Stewart Caswell..	1 April, 1884	Ditto .....	550 0 0	7 June, 1847.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Luke M'Guinn <sup>11</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1861	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 Nov., 1861.
	succeeded by				
Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	William John Martin.....	24 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	18 Aug., 1881.
Dungog—					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Charles G. Smith.....	1 Sept., 1875	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 May, 1861.
Eden—					
Police Magistrate.....	George Plunkett Keon.....	26 July, 1864	Ditto .....	440 0 0	28 Dec., 1845.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Joseph W. Lees <sup>12</sup> .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	290 0 0	26 Nov., 1858.*
	succeeded by				
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Geo. Plunkett Keon, P.M.	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....		28 Dec., 1845.
	Frank F. Potts <sup>13</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Oct., 1887.
Emmaville—					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	John Michael Sheahan ...	1 July, 1885	Ditto .....	240 0 0	5 Sept., 1876.
Forbes—					
Police Magistrate.....	Ernest A. L. Sharpe.....	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	490 0 0	22 July, 1873.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Edmund A. T. Pery .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 June, 1881.
Glen Innes—					
Police Magistrate.....	George Martin.....	1 Sept., 1875	Ditto .....	490 0 0	3 Mar., 1868.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Vere D. H. Besnard .....	1 May, 1885	Ditto .....	290 0 0	7 April, 1879.
Gosford—					
Police Magistrate.....	Edward Reere <sup>14</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1875	Ditto .....	390 0 0	16 Oct., 1848.*
	succeeded by				
	Henry Gordon.....	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	450 0 0	1 Dec., 1841.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Arthur J. Kingsmill, J.P. <sup>15</sup>	1 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
	succeeded by				
	Henry Gordon, P.M. ....	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....		1 Dec., 1841.

<sup>1</sup> To 1 April—transferred to Lismore. <sup>2</sup> £200 allowed by Lands Department. <sup>3</sup> Allowance of £100 per annum. <sup>4</sup> £50 allowed by Lands Department. <sup>5</sup> Retired. <sup>6</sup> To 1 May—transferred to Campbelltown. <sup>7</sup> To 1 May—transferred to Milparinka. <sup>8</sup> To 1 August—transferred to Bathurst. <sup>9</sup> Deceased. <sup>10</sup> To 30 June—transferred to Department of Justice. <sup>11</sup> To 1 October—transferred to Narrandera. <sup>12</sup> £100 allowed by Lands Department. <sup>13</sup> To 1 September—transferred to Port Macquarie. <sup>14</sup> To 1 July—transferred to Boat Harbour. <sup>15</sup> Services not continuous.

NOTE.—The Police Magistrate receives 25s. with and 25s. without forage, per diem, as travelling allowance. The Clerks of Petty Sessions give security for the due performance of their duties.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.</b>					
<b>POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;c.—continued.</b>					
<i>COUNTRY DISTRICTS—continued.</i>					
<i>Goulburn—</i>					
Police Magistrate.....	Charles Somerville Alexander.	1 July, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	8 Feb., 1861.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Leslie W. A. Macarthur <sup>1</sup> . succeeded by William Carson .....	1 July, 1883 18 April, 1887	Ditto .....	390 0 0	15 April, 1874.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Arthur Blix <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	390 0 0 140 0 0	30 Oct., 1872. 1 Jan., 1883.
<i>Grafton—</i>					
Police Magistrate.....	A. L. M'Dougall .....	5 Sept., 1876	Ditto .....	550 0 0	5 Sept., 1876.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William Clarke .....	1 April, 1880	Ditto .....	490 0 0	16 Mar., 1874.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Grantley A. Hydo <sup>3</sup> .....	20 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	140 0 0	20 Nov., 1882.
<i>Grenfell—</i>					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William Foxton Robertson	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	490 0 0	29 May, 1869.
<i>Gulgong—</i>					
Police Magistrate.....	Philip Snape <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1881	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 June, 1871.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Henry De Boos .....	1 June, 1885	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 April, 1864.
<i>Gundagai—</i>					
Police Magistrate.....	Henry Gordon <sup>5</sup> .....	1 April, 1885	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 Dec., 1841.
	succeeded by Charles W. Weekes, C.P.S. Charles Wye Weekes .....	1 April, 1887 19 Oct., 1875	Ditto .....	..... 440 0 0	19 Oct., 1875. 19 Oct., 1875.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Patrick Brougham .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	440 0 0	5 Sept., 1876.
	Wm. Bligh Connell.....	1 June, 1885	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Sept., 1880.
<i>Gunnedah—</i>					
Police Magistrate.....	Patrick Brougham .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	440 0 0	5 Sept., 1876.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Wm. Bligh Connell.....	1 June, 1885	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Sept., 1880.
<i>Gunning—</i>					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	John Frederic Kenyon, J.P. <sup>6</sup> succeeded by Selwyn Pembroke <sup>7</sup> .....	11 Sept., 1876 1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	390 0 0 150 0 0	11 Sept., 1876. 1 Aug., 1887
<i>Hartley—</i>					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Thomas H. Neale <sup>8</sup> .....	16 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....	440 0 0	16 Aug., 1873.
<i>Hay—</i>					
Police Magistrate.....	Joseph E. Pearce .....	1 May, 1870	Ditto .....	500 0 0	24 July, 1862.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William Chisholm .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	390 0 0	11 Jan., 1876.
<i>Hill End—</i>					
Police Magistrate.....	Watson A. Steel .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	490 0 0	19 Nov., 1872.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	James Watt <sup>9</sup> ..... succeeded by Watson A. Steel, P.M. ...	1 June, 1886 1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	220 0 0 .....	16 Sept., 1879. 19 Nov., 1872.
<i>Hillston—</i>					
Police Magistrate.....	N. C. O'Neill .....	1 June, 1878	Ditto .....	390 0 0	26 April, 1870.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Michael Hogan <sup>10</sup> ..... succeeded by Duncan G. M'Dougall <sup>11</sup> ...	1 May., 1885 1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	140 0 0 120 0 0	1 Jan., 1884. 1 July, 1883.
<i>Inverell—</i>					
Police Magistrate.....	William W. Fraser .....	1 Sept., 1875	Ditto .....	490 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Frederick Stuart Osborn...	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....	370 0 0	1 Jan., 1871.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Walter Scott <sup>12</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	.....	1 Oct., 1885.
<i>Kempsey—</i>					
Police Magistrate.....	Thomas A. Davies .....	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	490 0 0	4 Oct., 1881.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	George T. S. Boileau ...	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Sept., 1880.
<i>Kiama—</i>					
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Henry Connell.....	1 Aug., 1874	Ditto .....	500 0 0	21 Aug., 1844.
<i>Lismore—</i>					
Police Magistrate.....	James Bray <sup>13</sup> .....	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....	490 0 0	1 Jan., 1866.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Cornelius Coghlan .....	1 May, 1884	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 April, 1856.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	William J. Camphin <sup>14</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 April, 1885.
<i>Lithgow—</i>					
Police Magistrate.....	Thomas H. Neale.....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	440 0 0	16 Aug., 1873.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Henry Lumsdaine <sup>15</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Dec., 1845.*
<i>Liverpool—</i>					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Wm. Hy. Goodman.....	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	190 0 0	28 July, 1877.
<i>Loftus—</i>					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Alfred Elliott .....	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	12 Mar., 1878.
<i>Macleay—</i>					
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Jim M'Kensy <sup>16</sup> .....	1 July, 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	7 Oct., 1875.
<i>Maitland—</i>					
Police Magistrate.....	Leopold Yates .....	1 April, 1884	Ditto .....	550 0 0	10 July, 1862.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Francis Sheriff Isaacs .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	490 0 0	1 Jan., 1868.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Cecil C. Vindin <sup>17</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
Messenger.....				50 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> To 10 April—transferred to Nowra. <sup>2</sup> Transferred to Goulburn Gaol. <sup>3</sup> To 30 June—transferred to Stroud. <sup>4</sup> To 30 June—retired. <sup>5</sup> To 1 April—transferred to Albury, thence to Gosford. <sup>6</sup> To 1 August—transferred to Narrabri. <sup>7</sup> £100 allowed by Lands Department. <sup>8</sup> To 30 June—(Office abolished) transferred to Lithgow. <sup>9</sup> To 31 December, 1886—transferred to Uralla. <sup>10</sup> To 30 June—resigned. <sup>11</sup> £100 allowed by Lands Department. <sup>12</sup> Paid by Lands Department. <sup>13</sup> Transferred from Casino, 1 April, 1887. <sup>14</sup> To 30 June transferred to city coroner's office. <sup>15</sup> £100 allowed by Lands Department. <sup>16</sup> To 31 October transferred to Wagga Wagga. <sup>17</sup> £50 allowed by Lands Department. \* Services not continuous

NOTE.—The Police Magistrates receive 2s. with and 2s. without forage, per diem, as travelling allowance. The Clerks of Petty Sessions give security for the due performance of their duties.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

93

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.</b>					
<i>COUNTRY DISTRICTS—continued.</i>					
<i>POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;c.—continued.</i>					
Marulan— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Robert Waddell .....	1 Mar., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	190 0 0	16 Nov., 1880.
Merrriwa— Police Magistrate.....	Francis T. Rusden <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	440 0 0	25 July, 1830.*
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Edward Wm. Fegan <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	240 0 0	17 Oct., 1878.
	succeeded by M. J. Walsh.....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	240 0 0	11 July, 1878.
Milparinka— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Charles M'Arthur King <sup>3</sup> ..	7 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	550 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	succeeded by Charles De Boos .....	1 May, 1887	Ditto .....	550 0 0	1 Dec., 1874.
Milton— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	John T. Hobbes .....	1 May, 1884	Ditto .....	340 0 0	10 Oct., 1878.
Moama— Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.	John B. Casey .....	1 May, 1885	Ditto .....	200 0 0	21 April, 1853.
	succeeded by Henry Evans .....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	17 Jan., 1867.
Molong— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	John Hyde Nisbet <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1875	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.
Moree— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	William E. Henry .....	1 July, 1885	Ditto .....	390 0 0	2 May, 1873.
Moruya— Police Magistrate.....	George Maunsell .....	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	490 0 0	13 Mar., 1858.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	John Kenny .....	1 June, 1885	Ditto .....	320 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
Moss Vale— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William W. S. Bridges ...	22 Aug., 1879	Ditto .....	240 0 0	22 Aug., 1879.
Mudgee— Police Magistrate.....	William D. Mcaree.....	1 Sept., 1875	Ditto .....	550 0 0	10 April, 1842.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Robert Hugh Acheson ...	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	440 0 0	5 Aug., 1878.
Murrumburrah— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Charles Cutcliffe, B.A. ...	1 May, 1875	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 May, 1875.
Murrurundi— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Geo. Rupert Evans .....	1 June, 1878	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 April, 1878.
Muswellbrook— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Timothy Foley <sup>5</sup> .....	16 Dec., 1867	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 Dec., 1867.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	James Vincent Foley <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	115 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Narrabri— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Henry J. Bolding <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	490 0 0	22 Feb., 1866.
	succeeded by John F. Kenyon .....	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	450 0 0	11 Sept., 1876.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Duncan M'Dougall <sup>8</sup> .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 July, 1883.
	succeeded by F. G. Battye <sup>9</sup> .....	8 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1872.
Narrandera— Police Magistrate .....	Lester Stuart Donaldson...	1 May, 1885	Ditto .....	490 0 0	19 Sept., 1871.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Frederick Marsh .....	1 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....	390 0 0	8 April, 1852.*
Newcastle— Police Magistrate.....	James Mair .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	650 0 0	3 Oct., 1862.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Alexander Jamisdaine.....	5 Sept., 1876	Ditto .....	390 0 0	10 June, 1872.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Henry W. H. Huntington	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	265 0 0	17 Oct., 1879.
Messenger (1) .....				60 0 0	
Nowtown— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Francis S. Fielder, J.P. ...	1 Oct., 1879	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	10 Nov., 1874.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	R. W. Robberds .....	1 May, 1887	Ditto .....	170 0 0	5 Aug., 1879.*
Probationer .....	Ernest D. Smith .....	1 July, 1887	Minister of Justice .....	50 0 0	1 July, 1887.
Nowra— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William Lovegrove <sup>10</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	440 0 0	1 Jan., 1857.
	succeeded by Leslie W. A. Macarthur ...	10 April, 1887	Ditto .....	320 0 0	15 April, 1874.
Nundle— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Edward Jones <sup>11</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Feb., 1884.
	succeeded by Edward W. Robinson <sup>12</sup> ...	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 April, 1882.
Nymagee— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	K. T. Garland .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 Sept., 1882.
Orange— Police Magistrate.....	John Tom Lane .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	490 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William T. Evans <sup>13</sup> .....	20 April, 1851	Governor .....	370 0 0	20 April, 1851.
	succeeded by F. B. Hales .....	1 May, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	1 April, 1861.*
Acting Clerk of Petty Ses- sions.	succeeded by Stephen Murphy .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	370 0 0	12 April, 1867.*
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Edward J. Daley .....	1 Oct., 1887	Minister of Justice.....	50 0 0	1 Oct., 1887.
Probationer .....					

<sup>1</sup> To 6 June, deceased.<sup>2</sup> To 31 May—transferred to Water Police Office, thence to Central Police Office, Sydney.<sup>3</sup> To 30 April—transferred to Bourke.<sup>4</sup> Appointed Police Magistrate, 1 August, 1887. <sup>5</sup> Appointed Police Magistrate, 1 July, 1837. £5 allowed by Lands Department.<sup>6</sup> To Curator's Office, thence to Central Police Office, Sydney.<sup>7</sup> To 1 August—retired.<sup>8</sup> To 1 July—transferred to Hillston.<sup>9</sup> £300 allowed by Lands Department.<sup>10</sup> Resigned.<sup>11</sup> To 1 August—transferred to Wollombi.<sup>12</sup> £100 allowed by Lands Department.<sup>13</sup> Deceased.

\* Services not continuous.

NOTE.—The Police Magistrates receive 20s. with and 25s. without forage, per diem, as travelling allowance. The Clerks of Petty Sessions give security for the due performance of their duties.



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.</b>							
<b>POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;c.—continued.</b>							
<b>COUNTRY DISTRICTS—continued.</b>							
Parkes— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William C. Weston .....	1 July, 1878	Governor and Executive Council	390	0	0	23 June, 1864.
Parramatta— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	George Wickham .....	1 Sept., 1878	Ditto .....	440	0	0	5 Mar., 1847.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Francis Cox Baylis <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	140	0	0	1 Sept., 1884.
Acting Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Henry L. Meads .....	1 July, 1887	Minister of Justice.....	50	0	0	1 July, 1887.
Paterson— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Wm. Le Brun Brown.....	1 June, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	240	0	0	13 Feb., 1882.
Penrith— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	John K. Cleero .....	13 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	390	0	0	3 July, 1865.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	James E. M'Shane <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	140	0	0	1 Oct., 1884.
Picton— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Charles Frederick Butler <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto * .....	190	0	0	1 Aug., 1880.
Port Macquarie— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Richard Maunsell .....	17 Nov., 1879	Ditto .....	340	0	0	17 Nov., 1879.
	Edward Reeve .....	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	390	0	0	16 Oct., 1848.*
Queanbeyan— Police Magistrate.....	John Chadwick Moore ...	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	490	0	0	7 Mar., 1862.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Obadiah Willans <sup>4</sup> .....	14 Nov., 1864	Ditto .....	340	0	0	14 Nov., 1864.
Quirindi— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Robert H. V. Allnutt .....	15 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	220	0	0	15 Sept., 1884.
Raymond Terrace— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Charles Robert Middleton	11 Oct., 1875	Ditto .....	340	0	0	11 Oct., 1875.
Redfern— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Fredk. P. Meares, J.P. ...	1 Feb., 1882	Ditto .....	340	0	0	1 July, 1875.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Harcourt Holcombe .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	190	0	0	1 Jan., 1885.
Richmond— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Ossory A. S. Fitzpatrick...	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	115	0	0	1 Oct., 1884.
Ryde— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	George M. Pope .....	18 June, 1863	Ditto .....	240	0	0	30 Mar., 1857.
Rylstone— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William W. Armstrong ...	1 July, 1854	Ditto .....	340	0	0	1 July, 1854.
Scone— Police Magistrate.....	William Fox Parker .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	490	0	0	26 April, 1862.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Henry J. Leary .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	240	0	0	1 Jan., 1882.
Silverton— Police Magistrate .....	Wyman Brown .....	3 July, 1884	Ditto .....	440	0	0	1 June, 1879.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	John Saunders <sup>5</sup> .....	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....	100	0	0	1 April, 1887.
Singleton— Police Magistrate.....	Jas. N. Brooks <sup>6</sup> .....	1 May, 1875	Ditto .....	490	0	0	1 June, 1853.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William Dudding, J.P. <sup>7</sup> .....	23 Sept., 1854	Ditto .....	340	0	0	4 April, 1847.
	Frederick G. Adrian <sup>8</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	300	0	0	19 Sept., 1877.
St. Leonards— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Stephen Murphy <sup>9</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	340	0	0	12 April, 1867.*
	Charles N. Payten .....	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....	340	0	0	1 Nov., 1873.
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Evan Davis .....	1 July, 1877	Minister of Justice.....	50	0	0	1 July, 1887.
Stroud— Police Magistrate.....	Charles Hugh Fawcett ...	1 Dec., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	290	0	0	31 Oct., 1862.*
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Thomas Laman, J.P. <sup>10</sup> ...	13 April, 1859	Ditto .....	290	0	0	13 April, 1859.
	Charles H. Fawcett, P.M.	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....				31st Oct., 1862.*
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Grantley A. Hyde <sup>11</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Minister of Justice.....				20 Nov., 1882.
Tamworth— Police Magistrate.....	David W. Irving .....	1 Oct., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	550	0	0	24 June, 1861.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	John Lethbridge King ...	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	440	0	0	16 Aug., 1870.
Taree— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Jasper Albert Creagh .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	440	0	0	1 Feb., 1875.
Temora— Police Magistrate.....	James Baker .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	490	0	0	30 June, 1874.*
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Reginald Zouch <sup>12</sup> .....	11 Aug., 1880	Ditto .....	340	0	0	11 Aug., 1880.
	James Baker, P.M. ....	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....				30 June, 1874.*
Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions.	James Davoren .....	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....	50	0	0	1 Jan., 1875.

<sup>1</sup> To 30 June—transferred to Supreme Court, Sydney. <sup>2</sup> To 30 June—transferred to Copeland. <sup>3</sup> £50 allowed by Lands Department. <sup>4</sup> To 31 December—retired. <sup>5</sup> £100 allowed by Mines Department. <sup>6</sup> Acting P.M., Maitland. <sup>7</sup> To 1 November—retired. <sup>8</sup> Performs combined duties as C.P.S. at Braxton and Singleton. <sup>9</sup> To 1 April—transferred to Orange. <sup>10</sup> To 1 July—retired. <sup>11</sup> Paid by Lands Department. <sup>12</sup> Deceased. \* Services not continuous.   
NOTE.—The Police Magistrates receive 20s. with and 25s. without forage, per diem, as travelling allowance. The Clerks of Petty Sessions give security for the due performance of their duties.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.</b>					
<b>POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;c.—continued.</b>					
Tenterfield— Police Magistrate .....	James B. Graham .....	14 June, 1875	Governor and Executive Council	490 0 0	1 Mar., 1859.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Frederick Burne .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	390 0 0	11 Aug., 1880.
Tingha— Clerk of Petty Sessions ..	William Norton .....	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto	240 0 0	1 June, 1881.
Trunkey— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Thos. Arkell Smith .....	1 Aug., 1871	Ditto	390 0 0	1 Aug., 1871.
Tumberumba— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Joseph Francis Makinson	1 July, 1883	Ditto	440 0 0	7 July, 1875.
Tumut— Police Magistrate.....	Frederick W. Vynor <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1871	Ditto	490 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ..	Charles J. Lloyd <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	340 0 0	2 July, 1881.
Tweed River (Murwillumbah)— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Joshua Bray.....	1 Oct., 1875	Ditto	390 0 0	17 Sept., 1875.
Uralla— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Alexander M'Rae <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1885	Ditto	240 0 0	1 June, 1878.
	succeeded by James Watt .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	10 Sept., 1879.
Urana— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Richard B. Hayes .....	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto	390 0 0	1 Nov., 1876.
Wagga Wagga— Police Magistrate .....	Henry Baylis .....	28 July, 1862	Ditto	550 0 0	9 Aug., 1852.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Edwin H. Tompson, J.P. <sup>4</sup> .....	29 Jan., 1864	Ditto	340 0 0	29 Jan., 1864.
	succeeded by Jim M'Kensey.....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto	300 0 0	7 Oct., 1875.
Walcha— Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Edward Marriott.....	1 Mar., 1883	Ditto	440 0 0	12 Aug., 1862.
Walgett— Police Magistrate.....	George F. Scott <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	440 0 0	18 June, 1863.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Walter B. Brown.....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Nov., 1882.
Waratah— Police Magistrate.....	Robert I. Perrott.....	17 Nov., 1879	Ditto	490 0 0	1 Aug., 1859.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Henry H. S. Chippendall <sup>6</sup> .....	1 May, 1884	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
Warialda— Police Magistrate .....	Wm. Vaughan May Cooke	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	440 0 0	1 May, 1867.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Thos. H. Wilkinson <sup>6</sup> .....	18 April, 1882	Ditto	390 0 0	9 Sept., 1878.
	succeeded by William V. M. Cooke, P.M. <sup>7</sup> .....	1 June, 1887	Ditto	.....	1 May, 1867.
Wellington— Police Magistrate.....	Reginald Hare <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto	390 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	William Carson <sup>8</sup> .....	1 May, 1884	Ditto	390 0 0	30 Oct., 1872.
	succeeded by Reginald Hare, P.M. <sup>1</sup> .....	18 April, 1887	Ditto	.....	1 Mar., 1862.
Wentworth— Police Magistrate.....	Milton S. Love <sup>9</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1883	Ditto	440 0 0	1 May, 1868.
	succeeded by Arthur Nelson Barnett <sup>10</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Mar., 1877.
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	George H. Gower.....	1 Feb., 1883	Ditto	440 0 0	17 Dec., 1874.
Wileannia— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Wm. Henry Hughes Becke	1 April, 1874	Ditto	440 0 0	8 June, 1853.
Wollombi— Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	William Henry Thomas <sup>11</sup> .....	1 April, 1885	Ditto	390 0 0	12 April, 1864.
	succeeded by Hubert Dillon <sup>12</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1873.
Acting Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	succeeded by Edward Jones .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Feb., 1884.
Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions.	Alfred A. Turner <sup>13</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1853	Ditto	490 0 0	23 May, 1848.
Wollongong— Police Magistrate.....	David R. Jamieson <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto	170 0 0	1 Mar., 1883.
Yass— Police Magistrate.....	Arthur M. Fisher <sup>14</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1882	Ditto	550 0 0	17 Sept., 1875.
	succeeded by Henry J. Chisholm .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto	550 0 0	4 Nov., 1859.
Clerk of Petty Sessions...	Glentworth Addison <sup>15</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	220 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
Young— Police Magistrate.....	Samuel Robinson .....	1 Aug., 1876	Ditto	550 0 0	15 April, 1872.
Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Wm. Cooper Rodgerson .....	1 June, 1885	Ditto	390 0 0	22 Aug., 1879.
Emergency Clerks of Petty Sessions.	William Macpherson Macfarlane	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	340 0 0	1 July, 1883.
	succeeded by Frederick W. Garstang .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	340 0 0	15 June, 1883.
	F. B. Hales .....	1 Dec., 1886	Ditto	320 0 0	1 April, 1861.*

<sup>1</sup> To 31 December—retired. <sup>2</sup> £170 allowed by Lands Department. <sup>3</sup> To 10 November, 1886—deceased. <sup>4</sup> To 31 October—retired. <sup>5</sup> To 31 October—transferred to Deniliquin. <sup>6</sup> To 31 May—transferred to Albury. <sup>7</sup> £50 allowed by Lands Department. <sup>8</sup> To 18 April—transferred to Coulburn. <sup>9</sup> To 31 May—transferred to Cooma. <sup>10</sup> £340 allowed by Lands Department; appointed P.M., 1 June, 1887. <sup>11</sup> To 31 May—transferred to Wollongong (Acting Police Magistrate). <sup>12</sup> To 30 September—resigned. <sup>13</sup> To 31 December—resigned. <sup>14</sup> Appointed Deputy Stipendiary Magistrate, Central Police Offices, Sydney. <sup>15</sup> £100 allowed by Lands Department. \* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.	
				£ s. d.		
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—PETTY SESSIONS—continued.</b>						
<b>POLICE ACTING AS CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS</b>						
<b>DISTRICTS—</b>						
Rockley (1) .....			Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0		
Goodooga .....	(4)					
Lawrence .....						
Louth .....				Ditto .....	15 0 0	each.
Wanaaring .....						
Adaminaby (Seymour) .....						
Adelong .....						
Angledool .....						
Araluon .....						
Bullina .....						
Baradine .....						
Barmedman .....						
Barraba .....						
Barrington .....						
Bateman's Bay .....						
Bendemeer .....						
Binalong .....						
Blackville .....						
Blayney .....						
Boggabri .....						
Boohigal .....						
Broughton Creek .....						
Brunswick .....						
Buckley's Crossing .....						
Bulladclah .....						
Bundarra .....						
Bungendore .....						
Bungwall .....						
Burragu .....						
Byrock .....						
Camden Haven .....						
Candelo .....						
Canowindra .....						
Carrathool .....						
Cessnock .....						
Clare .....						
Clarence Town .....						
Cobargo .....						
Cobboruh .....						
Collarenebri .....						
Collector .....						
Coolah .....						
Cooranbong .....						
Coraki .....	(78)					
Cudgellico .....				Ditto .....	10 0 0	"
Cudal .....						
Cudgen .....						
Dandaloo .....						
Darlington Point .....						
Delegate .....						
Denison Town .....						
Denman .....						
Drake .....						
Eunbalong .....						
Eurobodalla .....						
Euston .....						
Forster .....						
Germanton .....						
Gilgandra .....						
Gladstone .....						
Gresford .....						
Gundaroo .....						
Hargraves .....						
Howlong .....						
Ivanhoe .....						
Jerilderie .....						
Jerry's Plains .....						
Jugiong .....						
Kiandra .....						
Manilla .....						
Marengo .....						
Marsdens .....						
Mathoura .....						
Menindie .....						
Michclago .....						
Millie .....						
Mitchell .....						
Mittagong .....						
Mogil Mogil .....						
Morangarell .....						
Mosgiel .....						
Moulamein .....						
Mount M'Donald .....						

NOTE.—The Clerks of Petty Sessions give security for the due performance of their duties.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.</b>					
<b>POLICE ACTING AS CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS—continued.</b>					
<b>DISTRICTS—continued.</b>					
Mount Hope .....					
Mulwala .....					
Nambucca .....					
Nelligen .....					
Nimtybelle .....					
Nyngan .....					
Oberon .....					
Obley .....					
Oxley .....					
Panbula .....					
Pilliga .....					
Pooncarie .....					
Purnamoota .....					
Quambone .....					
Seymour (Adaminaby) .....					
Shellharbour .....					
Sofala .....					
St. Albans .....	(35) .....	.....	Governor and Executive Council	10 0 0	each.
Stuart Town (Ironbarks) .....					
Tamba Springs .....					
Taralga .....					
Tibooburra .....					
Tocumwal .....					
Toogong .....					
Tucua .....					
Ulmarra .....					
Wallabadah .....					
Wallerawang .....					
Wardell .....					
Warren .....					
Wee Waa .....					
Wilson's Downfall .....					
Wollar .....					
Woodburn .....					
Yetman .....					

Note.—The Clerks of Petty Sessions give security for the due performance of their duties.

**COMPTROLLER-GENERAL OF PRISONS.**

Comptroller-General .....	Harold Maclean <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1874	Governor and Executive Council	860 0 0	20 Mar., 1846.
Deputy Comptroller and Chief Clerk .....	Robert Albert Goff <sup>2</sup> .....	13 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	440 0 0	14 Jan., 1873.
	succeeded by				
	Arthur Herbert Collis <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	400 0 0	23 April, 1875.
First Clerk and Accountant.	Arthur Herbert Collis .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	340 0 0	23 April, 1875.
	succeeded by				
	Sydney Septimus Russell <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	300 0 0	16 May, 1879.
Second Clerk .....	Sydney Septimus Russell .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	4240 0 0	16 May, 1879.
	succeeded by				
	Richard Thomas MacNevin .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	17 Nov., 1881.
Third Clerk .....	Richard Thomas MacNevin .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	175 0 0	17 Nov., 1881.
	succeeded by				
	Arthur Charles Martin .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Oct., 1884.
Fourth Clerk .....	Arthur Charles Martin .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 Oct., 1884.
	succeeded by				
(Junior) .....	William F. Marks <sup>4</sup> .....	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....	75 0 0	5 Aug., 1886.
Temporary Clerks (2) .....			Minister of Justice.....	1 at £120 and 1 at £75	
Messenger * .....			Comptroller-General .....	120 0 0	
Housekeeper .....			Ditto .....	25 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Comptroller-General gives security to the amount of £1,000.

<sup>2</sup> To 30 September retired.

<sup>3</sup> Deputy Comptroller and Accountant each give security to the amount of £500.

<sup>4</sup> Transferred to the Department of Justice. \* Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

**GAOL, SYDNEY.**

Visiting Justice .....	William Clatfield .....	5 Dec., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1851.*
Governor .....	John Cecil Read <sup>1</sup> .....	16 Feb., 1861	Administrator of the Government and Executive Council.	575 0 0	26 July, 1855.
Deputy Governor .....	John Lovett .....	25 Feb., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	250 0 0	3 Sept., 1846.*
Superintendent of Female Division.	Frances Mary Challis <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1878	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 April, 1878.
Visiting Surgeon (see p. 33)					
Dispenser (see p. 33)					
Chief Clerk .....	Samuel M. Cauley .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	340 0 0	15 Jan., 1876.
Second Clerk .....	Wm. H. Delaney .....	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....	198 0 0	15 Dec., 1885.
Probationers (3) .....			Minister of Justice .....	50 0 0	each.
Schoolmaster .....	Francis William Grant Forsyth .....	1 Jan., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	1 Sept., 1867.*

<sup>1</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light

<sup>2</sup> Resides in the Gaol, allowed a ration of provisions, fuel, and light.

\* Services not continuous.

Note.—The Principal Gaoler gives security to the amount of £500.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—GAOL, SYDNEY—continued.</b>					
Senior Warders (4)			Comptroller-General of Prisons...	1 rat 10 0 1 rat 9 9 1 rat 9 6 1 rat 9 3	per diem. " " "
Warders, 1st Class (6) <sup>1</sup>			Ditto	9 0	each.
Warders, 2nd Class (9)			Ditto	8 3	" "
Warders, 3rd Class (29)			Ditto	8 0	" "
Sub-Matron (1)			Ditto	105 0 0	" "
Forewoman (1) <sup>2</sup>			Ditto	72 0 0	" "
Female Warders (9) <sup>2</sup>			Ditto	62 0 0	each.
Superintendent of Prison Industries.	W. B. McLaren	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	4 Jan., 1864.
Storekeeper	James Robson	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Aug., 1869.
Overseers (5)			Comptroller-General of Prisons...	1 at £179. 4 at 11/6 per diem each.	
Foremen (2)			Ditto	9 0	per diem each.
Messenger (1)			Ditto	8 0	"
Carter (1)			Ditto	7 0	"
Chaplains—					
Church of England	Rev. Charles H. Rich	6 Nov., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	120 0 0	6 Nov., 1864.
Roman Catholic	Edw. O'Connor	27 Sept., 1887	Ditto	120 0 0	27 Sept., 1887.
Presbyterian	W. J. Cuthbert	4 Mar., 1887	Ditto	50 0 0	4 Mar., 1887.
<sup>1</sup> One resident; the others allowed 1s. per diem each for quarters. The gatekeeper allowed fuel and light. <sup>2</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed a ration of provisions, fuel, and light					
<b>GAOL, ALBURY.</b>					
Acting Visiting Justice	Marcus Duhunty	28 Feb., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	28 Feb., 1887.
Gaoler	Frederick A. Ramsay <sup>1</sup>	25 June, 1883	Ditto	240 0 0	16 Jan., 1878.
Matron	Kate Maria Ramsay <sup>1</sup>	25 June, 1883	Ditto	48 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Visiting Surgeon (see p. 33)					
Senior Warder <sup>2</sup>			Comptroller-General of Prisons...	9 3	per diem.
Warders (6)			Ditto	8 0	each.
Female Warder (1)			Ditto	62 0 0	per annum.
Chaplains—					
Church of England	Rev. Alfred Davidson Acocks.	9 Mar., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	9 Mar., 1878.
Roman Catholic	Timothy O'Connell	7 Oct., 1887	Ditto	20 0 0	7 Oct., 1887.
<sup>1</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £47 per annum for lodging allowance.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100.					
<b>GAOL, ARMIDALE.</b>					
Visiting Justice	Charles E. Smith	20 Feb., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
Gaoler	Samuel Caldwell <sup>1</sup>	18 June, 1863	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	240 0 0	24 Oct., 1830.*
Matron	Isabella Caldwell <sup>1</sup>	18 June, 1863	Ditto	48 0 0	18 June, 1863.
Visiting Surgeon (see p. 33)					
Senior Warder (1) <sup>2</sup>			Comptroller-General of Prisons...	9 3	per diem.
Second Class Warder			Ditto	8 3	"
Warders (4)			Ditto	8 0	each.
Chaplains—					
Church of England	Rev. James Ross	21 Jan., 1879	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	21 Jan., 1879.
Roman Catholic	Rev. Patrick James O'Connor.	17 July, 1878	Ditto	20 0 0	17 July, 1878.
<sup>1</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. <sup>2</sup> Allowed 1s. per diem for rent. * Services not continuous.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100.					
<b>GAOL, BATHURST.</b>					
Visiting Justice	Benjamin Lee	12 Aug., 1874	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	12 Aug., 1874.
Gaoler	Alexander Forbes <sup>1</sup>	13 May, 1867	Governor and Executive Council, upon recommendation of Sheriff	265 0 0	19 Aug., 1857.
Visiting Surgeon (see p. 33)					
Dispenser (see p. 33)					
Matron	Alice Forbes <sup>1</sup>	21 May, 1867	Ditto	48 0 0	21 May, 1867.
Clerk and Schoolmaster	John Wood Johnston <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1874	Governor and Executive Council	174 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
	succeeded by Clarendon Stuart	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	174 0 0	1 Oct., 1887.
Deputy Gaoler (1) <sup>3</sup>			Comptroller-General of Prisons...	0 9 6	per diem.
Senior Warder (1) <sup>4</sup>			Ditto	0 9 3	"
Warders (9) <sup>5</sup>			Ditto	0 8 0	each.
Female Warders (3) <sup>6</sup>			Ditto	62 0 0	each.
Overseer (1)				0 11 6	per diem.
Chaplains—					
Church of England	The Bishop of Bathurst †	30 May, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	30 0 0	30 May, 1883.
"	Thos. Rob. Curwen Campbell	31 May, 1887	Ditto	30 0 0	31 May, 1887.
Roman Catholic	Rev. Joseph Patrick Byrne	1 July, 1874	Ditto	30 0 0	1 July, 1874.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>2</sup> To 8 September—died. <sup>3</sup> Allowed fuel and light and £26 per annum for house rent; also uniform clothing. <sup>4</sup> Allowed 1s. per diem for rent; also uniform clothing. <sup>5</sup> Allowed uniform clothing and quarters for the single warders. <sup>6</sup> Allowed quarters, also a ration of provisions, fuel, and light, and uniform clothing.					
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £500. † To 30 May, 1887.					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.</b>					
<b>GAOL, BERRIMA.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	Frederick Robertson Wilshire.	11 Mar., 1872	Administrator of the Government and Executive Council.	Nil.	1 Mar., 1862.*
Gaoler .....	George Henry Stace .....	1 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	14 June, 1867.
Visiting Surgeon (see p. 33) Clerk and Schoolmaster .....	Christopher Vaughan Foss .....	1 June, 1878	Ditto .....	198 0 0	5 June, 1867.
Deputy Gaoler .....	James Boyden .....	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	0 10 0	8 July, 1869.
Chief Warder (1) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons...	0 10 0	per diem.
Senior Warder (1) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 9 3	" "
First Class Warders (3) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 9 0	" each.
Third Class Warders (13) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 8 0	" "
Trades Overseer (1) .....	.....	.....	Governor and Executive Council	0 11 6	" "
Chaplains:—					
Church of England .....	Rev. George Sheppard .....	23 Dec., 1878	Ditto .....	100 0 0	23 Dec., 1878.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. J. J. Hayes .....	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Sept., 1887.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>2</sup> Receives 1s. per diem lodging allowance. <sup>3</sup> Services not continuous. Note.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £500.					
<b>GAOL, DENILIQUIN.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	George Frederick Scott .....	23 Dec., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	18 June., 1863.
Gaoler .....	John Paton <sup>1</sup> .....	7 Oct., 1875	Ditto .....	220 0 0	28 May, 1861.
Matron .....	Amelia M. C. Paton <sup>1</sup> .....	7 Oct., 1875	Ditto .....	48 0 0	7 Oct., 1875.
Visiting Surgeon (see p. 33) Warders (5) .....	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons...	0 8 0	per diem each.
Chaplains:—					
Church of England .....	Rev. Samuel B. Holt .....	22 Mar., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	22 Mar., 1883.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. T. J. Carroll .....	15 July, 1887	Ditto .....	20 0 0	15 July, 1887.
<sup>1</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light.    Note.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100.					
<b>GAOL, DUBBO.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	W. S. Caswell .....	10 April, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	7 June, 1847.
Gaoler .....	W. R. H. Pope <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1887.
Matron .....	Julia A. Pope .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	48 0 0	1 Jan., 1887.
Chaplains:—					
Church of England .....	Rev. F. S. Wilson .....	1 Oct., 1881	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 Oct., 1881.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. L. Belger .....	1 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
Visiting Surgeon (see Medical).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senior Warder (1) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons.	0 9 3	per diem.
Warders (6) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 8 0	" each.
<sup>1</sup> Resides in the gaol.    Allowed fuel and light.    Gives security to the amount of £250 <sup>2</sup> Allowed 1s. per diem for lodging allowance.					
<b>GAOL, GOULBURN.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	Chas. S. Alexander .....	27 July, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	8 Feb., 1861.
Gaoler .....	Peter Herbert <sup>1</sup> .....	10 Feb., 1882	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Mar., 1865.
Visiting Surgeon (see p. 33) Dispenser (see p. 33).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matron .....	Ann Herbert <sup>1</sup> .....	10 Feb., 1882	Ditto .....	100 0 0	10 Feb., 1882.
Clerk .....	Arthur Blix .....	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....	198 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Storekeeper & Schoolmaster	Saml. Pollock .....	1 May, 1884	Ditto .....	198 0 0	1 May, 1884.
Chief Warder (1) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons...	200 0 0	.....
Senior Warders (2) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 9 6	per diem each.
First Class Warders (5) <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 9 0	" "
Second Class Warders (4) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 8 3	" "
Ordinary Warders (24) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 8 0	" "
Female Warders (5) <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	{ 1 at £105 4 at £ 62	each.
Overseers (2) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	179 0 0	each.
Messenger <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 7 0	per diem.
Foremen (3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 9 0	" each.
Chaplains:—					
Church of England .....	Rev. G. M. Irvine .....	.....	Governor and Executive Council	60 0 0	.....
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. Edmund J. Fallon .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	60 0 0	1 July, 1887.
Presbyterian .....	Rev. A. M. Tait .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	40 0 0	1 Jan., 1887.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters and fuel. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £26 per annum in lieu of quarters. <sup>3</sup> Allowed 1s. per diem in lieu of quarters <sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters and rations. Note.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £500.					
<b>GAOL, GRAFTON.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	Andrew Lewis McDougall.	1 Dec., 1879	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	5 Sept., 1876.
Gaoler .....	Jeremiah Frewin <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1879	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 July, 1851.*
Matron .....	Margaret Frowin <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1879	Ditto .....	48 0 0	1 Aug., 1874.
Visiting Surgeon (see p. 33) Senior Warder .....	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons...	0 9 3	per diem.
First Class Warder <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 9 0	" "
Warders (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 8 0	" each.
Chaplains:—					
Church of England .....	Rev. Charles Cape Greenway .....	1 Jan., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. John O'Sullivan .....	1 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>2</sup> Receives 1s. per diem lodging allowance. <sup>3</sup> Services not continuous. Note.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

MINISTER OF JUSTICE—*continued.*

## GAOL, HAY.

Visiting Justice	Joseph E. Pearce	14 Mar., 1871	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	24 July, 1862.
Gaoler	Ghiblim Everett <sup>1</sup>	17 Mar., 1882	Ditto	240 0 0	19 Sept., 1863.
Matron	Mary Ann Everett	17 Mar., 1882	Ditto	48 0 0	17 Mar., 1882.
Visiting Surgeon (see p. 33)					
Senior Warder (1) <sup>2</sup>				0 9 3	per diem.
Warders (4)				0 8 0	" each.
Chaplains:—					
Church of England	Rev. Jus. McArthur	17 July, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	17 July, 1883.
Roman Catholic	Rev. Martin Vaughan	13 June, 1885	Ditto	20 0 0	13 June, 1885.

<sup>1</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. Gives security for £250. <sup>2</sup> Allowed 1s per diem in lieu of quarters.

## GAOL, MAITLAND.

Acting Visiting Justice*	Edward E. Wright	2 Mar., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	2 Mar., 1885.
Gaoler	Alexander Watt <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	254 0 0	27 July, 1864.
Visiting Surgeon (see p. 33)					
Matron	Mary Jane Harris <sup>1</sup>	1 May, 1886	Ditto	68 0 0	1 May, 1886.
Clerk and Schoolmaster	John Percival Jackey	1 June, 1878	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Nov., 1876.
Chief Warder (1) <sup>1</sup>			Comptroller-General of Prisons...	0 10 0	per diem.
Senior Warder (1) <sup>2</sup>			Ditto	0 9 3	"
First Class Warders (3) <sup>2</sup>			Ditto	0 9 0	" each.
Second Class Warders (2)			Ditto	0 8 3	"
Third Class Warders (13)			Ditto	0 8 0	"
Female Warders (2) <sup>1</sup>			Ditto	62 0 0	each.
Chaplains:—					
Church of England	Rev. Lovick Tyrrell	16 Nov., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	30 0 0	16 Nov., 1875.
Roman Catholic	Rev. Patrick O'Leary	30 Oct., 1883	Ditto	30 0 0	30 Oct., 1883.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. <sup>2</sup> Allowed 1s. per diem in lieu of quarters. \* Mr. Edward E. Wright acting as Visiting Justice during absence of Mr. Yates  
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £300.

## GAOL, MUDGEE.

Visiting Justice	William Devenish Meares	8 Oct., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	10 April, 1842.*
Gaoler	John Dick <sup>1</sup>	1 Aug., 1869	Ditto	240 0 0	26 Feb., 1868.
Matron	Maria Dick <sup>1</sup>	1 Feb., 1869	Ditto	48 0 0	1 Feb., 1869.
Visiting Surgeon (see p. 33)					
Senior Warder (1)			Comptroller-General of Prisons...	0 9 3	per diem.
Third Class Warders (7)			Ditto	0 8 0	" each.
Female Warder (1)			Ditto	0 8 0	"
Overseer (1)			Ditto	0 11 6	"
Chaplains:—					
Church of England	Rev. H. T. A. Bentzen	1 Jan., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
Roman Catholic	Rev. Michael Campion	27 May, 1885	Ditto	20 0 0	27 May, 1885.

<sup>1</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. \* Services not continuous.  
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100.

## GAOL, PARRAMATTA.

Visiting Justice	Neil Stewart	22 Aug., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	22 Aug., 1878.*
Gaoler	Thomas Jas. Barnett <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	388 0 0	15 May, 1868.
Matron	Sarah Lyons <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	20 0 0	1 Jan., 1887.
Visiting Surgeon (see p. 33)					
Dispenser (see p. 33)					
Storekeeper and Schoolmaster.	Douglas Horsley Rowley	1 Sept., 1878	Ditto	265 0 0	4 Oct., 1873.
Clerk	Michael Howard	1 May, 1882	Ditto	200 0 0	1 May, 1882.
Deputy Gaoler	James Lyons <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	5 Feb., 1877
Senior Warders (2) <sup>2</sup>			Comptroller-General of Prisons...	9/6 & 9/3	per diem each.
First Class Warders (7) <sup>2</sup>			Ditto	0 9 0	"
Second Class Warders (2)			Ditto	0 8 3	"
Third Class Warders (29)			Ditto	0 8 0	"
Foreman (1)			Ditto	0 9 0	"
Overseers (4)			Ditto	225 0 0	"
			Ditto	0 11 6	"
			Ditto	0 7 0	"
			Ditto	0 7 0	"
			Ditto	0 7 0	"
Chaplains:—					
Church of England	Rev. John R. Blomfield	1 Oct., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	60 0 0	16 Mar., 1851.
Roman Catholic	Rev. H. B. Curr	27 Dec., 1878	Ditto	60 0 0	27 Dec., 1878.
Presbyterian	Rev. James Daniel Murray	1 Jan., 1877	Ditto	40 0 0	1 Jan., 1877.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed a house, fuel, and light. <sup>2</sup> Allowed 10s. per week in lieu of quarters. <sup>3</sup> Each allowed 1s per diem in lieu of house rent.  
NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £500. \* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.</b>					
<b>GAOL, TAMWORTH</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	David W. Irving .....	19 Dec., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	24 June, 1861.
Gaoler .....	Donald McLean <sup>1</sup> .....	31 Mar., 1881	Ditto .....	240 0 0	13 Mar., 1862.
Matron .....	Jessie McLean .....	31 Mar., 1881	Ditto .....	48 0 0	31 Mar., 1881.
Visiting Surgeon (see p. 33)	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons...	0 9 3	per diem.
Senior Warder (1) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 9 0	"
First Class Warder(1) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 8 0	" each.
Warders (5) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church of England .....	Rev. W. J. K. Piddington .....	7 May, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	7 May, 1880.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. P. D. Ryan .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 April, 1881.
<sup>1</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. Gives security for £250. <sup>2</sup> Allowed 1s. per diem in lieu of quarters.					
<b>PUBLIC WORKS PRISON, TRIAL BAY.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	Thomas A. Davis .....	1 July, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	4 Oct., 1881.
Superintendent .....	William Small .....	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	495 0 0	1 Feb., 1862.
Chief Warder (1) .....	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons...	0 10 0	per diem.
First Class Warders (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 9 0	" each.
Second Class Warders (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 8 3	"
Third Class Warders (14) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 8 0	"
Chaplains:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. J. H. Doyle .....	21 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	21 Jan., 1887.
Church of England.....	Rev. C. F. Turner .....	11 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	11 Mar., 1887.
<b>GAOL, WAGGA WAGGA.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	Henry Baylis .....	10 Jan., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	9 Aug., 1852.
Gaoler .....	Thomas Rankin <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1876	Ditto .....	220 0 0	6 Nov., 1861.
Matron .....	Maria Rankin <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1876	Ditto .....	48 0 0	25 June, 1867.
Visiting Surgeon (see p. 33)	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons..	0 8 0	per diem each.
Warders (4) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church of England .....	Rev. William Henry Powell .....	9 Mar., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	9 Mar., 1878.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. J. Gallagher .....	11 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	20 0 0	11 Nov., 1887.
<sup>1</sup> Resides in the Gaol, allowed fuel and light. NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100.					
<b>GAOL, WOLLONGONG.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	W. H. Thomas .....	19 July, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	12 April, 1864.
Gaoler .....	Francis Flaherty <sup>1</sup> .....	18 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	— Sept., 1863.
Matron .....	Margaret Flaherty <sup>1</sup> .....	18 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	48 0 0	18 Aug., 1884.
Third Class Warders(5) .....	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons...	0 8 0	per diem each.
Chaplains:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church of England.....	Rev. J. C. Ewing .....	26 Mar., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	26 Mar., 1885.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. Placid Quirk .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light. NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100.					
<b>GAOL, YASS.</b>					
Visiting Justice* .....	Henry J. Chisholm .....	1 July, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	4 Nov., 1859.
Gaoler .....	Thomas Allen <sup>1</sup> .....	25 June, 1883	Ditto .....	220 0 0	24 May, 1861.
Matron .....	Mary Allen <sup>1</sup> .....	25 June, 1883	Ditto .....	48 0 0	24 April, 1862.
Visiting Surgeon (see p. 33)	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons...	0 9 0	per diem.
First Class Warder (1) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 8 0	" each.
Warders (4) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church of England.....	Rev. Alfred D. Faunce .....	23 Jan., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	23 Jan., 1880.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. P. J. O'Keefe .....	11 Mar., 1878	Ditto .....	20 0 0	11 Mar., 1878.
<sup>1</sup> Resides in the Gaol; allowed fuel and light. <sup>2</sup> Allowed 1s. per diem lodging allowance.      * John F. Kenyon acting during temporary absence of Mr. Fisher. NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £100.					
<b>GAOL, YOUNG.</b>					
Visiting Justice .....	Samuel Robinson .....	.....	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	15 April, 1872.
Gaoler .....	Joseph Gates <sup>1</sup> .....	1 April, 1878	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Feb., 1846.*
Matron .....	Veronica Gates <sup>1</sup> .....	23 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	48 0 0	23 Sept., 1887.
Visiting Surgeon (see p. 33)	.....	.....	Comptroller-General of Prisons.	0 8 3	per diem.
Second Class Warder (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 8 0	" each.
Third Class Warders (6) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaplains:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church of England.....	Rev. Chas. Kingsmill .....	24 Feb., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	24 Feb., 1886.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. William McGrath .....	1 April, 1880	Ditto .....	20 0 0	1 April, 1880.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.      * Services not continuous. NOTE.—The Gaoler gives security to the amount of £250.					



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>MINISTER OF JUSTICE—continued.</b>				£ s. d.	
<b>POLICE GAOLS.</b>					
Acting Gaolers—					
Balranald .....					
Bega .....					
Bourke .....					
Braidwood .....					
Bingera .....					
Campbelltown .....					
Casino .....					
Cobar .....					
Cooma .....					
Coonabarabran .....					
Coonamble .....					
Cootamundra .....					
Cowra .....					
Forbes .....					
Glen Innes .....					
Grenfell .....					
Gunnedah .....					
Gundagai .....					
Hillston .....	(36)		Minister of Justice .....	{ 12 at 20 0 0	each.
Inverell .....				{ 24 at 15 0 0	"
Moree .....					
Murrumbidgee .....					
Muswellbrook .....					
Narrabri .....					
Orange .....					
Port Macquarie .....					
Queanbeyan .....					
Singleton .....					
Taree .....					
Tenterfield .....					
Walgett .....					
Wellington .....					
Wentworth .....					
West Kempsey .....					
Wilcannia .....					
Windsor .....					
Acting Matrons—					
1 for each Gaol .....	(36)		Ditto .....	{ 28 at 10 0 0	each.
				{ 8 at 5 0 0	"
Warders—					
Bega (1), Bourke (3), Braidwood (7), Casino (1), Cooma (1), Coonabarabran (1), Coonamble (1), Forbes (1), Glen Innes (1), Gunnedah (1), Gundagai (1), Inverell (1), Narrabri (1), Orange (2), Port Macquarie (1), Queanbeyan (1), Tenterfield (1), Wellington (2), Walgett (1), Wentworth (2), Wilcannia (3), Windsor (1) .....	(29)		Comptroller-General of Prisons .....	0 8 0	per diem each.
Visiting Justices—					
1 at each Gaol .....			Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
Church of England and Roman Catholic Chaplains—					
Port Macquarie, Orange, Bourke, Wentworth, Wellington, and Wilcannia .....			Ditto .....	10 0 0	each.
<b>SHAFTESBURY REFORMATORY FOR GIRLS, SOUTH HEAD.</b>					
Matron Superintendent .....	Agnes King <sup>1</sup> .....	6 Feb., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	208 0 0	26 Aug., 1867.
Assistant Matron .....	Evelyn May Barton <sup>2</sup> .....	9 July, 1887	Ditto .....	85 0 0	9 July, 1887.
Visiting Surgeon (see p. 33)					
Gardener and Caretaker (1) <sup>2</sup>			Colonial Secretary .....	120 0 0	
Chaplains:—					
Church of England .....	Rev. H. W. Mort .....	1 Jan., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	25 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Roman Catholic .....	Rev. P. Slattery .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	25 0 0	1 July, 1887.
<b>REGISTRAR OF COPYRIGHT.</b>					
Registrar of Copyright .....	Joseph John Spruson .....	1 Nov., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0*	12 Aug., 1864.
				to 30 April,	
				320 0 0	
				from 1 May.	
Assistant Registrar of Copyright.	[Office vacant.]			50 0 0	
<b>PATENTS OFFICE.</b>					
Examiner .....	Adolphus George Taylor .....	1 Aug., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	13 May, 1887.
Chief Clerk .....	John Bede O'Connor .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Nov., 1877.
2nd Clerk .....	Peardon Pearce Packham .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Feb., 1881.
Messenger (also to Copyright Office).			Minister of Justice .....	135 0 0	
Cleaner (also to Copyright Office).			Ditto .....	36 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light. Gives security, £250. <sup>2</sup> Allowed quarters, rations, fuel, and light

\* Also held additional office of Reader, Government Printing Office, at £325 per annum, till 30 April, 1887.

## PART VIII.

## Attorney-General.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Attorney-General ... ..	104
Parliamentary Draftsman ... ..	104
Crown Solicitor ... ..	104
Quarter Sessions ... ..	104
Clerk of the Peace... ..	105

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>ATTORNEY-GENERAL.</b>					
Attorney-General .....	John Henry Want .....	26 Feb., 1886	Governor, by Commission .....	1,500 0 0	7 Oct., 1885
	succeeded by W. J. Foster .....	20 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	1,500 0 0	18 Dec., 1887.
	succeeded by Bernhard Ringrose Wise .....	29 May, 1887	Ditto .....	1,500 0 0	27 May, 1887.
Secretary .....	William Wilberforce Stephen .....	6 Nov., 1880	Governor and Executive Council .....	700 0 0	1 July, 1852.
Clerk .....	Herbert Frederic Morris .....	1 June, 1884	Ditto .....	196 0 0	1 June, 1884.
Messenger .....	John Conerty .....	1 May, 1885	Attorney-General .....	114 0 0	1 May, 1885.

PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTSMAN.

Parliamentary Draftsman .....	Alexander Oliver, M.A. ....	1 June, 1878	Governor and Executive Council .....	1,060 0 0	1 Aug., 1865.
Clerk .....	Edwin Lewis Scott .....	1 July, 1878	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 July, 1878.
Messenger .....	William Goulding .....		Attorney-General .....	110 0 0	

CROWN SOLICITOR.

Crown Solicitor .....	John Williams .....	1 June, 1859	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,060 0 0	1 June, 1859.
Chief Clerk .....	Walter Charles Stafford <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council .....	500 0 0	14 April, 1881.
	succeeded by C. E. Parkinson .....	8 June, 1887	Ditto .....	500 0 0	16 Aug., 1883.
Chief Clerk & Conveyancer, Chief Clerk (Criminal Branch) ..	John James Lee .....	15 July, 1872	Ditto .....	440 0 0	15 Feb., 1845.
Clerk in charge of Bonds and Contracts.	Michael S. Harts .....	15 July, 1872	Ditto .....	390 0 0	20 July, 1859.
Conveyancing Clerk .....	Charles E. Parkinson .....	16 Aug., 1883	Do .....	340 0 0	16 Aug., 1883.
Clerk in charge of Common Law.	Frederick S. Williams .....	1 Jan., 1887	Do .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Clerks ..	Harold F. Norrie .....	8 June, 1887	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Nov., 1875.
	Ernest H. Wilshire .....	8 June, 1887	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Mar., 1878.
Engrossing Clerk .....	Philip Kelly .....	1 April, 1885	Ditto .....	196 0 0	1 April, 1885.
Junior Clerk .....	A. C. Fraser, junior, .....	1 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1885.
Short-hand Clerk .....	Alfred E. Withy .....	1 June, 1886	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 June, 1886.
Accountant & Record Clerk	J. S. Shaw .....	15 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	19 May, 1879.
Temporary Clerk .....	W. D. Downing .....	8 July, 1887	The Attorney-General .....	200 0 0	8 July, 1887.
Messenger .....			Departmental .....	160 0 0	
Assistant Messenger .....			Ditto .....	85 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Deceased.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Chairmen <sup>1</sup> :—					
Metropolitan and Hunter District.	James Sheen Dowling .....	1 Oct., 1861	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	}	1 Jan., 1851.
	William Hattam Wilkinson .....	21 July, 1874	Ditto .....		22 Feb., 1860.
Southern District .....	Alfred M'Farland .....	7 Nov., 1868	Ditto .....		30 May, 1861.
South-western District ..	David Grant Forbes .....	8 June, 1875	Ditto .....		1 Jan., 1851.
Western District .....	Ernest Brougham Docker .....	7 June, 1884	Ditto .....		1 Nov., 1871.
Northern District .....	Charles Edward Robertson Murray.	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....		1 Aug., 1864.*
North-western District ...	Alfred Paxton Backhouse .....	7 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	}	1 Oct., 1878.
Crown Prosecutors <sup>2</sup> :—					
Sydney .....	Patrick Joseph Healy <sup>3</sup> .....	24 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	860 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
	succeeded by Grantley Hyde Fitzhardinge <sup>4</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1888	Ditto .....	800 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
Metropolitan and Hunter District (other places than Sydney).	Edward Lee .....	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	550 0 0	1 Jan., 1858.*
Southern District .....	John Dillon .....	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	550 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	succeeded by Arthur Reginald Butterworth ..	1 Dec., 1887	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 Dec., 1887.
South-western District ...	Robert Pitcairn <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	550 0 0	24 Jan., 1882.
	succeeded by Walton Lockyer Merewether ..	1 Dec., 1887	Ditto .....	550 0 0	20 Oct., 1882.
Western District .....	John Jeremiah Teeco <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1876	Ditto .....	550 0 0	1 Feb., 1876.
	succeeded by Grantley Hyde Fitzhardinge ..	7 June, 1887	Ditto .....	550 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
	succeeded by John Dillon .....	1 Dec., 1887	Ditto .....	550 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
Northern District .....	Grantley Hyde Fitzhardinge ..	20 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	550 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
	succeeded by Herbert Harris .....	7 June, 1887	Ditto .....	500 0 0	7 June, 1887.
North-western District ...	Walton Lockyer Merewether ..	20 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	550 0 0	20 Oct., 1882.
	succeeded by William Henry Coffey .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 Oct., 1887.

<sup>1</sup> Also District Court Judges—Those for the Metropolitan and Coast District allowed 30s, the others £2 per diem travelling expenses when absent on duty.  
<sup>2</sup> Each allowed 30s. per diem travelling expenses when absent on duty; Crown Prosecutors for the Northern and North-western Districts, allowed 40s. per diem.  
<sup>3</sup> To 25 November—resigned. <sup>4</sup> Mr. Fitzhardinge acted as Judge and Chairman for Southern District from 3 October to 31 December. <sup>5</sup> To 29 September—deceased. <sup>6</sup> To 6 June—deceased.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>QUARTER SESSIONS—continued.</b>					
Departmental:—					
Clerk of the Peace for the Colony. <sup>1</sup>	Archibald Colquhoun Fraser <sup>2</sup> ...	1 Jan., 1870	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	860 0 0	11 Dec., 1854.
Acting	William Richard Beaver...	1 April, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	29 May, 1870.
Chief Clerk	William Richard Beaver... succeeded by	1 April, 1881	Ditto	440 0 0	29 May, 1870.
Acting	Frederick Wright Garstang <sup>3</sup> ... succeeded by	1 April, 1887	Ditto	350 0 0	15 June, 1883.
Acting	William Macpherson Macfarlane. <sup>4</sup>	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto	350 0 0	1 July, 1883.
1st Clerk	Frederick Wright Garstang succeeded by	15 June, 1883	Ditto	290 0 0	15 June, 1883.
2nd Clerk	John Swinchatt Dodson <sup>5</sup> ... John Swinchatt Dodson ...	1 June, 1887 1 Jan., 1887	Ditto Ditto	280 0 0 265 0 0	1 Oct., 1864.* 1 Oct., 1864.*
3rd Clerk	Temple Frederick Sinclair Nathan. <sup>6</sup> Temple Frederick Sinclair Nathan.	1 June, 1887 1 Nov., 1884	Ditto Ditto	255 0 0 240 0 0	23 July, 1849.* 23 July, 1849.*
4th Clerk	John Henry Williams <sup>6</sup> ... John Henry Williams. ...	1 June, 1887 1 June, 1883	Ditto Ditto	220 0 0 200 0 0	1 Jan., 1872.* 1 Jan., 1872.*
Clerk	George Aitken <sup>6</sup> ...	24 Aug., 1887	Ditto	150 0 0	24 Aug., 1887.
Probationer	Malcolm Macfarlane <sup>7</sup> ...	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Nov., 1884.*
Messenger <sup>8</sup>	William John Clarke <sup>8</sup> ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto	50 0 0	1 July, 1887.
			Clerk of the Peace.	120 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed 30s per diem travelling expenses when absent on duty. Gives security to amount of £1,000. <sup>2</sup> To 31 March—appointed Acting Under Secretary of Justice. <sup>3</sup> Gives security to amount of £500. Exchanged offices with Mr. William Macpherson Macfarlane, Emergency Clerk of Petty Sessions, 1 October. <sup>4</sup> Gives security for the amount of £500. <sup>5</sup> Gives security to the amount of £200. <sup>6</sup> Gives security to the amount of £100. <sup>7</sup> Transferred to Department of Justice. <sup>8</sup> Services not continuous.

N.B.—Mr. Herbert Harris acted as Crown Prosecutor for the Metropolitan and Hunter Districts at other places than Sydney to 7 June, and Mr. H. R. McCulloch, barrister, from 7 June to 8 September. Note.—The Crown Prosecutors are allowed to practice their profession.



## PART IX.

## Secretary for Lands,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Lands ... ..	108
Inspectors of Local Land Board and Land Offices ... ..	114
Agents for the Sale of Crown Lands ... ..	114
Survey of Lands ... ..	117
Court of Claims ... ..	125

## SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>LANDS.</b>					
Secretary for Lands .....	Henry Copeland .....	26 Feb., 1886	Governor and Executive Council,	1,500 0 0	5 Jan., 1883*
	succeeded by	to 19 Jan., 1887	by Commission.		
Under Secretary.....	Thomas Garrett .....	20 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	1,500 0 0	8 Mar., 1865.
	Charles Nicholson Jewel	7 Nov., 1880	Ditto .....	960 0 0	27 Mar., 1866.
	Oliver.				
Assistant Under Secretary..	Stephen Freeman .....	9 Aug., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	725 0 0	22 Oct., 1862.
				to 30 June,	
				700 0 0	
				from 1 July.	
Registrar to 30 June, Chief	Francis Henry Wilson ..	15 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	700 0 0	19 Feb., 1862.*
Clerk, and Registrar of				to 30 June,	
Appeal Court from 1				625 0 0	
July.				from 1 July.	
Chairman, L.L.B., Goulburn	Abram Orpen Moriarty ...	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	860 0 0	10 Jan., 1846.*
				to 30 June,	
				800 0 0	
				from 1 July.	
Albury ...	Thomas A. Browne <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	750 0 0	7 April, 1871.
				to 30 June,	
				700 0 0	
				from 1 July.	
Bourke ...	Geo. C. Tompson.....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	750 0 0	1 Sept., 1863.
				to 30 June,	
				700 0 0	
				from 1 July.	
Cooma ...	William Jacomb Conder...	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	750 0 0	1 Jan., 1876.
				to 30 June,	
				700 0 0	
				from 1 July.	
Dubbo ...	William Clare Curdew ...	25 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....	750 0 0	14 Aug., 1873.
				to 30 June,	
				700 0 0	
				from 1 July.	
Forbes ...	James R. Edwards .....	15 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	750 0 0	14 Mar., 1862.
				to 30 June,	
				700 0 0	
				from 1 July.	
Armidale...	Sydney Blythe .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	750 0 0	21 Oct., 1858.
				to 30 June,	
				700 0 0	
				from 1 July.	
Grafton ...	William Blackman .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	750 0 0	14 June, 1859.
				to 30 June,	
				700 0 0	
				from 1 July.	
Hay ...	Archibald John Park ...	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	750 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
				to 30 June,	
				700 0 0	
				from 1 July.	
Morée ...	Coln James M'Master <sup>2</sup> ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	700 0 0	1 Oct., 1876.
Maitland..	James Vernon .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	750 0 0	14 Jan., 1864.
				to 30 June,	
				700 0 0	
				from 1 July.	
Orange ...	Charles E. Finch.....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	750 0 0	1 July, 1860.
				to 30 June,	
				700 0 0	
				from 1 July.	
Sydney ...	Thomas Warre Harriott ..	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	750 0 0	7 Mar., 1862.
				to 30 June,	
				700 0 0	
				from 1 July.	
Tamworth.	J. Macdonald .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	750 0 0	6 Feb., 1851.
				to 30 June,	
				700 0 0	
				from 1 July.	
Wagga ...	Frederick W. Wall.....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	750 0 0	15 June, 1863.
				to 30 June,	
				700 0 0	
				from 1 July.	
Wilcannia..	Frederick J. A. Trollope <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	750 0 0	1 Sept., 1876.
				to 30 June,	
				700 0 0	
				from 1 July.	

<sup>1</sup> Albury Land Board Office abolished, 30 June, 1887. Mr. Browne was paid at the rate of £700 per annum to 31 August, 1887. <sup>2</sup> Also Acting District Surveyor, Morée. <sup>3</sup> Wilcannia Land Board Office abolished, 30 June, 1887. Mr. Trollope was paid at the rate of £700 per annum to 31 August, 1887; appointed Inspector of Conditional Purchases \* Services not continuous.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—continued.</b>					
Clerk of Correspondence to 30 June.	Victor Cohen .....	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	490 0 0	1 July, 1867.*
Accountant.....	Victor Cohen .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 July, 1867.*
Clerks .....	William H. Capper.....	1 Jan., 1874	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 Jan., 1874.
	Robert H. De Low .....	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
Clerk in charge L.L.B., Goulburn	John G. Blaxland .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	490 0 0	1 July, 1869.
				to 30 June, 400 0 0 from 1 July.	
Albury .....	B. S. Levick <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 July, 1878.
				to 30 June, 400 0 0 from 1 July.	
Orange .....	Edye Hayles Stobo <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	440 0 0	15 July, 1872.
				to 30 June, 400 0 0 from 1 July.	
Bourke .....	Major Lackey .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 Dec., 1873.
				to 30 June, 400 0 0 from 1 July.	
Cooma .....	Alfred Salvey .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 July, 1875.
				to 30 June, 400 0 0 from 1 July.	
Dubbo .....	Henry Roxburgh .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	440 0 0	30 Jan., 1874.
				to 30 June, 400 0 0 from 1 July.	
Forbes .....	Joseph Denis Donovan .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	440 0 0	20 Aug., 1872.
				to 30 June, 400 0 0 from 1 July.	
Maitland .....	Henry A. Fitzpatrick .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	440 0 0	15 Oct., 1866.
				to 30 June, 400 0 0 from 1 July.	
Moree .....	Samuel L. Cohen.....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	440 0 0	10 April, 1879.
				to 30 June, 400 0 0 from 1 July.	
Tamworth.....	William Ardill .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	440 0 0	5 May, 1874.
				to 30 June, 400 0 0 from 1 July.	
Grafton .....	John Wiseman <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	420 0 0	8 April, 1863.
Clerks .....	Charles E. Neate <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	420 0 0	1 Jan., 1859.
	William Macdonald <sup>5</sup> .....	23 Nov., 1871	Ditto .....	390 0 0	23 Nov., 1871.
	Frederick M'Kern .....	1 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
Clerk in charge L.L.B., Sydney .....	C. W. Thomas .....	22 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 June, 1878.
Armidale .....	H. T. Makin .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	390 0 0	8 July, 1873.
Hay .....	A. B. Crew <sup>4</sup> .....	19 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	390 0 0	3 Sept., 1875.
	succeeded by Thomas W. Ward .....	28 Feb., 1887	Ditto .....	340 0 0	19 April, 1875.
				to 27 Feb., 375 0 0 from 28 Feb.	
Clerks .....	Edward Brown <sup>5</sup> .....	18 Sept., 1879	Ditto .....	370 0 0	26 Aug., 1857.
	Frederick Williams .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	340 0 0	15 Jan., 1865.
				to 30 June, 350 0 0 from 1 July.	
	Edmund Patterson <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1866.
	Thomas E. L. Newman <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 July, 1869.
Assistant Accountant .....	David Miller <sup>6</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 June, 1875.
Clerks .....	Joseph W. Sherring <sup>6</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Feb., 1880.
	Frederick Evans Barnes <sup>5</sup> .....	29 April, 1879	Ditto .....	350 0 0	5 May, 1866.
				to 30 June, 340 0 0 from 1 July.	
	J. R. Yorke .....	1 Jan., 1877	Ditto .....	340 0 0	18 May, 1876.
	J. R. Neate <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 April, 1862.
	Edwin Canrobert Landers .....	3 July, 1872	Ditto .....	340 0 0	3 July, 1872.
	James Percy M'Guanne..	1 Jan., 1877	Ditto .....	340 0 0	7 April, 1876.
	J. H. North .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	315 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
				to 30 June, 300 0 0 from 1 July.	
	Thomas Ireland .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
				to 30 June, 300 0 0 from 1 July.	

<sup>1</sup> Transferred to Grafton from 1 July, February, 1887.

<sup>2</sup> Also paid £50 per annum as Crown Lands Agent, Orange.

<sup>3</sup> Retired 30 June, 1887.

<sup>4</sup> Transferred to Wagga, 28th

<sup>5</sup> Transferred from Survey of Lands.

<sup>6</sup> Retired 31 July, 1887.

\* Services not continuous.



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument	Annual Salary.		Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS— <i>continued.</i>						
Clerks .....	Herbert L. Thompson .....	1 Sept., 1879	Governor and Executive Council.	240 0 0	to 30 June,	29 July, 1878.
				300 0 0	from 1 July.	
	Basil John F. Atterbury...	22 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	290 0 0	to 30 June,	22 Sept., 1885.
				300 0 0	from 1 July.	
	Frank Williams <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	290 0 0		1 Jan., 1886.
	William H. Adams .....	19 Mar., 1877	Ditto .....	290 0 0		13 Sept., 1875.
	George A. Daniel .....	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	290 0 0		6 April, 1881.
	James Bailie .....	12 Nov., 1874	Ditto .....	290 0 0		12 Nov., 1874.
	Herbert Phillips .....	1 July, 1878	Ditto .....	290 0 0		26 Mar., 1878.
	Thomas Alphen <sup>2</sup> .....	27 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	290 0 0		1 Mar., 1875.
				275 0 0	to 30 June,	
				240 0 0	from 1 July.	
	James Edmund O'Dwyer...	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	240 0 0	to 30 June,	1 Sept., 1876.
				275 0 0	from 1 July.	
	Edward Charles Marr <sup>3</sup> ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	275 0 0		1 July, 1887.
	Frank George Haack <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	290 0 0		24 Mar., 1873.
				260 0 0	to 30 June,	
				200 0 0	from 1 July.	
	Philip Eld Eldershaw <sup>2</sup> ...	1 Sept., 1881	Ditto .....	200 0 0	to 30 June,	1 Jan., 1876.
				260 0 0	from 1 July.	
	James Fitzsim Croft .....	1 Nov., 1880	Ditto .....	290 0 0	to 30 June,	1 Oct., 1875.
				250 0 0	from 1 July.	
	William A. Daley <sup>4</sup> .....	22 July, 1886	Ditto .....	250 0 0		22 July, 1886.
	Francis Bernard Swete ..	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	190 0 0		1 Jan., 1883.
				250 0 0	to 30 June,	
				250 0 0	from 1 July.	
	Henry Wilkinson <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0		1 July, 1887.
	Edward Freeman Way .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	190 0 0		1 Jan., 1883.
				250 0 0	to 30 June,	
				250 0 0	from 1 July.	
	Charles William Penny <sup>3</sup> ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0		1 July, 1887.
	Frederick Milton Harput ..	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	240 0 0		7 April, 1876.
				250 0 0	to 30 June,	
				250 0 0	from 1 July.	
	James Robert Ferris <sup>3</sup> ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0		1 July, 1887.
	William Harris Howard <sup>4</sup> ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0		1 July, 1887.
	Henry Prentice Ferris <sup>3</sup> ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0		1 July, 1887.
	Frederick M. Edson .....	1 Sept., 1880	Ditto .....	290 0 0		3 June, 1870.
				250 0 0	to 30 June,	
				250 0 0	from 1 July.	
	Joseph Green .....	1 May, 1877	Ditto .....	240 0 0		19 Jan., 1876.
				250 0 0	to 30 June,	
				250 0 0	from 1 July.	
	Alfred Fletcher Twine <sup>5 6</sup> ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0		1 Jan., 1876.
	Rowland Baldwin <sup>3 6</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0		1 Oct., 1877.
	Charles Wadham Brodie <sup>3</sup> ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0		1 July, 1887.
	Patrick Frank Casey <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0		1 July, 1887.
	John William Barnes <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0		1 July, 1887.
	John Gordon Biggar <sup>3 6</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0		1 Oct., 1877.
	Richard Callaway <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	200 0 0		1 Jan., 1878.
				250 0 0	to 30 June,	
				250 0 0	from 1 July.	
	George Peel <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0		1 July, 1887.
	William Farnsworth .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0		1 Dec., 1884.
				250 0 0	to 30 June,	
				250 0 0	from 1 July.	
Examiner of Diagrams .....	Francis Bowman Bacon <sup>2</sup> ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0		1 Aug., 1878.
Examiner of Descriptions...	William James Neill <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0		1 Oct., 1877.
Noting Draftsman .....	James Shepherd <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0		1 July, 1887.

<sup>1</sup> Retired 30 June, 1887.<sup>2</sup> Transferred from Survey of Lands.<sup>3</sup> Transferred from Temporary Staff.<sup>4</sup> Died 12 January, 1887.<sup>5</sup> Retired 31 July, 1887.<sup>6</sup> Services continuous, but not wholly on Permanent Staff.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

111

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
SECRETARY FOR LANDS—continued.					
Clerks .....	Frederick Smith <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1877	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	1 April, 1876.
	Clement Dillon .....	1 Jan., 1877	Ditto .....	240 0 0	14 Sept., 1876.
	H. Inder <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Dec., 1884.
	Thomas Davis .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	240 0 0	16 May, 1877.
	James Neathway Devlin .....	1 Jan., 1877	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1874.
	Charles B. Johnson .....	1 Jan., 1877	Ditto .....	240 0 0	11 Sept., 1876.
	Frederick S. Murray .....	4 Oct., 1880	Ditto .....	240 0 0	4 Oct., 1880.
	Frederick G. Bremer .....	22 Aug., 1876	Ditto .....	240 0 0	12 Nov., 1874.
	William Starrock .....	1 Sept., 1878	Ditto .....	240 0 0	21 Sept., 1876.
	Frederick Richd. Chambers .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	Edwin Kippax .....	20 Sept., 1879	Ditto .....	240 0 0	21 Sept., 1876.
	Mountiford R. Longfield .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	William A. M'Phoo .....	1 Oct., 1876	Ditto .....	240 0 0	20 Sept., 1875.
	W. J. Smythe <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Oct., 1883.
	A. J. Viles <sup>3</sup> .....	9 June, 1882	Ditto .....	240 0 0	4 Oct., 1874.*
	George H. Parker .....	19 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	240 0 0	19 Aug., 1885.
	Charles Lewis Christie <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Hubert P. Rich .....	24 July, 1871	Ditto .....	340 0 0	24 July, 1871.
				to 30 June, 225 0 0	
	Charles Cope .....	1 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 Oct., 1872.
				to 30 June, 225 0 0	
	J. R. R. Miles .....	1 July, 1878	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 July, 1875.
				to 30 June, 225 0 0	
	Robert William Usher <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Alexander Gordon Rose <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Walter D. Bingle <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Arthur Herbert Gregory <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	William M'Millan <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	William Joseph Mardonnell <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Frederick W. Vincent .....	14 June, 1866	Ditto .....	265 0 0	22 Mar., 1848.*
				to 30 June, 208 0 0	
	William Edward O'Brien <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	208 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	William Richard Norton Dove <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	208 0 0	1 July, 1879.
	James Allan Ramsay .....	13 April, 1885	Ditto .....	140 0 0	24 Mar., 1884.
				to 30 June, 200 0 0	
	F. W. Stephenson .....	19 June, 1883	Ditto .....	165 0 0	19 June, 1883.
				to 30 June, 200 0 0	
	William Henry Hopkins <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	George Erans <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	H. J. Aylward .....	13 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	190 0 0	13 Mar., 1882.
				to 30 June, 200 0 0	
	W. L. Davis .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	165 0 0	24 April, 1882.
				to 30 June, 200 0 0	
	William Walton Callinan <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
				to 30 June, 200 0 0	
	Charles James Callaway <sup>4</sup> .....	7 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	200 0 0	7 Aug., 1882.
	William Willcocks <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Arthur Ernest Meads .....	8 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	165 0 0	20 Jan., 1884.
				to 30 June, 200 0 0	
	Archibald M'Clatchie .....	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
	William J. Callaway .....	8 Feb., 1882	Ditto .....	190 0 0	8 Feb., 1882.
	J. H. Snell .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	Alexander Blackman .....	1 May, 1882	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 May, 1882.
	F. Z. Moriarty .....	19 June, 1883	Ditto .....	190 0 0	19 June, 1883.
	Edward George Williams <sup>1</sup> .....	19 June, 1879	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	190 0 0	21 April, 1875.
	W. T. Nicholson <sup>3</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Walter H. Stuart .....	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
				to 30 June, 175 0 0	
				from 1 July	

<sup>1</sup> Retired 30 June, 1837.<sup>2</sup> Also paid £50 per annum as Crown Lands Agent, Bourke.

from Survey of Lands.

<sup>3</sup> Transferred from Temporary Staff<sup>4</sup> Services not continuous.<sup>5</sup> Transferred

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—continued.</b>					
Clerks .....	Charles Craig .....	1 May, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0 to 30 June, 175 0 0 from 1 July.	1 May, 1884.
	Austin A. Wallis .....	22 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0 to 30 June, 175 0 0 from 1 July.	22 Aug., 1883.
	Wilfrid Lionel Volckman Fredk. Bennett .....	1 Nov., 1886 10 June, 1883	Ditto .....	170 0 0 190 0 0 to 30 June, 168 0 0 from 1 July.	13 Mar., 1885. 10 June, 1883.
	Walter E. Tindale .....	23 April, 1882	Ditto .....	190 0 0 to 30 June, 168 0 0 from 1 July.	23 April, 1882.
	Claude Grant Arnold .....	1 Nov., 1873	Ditto .....	190 0 0 to 30 June, 158 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Nov., 1873.
	Edwin William Palmer <sup>2</sup> ... Ernest James Pownall ...	1 July, 1887 25 June, 1883	Ditto .....	150 0 0 140 0 0 to 30 June, 150 0 0 from 1 July.	1 July, 1887. 25 June, 1883.
	Saml. A. Jordan .....	6 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0 to 30 June, 150 0 0 from 1 July.	6 Aug., 1883.
	Arthur McDonald .....	30 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0 to 30 June, 150 0 0 from 1 July.	30 Aug., 1883.
	Willoughby Marsh .....	11 June, 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0	11 June, 1883.
	George Frederick Byram..	13 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	140 0 0	2 June, 1882.
	Wentworth O. Russell ..	1 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Oct., 1883.
	John A. M'Lennan <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	150 0 0 to 30 June, 128 0 0 from 1 July.	1 April, 1879.
	Denis John Kenny <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	George Drury .....	10 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	100 0 0	10 Mar., 1884.
	Arthur J. Lander.....	26 July, 1883	Ditto .....	100 0 0	26 July, 1883.
	Richard Alfred McDonnell	1 May, 1884	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 May, 1884.
	William Booth <sup>3</sup> .....	23 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	100 0 0	23 Aug., 1883.
Edward E. Emerton .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 July, 1887.	
Cumberland Ranger .....	James M'Keon.....	1 June, 1878	Ditto .....	220 0 0 1 at 185 0 0	1 June, 1878. Including £25 allowance for watching.
Messengers (12) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	1 at 142 0 0 1 at 140 0 0 4 at 135 0 0 2 at 110 0 0 2 at 70 0 0 1 at 60 0 0 1 at 110 0 0	each. "
Office-cleaners (10) .....	.....	.....	.....	6 at 52 0 0 1 at 50 0 0 1 at 25 0 0 1 at 122 0 0	Including £35 allowance for quarters. each.
Constables (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	0 7 6 1 at 0 17 6 2 at 0 15 11½ 3 at 0 15 0 1 at 0 14 6 4 at 0 14 0 3 at 0 13 6 3 at 0 12 6 6 at 0 12 0 2 at 0 11 0	Corridor cleaner, £12 allowance. per diem each.
Temporary Clerks (78)..... (prior to re-organization of the Department).	.....	.....	Secretary for Lands.....	1 at 0 10 6 19 at 0 10 0 4 at 0 9 0 4 at 0 7 6 7 at 0 7 0 3 at 0 6 0 7 at 0 5 0 1 at 200 0 0 1 at 52 0 0 6 at 50 0 0	per diem. each.

<sup>1</sup> Retired 30 September, 1887

<sup>2</sup> Transferred from Temporary Staff.

<sup>3</sup> Retired 20 October, 1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.		
				£ s. d.			
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—continued.</b>							
Temporary Clerks (68)..... (subsequently to re-organisation of the Department).			Secretary for Lands.....	1 at 0 15 11½ 1 at 0 14 4½ 4 at 0 14 0 1 at 0 13 11½ 8 at 0 12 9½ 5 at 0 12 0 2 at 0 11 4 1 at 0 11 3½ 1 at 0 11 2 1 at 0 11 0 1 at 0 10 1 12 at 0 10 0 1 at 0 9 11½ 4 at 0 9 7 1 at 0 9 0 5 at 0 7 8 3 at 0 7 0½ 1 at 0 6 4½ 1 at 0 6 0 3 at 0 5 1½ 1 at 0 5 0 2 at 0 4 9½ 2 at 0 3 10 1 at 0 3 2½ 1 at 200 0 0 1 at 52 0 0 3 at 50 0 0	per diem.		
	Inspectors of Conditional Purchases.	Robert C. Franks.....	9 Mar., 1875	Governor and Executive Council		390 0 0 to 30 June, 350 0 0 from 1 July.	9 Mar., 1875.
		Joseph C. Page.....	17 Sept., 1875	Ditto .....		390 0 0 to 30 June, 350 0 0 from 1 July.	17 Sept., 1875.
		William Harper .....	17 Mar., 1877	Ditto .....		390 0 0 to 30 June, 350 0 0 from 1 July.	17 Mar., 1877.
		John S. M'Phillamy .....	7 Sept., 1877	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.		390 0 0 to 30 June, 350 0 0 from 1 July.	7 Sept., 1877.
		John S. O'Hara .....	1 Feb., 1883	Governor and Executive Council		390 0 0 to 30 June, 350 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Feb., 1883.
		Francis B. Mulligan.....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....		390 0 0 to 30 June, 350 0 0 from 1 July.	1 May, 1883.
		J. G. Rowlandson .....	4 Oct., 1881	Ditto .....		390 0 0 to 30 June, 350 0 0 from 1 July.	4 Oct., 1881.
		James Keele.....	1 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....		390 0 0 to 30 June, 350 0 0 from 1 July.	6 Nov., 1880.
		William J. Barnes .....	23 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....		390 0 0 to 30 June, 350 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Sept., 1882.
		Thomas H. Wilshire .....	12 June, 1883	Ditto .....		390 0 0 to 30 June, 350 0 0 from 1 July.	12 June, 1883.
		John B. Wisdom.....	12 June, 1883	Ditto .....		390 0 0 to 30 June, 350 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Jan., 1882.
		James H. Griffin.....	11 June, 1883	Ditto .....		390 0 0 to 30 June, 350 0 0 from 1 July.	25 Mar., 1852.*
		William Spicer.....	11 June, 1883	Ditto .....		390 0 0 to 30 June, 350 0 0 from 1 July.	11 June, 1883.
		William Brown .....	1 July, 1885	Ditto .....		390 0 0 to 30 June, 350 0 0 from 1 July.	1 July, 1885.

\*Services not continuous.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary	Date of first appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—continued.</b>					
Inspectors of Conditional Purchases.	Charles Cropper .....	27 Aug., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0 to 30 June, 350 0 0 from 1 July.	25 Feb., 1876.
	Victor Cumming .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	370 0 0 to 30 June, 350 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Mar., 1883.
	Edward Higgens .....	1 April, 1886	Ditto .....	370 0 0 to 30 June, 350 0 0 from 1 July.	9 Sept., 1879.
	Frederick J. A. Trollope .....	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1876.
Temporary Inspectors of Conditional Purchases (14) <sup>1</sup>			Secretary for Lands .....	0 10 6	for each C.P. inspected and reported upon.
Special Temporary Inspectors of Conditional Purchases.	F. A. Thompson <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	350 0 0	
	J. B. Brown .....	11 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Each allowed 20s. per diem travelling expenses when absent from Head-quarters on duty. <sup>2</sup> Services ceased 31 January, 1887.

### INSPECTORS OF LOCAL LAND BOARD AND LAND OFFICES.<sup>1</sup>

Chief Inspector .....	William Houston .....	9 Aug., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0 to 30 June, 625 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Mar., 1864.
Inspector .....	H. A. G. Curry .....	15 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	550 0 0 to 30 June, 525 0 0 from 1 July.	14 Nov., 1871.

<sup>1</sup> Each allowed 30s. per diem traveling expenses when absent from Head-quarters on duty.

### AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

DISTRICTS—					
Albany .....	Marcus Dullhanty .....	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0 to 30 June, 370 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Sept., 1882.
Armidale .....	Lambart S. Gordon .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
Balranald and Balranald South.	N. R. G. Lockhart .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	290 0 0	19 Mar., 1883.
Bathurst .....	R. Frappell .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0	23 May, 1883.
	succeeded by				
	W. G. B. Smith .....	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	4 Nov., 1872.
Bega .....	R. Frappell .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	300 0 0	23 May, 1883.
Berrima .....	Frederick Galbraith .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Nov., 1877.
Bingera .....	R. W. G. Collins .....	12 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0 to 30 June, 300 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Sept., 1882.
Bombala .....	W. A. Dovers .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0 to 30 June, 300 0 0 from 1 July.	1 July, 1882.
Bourke .....	Thomas W. Ward <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0	19 April, 1875.
	succeeded by				
	W. J. Smythe .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Oct., 1883.
*Braidwood .....	C. E. Oslear .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 June, 1881.
Brewarrina and Brewarrina East	John Charles Dawson .....	1 April, 1885	Ditto .....	240 0 0	11 June, 1883.
Burrowa .....	D. F. Kelly .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	290 0 0	
*Campbelltown .....	D. E. Froughton .....	1 May, 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	17 Sept., 1875.
Carcoar .....	J. H. Louche .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0 to 30 June, 300 0 0 from 1 July.	22 Aug., 1876.
*Casino .....	M. M. Campbell .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 April, 1875.
Cassilis .....	Henry Storey Hawkins .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	19 Sept., 1879.
*Cobar and Cobar East.	T. C. K. M'Keil .....	7 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 Oct. 1875.
Condobolin .....	Edward A. Grainger .....	26 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	50 0 0	17 April, 1880.
Cooma .....	E. T. F. Gomm .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	390 0 0	15 Jan., 1876.

<sup>1</sup> Transferred to Land Board Office, 31 March, 1887.

\* Indicates receives salary from Department of Justice as Police Magistrate or Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS—continued.</b>					
<b>DISTRICTS—</b>					
Coonabarabran .....	C. E. Nicholson .....	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0 to 30 June, 300 0 0 from 1 July.	26 July, 1876.
Coonamble <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Cootamundra .....	C. H. B. Primrose .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	.....
Corowa .....	F. G. Battye .....	12 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0 to 30 June, 300 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Sept., 1882.
	succeeded by				
	James Mackins .....	18 July 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Oct., 1883.
*Cowra .....	B. P. P. Kemp .....	.....	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 Jan., 1879.
Deniliquin .....	C. J. B. Helm .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0	25 Sept., 1876.
	succeeded by				
	Charles H. Emery .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
Dubbo .....	Nathaniel Wallis .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	390 0 0 to 30 June, 350 0 0 from 1 July.	12 Oct., 1872.
*Dungog .....	C. G. Smith .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 May., 1861.
Eden .....	F. F. Potts .....	1 Oct., 1877	Ditto .....	100 0 0	16 April, 1886.
Forbes .....	James W. Taylor <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1877	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Glen Innes .....	George Stevenson .....	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	340 0 0 to 30 June, 300 0 0 from 1 July.	12 May, 1881.
*Gosford .....	H. Gordon .....	.....	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 Dec., 1841.
Goulburn .....	Oby A. Willans .....	1 April, 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0 to 30 June, 300 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Sept., 1885.
*Grafton .....	B. S. Levick .....	.....	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 July, 1878.
*Grenfell .....	W. F. Robertson .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	29 May, 1869.
Gundagai .....	Montagu S. Machen .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0 to 30 June, 300 0 0 from 1 July.	4 Sept., 1883
Gunnedah .....	A. P. D. Hamilton .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	390 0 0 to 30 June, 350 0 0 from 1 July.	12 Aug., 1878.
Gunning .....	S. Pembroke .....	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1887.
Hay and Hay North .....	Charles H. Gale .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0 to 30 June, 300 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Dec., 1881.
Hillston & Hillston North .....	Michael Hogan .....	15 June, 1886	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
	succeeded by				
	D. McDougall .....	12 July, 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 July, 1883.
*Inverell .....	F. S. Osborn .....	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 Jan., 1871.
Kempsey .....	J. R. Linsley .....	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
*Kiama .....	Henry Connell .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	21 Aug., 1844.
Lismore .....	Prosper De Mestre .....	1 July, 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0 to 30 June, 300 0 0 from 1 July.	4 July, 1876.
Lithgow .....	Henry Lumsdaine .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Dec., 1845.†
*Liverpool .....	W. H. Goodman .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	28 July, 1877.
*Maitland .....	Francis Sheriff Isaacs .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 Jan., 1868.
Metropolitan (Sydney) .....	Robt. H. De Low .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 Jan., 1881.
*Milton .....	J. T. Hobbes .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	10 Oct., 1878.
Molong .....	H. J. Jeffreys .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0	10 Sept., 1882.
	succeeded by				
	J. H. Nisbett .....	9 May, 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 Sept., 1875.
*Moree .....	Samuel L. Cohen .....	17 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	10 April, 1879.
*Moruya .....	John Kenny .....	1 June, 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 Jan., 1878.
Mudgee .....	C. J. Horsley .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0 to 30 June, 300 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Sept., 1882.
*Murrurundi .....	G. R. Evans .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 April, 1878.
*Murwillumbah .....	Joshua Bray .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	17 Sept., 1875.
Muswellbrook .....	Timothy Foley .....	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	75 0 0 to 30 June, 50 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Mar., 1882.

<sup>1</sup> Duties performed by an Officer on temporary salary    <sup>2</sup> Paid allowance of £60 per annum.

\* Indicates receives salary from Department of Justice as Police Magistrate or Clerk of Petty Sessions.    † Services not continuous.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annua Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS—continued.</b>					
<b>DISTRICTS—</b>					
Narrabri .....	D. F. Kelly .....	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	290 0 0	
	succeeded by				
	F. G. Batty .....	12 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
Narrandera .....	Joseph W. Lees .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	26 Nov., 1858.†
*Newcastle .....	A. Lumsdaine .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	10 June, 1872.
*Nowra .....	Leslie W. A. Macarthur .....	10 April, 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	15 April, 1874.
Orange .....	Edyo Hayles Stobo .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	50 0 0	15 July, 1872.
*Parkes .....	William C. Weston .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	23 June, 1864.
*Parramatta .....	George Wickham .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	5 Mar., 1847.
*Paterson .....	William Le Brun Brown .....	1 June, 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	13 Feb., 1882.
*Penrith .....	J. K. Cleve, junior .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	3 July, 1865.
Picton .....	Charles Frederick Butler .....	18 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Aug., 1880.
*Port Macquarie .....	Robert Maunsell .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 Feb., 1877.
Queanbeyan .....	Charles H. Emery .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
	succeeded by				
	C. J. B. Helm .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0	25 Sept., 1876.
*Raymond Terrace .....	C. R. Middleton .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	11 Oct., 1875.
*Rylstone .....	William W. Armstrong .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 July, 1854.
Scone .....	F. G. Gaggin .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
Singleton .....	Frederick J. P. Hepworth .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0	6 Sept., 1875.
				300 0 0	to 30 June,
				from 1 July.	
Stroud .....	Grantley Hyde .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	150 0 0	20 Nov., 1882.
Tamworth .....	E. G. Markham .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
				to 30 June,	
				320 0 0	from 1 July.
Taree .....	D. C. S. Bruce .....	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 June, 1883.
*Tenterfield .....	Fredk. Burne .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	11 April, 1881.
Tumut .....	Charles John Lloyd .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Dec., 1884.
*Urana .....	R. B. Hays .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 Sept., 1875.
Wagga Wagga .....	Frederick D. A. Korff .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	440 0 0	10 Nov., 1871.
				to 30 June,	
				400 0 0	from 1 July.
*Walcha .....	E. Marriott .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	12 Aug., 1862.
Walgett & Walgett North	Walter Bland Brown .....	26 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Nov., 1882.
Warialda .....	Wm. Vaughan May Cooke .....	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 May, 1867.
Wellington .....	F. Marsh .....	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	50 0 0	8 April, 1852.†
Wentworth .....	A. N. Barnett .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Nov., 1884.
				to 30 June,	
				300 0 0	from 1 July.
*Windsor .....	William H. H. Becke .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	8 June, 1853.
Wilcannia .....	Frank Leng .....	22 July, 1885	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Nov., 1882.
*Wollombi .....	W. H. Thomas .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	12 April, 1864.
	succeeded by				
	William Jones .....		Ditto .....	Nil.	
Wollongong .....	David Ross Jamieson .....	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Mar., 1883.
Yass .....	Glentworth Addison .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
Young .....	H. J. Jeffreys .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0	10 Sept., 1882.
* Indicates receives salary from Department of Justice as Police Magistrate or Clerk of Petty Sessions. † Services not continuous.					
<b>EMERGENCY LAND AGENTS.</b>					
	John Edwards <sup>1</sup> .....	1 May, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	1 May, 1872.*
	Octavius A. C. Boot <sup>1</sup> .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	340 0 0	15 June, 1876.
	George H. Gibson <sup>1</sup> .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 May, 1883.
	1 temporary <sup>1</sup> .....			300 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Allowed 12s. per diem when absent from Head-quarters. * Services not continuous.					
<b>ASSISTANT CROWN LANDS AGENTS.</b>					
Albury .....	William George Acocks .....	1 Jan., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	140 0 0	28 May, 1883.
Berrima .....	F. Galbraith <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	Nil.	1 Nov., 1877.
Cooma .....	James Mackins .....	1 June, 1885	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Oct., 1883.
Forbes .....	James W. Taylor <sup>2</sup> .....	1 June, 1885	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Grafton .....	Grantley Hyde <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	50 0 0	20 Nov., 1882.
Grenfell .....	P. E. Barnett .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 July, 1887.
Inverell .....	Walter Scott .....	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Oct., 1885.
Maitland .....	C. C. Findin .....	1 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
Murwillumbah .....	S. W. Haynes .....	29 April, 1887	Ditto .....	190 0 0	29 April, 1887.
Parramatta <sup>1</sup> .....	F. C. Bayhss <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1884.
Wagga Wagga .....	Robert Hughes .....	11 June, 1883	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Yass .....	Glentworth Addison <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
<sup>1</sup> Resigned, 18 June, 1887. <sup>2</sup> To 30 June.					

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—continued.</b>					
<b>SURVEY OF LANDS.</b>					
Surveyor-General .....	Philip Francis Adams <sup>1</sup> .....	17 Mar., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	1,160 0 0	19 Sept., 1857.
Deputy Surveyor-General...	Robert David Fitzgerald <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	1,060 0 0	1 Aug., 1856.
Acting Surveyor-General...	Edward Twynam <sup>3</sup> .....	12 April, 1887	Ditto .....	800 0 0	24 Nov., 1855.
District Surveyors (a) .....	*Edward Twynam .....	1 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	650 0 0	24 Nov., 1855.
	to 11 April.				
	*James Holbrook Wood ..	1 Aug., 1866	Ditto .....	650 0 0	1 Dec., 1860.
	to 30 June.				
	*Arthur Dewhurst .....	1 Jan., 1875	Ditto .....	650 0 0	8 June, 1858.
	*Constantine Francis Bolton	1 Jan., 1875	Ditto .....	650 0 0	10 April, 1860.
	*Arthur Charles Betts ..	7 June, 1875	Ditto .....	650 0 0	1 May, 1868.
	*Patrick Riddle Donaldson	1 Jan., 1876	Ditto .....	650 0 0	1 Dec., 1864.
	*Joseph Witter Allworth...	7 Oct., 1880	Ditto .....	650 0 0	1 Aug., 1863.
	*Francis George Finley ..	1 May, 1882	Ditto .....	650 0 0	29 Jan., 1874.
	*Henry Augustus Crouch ..	1 June, 1883	Ditto .....	650 0 0	1 Feb., 1874.
	*John Williams Deering ..	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	650 0 0	18 Feb., 1863.
	*Thomas Henry Smith .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	650 0 0	1 Sept., 1864.
	*George Henry Sheaffe .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	650 0 0	21 May, 1878.
	*Robert M'Donald .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	650 0 0	22 July, 1870.
	*Colin James M'Master <sup>4</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	650 0 0	1 Oct., 1876.
	to 30 June.				
	*Edward M'Farlane .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	650 0 0	22 Nov., 1865.
	*William Orr .....	26 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	650 0 0	21 May, 1878.
1st Class Surveyors .....	William Albert Braylesford	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	565 0 0	15 Feb., 1853.
	Greaves. <sup>5</sup>				
	*James Holbrook Wood ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	465 0 0	1 Dec., 1860.
	*Frederick Poate .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	490 0 0	1 Dec., 1880.
	*James Campsie Dalglish ..	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	465 0 0	5 June, 1867.
	*Charles Howard Wansbrough ..	1 Oct., 1877	Ditto .....	465 0 0	1 Aug., 1875.
				to 30 June,	
				425 0 0	
				from 1 July.	
	George Culeb Hedgeland..	7 Oct., 1880	Ditto .....	465 0 0	14 July, 1871.
				to 30 June,	
				425 0 0	
				from 1 July.	
	William Henry O'Malley Wood	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	465 0 0	1 Oct., 1877.
	*James Lambert Tritton ..	1 May, 1882	Ditto .....	465 0 0	21 May, 1878.
	*William Henry Nash <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	465 0 0	11 Dec., 1878.
	*William Gibbon Walker...	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	465 0 0	1 Aug., 1879.
	*Arthur Sharp .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	415 0 0	14 May, 1879.
	*Edward Ebsworth .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	415 0 0	5 Oct., 1880.
	*Thomas Willans Conolly ..	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	415 0 0	20 April, 1881.
	*Charles Walter Laing .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	415 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	Edward James Halliday	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	415 0 0	19 Dec., 1874.
	*Maurice Barlow .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	415 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
2nd Class Surveyors .....	Charles Joseph Metcalfe ..	8 Mar., 1878	Ditto .....	350 0 0	8 Mar., 1878.
	*Enoch John Coberoff .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	*Charles Thurburn .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	Archibald Wellesley Chapman.	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	*John Hector Lucas .....	1 June, 1882	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 June, 1882.
	*Charles Robert Scrivener	1 June, 1882	Ditto .....	350 0 0	11 Dec., 1876.†
	*George Loder Dowe .....	24 July, 1882	Ditto .....	350 0 0	24 July, 1882.
	*Thomas Graham Wilson	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	*Roderick Baylis Mackenzie	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	*John Richmond .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	*Valentine Blomfield Riley	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	Henry Hogarth .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	*Stephen Mills .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	*Stephen Edward Perdrnan	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	*Arthur Eric Muckay .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	*James Ogle Burgess .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	*James Anderson <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	345 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	*Peregrine Fernandez Smyth <sup>8</sup> .	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	*Anthony Frederick Chamier ..	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	*James Martin Kelly <sup>9</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	320 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	Walter Neville Sendall ..	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	*Walter Wallace Mills .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	*Francis John Gregson ..	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	Gerald Pennecfather .....	1 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Nov., 1883.
	*Arthur Hulanee Bray .....	1 April, 1884	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 April, 1884.
	*John Broughton .....	1 April, 1884	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 April, 1884.
	*William Mann Thompson <sup>10</sup>	1 April, 1884	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 April, 1884.
	*Alfred Henry Chesterman	1 April, 1884	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 April, 1884.
	*Thomas Henry Hall Goodwin <sup>10</sup>	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
	*William Sim <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.

<sup>1</sup> Retired, 31 December, 1887. <sup>2</sup> Retired, 30 November, 1887. <sup>3</sup> Paid allowance of £100 per annum from 12 April, 1887. <sup>4</sup> Appointed Chairman of Land Board, Moree, from 1 Jan., 1887. <sup>5</sup> Retired, 30 June, 1887. <sup>6</sup> Died, 28 June, 1887. <sup>7</sup> Dismissed, 29 November, 1887. <sup>8</sup> Resigned, 30 April, 1887. <sup>9</sup> Resigned, 31 December, 1887. <sup>10</sup> Resigned, 11 February, 1887.

(a) District Surveyors and Salaried Surveyors received allowances of £230 per annum to 31 March, and £150 per annum from 1 April, for maintenance of equipment, excepting surveyors employed in City of Sydney and Suburbs, who received allowances at the rate of £108 per annum to 31 March, and £52 per annum from 1 April, 1887. \* Specially licensed under the provisions of the Real Property Act. † Services not continuous.



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEY OF LANDS—continued.</b>					
2nd Class Surveyors .....	William Henry Nalder ...	1 July, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	1 July, 1885.
	*Francis James Essington Bootle.	1 July, 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 July, 1885.
	*William Makin Thomas...	1 July, 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 July, 1885.
	*Peter Villhelm Tuxen .....	1 July, 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 July, 1885.
	*Henry Weir Graeme .....	1 July, 1885	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 July, 1885.
Chief Draftsman .....	John Wolston Ellis <sup>1</sup> .....	14 Mar., 1876	Ditto .....	700 0 0	28 Sept., 1853.
	succeeded by				
	Charles James Saunders...	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 Feb., 1874.
1st Class Draftsmen, Head Office.	Thomas Harvie Lewis <sup>1</sup> .....	13 Aug., 1859	Ditto .....	650 0 0	1 Feb., 1849.
Chief Draftsman, Goulburn Local Office.	James Alexander Collin Wilks <sup>1</sup> Walter Dickenson Arm- strong.	1 Jan., 1865 1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	600 0 0 550 0 0	18 Feb., 1854. 19 Jan., 1863.
				to 30 June, 500 0 0 from 1 July.	
Chief Draftsman, Metro- politan Office.	William Freeman .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	550 0 0 to 30 June, 500 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Oct., 1862.
Chief Draftsman, Orange Local Office.	Edward Maber Spark <sup>2</sup> Gerard.	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	550 0 0 to 30 June, 500 0 0 from 1 July.	8 June, 1864.
Chief Draftsman, Glen Innes Local Office.	Theodore Elwin .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	550 0 0 to 30 June, 500 0 0 from 1 July.	5 Oct., 1865.
Chief Draftsman, Albury Local Office.	Daniel Henry Chisholm <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	550 0 0	20 July, 1864.
Chief Draftsman, Wagga Wagga Local Office.	Thomas Felician Callachor <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	550 0 0 to 30 June, 500 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Jan., 1865.
Chief Draftsman, Maitland Local Office.	Stanley Lees Peyton .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	550 0 0 to 30 June, 500 0 0 from 1 July.	19 Nov., 1868.
Chief Draftsman, Grafton Local Office.	Goodwin Robert Packer <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	550 0 0	19 Nov., 1868.
Chief Draftsman, Cooma Local Office.	Harry Hare .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	550 0 0 to 30 June, 500 0 0 from 1 July.	1 May, 1870.
Chief Draftsman, Forbes Local Office.	Louis George Julian Bennett.	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	550 0 0 to 30 June, 500 0 0 from 1 July.	29 June, 1863.
Chief Draftsman, Hay Local Office.	Albert Richard Gall .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	550 0 0 to 30 June, 500 0 0 from 1 July.	1 June, 1871.
Chief Draftsman, Tamworth Local Office.	William Henry Hall .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	550 0 0 to 30 June, 500 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Jan., 1872.
Chief Draftsman, Dubbo Local Office.	Charles Edward Rennie .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	550 0 0 to 30 June, 500 0 0 from 1 July.	17 Sept., 1872.
Chief Draftsman, Moree Local Office.	Arthur John Hare .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	550 0 0 to 30 June, 500 0 0 from 1 July.	24 Sept., 1872.
Chief Draftsman, Bourke Local Office.	Wolfgang Müller.....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	550 0 0 to 30 June, 500 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Aug., 1875.
1st Class Draftsmen .....	Thomas Stevens <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1877	Ditto .....	525 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
	John Frederick Goggin <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1877	Ditto .....	490 0 0	17 Aug., 1863.
	George Lewis <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1877	Ditto .....	490 0 0	1 Oct., 1862.
Chief Draftsman, Occupa- tion of Lands.	Francis Gerard <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	490 0 0	19 July, 1867.
1st Class Draftsmen .....	Arthur James Stopps .....	10 Oct., 1877	Ditto .....	600 0 0 to 30 June, 450 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Jan., 1864.
	Michael Canty <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 Jan., 1870.
	George Long <sup>1</sup> .....	25 June, 1878	Ditto .....	440 0 0	27 April, 1864.
	John Thomas Keating .....	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	390 0 0 to 30 June, 400 0 0 from 1 July.	1 May, 1873.

<sup>1</sup> Retired, 30 June, 1887.<sup>2</sup> Retired, 30 April, 1887.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

119.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEY OF LANDS—continued.</b>					
1st Class Draftsmen .....	Gordon Gilholme Martin Cansdell. <sup>1</sup>	1 Oct., 1877	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	18 Sept., 1872.
	Charles James Saunders <sup>2</sup> ... to 30 June.	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 Feb., 1874.
	James Burt .....	5 Aug., 1878	Ditto .....	390 0 0	17 Feb., 1874.
	John Joseph Casimir Callachor	1 Feb., 1879	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	390 0 0	16 Nov., 1873.
	Arthur Bruce McMinn ..	4 May, 1879	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 May, 1874.
	Mordaunt Allister M'Lean	1 Jan., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	370 0 0	18 July, 1876.
2nd Class Draftsmen .....	John Thomas Small .....	1 Feb., 1879	Ditto .....	350 0 0	19 Dec., 1874.
	John James Slado <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
	John James Richardson ..	4 Nov., 1880	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1876.
	Walter Collis <sup>2</sup> .....	28 Feb., 1881	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 June, 1871.
	James Joseph Quinn ..	1 April, 1881	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.
	Peter John Dowling .....	1 Sept., 1881	Ditto .....	350 0 0	18 Jan., 1877.
	Robert James Malcolm ..	22 Sept., 1881	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Feb., 1877.
	Henry Alexander Allan <sup>1</sup> ...	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	315 0 0	1 May, 1864.
	John Philip A. Garvin ..	19 May, 1877	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Feb., 1874.
	Robert Shelton .....	8 April, 1878	Ditto .....	350 0 0	19 Dec., 1874.
	William M'Lean .....	8 April, 1878	Ditto .....	350 0 0	8 April, 1878.
	Henry Charles Herring ..	8 April, 1878	Ditto .....	350 0 0	8 April, 1878.
	William Winder ..	1 Aug., 1878	Ditto .....	315 0 0 to 30 June, 350 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Aug., 1878.
	Ernest Stafford Vautin ..	1 Aug., 1878	Ditto .....	315 0 0 to 30 June, 350 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Aug., 1878.
	Henry Samuel Walker Crummer.	4 May, 1879	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	340 0 0 to 30 June, 325 0 0 from 1 July.	1 May, 1874.
	John Alex. M'Leay M'Lean	1 Aug., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	315 0 0 to 30 June, 320 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Aug., 1878.
	Frederick Bowman Bacon <sup>1</sup>	1 Aug., 1878	Ditto .....	315 0 0	1 Aug., 1878.
	Chas. Wm. Lewis Ballhansen	1 Aug., 1878	Ditto .....	315 0 0	1 Aug., 1878.
	Henry Harley Wilkinson ..	1 Aug., 1878	Ditto .....	315 0 0	1 Aug., 1878.
	Arvid Nilson .....	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	315 0 0	1 Dec., 1868.
	Edward Arnold Bronsden	1 Feb., 1879	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council	315 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
	Geo. Hippolite Doubleday	28 April, 1879	Ditto .....	315 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
	Robert Taylor Thornton ..	7 June, 1882	Ditto .....	315 0 0	28 Sept., 1879.
	George Alexander M'Kay ..	1 Jan., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	315 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
	Samuel Wharton Kirke ..	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	315 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
	Jeremiah Joseph Finn <sup>2</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	315 0 0	29 Dec., 1878.
	John Taylor Cooke ..	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	315 0 0	30 April, 1879.
	Joseph Ferris .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	315 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
	George James Smith ..	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	315 0 0	11 June, 1879.
	Alfred Swyny .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	315 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
	Edward William Fowings	1 June, 1883	Ditto .....	315 0 0	1 Jan., 1877.
	Guiseppo Garibaldi Torri <sup>1</sup>	1 June, 1883	Ditto .....	315 0 0	1 Dec., 1879.
	Joseph William Sherring <sup>4</sup>	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	315 0 0	1 Feb., 1880.
	Douglas Stewart M'Min <sup>1</sup>	4 April, 1883	Ditto .....	315 0 0	6 Sept., 1881.
	Robert M'Lean .....	1 Aug., 1878	Ditto .....	315 0 0 to 30 June, 300 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Aug., 1878.
3rd Class Draftsmen .....	George H. S. King .....	17 Jan., 1879	Ditto ..	290 0 0	1 June, 1876.
	William Gemell .....	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	265 0 0 to 30 June, 275 0 0 from 1 July.	14 Aug., 1883.
	Edgar Sparry Lloyd .....	1 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....	240 0 0 to 30 June, 275 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Mar., 1882.
	James Aaron Morgan <sup>6</sup> ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto ..	270 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Alfred Patou <sup>5</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto ..	270 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Robert Wayte Vale <sup>6</sup> ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto ..	270 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	Jonathan Evans Hassall ..	6 Sept., 1881	Ditto ..	265 0 0	6 Sept., 1881.
	Charles John Lester ..	6 Sept., 1881	Ditto ..	265 0 0	6 Sept., 1881.
	August Florentine Bontou ..	6 Sept., 1881	Ditto ..	265 0 0	6 Sept., 1881.
	John W. Windridge .....	14 Sept., 1882	Ditto ..	265 0 0	1 June, 1879.
	William Frederick Day ..	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto ..	265 0 0	19 Dec., 1874.
	Thomas Beale Meldrum ..	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto ..	265 0 0	14 Aug., 1883.
	William M'Intyre <sup>6</sup> .....	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto ..	265 0 0	14 Aug., 1883.
	Charles James Robinson ..	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto ..	265 0 0	14 Aug., 1883.

<sup>1</sup> Retired, 30 June, 1887.  
Lands.<sup>2</sup> Appointed Chief Draftsman from 1 July, 1887.<sup>3</sup> Retired, 31 July, 1887.<sup>4</sup> Transferred to Staff of Department of  
Lands.<sup>5</sup> Transferred to Colonial Secretary's Department, 1 June, 1887.<sup>6</sup> Transferred from Temporary Staff.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.	
				£	s.	d.		
3rd Class Draftsmen .....	Donald Gregg .....	14 Aug., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	265	0	0	14 Aug., 1883.	
	Philip Benjamin James ...	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	265	0	0	14 Aug., 1883.	
	Francis Matthew Thallon ..	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	265	0	0	14 Aug., 1883.	
	Wm. Twynam Middlecoat ..	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	265	0	0	14 Aug., 1883.	
	Samuel Alexander <sup>1</sup> .....	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	265	0	0	14 Aug., 1883.	
	Samuel Benjamin Moses ..	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	265	0	0	14 Aug., 1883.	
	Crosbie Brynes Kelly .....	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	265	0	0	14 Aug., 1883.	
	Michael Patrick .....	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	265	0	0	14 Aug., 1883.	
	Joseph George Richards Fewings	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	265	0	0	14 Aug., 1883.	
	Malcolm Shaw .....	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	265	0	0	14 Aug., 1883.	
	Matthew Rogerson .....	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	265	0	0	14 Aug., 1883.	
	Ernest Henry Bilen .....	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	265	0	0	14 Aug., 1883.	
	Charles Edwards, junior, ..	4 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	265	0	0	4 Mar., 1884.	
	Edmund Weir Briery .....	1 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....	265	0	0	3 April, 1882.	
	Leonard Abels van Wessom <sup>1</sup>	1 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....	265	0	0	17 April, 1882.	
	Charles Owen .....	1 May, 1880	Ditto .....	350	0	0	1 Sept., 1876.	
					to 30 June,			
					from 1 July.			
		George Bush .....	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	265	0	0	14 Aug., 1883.
					to 30 June,			
					from 1 July.			
					250	0	0	
					from 1 July.			
		Francis Henry Blaxand ...	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	265	0	0	14 Aug., 1883.
					to 30 June,			
					from 1 July.			
					250	0	0	
					from 1 July.			
		Cosmo Alfred Warby Fowler ..	14 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	265	0	0	14 Aug., 1883.
					to 30 June,			
					from 1 July.			
					250	0	0	
					from 1 July.			
		George Henry James Hardwick	1 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....	240	0	0	20 Mar., 1882.
					to 30 June,			
					from 1 July.			
					250	0	0	
					from 1 July.			
		Joseph Bede White.....	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	240	0	0	1 Feb., 1883.
					to 30 June,			
					from 1 July.			
					250	0	0	
					from 1 July.			
		Thomas Freeman.....	16 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	220	0	0	16 Jan., 1883.
					to 30 June,			
				from 1 July.				
				250	0	0		
				from 1 July.				
	Arthur Sydney Board <sup>2</sup> ...	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 July, 1887.	
	George Oscar Ellis <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 July, 1887.	
	Richard Dalrymple Hay <sup>2</sup> ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 July, 1887.	
	Thomas Purves <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 July, 1887.	
	Cumming Skelton <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 July, 1887.	
	Samuel Ivey <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 July, 1887.	
	John Francis Pike <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 July, 1887.	
	William Bergelin <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 July, 1887.	
	Otto William Ballhausen <sup>2</sup>	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 July, 1887.	
	Francis Arnold Ridley <sup>2</sup> ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 July, 1887.	
	Michael Vincent Murphy <sup>2</sup>	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 July, 1887.	
	James Harrey <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 July, 1887.	
	Fritz Jensen <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 July, 1887.	
	Thomas William Foster <sup>2</sup> ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 July, 1887.	
	Joseph Edward M'Lean <sup>2</sup> ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 July, 1887.	
	William Shepherd <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 July, 1887.	
	Alfred William East <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 July, 1887.	
	Isaac Burrow <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 July, 1887.	
	Daniel Counsel <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 July, 1887.	
	Donald Nicholson Saunders <sup>2</sup>	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 July, 1887.	
	Michael John Francis Gread <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	240	0	0	1 April, 1876.	
	Charles Wesley Cripps .....	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	240	0	0	22 Feb., 1883.	
	Patrick Joseph Cahill .....	25 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	190	0	0	7 Jan., 1884.	
				to 30 June,				
				from 1 July.				
				200	0	0		
				from 1 July.				
	Lachlan J. Forster <sup>2 3</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 July, 1887.	
	William J. Lawrence <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	200	0	0	1 July, 1887.	
	Herbert Bond Pimington.	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	190	0	0	27 Jan., 1883.	
	Oakley Wallace Small .....	29 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	150	0	0	29 Sept., 1884.	
				to 30 June,				
				from 1 July.				
				170	0	0		
				from 1 July.				
	Percie Chater Charlton ..	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Jan., 1884.	
				to 30 June,				
				from 1 July.				
				170	0	0		
				from 1 July.				
	Henry Bartley .....	23 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	150	0	0	23 Jan., 1883.	
	Ralph Noble <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	150	0	0	7 Jan., 1884.	
	Walter David Lovoridge <sup>5</sup> ..	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Sept., 1884.	

<sup>1</sup> Retired, 30 June, 1837.

<sup>2</sup> Transferred from Temporary Staff. <sup>3</sup> Resigned, 31 December, 1887.

<sup>4</sup> Died, 12 January, 1887.

<sup>5</sup> Transferred to

Colonial Secretary's Department, 1 June, 1887.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

121

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEY OF LANDS—continued.</b>					
3rd-class Draftsmen .....	Carl Theodore Morath .....	24 July, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	24 July, 1884.
	Edwin Shelton .....	21 July, 1884	Ditto .....	150 0 0	21 July, 1884.
	John Ramsay Allan <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1884.
	Francis Ernest Fry .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
	James Herlihy .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
	Arthur Joseph Perkins Goulburn Reynolds.	25 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	150 0 0	25 Oct., 1884.
	William Gleeson <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1884.
	George William Sherring	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
	Donald Fraser .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
				to 30 June, 120 0 0	
	Ernest James Spark .....	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1884.
				to 30 June, 120 0 0	
	Alfred Plowman .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
				to 30 June, 115 0 0	
Chief Lithographer to 30 June, Draughtsman in charge of Lithographic Branch from 1 July.	Josiah Taylor .....	1 Jan., 1875	Ditto .....	490 0 0	1 Jan., 1864.
Lithographic Draftsmen ...	John Edmund Miller Russell ..	1 Oct., 1877	Ditto .....	450 0 0	
	John Blenman Cobham ..	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Oct., 1877.
	James Michael Kennedy <sup>1</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1875.
	Edward William Minchen <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
	Ebenezer Reginald Morris <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
	Charles Stewart Christie ..	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
	Frederick William Sharp <sup>1</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	265 0 0	1 Jan., 1875.
	Gordon Douglas McDonell Duff <sup>1</sup>	1 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 July, 1878.
Lithographic Printers .....	John Eccles <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1865	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 July, 1878.
	James Tweedie Inglis .....	1 Sept., 1876	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1865.
				235 0 0	1 Sept., 1876.
				to 30 June, 250 0 0	
	Peter Ford .....	17 Oct., 1871	Ditto .....	200 0 0	17 Oct., 1871.
	John Bernauer .....	1 Jan., 1874	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1874.
Lithographic Engraver .....	George William Sharp <sup>1</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Oct., 1866.
Clerk in Computing Branch...	<sup>6</sup> Charles George Zouch .....	21 Oct., 1878	Ditto .....	190 0 0	21 Oct., 1878.
Clerk, Auction Sales .....	<sup>6</sup> William Richard Norton Dove <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 July, 1879.
Examiner of Diagrams on Crown Grants.	William Webster <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1876	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Jan., 1876.
Assistant do .....	Olof Hakanson Henning <sup>1</sup>	1 July, 1879	Ditto .....	315 0 0	1 July, 1879.
Description Writers .....	Richard George Underwood <sup>1</sup>	12 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Oct., 1860.
	<sup>6</sup> William James Neill <sup>2</sup> ..	1 Oct., 1877	Ditto .....	315 0 0	1 Oct., 1877.
	<sup>6</sup> Charles James Callaway <sup>2</sup> ..	7 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	200 0 0	7 Aug., 1882.
Plan-mounters .....	George Washington Walker <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
	James Luton .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	150 0 0	13 Sept., 1883.
Custodian of Plans .....	Clement Fremayne Rodd <sup>3</sup> ..	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	290 0 0	6 Mar., 1867.
Assistant ditto .....	<sup>6</sup> Robert Campbell Oatley ..	1 July, 1882	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
Clerk-in-charge Plan Records	Robert Campbell Oatley ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 July, 1882.
Clerk in Charting Branch...	Edward Stack <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1869	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
Exhibitor and Salesman of Public Maps.	<sup>6</sup> Richard Lawton Eames ..	4 Oct., 1881	Ditto .....	240 0 0	4 Oct., 1881.
Clerk-in-charge Plan Sales Branch.	Richard Lawton Eames ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	220 0 0	4 Oct., 1881.
Clerks in Local Survey Offices.	Henry Percy Baly .....	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 July, 1869.
	Alfred Bruce Ranclaud ..	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
	Robert M'Clelland .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	240 0 0	10 May, 1869.
	Alexander Francis Macdonnell ..	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	John Joseph Shehan .....	1 Oct., 1877	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Oct., 1877.
	Matthew M'Mahon .....	1 Oct., 1877	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Oct., 1877.
	Percy Powell Tuckerman <sup>4</sup>	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
Clerk to Surveyor-General	<sup>6</sup> David Miller <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 June, 1875.
Clerk .....	<sup>1</sup> Edward James Joseph Briscoe ..	1 Jan., 1876	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1876.
Corresponding Clerk .....	Edward James Joseph Briscoe ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1876.
Secretary and Cashier .....	John Frederick Landers <sup>1</sup> ..	29 April, 1879	Ditto .....	550 0 0	13 Feb., 1855.
First Clerk .....	John Davidson <sup>1</sup> .....	29 April, 1879	Ditto .....	440 0 0	19 May, 1856.
Accountant .....	Thomas Evans <sup>1</sup> .....	29 April, 1879	Ditto .....	440 0 0	28 Sept., 1863.
Examiner of Accounts .....	<sup>6</sup> Frederick Evans Barnes <sup>2</sup> ..	29 April, 1879	Ditto .....	350 0 0	5 May, 1866.
Pay Clerk .....	<sup>6</sup> Thomas Alphen <sup>2</sup> .....	27 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 Mar., 1875.
Clerks .....	<sup>6</sup> Frank George Hack <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	290 0 0	24 Mar., 1873.
	Walter T. Butler <sup>5</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	208 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	<sup>6</sup> Philip Eld Eldershaw <sup>2</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1876	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1876.
	<sup>6</sup> Richard Callaway <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
	Frederick G. Lewis <sup>5</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	James M'Neill <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
	<sup>4</sup> William Walton Callinan <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.

<sup>1</sup> Retired, 30 June, 1887.<sup>2</sup> Transferred to Staff of Department of Lands.<sup>3</sup> Retired, 31 March, 1887<sup>4</sup> Retired, 30 September, 1887.<sup>5</sup> Transferred<sup>6</sup> To 30 June, from Temporary Staff.

BLUE BOOK OF

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEY OF LANDS—continued.</b>					
Clerks .....	Robert Stobo, junior .....	1 Jan., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	190 0 0 to 30 June, 176 16 0 from 1 July.	1 Jan., 1882.
	John Simpson .....	8 Mar., 1881	Ditto .....	190 0 0 to 30 June, 156 0 0 from 1 July.	8 Mar., 1881.
	Charles George Zouch .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	156 0 0	21 Oct., 1878.
	Theophilus J. Paton <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	156 0 0	1 July, 1887.
	John Greatrix Julian <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	78 0 0	1 July, 1887.
Telephone Operator .....	Ernest Howe <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
				2 at 160 0 0	each.
				1 at 140 0 0	
Messengers (5) .....				1 at 120 0 0	
				to 31 May.	
				1 at 85 0 0	
				1 at 100 0 0 <sup>4</sup>	
Office-keepers (8) .....				6 at 52 0 0	each.
				1 at 100 0 0	Corridor cleaner.
				1 at 300 0 0	
				1 at 275 0 0	
				1 at 250 0 0	
				1 at 225 0 0	
				1 at 50 0 0	
				1 at 0 16 0	per diem.
				3 at 0 15 0	each.
Temporary Clerks (55.) (Prior to reorganization of the Department) ...			Secretary for Lands .....	10 at 0 14 0	" "
				2 at 0 13 0	" "
				1 at 0 12 10	" "
				16 at 0 12 0	" "
				3 at 0 10 1	" "
				4 at 0 10 0	" "
				1 at 0 9 0	" "
				8 at 0 8 0	" "
				1 at 0 6 0	" "
				1 at 0 14 0	" "
				1 at 0 13 0	" "
				1 at 0 12 9	" "
				7 at 0 12 0	" "
Temporary Clerks (20.) (Subsequently to reor- ganization of the De- partment) .....			Ditto .....	1 at 0 10 0 <sup>3</sup>	" "
				1 at 0 9 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" "
				1 at 0 9 7	" "
				1 at 0 8 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" "
				1 at 0 7 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" "
				4 at 0 6 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" "
				1 at 0 5 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" "
				1 at 1 0 0	" "
				79 at 0 16 0	" "
				2 at 0 15 0	" "
				105 at 0 14 0	" "
Temporary Draftsmen and Miscellaneous Officers (259.) (Prior to reorganisation of the Department) .....			Ditto .....	46 at 0 12 0	" "
				1 at 0 10 1	" "
				15 at 0 10 0	" "
				2 at 0 8 0	" "
				1 at 0 7 6	" "
				3 at 0 7 0	" "
				2 at 0 6 0	" "
				1 at 0 5 0	" "
				1 at 50 0 0	" "
				34 at 0 16 0	" "
				12 at 0 15 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" "
				7 at 0 14 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" "
				59 at 0 14 0	" "
				3 at 0 13 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" "
				8 at 0 12 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" "
				1 at 0 12 9	" "
Temporary Draftsmen and Miscellaneous Officers (154.) Subse- quently to reorganiza- tion of the Department.			Ditto .....	16 at 0 12 0	" "
				1 at 0 10 1	" "
				7 at 0 10 0	" "
				2 at 0 8 0	" "
				1 at 0 7 6	" "
				1 at 0 7 0	" "
				1 at 0 5 0	" "
				1 at 50 0 0	" "
<i>Triangulation of the Colony:—A</i>					
Field Astronomer .....	Joseph Brooks <sup>2</sup> .....	23 June, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	490 0 0	23 June, 1879.
Bailiff-in-charge of Trig. Marks.	Edward Henry Taylor .....	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
Chief Computer .....	Henry Spendlove Hawkins	1 Oct., 1877	Ditto .....	500 0 0	1 Oct., 1877.
Computer .....	John Burt Trivett .....	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	315 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.

<sup>1</sup> Transferred from Temporary Staff. <sup>2</sup> Transferred to Temporary Staff, 23 August, 1887. <sup>3</sup> Received allowance of £100 per annum from 1 February, 1887. <sup>4</sup> Including £25 allowance for quarters. A Field Astronomer and Surveyors of General Survey Staff received allowances of £108 per annum to 31 March, and £52 per annum from 1 April, 1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEY OF LANDS—continued.</b>					
<i>General Survey of the Colony:—</i>					
1st Class Surveyor .....	*Francis Benson William Woolrych <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	575 0 0 to 30 June, 525 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Jan., 1855. <sup>4</sup>
Inspecting Surveyor .....	Duncan Mearns Maitland	12 Aug., 1879	Ditto .....	490 0 0 to 30 June, 450 0 0 from 1 July.	1 Aug., 1879.
2nd Class Surveyors .....	Hans Fransmen Madsen	1 June, 1882	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 June, 1882.
	Octavius Fariola de Rozzoli <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	George Handley Knibbs	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
	*Robert James Arthur Roberts	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
<i>Office Staff:—</i>					
Draftsman-in-charge .....	*Thomas Frederick Furber	1 Sept., 1880	Ditto .....	550 0 0	25 Sept., 1869.
Draftsmen and Computers	James Monsell Spry	1 Oct., 1877	Ditto .....	415 0 0	1 Oct., 1877.
	Arthur Lewington Lloyd	1 July, 1878	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 June, 1871.
	Charles George Ireland <sup>3</sup>	21 May, 1878	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1876.
	Charles William Cropper	1 July, 1882	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 July, 1882.
	Hamilton Welehman	1 July, 1882	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 July, 1882.
	Henry George Clute	1 July, 1882	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 July, 1882.
	Orville Dimelow	1 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Feb., 1884.
	William Jahn	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	265 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Licensed Surveyors on temporary salary. §	Sigmund Frederick V. Arnheim	25 Aug., 1886	Secretary for Lands	300 0 0	26 June, 1879.
	Stephen Ramsay Beatty	3 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	300 0 0	6 July, 1883.
	*Francis Langham Burdett	2 Dec., 1879	Ditto .....	300 0 0	3 Feb., 1874.
	*Freston Chambers	6 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	300 0 0	2 Jan., 1880.
	Edgar Chennals Scott Chapman <sup>4</sup>	12 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....	300 0 0	12 Feb., 1884.
	*George Warring Dewdney	17 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	300 0 0	19 Feb., 1883.
	William Henry Foster	18 July, 1883	Ditto .....	300 0 0	6 July, 1883.
	*Callaghan Francis Garvan <sup>5</sup>	2 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	300 0 0	27 June, 1879.
	*Robert Gustavus Glusson	17 July, 1883	Ditto .....	300 0 0	28 Jan., 1882.
	*William Matheson Gordon	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	300 0 0	19 Feb., 1883.
	*Frederick William Hawkins	14 May, 1886	Ditto .....	300 0 0	28 Jan., 1882.
	Charles Wynford Horneman <sup>6</sup>	22 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....	300 0 0	10 Jan., 1881.
	*Edwin Hill Johnson <sup>7</sup>	16 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	300 0 0	27 June, 1881.
	William Lettbridge King	21 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	300 0 0	10 Jan., 1884.
	Marcus Lucas	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	300 0 0	19 Feb., 1883.
	*David Hislop Murray	17 Dec., 1883	Ditto .....	300 0 0	30 June, 1882.
	*George MacCallum <sup>8</sup>	1 July, 1881	Ditto .....	300 0 0	27 June, 1879.
	Algernon Peake	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	300 0 0	26 June, 1884.
	John Pool <sup>9</sup>	24 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	300 0 0	10 Jan., 1881.
	*Andrew Robb	17 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	300 0 0	28 Jan., 1882.
	*Henry Shute, jun.	1 June, 1884	Ditto .....	300 0 0	22 Jan., 1884.
	*Thomas Biddulph Upcott Sloman.	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	300 0 0	26 June, 1884.
	*George May Stafford <sup>10</sup>	1 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	300 0 0	28 Jan., 1882.
	*Samuel Albert Steane	1 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	300 0 0	19 Feb., 1883.
	Thomas Malcolm Stephen	1 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	300 0 0	26 June, 1884.
	Richard Neville Somerville	15 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	300 0 0	10 Jan., 1884.
	*James Frederick Truscott	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	300 0 0	6 July, 1883.
				Fees:—	
Licensed Surveyors .....	*William Abernethy	27 June, 1879	Ditto .....	707 3 4	
	*Phillip Francis Burnet Adams.	26 June, 1884	Ditto .....	737 13 2	
	*Charles Daniel Adams	5 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	573 14 6	
	Sommervall Wright Alexander.	20 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	24 9 10	
	*Edward Richard Allworth	2 July, 1880	Ditto .....	952 3 10	
	*William Anderson	13 Sept., 1864	Ditto .....	717 8 5	
	Joseph Andrews	26 June, 1884	Ditto .....	605 11 8	
	*Sigmund Frederick V. Arnheim.	26 June, 1884	Ditto .....	93 14 8	
	*George Arthur	6 Feb., 1875	Ditto .....	124 0 0	
	Atchison & Schleicher		Ditto .....	1,900 19 3	
	*John Barling	13 June, 1865	Ditto .....	6 6 0	
	*Richard Barling	16 April, 1869	Ditto .....	575 12 2	
	*John Hope Balmain	12 July, 1872	Ditto .....	746 7 7	
	*Herman Leslie Barrington	26 June, 1884	Ditto .....	819 13 0	
	*Edward Hugh Barton	12 July, 1872	Ditto .....	1,716 14 0	
	*James John Baylis	22 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	15 18 1	
	*Spart Harborne Belcher	20 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	965 6 3	
	*Thomas Henry Bell	15 Feb., 1876	Ditto .....	615 2 0	
	*William Berthon	25 July, 1873	Ditto .....	253 0 3	
	*Thomas Lindon Biddulph	27 June, 1876	Ditto .....	801 8 8	
	*James Russell Blacket	2 July, 1878	Ditto .....	999 18 8	
	Vincent Ignatius Blake	29 June, 1885	Ditto .....	699 6 0	

<sup>1</sup> Retired, 31 October, 1887. <sup>2</sup> Services transferred to Compling Branch from 1 July, 1887. <sup>3</sup> Employment ceased 31 December, 1887. <sup>4</sup> Died, 15 June, 1887. <sup>5</sup> Employment ceased, 31 May, 1887. <sup>6</sup> Employment ceased, 28 February, 1887. <sup>7</sup> Employment ceased, 3 August, 1887. <sup>8</sup> Retired, 30 June, 1887. <sup>9</sup> Specially licensed under the provisions of the Real Property Act. <sup>10</sup> Those surveyors who were employed in country districts received allowances of £230 per annum to 31 March, and £150 per annum from 1 April, those employed in Sydney and suburbs received allowances of £108 per annum to 31 March, and £50 per annum from 1 April, 1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEY OF LANDS—continued.</b>					
Licensed Surveyors .....	William Bellars Bridges ..	26 June, 1884	Secretary for Lands .....	666 8 5	
	Arthur Piddington Burgess ..	3 July, 1878	Ditto .....	11 8 0	
	*William Frederick Busby ..	28 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	799 7 9	
	*Richard Bornstein .....	8 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	1,271 7 4	
	*Michael Joseph Callaghan ..	15 Feb., 1876	Ditto .....	1,177 14 4	
	J. F. Campbell .....	10 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	1,152 9 6	
	Alfred Wernam Canning .....	28 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	882 9 1	
	*John Haydon Cardew .....	2 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	596 19 7	
	*George Benton Carter .....	15 Feb., 1876	Ditto .....	397 17 8	
	*John Sofala Chard .....	1 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....	763 14 11	
	*Charles Snell Chauncey .....	27 June, 1879	Ditto .....	521 13 6	
	William Bede Christie .....	14 July, 1871	Ditto .....	5 0 0	
	*William Herbert Christie .....	9 Nov., 1863	Ditto .....	738 17 4	
	*Francis Clarke .....	19 Feb., 1883	Ditto .....	759 4 6	
	*Edwin John Commins .....	2 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	640 1 5	
	*George William Commins .....	21 May, 1862	Ditto .....	1,135 15 4	
	*Alfred Hugh Conroy .....	5 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	988 16 2	
	*James McDowell Conroy .....	6 Feb., 1875	Ditto .....	1,105 9 9	
	*Percy Cowley .....	19 Feb., 1883	Ditto .....	431 11 0	
	*William Cowley .....	29 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	742 11 5	
	Henry Percival Cowper .....	7 July, 1882	Ditto .....	1,114 12 2	
	*William Creed .....	15 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	386 3 8	
	*Charles Rawdon Cunningham ..	26 June, 1884	Ditto .....	539 8 3	
	Walter Rannie Davidson .....	16 April, 1869	Ditto .....	1,312 0 5	
	*Edward Harnett Dawson .....	12 Jan., 1877	Ditto .....	12 8 0	
	*James Dawson .....	27 June, 1876	Ditto .....	597 4 4	
	*Samuel Hugh Dawson .....	2 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	1,326 13 9	
	*Augustus Dewhurst .....	29 June, 1877	Ditto .....	781 5 5	
	*William Drummond .....	11 Feb., 1868	Ditto .....	641 12 1	
	*Alfred Ebsworth .....	19 Jan., 1876	Ditto .....	1 1 0	
	Herbert Arthur Evans .....	19 Feb., 1883	Ditto .....	1,344 6 8	
	William James Farrer .....	3 Aug., 1875	Ditto .....	8 18 0	
	John Fitzgerald Finn .....	6 July, 1883	Ditto .....	564 1 4	
	Hamilton Fisher .....	29 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	803 12 5	
	*Robert Fisher .....	12 Jan., 1877	Ditto .....	965 7 10	
	*John Edmund Flynn .....	10 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	1,021 0 7	
	*Henry Folkard .....	2 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	676 17 7	
	Richard M. Galloway .....	2 July, 1880	Ditto .....	5 15 6	
	*Broughton Clayton Garland ..	3 Feb., 1871	Ditto .....	1,224 16 6	
	*John Garland .....	5 July, 1886	Ditto .....	828 16 8	
	John Camden Goodridge .....	26 June, 1884	Ditto .....	30 8 4	
	*James Granter .....	15 Feb., 1876	Ditto .....	785 16 5	
	Herbert Greenland .....	19 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	35 12 3	
	*Alfred Francis Hall .....	29 June, 1885	Ditto .....	987 19 1	
	*Charles Adrian Harper .....	19 Nov., 1862	Ditto .....	517 6 5	
	*Walter Andrew Harper .....	6 July, 1883	Ditto .....	454 12 0	
	*Edgar Arnold Harris .....	14 July, 1871	Ditto .....	725 1 6	
	Henry Hartung .....	10 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	631 18 9	
	*Herbert Valentine Haynes .....	26 June, 1884	Ditto .....	805 0 9	
	*Otto Albert Herborn .....	10 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	18 12 0	
	*James Jerome Higgins .....	28 Nov., 1865	Ditto .....	301 13 4	
	*Henry Charles Holmes .....	27 June, 1879	Ditto .....	824 0 7	
	*Henry Courtois Hosie .....	21 Sept., 1859	Ditto .....	497 4 9	
	Marcus Orphen Hungerford .....	22 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	326 5 11	
	*Frederick Verdon Hunter .....	23 Dec., 1875	Ditto .....	1,467 19 8	
	Frederick William Irby .....	2 July, 1880	Ditto .....	692 15 3	
	Frank Isaac .....	22 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	932 6 2	
	*Edwin Hill Johnson .....	27 June, 1881	Ditto .....	101 14 3	
	William Jones .....	27 June, 1881	Ditto .....	1,424 9 0	
	*Charles William Bray King .....	3 Feb., 1874	Ditto .....	42 5 9	
	John Dawson Kirkwood .....	6 July, 1883	Ditto .....	741 6 2	
	Hugh Koebcke .....	25 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	13 2 6	
	*Arthur Landon .....	15 Feb., 1876	Ditto .....	294 19 0	
	Francis Thomas Lardner .....	15 Feb., 1876	Ditto .....	164 12 9	
	*James Ewart Lester .....	28 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	1,288 7 7	
	*Walter Alfred Lipscomb .....	15 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	1,148 18 6	
	*Alfred Lisle .....	12 July, 1872	Ditto .....	855 19 2	
	Archibald Lockhart .....	5 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	492 1 8	
	*George Loder .....	12 July, 1872	Ditto .....	1,160 6 11	
	*Arnold Wellesley Love .....	12 Jan., 1877	Ditto .....	1,389 12 0	
	*Charles Cameron Loxton .....	15 Feb., 1876	Ditto .....	1,108 12 10	
	*Thomas Henry Loxton .....	27 June, 1879	Ditto .....	1,259 4 3	
	*James Herbert Lupton .....	7 July, 1882	Ditto .....	1,154 5 1	
	Adam Maitland .....	6 Feb., 1875	Ditto .....	1,111 0 5	
	Horace Frederick Kerr Mann .....	22 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	603 5 4	
	*John Manners .....	29 June, 1885	Ditto .....	1,385 13 0	
	*Evelyn Robert Manning .....	29 June, 1877	Ditto .....	230 7 2	
	*Harold Clyde Manning .....	19 Feb., 1883	Ditto .....	1,122 15 8	
	Clarence Arthur Martin .....	26 June, 1884	Ditto .....	757 5 1	
	*James Charles Martin .....	27 June, 1879	Ditto .....	450 1 8	

\* Specially licensed under the provisions of the Real Property Act.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SURVEY OF LANDS—continued.</b>					
Licensed Surveyors .....	*John Griffin Martyn .....	12 Jan., 1877	Secretary for Lands .....	Fees:— 663 0 6	
	*Robert William Meldrum .....	3 Feb., 1874	Ditto .....	1,160 14 9	
	*Francis Sisson Murray .....	26 June, 1884	Ditto .....	669 14 0	
	Henry Osborne MacCabe .....	29 June, 1877	Ditto .....	14 14 0	
	George MacCallum .....	27 June, 1879	Ditto .....	44 0 7	
	*Stewart Alexander M'Dougall.	6 Feb., 1875	Ditto .....	829 12 9	
	Herbert Mandoville Nash .....	12 Jan., 1877	Ditto .....	681 3 0	
	John Mawdsley Nash .....	29 June, 1885	Ditto .....	538 0 8	
	*Stephen Nicholson .....	10 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	968 5 5	
	Charles Frederick Napier North.	27 June, 1879	Ditto .....	1,151 0 3	
	Henry Arthur D. O'Connor .....	3 Feb., 1874	Ditto .....	985 16 4	
	*Napoleon Paton .....	29 June, 1877	Ditto .....	1,889 7 5	
	*Cecil Pennefather .....	2 July, 1880	Ditto .....	575 11 6	
	John Saxon Peppercorn .....	27 June, 1881	Ditto .....	629 3 11	
	*Henry Morris Leibgeber Pike.	27 June, 1879	Ditto .....	72 19 6	
	Alfred Ernest Pratt .....	20 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	21 16 9	
	*Richard Gladesville Pratt .....	30 June, 1882	Ditto .....	907 18 4	
	*William Allwood Rae .....	28 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	1,568 10 2	
	Paul Rignaut .....	7 Aug., 1874	Ditto .....	364 2 9	
	*John Ernest Robberds .....	28 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	254 17 2	
	*Rowand Ronald .....	3 Nov., 1874	Ditto .....	593 5 5	
	*Frank Russell .....	12 July, 1872	Ditto .....	774 12 0	
	*Joseph Ryan .....	2 July, 1878	Ditto .....	1,324 11 7	
	*Edmund Sanderson .....	24 Nov., 1855	Ditto .....	226 11 1	
	*Adelbert Schleicher .....	29 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	12 2 6	
	William Newton Scott .....	3 Aug., 1875	Ditto .....	616 14 9	
	*Daniel Bateman Sellars .....	12 Jan., 1877	Ditto .....	402 5 2	
	*Edward George Sowell .....	6 July, 1883	Ditto .....	356 14 7	
	*Wild A. Shoobert .....	22 July, 1870	Ditto .....	2 10 3	
	*Arthur Newton Small .....	3 July, 1880	Ditto .....	1,138 7 10	
	*Irwin Smith .....	5 July, 1881	Ditto .....	744 12 1	
	Gualter Soares .....	26 June, 1884	Ditto .....	50 12 0	
	*Fritz Peter Solling .....	25 July, 1873	Ditto .....	1,577 9 9	
	*James Lyon Spark .....	16 April, 1869	Ditto .....	1 1 0	
	*Anthony Louis Stinson .....	2 July, 1878	Ditto .....	873 9 2	
	*Harley Tarrant .....	10 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	82 17 7	
	*Joseph Tarrant .....	27 June, 1879	Ditto .....	321 3 5	
	*Henry Margrave Terry .....	27 June, 1881	Ditto .....	180 17 8	
	*Arthur Doncaster Thursby .....	29 June, 1885	Ditto .....	1,154 6 9	
	*Henry Adam Torry .....	27 June, 1879	Ditto .....	958 14 10	
	Vivian Fitzroy Tozer .....	16 April, 1869	Ditto .....	1,211 5 3	
	*Oliver Trickett .....	27 June, 1876	Ditto .....	1,037 2 10	
	Joseph John Tucker .....	22 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	1,356 7 0	
	*Edwin Woodward Turner .....	15 Feb., 1876	Ditto .....	1,379 16 7	
	Joseph Edward Walker .....	2 July, 1880	Ditto .....	768 8 6	
	Walter Benjamin Hamilton Warner.	6 July, 1883	Ditto .....	740 7 8	
	*Charles Edward Webb .....	2 July, 1878	Ditto .....	328 11 0	
	Henry O'Sullivan White .....	12 Jan., 1877	Ditto .....	886 13 5	
	*Arthur Branscombe Wood .....	26 June, 1884	Ditto .....	710 2 8	

\* Specially licensed under the provisions of the Real Property Act.

**COURT OF CLAIMS.**

Commissioners— (President) .....	Arthur Todd Hoiroyd <sup>1</sup> .....	20 Sept., 1865	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	} Nil.	16 Sept., 1856.	
	William Owen, Q.C. ....	1 Aug., 1861	Ditto .....			1 Aug., 1861.
	Wm. Hattam Wilkinson .....	30 Sept., 1864	Ditto .....			22 Feb., 1860.
Secretary .....	Joseph Bernard Murray White.	10 Sept., 1886	Governor and Executive Council		10 Sept., 1886.	

<sup>1</sup> Died 15 June, 1887.

NOTE.—The Commissioners are allowed a fee of £2 2s and the Secretary £2 for each case.





## PART X.

## Secretary for Public Works,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Public Works ... ..	128
Board for opening Tenders for Public Works ... ..	128
Railways ... ..	128
Roads ... ..	140
Sewerage ... ..	141
Colonial Architect ... ..	142
Harbours and River Navigation :—	
Engineer's Department ... ..	142
Dredge "Alpha" ... ..	148
Steam Dredge "Archimedes" ... ..	148
Dredge "Beta" ... ..	148
Steam Dredge "Charon" ... ..	144
Tugs "Orestes" and "Scylla" ... ..	144
Steam Dredge "Clarence" ... ..	145
Tug "Dione" ... ..	145
Steam Dredge "Fitz Roy" ... ..	146
Tug "Hector" ... ..	146
Dredge "Gamma" ... ..	144
Steam Dredge "Hercules" ... ..	145
Tugs "Neptune," "Ceres" ... ..	145
Steam Dredge "Hunter" ... ..	146
Steam Dredge "Minos" ... ..	145
Tugs "Achilles" and "Pearl" ... ..	145
Steam Dredge "Newcastle" ... ..	145
Tug "Ajax" ... ..	145
Steam Dredge "Pluto" ... ..	146
Tug "Little Nell" ... ..	146
Steam Dredge "Samson" ... ..	146
Tug "Thetis" ... ..	146
Steam Dredge "Titan" ... ..	146
Tug "Athena" ... ..	146
Steam Dredge "Ulysses" ... ..	147
Tug "Charybdis" ... ..	147
Steam Dredge "Vulcan" ... ..	147
Steam Barge "Juno" ... ..	147
Steam Dredge "Alcides" ... ..	147
Tug "Rhea" ... ..	147
Dredge "Epsilon" ... ..	147
Dredge "Zeta" ... ..	147
Dredge "Eta" ... ..	147
Dredge "Theta" ... ..	147
Dredge "Iota" ... ..	148
Tug "Ganymede" ... ..	148

## SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>							
Secretary for Public Works	W. J. Lyne .....	26 Feb., 1886	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500	0	0	1 Nov., 1885.*
	succeeded by						
	John Sutherland .....	20 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	1,500	0	0	27 Oct., 1868.*
Under Secretary .....	John Rae, A.M. <sup>1</sup> .....	15 Jan., 1861	Ditto .....	960	0	0	1 Jan., 1854.
Chief Clerk .....	William Forde .....	1 Jan., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	600	0	0	1 Mar., 1859.
	succeeded by						
	Joseph Barling .....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	550	0	0	1 Aug., 1860.
First do .....	A. Springthorpe .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	390	0	0	1 Feb., 1875.
Second do .....	J. O. Trimble .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	340	0	0	1 Jan., 1874.
Third do .....	George J. Forsyth .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	315	0	0	22 Feb., 1877.
	succeeded by						
	W. F. Mitchell .....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	315	0	0	10 May, 1883.
Fourth do .....	W. F. Mitchell .....	10 May, 1883	Ditto .....	240	0	0	10 May, 1883.
	succeeded by						
	H. E. Roseby .....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	240	0	0	11 Dec., 1878.
Fifth do .....	H. E. Roseby .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	190	0	0	11 Dec., 1878.
	succeeded by						
	H. U. Hillyar .....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	190	0	0	24 Sept., 1883.
Sixth do .....	H. U. Hillyar .....	1 Dec., 1885	Secretary for Public Works .....	165	0	0	24 Sept., 1883.
Temporary Clerk .....	Position vacant from 1 Nov. J. W. Holliman .....	11 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	12/-	per diem		14 Mar., 1884.
Messengers (2) .....			Ditto .....	{ <sup>2</sup> 1 at	195	0	0
Boy Messenger .....			Ditto .....	{ <sup>3</sup> 1 at	155	0	0
Housekeepers (5) .....			Ditto .....	{ <sup>1</sup> at	102	0	0
				{ <sup>4</sup> at	72	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £200.<sup>2</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters.<sup>3</sup> Allowed £25 per annum in lieu of quarters.

\* Services not continuous.

## BOARD FOR OPENING TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Members .....	(Chairman) John Rae .....	.....	} Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	} 1 Jan., 1854. 27 Mar., 1856. 1 May, 1849. 18 Jan., 1854. 4 Aug., 1860.* 1 Mar., 1859.
	John Whitton .....	.....			
	E. O. Moriarty .....	.....			
	W. C. Bennett .....	.....			
	James Barnet .....	.....			
	Wm. Forde .....	.....			
Secretary .....	succeeded by				
	Joseph Barling .....	1 Nov., 1887			1 Aug., 1860.

\* Services not continuous.

## RAILWAYS.

## COMMISSIONER'S STAFF.

Commissioner .....	Charles A. Goodchap <sup>1</sup> .....	21 Jan., 1878	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,250	0	0	7 Jan., 1854.
Secretary .....	Donald Vernon .....	21 Jan., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	750	0	0	— Aug., 1859.
Assistant Secretary .....	Alexander Richardson .....	1 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....	650	0	0	27 Aug., 1867.
Chief Clerk .....	Duncan Clark M'Lachlan .....	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	500	0	0	1 Aug., 1869.
Corresponding Clerk and Shorthand Writer.	Hugh M'Lachlan .....	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	390	0	0	1 Feb., 1875.
Clerk .....	Charles Adrian Badham .....	1 Jan., 1885	Secretary for Public Works .....	400	0	0	21 Jan., 1884.
Clerk of Records .....	Lancelot Peel Iredale .....	12 Aug., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	390	0	0	4 Mar., 1867.
Clerks .....	James Evers Pickering .....	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	350	0	0	28 Feb., 1874.
	succeeded by						
	Geo. Anthony Stephenson .....	1 July, 1887	Secretary for Public Works .....	260	0	0	7 Nov., 1877.
	Geo. Anthony Stephenson .....	13 April, 1885	Ditto .....	250	0	0	7 Nov., 1877.
	succeeded by						
	Michael Ambrose O'Brien .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 Jan., 1877.
	Michael Ambrose O'Brien .....	1 Nov., 1880	Ditto .....	235	0	0	1 Jan., 1877.
	succeeded by						
	Robert Duff .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	235	0	0	23 Sept., 1881.
	Robert Duff .....	23 Sept., 1881	Ditto .....	220	0	0	23 Sept., 1881.
	succeeded by						
	Frank Ferdinand Vogel .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	220	0	0	8 Mar., 1875.

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £2,000.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.		Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>						
<b>COMMISSIONER'S STAFF—continued.</b>						
Clerks .....	Frank Ferdinand Vogel ..	22 Jan., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	205	0 0	8 Mar., 1875.
	succeeded by					
	Rescigh Martin .....	1 July, 1887	Secretary for Public Works .....	205	0 0	30 Jan., 1884.
	Rescigh Martin .....	30 Jan., 1884	Commissioner for Railways .....	200	0 0	30 Jan., 1884.
	succeeded by					
	Chas. Henry Schwartzkoff ..	1 July, 1887	Secretary for Public Works .....	200	0 0	16 Nov., 1878.
	Chas. Henry Schwartzkoff ..	16 Nov., 1878	Ditto .....	185	0 0	16 Nov., 1878.
	succeeded by					
	Alfred Edwin Hellyer .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	185	0 0	1 Nov., 1882.
	Alfred Edwin Hellyer .....	1 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	170	0 0	1 Nov., 1882.
	succeeded by					
	James Baron Byrnes .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	170	0 0	19 Feb., 1879
	James Baron Byrnes .....	19 Feb., 1879	Ditto .....	155	0 0	19 Feb., 1879.
	succeeded by					
	William Hayman .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	155	0 0	3 Feb., 1879.
	William Hayman .....	8 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	135	0 0	3 Feb., 1879.
	succeeded by					
	Francis John Abigail .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	135	0 0	11 Jan., 1883.
	Francis John Abigail .....	15 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	105	0 0	11 Jan., 1883.
	succeeded by					
	William Thomas Dawson ..	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	105	0 0	26 June, 1884.
	William Thomas Dawson ..	26 June, 1884	Commissioner for Railways .....	90	0 0	26 June, 1884.
	John James Ware .....	19 Sept., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	275	0 0	15 May, 1877.
	James Spencer Spurway ..	21 Mar., 1876	Ditto .....	265	0 0	21 Mar., 1876.
	John Waller Muddle .....	21 Feb., 1887	Commissioner for Railways .....	250	0 0	20 Oct., 1875.
	Eugene Lewis .....	1 Jan., 1877	Governor and Executive Council	235	0 0	10 Jan., 1870.
	William Mosely .....	17 Oct., 1887	Secretary for Public Works .....	220	0 0	1 May, 1879.*
	Arthur Joseph Mason <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	220	0 0	4 Oct., 1880.
	Arthur James Husk .....	26 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	215	0 0	25 May, 1881.
	Nicholas Oliver Lane <sup>2</sup> .....	14 Dec., 1877	Ditto .....	200	0 0	14 Dec., 1877.
	succeeded by					
	Thomas de Courcy <sup>3</sup> .....	22 Nov., 1887	Commissioner for Railways .....	200	0 0	1 April, 1869.
	Valentine William Baring Wall.	1 April, 1881	Secretary for Public Works .....	200	0 0	6 Jan., 1879.
	Percy Edward Roberts .....	18 July, 1881	Ditto .....	185	0 0	18 July, 1881.
	Patrick Kano .....	1 April, 1885	Commissioner for Railways .....	170	0 0	1 Dec., 1864.
	Walter Azzoni .....	21 July, 1886	Secretary for Public Works .....	10/ per diem		21 July, 1886.
	Robert Miller .....	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	155	0 0	5 April, 1881.
	Charles Copeland Bennett ..	26 June, 1884	Ditto .....	150	0 0	26 June, 1884.
	Wm. Benedict Hennessy .....	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	150	0 0	1 Mar., 1884.
	Robert Arthur Kelly .....	10 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	9/ per diem		10 Feb., 1886.
	Albert James Evans Lane ..	8 Aug., 1882	Commissioner for Railways .....	120	0 0	8 Aug., 1882.
	Percy G. Williams .....	1 Dec., 1882	Secretary for Public Works .....	105	0 0	1 Dec., 1882.
	John Ewel. <sup>4</sup> .....	27 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	105	0 0	21 Jan., 1881.
	Edward Fitzgerald .....	16 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	90	0 0	5 Dec., 1883.
	Albert F. Smythman .....	24 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	90	0 0	24 Aug., 1885.
	John P. Ryan .....	3 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	75	0 0	3 Dec., 1885.
	Pearce John Bell .....	1 Feb., 1866	Ditto .....	52	0 0	1 Feb., 1866.
Temporary Clerk ..	James O'Byrne <sup>5</sup> .....	29 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	10/ per diem		29 Aug., 1887.
Tramway Inspector ..	Frank O'Brien .....	27 June, 1883	Ditto .....	15/ per diem		27 June, 1883.
Messengers (4) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	1 at 135 0 0 and 1/ per diem 1 at 60 0 0 1 at 7/ per diem 8/ per diem to 10 Feb. from 11 Feb.		extra duties.
Boy Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	1 at 42/ per week 1 at 25/ " 1 at 20/ "		
Housekeepers (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	1 at 60 0 0 1 at 30 0 0		
<sup>1</sup> Transferred to Master in Lunacy's Office. <sup>2</sup> Transferred to Accountant's Branch on 22 November, 1827. <sup>3</sup> Transferred from Accountant's Branch <sup>4</sup> Transferred to Locomotive Engineer's Office. <sup>5</sup> Services dispensed with.    * Services not continuous.						
<b>LAND VALUER'S OFFICE.</b>						
Land-valuer .....	James Banford Thompson ..	30 Oct., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	650	0 0	10 May, 1858.*
Surveyor and Draftsman ..	Adam Arthur Jackson .....	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	440	0 0	19 Nov., 1874.
Draftsman .....	Frederick George Rae .....	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	340	0 0	2 April, 1874.
Clerk .....	Alfred Brown <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	340	0 0	1 Jan., 1876.
Draftsman .....	Denis Francis Bullen .....	23 April, 1884	Secretary for Public Works .....	240	0 0	23 April, 1884.
Clerks .....	William Edwin Tunks .....	1 Mar., 1881	Ditto .....	190	0 0	1 Mar., 1881.
	Ernest Robert Yates .....	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	120	0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
	Samuel Hassall Harpur .....	14 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	90	0 0	14 Aug., 1882.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed £50 for Shorthand services.    * Services not continuous.						

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.	
				£	s.	d.		
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>								
<b>EXAMINING BRANCH.</b>								
Examiner of Accounts .....	John Patrick Finegan .....	5 April, 1882	Governor and Executive Council	415	0	0	1 Mar., 1867.	
Assistant Examiner .....	Thomas Henry B. Skellett .....	1 July, 1884	Secretary for Public Works ..	315	0	0	19 Oct., 1869.	
Clerks .....	Arthur William Tompson .....	5 April, 1882	Ditto .....	305	0	0	23 May, 1871.	
	Matthew Bernard Doyle .....	1 July, 1884	Ditto .....	265	0	0	13 Aug., 1877.	
	Charles Cohen .....	1 July, 1884	Ditto .....	235	0	0	22 Jan., 1879.	
	Gregory Augustine Kerr .....	1 July, 1884	Ditto .....	200	0	0	11 June, 1879.	
	Percy Allan Rowley .....	1 July, 1884	Ditto .....	190	0	0	11 Feb., 1879.	
	Arthur John D'Arrietta .....	23 May, 1881	Commissioner for Railways .....	185	0	0	23 May, 1881.	
	James Joseph M'Shane .....	7 Mar., 1884	Secretary for Public Works .....	185	0	0	7 Mar., 1884.	
	Cornelius Charles Motony .....	17 April, 1882	Commissioner for Railways .....	185	0	0	17 April, 1882.	
	William Richard Darby .....	19 June, 1882	Ditto .....	170	0	0	26 May, 1879.	
	Albert James Lea Holt .....	1 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	170	0	0	31 Dec., 1878.	
	Patrick William Kelleher .....	6 June, 1885	Ditto .....	155	0	0	6 June, 1885.	
	John Sellar .....	25 Oct., 1880	Ditto .....	150	0	0	25 Oct., 1880.	
	Arthur Henry .....	1 Dec., 1882	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Dec., 1882.	
	Charles O'Sullivan .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	90	0	0	30 June, 1884.	
	Herbert Lewis Badham .....	25 May, 1885	Ditto .....	75	0	0	25 May, 1885.	
	Robert Joseph Sheridan .....	5 May, 1886	Ditto .....	75	0	0	5 May, 1886.	
Ernest Hume .....	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....	75	0	0	1 May, 1886.		
<b>ACCOUNTANTS' BRANCH</b>								
Accountant .....	Francis J. Wickham .....	1 Sept., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	600	0	0	20 May, 1860.	
Assistant Accountant .....	John Vernon .....	1 Sept., 1882	Secretary for Public Works .....	520	0	0	1 Feb., 1869.	
Principal Book-keeper .....	Joseph S. Dean .....	1 Sept., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	390	0	0	2 Feb., 1874.	
Assistant Book-keeper .....	James Glen .....	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	340	0	0	18 Mar., 1870.*	
Clerks .....	Reginald Lyons .....	9 Jan., 1883	Secretary for Public Works .....	235	0	0	9 Jan., 1883.	
	William Arthur Hellyer .....	13 June, 1878	Governor and Executive Council	265	0	0	13 June, 1878.	
	Adam Ogilvy .....	22 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	240	0	0	22 Jan., 1880.	
	Thos. De Courey <sup>1</sup> .....	13 Aug., 1885	Commissioner for Railways .....	220	0	0	1 April, 1869.	
	succeeded by				to 21 Nov.			
	Nicholas Oliver Lane .....	22 Nov., 1887	Secretary for Public Works .....	200	0	0	14 Dec., 1877.	
	Edward Thwaites Vernon Dixon .....	8 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	200	0	0	28 Jan., 1880.	
	Percy Gregory Board .....	25 Oct., 1880	Ditto .....	155	0	0	25 Oct., 1880.	
	Patk Harold Kelly .....	23 April, 1885	Commissioner for Railways .....	90	0	0	23 April, 1885.	
	Joseph Francis Holmes .....	1 May, 1885	Ditto .....	10/ per diem			1 May, 1885.	
	Chief Paymaster .....	John Thomas Bryant .....	28 April, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	490	0	0	26 July, 1860.
	Paymaster .....	Richard James Ramsden .....	28 April 1887	Secretary for Public Works .....	320	0	0	23 Jan., 1875.
	Pay Clerks .....	Frank Charles Allworth .....	7 May, 1878	Ditto .....	265	0	0	19 Jan., 1878.
		Frederick Thompson .....	7 June, 1880	Ditto .....	235	0	0	1 Feb., 1875.
		John Harris Fitzsimmons .....	1 Nov., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	235	0	0	1 Jan., 1876.
		Francis Borgia Coogan .....	1 April, 1882	Secretary for Public Works .....	220	0	0	6 Oct., 1875.
Fergus Nelson Langley .....		11 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	220	0	0	23 Nov., 1877.	
Chief Cashier .....		James Roddle Neale .....	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	440	0	0	1 Jan., 1867.
Clerks .....		Ernest Burfield Taylor .....	3 Nov., 1885	Secretary for Public Works .....	220	0	0	1 Nov., 1878.
		Frederick Low Griffin .....	1 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	220	0	0	1 Feb., 1877.
<sup>1</sup> Transferred to Commissioner's Staff.      * Services not continuous.								
<b>Permanent Staff.</b>								
<b>ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR RAILWAYS.</b>								
Engineer-in-Chief .....	John Whitton <sup>1</sup> .....	27 Mar., 1856	Governor and Executive Council	1,800	0	0	27 Mar., 1856.	
Inspecting Engineer .....	Henry Deane <sup>2</sup> .....	13 July, 1886	Ditto .....	625	0	0	20 Feb., 1880.	
Assistant Engineer .....	John William Drowett .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	750	0	0	11 June, 1856.	
Assistant Engineer for Trial Surveys.	Herbert Palmer <sup>3</sup> .....	1 April, 1874	Ministerial .....	750	0	0	19 Sept., 1867.	
Chief Clerk .....	William Henry Quodding .....	8 Oct., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	550	0	0	8 Oct., 1857.	
Record Clerk .....	A. R. Monday .....	10 Sept., 1881	Ministerial .....	290	0	0	20 May, 1872.	
Book-keeper .....	E. R. C. Bromley .....	5 July, 1882	Ditto .....	290	0	0	15 Dec., 1881.	
Correspondence Clerk .....	John W. E. Pugh <sup>4</sup> .....	3 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	290	0	0	3 Aug., 1882.	
Examiner of Accounts .....	H. K. Carpenter .....	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	290	0	0	22 June, 1876.	
Clerks .....	G. J. Martin <sup>5</sup> .....	1 June, 1881	Ministerial .....	170	0	0	1 July, 1871.	
	E. Holland <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	190	0	0	9 Feb., 1885.	
	W. T. Bourchier .....	8 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	140	0	0	6 Feb., 1884.	
	F. E. Pike .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ministerial .....	92	0	0	9 Jan., 1884.	
	Draftsmen .....	G. W. A. Bayley .....	1 Sept., 1867	Governor and Executive Council	465	0	0	1 Sept., 1867.
		H. Barker .....	1 July, 1869	Ditto .....	440	0	0	16 Sept., 1867.
		E. R. Thomas .....	14 Nov., 1866	Ditto .....	350	0	0	14 Nov., 1866.
		C. S. Cansdell .....	1 April, 1879	Ditto .....	350	0	0	4 Nov., 1874.
		R. F. Mann .....	1 April, 1879	Ditto .....	315	0	0	14 Dec., 1875.
		J. A. Radcliffe .....	1 June, 1877	Ministerial .....	340	0	0	— Nov., 1875.
		D. G. G. Commons .....	14 June, 1878	Ditto .....	340	0	0	14 June, 1878.
		T. H. Knevitt .....	22 Nov., 1880	Ditto .....	340	0	0	22 Nov., 1880.
		Alf. Hayward .....	27 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	290	0	0	27 Nov., 1882.
		A. Hilliger .....	5 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	265	0	0	5 Jan., 1881.
	A. Barnby <sup>8</sup> .....	27 July, 1881	Ditto .....	240	0	0	27 July, 1881.	
	C. A. Dafgard .....	25 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	240	0	0	25 Aug., 1881.	
O. Albers .....	28 July, 1881	Ditto .....	240	0	0	28 July, 1881.		
F. Bergin <sup>9</sup> .....	8 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	240	0	0	8 Mar., 1882.		
A. M. Howarth .....	17 May, 1884	Ditto .....	240	0	0	17 May, 1884.		
L. Gundlach <sup>10</sup> .....	3 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	240	0	0	3 Aug., 1882.		
Custodian of Plans .....	R. Stenhouse .....	15 Feb., 1875	Ditto .....	165	0	0	7 April, 1874.	
Messenger <sup>7</sup> .....			Ditto .....	110	0	0		
<sup>1</sup> Allowed £150 per annum for forage, &c., and 40s per diem when travelling on duty. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £150 per annum for forage and equipment, and 30s per diem when travelling on duty. <sup>3</sup> Resigned, 28 February, 1887. <sup>4</sup> To 24 April, 1887. <sup>5</sup> Transferred to Phylloxera Board, 28 February, 1887. <sup>6</sup> Promoted, 1 March, 1887. <sup>7</sup> Allowed £25 per annum in lieu of quarters. <sup>8</sup> Services dispensed with—30 June, 1887.								

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
<b>ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
<i>Temporary Staff.</i>					
District Engineers.....	H. Deane <sup>1</sup> a.....	1 Jan., 1881	Ministerial.....	600 0 0	20 Feb., 1880.
	T. R. Firth a.....	1 Sept., 1880	Ditto.....	600 0 0	3 Mar., 1863.*
	C. E. Nicholas a.....	29 June, 1878	Ditto.....	500 0 0	29 June, 1878.
	J. D. Francis a.....	20 Jan., 1882	Ditto.....	350 0 0	1 June, 1877.
	D. C. Simpson a.....	20 Feb., 1882	Ditto.....	500 0 0	1 June, 1881.*
	B. C. Simpson <sup>2</sup> a.....	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto.....	500 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
	W. Hutchinson a.....	8 Jan., 1883	Ditto.....	500 0 0	8 Jan., 1883.
	G. F. Mann a.....	27 Sept., 1883	Ditto.....	500 0 0	1 Sept., 1857.*
	S. Alexander a.....	22 Oct., 1883	Ditto.....	500 0 0	22 Oct., 1883.
	J. Wright a.....	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto.....	500 0 0	1 Nov., 1884.
	F. H. Small <sup>3</sup> a.....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto.....	500 0 0	1 Dec., 1884.
	C. O. Burgo a.....	13 July, 1885	Ditto.....	500 0 0	13 Feb., 1885.
Assistant Engineers.....	W. C. Grey b.....	1 Mar., 1880	Ditto.....	250 0 0	5 Jan., 1874.
	Jas. Frazer b.....	1 April, 1882	Ditto.....	250 0 0	8 July, 1878.
	C. McDonald Stuart b.....	25 Aug., 1883	Ditto.....	300 0 0	28 April, 1882.
	J. M. Stawell b.....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto.....	300 0 0	11 Jan., 1882.
	C. H. Lenthall b.....	1 June, 1879	Ditto.....	200 0 0	1 May, 1878.
	T. Rhodes b.....	2 Aug., 1881	Ditto.....	200 0 0	2 Aug., 1881.
	W. E. Dunn <sup>4</sup> b.....	1 Oct., 1882	Ditto.....	200 0 0	1 April, 1882.
	J. L. Owen <sup>5</sup> b.....	1 July, 1883	Ditto.....	150 0 0	1 July, 1883.
	J. B. Mack b.....	4 Oct., 1884	Ditto.....	150 0 0	9 June, 1879.
	H. W. Parkinson b.....	1 June, 1885	Ditto.....	250 0 0	20 April, 1885.
Surveyors.....	A. Francis <sup>10</sup> c.....	7 May, 1873	Ditto.....	400 0 0	17 April, 1862.*
	J. Cumming c.....	12 Aug., 1887	Ditto.....	350 0 0	22 July, 1878.*
	H. B. G. Hardy <sup>11</sup> c.....	20 April, 1873	Ditto.....	350 0 0	20 April, 1873.
	Geo. Melrose c.....	19 Aug., 1881	Ditto.....	350 0 0	22 April, 1873.*
	C. E. Hogg <sup>6</sup> c.....	21 June, 1877	Ditto.....	350 0 0	21 June, 1877.
	W. J. Milner <sup>7</sup> c.....	1 Mar., 1879	Ditto.....	300 0 0	1 Mar., 1879.*
	F. H. Geisow <sup>7</sup> c.....	27 Sept., 1887	Ditto.....	300 0 0	2 June, 1881.*
	O. Lloyd <sup>10</sup> c.....	5 Oct., 1887	Ditto.....	300 0 0	14 July, 1881.*
	J. P. Sharkey <sup>9</sup> c.....	18 May, 1881	Ditto.....	300 0 0	18 May, 1881.
	E. B. Thornbury <sup>8</sup> c.....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto.....	300 0 0	22 Aug., 1881.*
	G. L. Wilkins c.....	11 Aug., 1881	Ditto.....	300 0 0	11 Aug., 1881.
	S. S. Wells <sup>9</sup> c.....	26 Oct., 1881	Ditto.....	300 0 0	26 Oct., 1881.*
	W. A. Dyer <sup>6</sup> c.....	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto.....	300 0 0	1 Sept., 1883.
	Alf. Vine <sup>6</sup> c.....	19 Jan., 1874	Ditto.....	250 0 0	30 May, 1861.*
	B. C. Jones <sup>6</sup> c.....	21 Feb., 1885	Ditto.....	300 0 0	30 Mar., 1867.*
	W. D. Walker c.....	12 Aug., 1879	Ditto.....	250 0 0	12 Aug., 1879.
	John Carter <sup>6</sup> c.....	16 May, 1881	Ditto.....	250 0 0	1 Aug., 1875.
	T. Kennedy <sup>8</sup> c.....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto.....	250 0 0	14 Feb., 1879.*
	C. A. Edwardes <sup>12</sup> c.....	10 Nov., 1881	Ditto.....	250 0 0	8 Sept., 1879.
	J. J. Jamieson c.....	1 April, 1882	Ditto.....	250 0 0	15 May, 1877.
	C. H. Caswell c.....	14 Feb., 1885	Ditto.....	250 0 0	1 July, 1880.
Assistant Surveyors.....	W. A. Bullard c.....	1 Oct., 1882	Ditto.....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1876.
	E. M. Hixson c.....	17 Sept., 1883	Ditto.....	150 0 0	24 Nov., 1879.
	H. B. Martin <sup>6</sup> c.....	21 Sept., 1883	Ditto.....	150 0 0	18 Nov., 1879.
	F. E. Wickham c.....	3 Oct., 1883	Ditto.....	150 0 0	20 Oct., 1879.
	E. J. Pell <sup>9</sup> c.....	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto.....	150 0 0	7 July, 1879.
Clerks.....	E. Holland <sup>13</sup> .....	9 Feb., 1885	Ditto.....	150 0 0	9 Feb., 1885.
	R. Barbour.....	24 Mar., 1885	Ditto.....	120 0 0	24 Mar., 1885.
Draftsmen.....	E. B. Brice.....	16 Aug., 1881	Ditto.....	250 0 0	16 Aug., 1881.
	G. J. Beckett.....	1 June, 1880	Ditto.....	250 0 0	1 June, 1880.
	C. Wilberg.....	30 Oct., 1882	Ditto.....	250 0 0	30 Oct., 1882.
	R. M. O'Connell.....	13 Mar., 1882	Ditto.....	200 0 0	13 Mar., 1882.
	Jas. Atherton <sup>14</sup> .....	20 Mar., 1882	Ditto.....	200 0 0	20 Mar., 1882.
	Chr. Little.....	22 Mar., 1882	Ditto.....	200 0 0	22 Mar., 1882.
	L. C. Lilja.....	28 Dec., 1881	Ditto.....	200 0 0	28 Dec., 1881.
	F. Fairburn.....	1 Nov., 1882	Ditto.....	£3 per week	1 Nov., 1882.
	J. Routledge.....	12 Dec., 1881	Ditto.....	150 0 0	12 Dec., 1881.
	D. A. McLeod <sup>15</sup> .....	30 Oct., 1884	Ditto.....	250 0 0	30 Oct., 1884.
	W. Friederick.....	7 Aug., 1882	Ditto.....	200 0 0	7 Aug., 1882.
Junior Draftsmen.....	G. Seale.....	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto.....	£2 per week	8 Aug., 1881.
	E. A. Bracken.....	11 Sept., 1882	Ditto.....	150 0 0	11 Sept., 1882.
	F. Hooke <sup>16</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto.....	75 0 0	16 June, 1881.
Draftsmen.....	G. T. Shaw <sup>17</sup> .....	2 Mar., 1885	Ditto.....	200 0 0	2 Mar., 1885.
	W. H. Grant <sup>17</sup> .....	20 Feb., 1885	Ditto.....	200 0 0	20 Feb., 1885.
	C. W. H. Thompson.....	6 Aug., 1885	Ditto.....	£3 per week	6 Aug., 1885.
	J. R. Baass <sup>17</sup> .....	10 Aug., 1885	Ditto.....	200 0 0	10 Aug., 1885.
	W. Bowry.....	9 Nov., 1885	Ditto.....	250 0 0	23 Feb., 1885.*
Junior Draftsmen.....	W. M. H. Burkitt.....	10 June, 1885	Ditto.....	150 0 0	10 June, 1885.
	J. R. S. Whinfield.....	21 Dec., 1880	Ditto.....	100 0 0	21 Dec., 1880.
Cadets.....	N. Chalmers d.....	24 Mar., 1882	Ditto.....	52 0 0	24 Mar., 1882.
	H. F. Bode d.....	1 Sept., 1880	Ditto.....	52 0 0	1 Sept., 1880.
	G. Marshall d.....	8 Aug., 1881	Ditto.....	52 0 0	8 Aug., 1881.
	E. E. Cox d.....	26 Sept., 1881	Ditto.....	52 0 0	26 Sept., 1881.
	W. Kennedy d.....	18 Dec., 1882	Ditto.....	52 0 0	18 Dec., 1882.

<sup>1</sup> Appointed Inspecting Engineer for works in progress, 17 July, 1886. <sup>2</sup> Resigned, 7 March, 1887. <sup>3</sup> Resigned, 12 January, 1887. <sup>4</sup> Resigned, 17 January, 1887. <sup>5</sup> Services dispensed with, 28 February, 1887. <sup>6</sup> Services dispensed with, 31 January, 1887. <sup>7</sup> Services dispensed with, 30 June, 1887. Re-appointed, 27 September, 1887. <sup>8</sup> Services dispensed with, 31 January, 1887. Re-appointed, 1 October, 1887. <sup>9</sup> Services dispensed with, 30 June, 1887. <sup>10</sup> Served on Trial Surveys from 1856 to 1861 under Captains Hawkins and Martindale. <sup>11</sup> Between October, 1886, and March, 1873, employed in Harbours and Rivers Department, with slight break. <sup>12</sup> Previously employed in Surveyor-General's Office. <sup>13</sup> Promoted to Permanent Staff, 1 March, 1887. <sup>14</sup> Resigned, 31 March, 1887. <sup>15</sup> Deceased, 29 November, 1887. <sup>16</sup> Deceased, 10 December, 1887. <sup>17</sup> Services dispensed with, 30 June, 1887. <sup>18</sup> Services dispensed with, 31 January, 1887. Re-appointed, 5 October, 1887. <sup>a</sup> Allowed £100 per annum when in field, and 8s. per day for forage for two horses. <sup>b</sup> Allowed £100 per annum for equipment. <sup>c</sup> Allowed £200 per annum when in field. <sup>d</sup> Paid 7s. per diem when in field. \* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
<b>ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
Cadets .....	A. G. Little <i>a</i> .....	18 June, 1883	Ministerial .....	52 0 0	18 June, 1883.
	J. S. Wade <i>a</i> .....	14 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	52 0 0	14 Dec., 1885.
	W. J. Quodling <i>a</i> .....	1 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	52 0 0	1 Feb., 1886.
	J. E. Davies <i>a</i> .....	6 July, 1886	Ditto .....	52 0 0	6 July, 1886.
	W. Poole <i>a</i> .....	16 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	52 0 0	16 Aug., 1886.
	C. F. Forbes <i>a</i> .....	1 Feb., 1887	Ditto .....	52 0 0	1 Feb., 1887.
Messenger .....	W. J. Madden .....	1 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 Nov., 1882.
Boy Messenger .....	C. A. Dalton <sup>1</sup> .....	26 April, 1881	Ditto .....	ros. per week	26 April, 1881.
<i>a</i> Paid 7s. per diem when in field. <sup>1</sup> Resigned 31 January, 1887.					
<b>ENGINEER FOR EXISTING LINES OF RAILWAYS.</b>					
Engineer for Existing Railways.	George Cowdery .....	15 Mar., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	1,060 0 0	24 Nov., 1862.*
Deputy Engineer .....	Max Thomson .....	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....	600 0 0	19 May, 1879.
Chief Clerk .....	George Landers .....	1 Dec., 1877	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 Feb., 1863.*
First Clerk .....	David Henry Armstrong .....	1 Dec., 1877	Secretary for Public Works .....	320 0 0	16 Nov., 1876.
Clerks .....	Richard Bourke .....	9 June, 1882	Commissioner for Railways .....	275 0 0	1 May, 1874.
	Charles Landers <sup>1</sup> .....	18 June, 1879	Ditto .....	220 0 0	18 June, 1879.
	Nathaniel Charles Burcher .....	16 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	170 0 0	7 June, 1880.
				to 15 Sept., 205 0 0 from 16 Sept.	
	William Carson .....	22 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1884.
				to 15 Sept., 155 0 0 from 16 Sept.	
District Engineers .....	John Patrick Sheridan .....	23 April, 1885	Ditto .....	120 0 0	21 Jan., 1884.
	Alexander Ferrier Watson .....	12 Dec., 1884	Secretary for Public Works .....	525 0 0	12 Dec., 1884.
	Richard Digby Stephens .....	1 Nov., 1881	Ditto .....	500 0 0	13 Nov., 1873.
	George Bewick .....	7 June, 1863	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	19 Aug., 1858.
		and			
	Walter Shellshear .....	1 Aug., 1866	Secretary for Public Works .....	500 0 0	1 April, 1882.
Resident Engineers .....	Gustave Fischer .....	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....	350 0 0	10 Nov., 1881.
	George Robert Cowdery .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	375 0 0	7 Mar., 1879.
	Percy Davidson .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	375 0 0	1 July, 1879.
	Edwin Molloy Halligan .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	375 0 0	2 Feb., 1875.
	William Meade Manly .....	12 May, 1882	Ditto .....	350 0 0	14 July, 1877.*
	Robert Kendall .....	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....	350 0 0	3 Nov., 1881.
Assistant Engineers .....	John Bligh Suttor .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	350 0 0	15 Dec., 1879.
	John Wilkinson Melrose .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	330 0 0	10 April, 1874.
	Henry Prevost .....	19 May, 1885	Ditto .....	310 0 0	12 May, 1879.*
	John Edward Touch .....	14 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	240 0 0	24 Jan., 1885.
Engineer-in-charge of Interlocking.	John Parry .....	27 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 Mar., 1880.
Architect .....	Alfred Leggatt .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	425 0 0	1 June, 1878.
Assistant Architect .....	Arthur Josling .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	320 0 0	26 Sept., 1881.*
Draftsmen .....	Hugo Piaud .....	14 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	260 0 0	29 June, 1883.*
	Frederick Moore .....	12 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	250 0 0	12 Nov., 1883.
	William Henry Higgs .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	230 0 0	11 Oct., 1875.
	Arthur George Allan Hinder .....	19 June, 1883	Commissioner for Railways .....	210 0 0	19 June, 1883.
	Percy William Shaw .....	10 June, 1885	Ditto .....	210 0 0	10 June, 1885.
	George Henry Pitt .....	25 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	200 0 0	25 Aug., 1884.
	William Nixon .....	2 June, 1884	Secretary for Public Works .....	190 0 0	2 June, 1884.
	Edward Jackson .....	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	190 0 0	17 Nov., 1882.
	H. G. Chetwynd .....	27 July, 1885	Commissioner for Railways .....	182 0 0	27 July, 1885.
	W. Leonard Nowill .....	25 June, 1883	Ditto .....	170 0 0	25 June, 1883.
	Samuel Mann .....	1 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Feb., 1884.
Cadets .....	Frederick B. S. Wells .....	17 July, 1885	Ditto .....	130 0 0	17 Nov., 1882.*
	Frederick T. Bagshawe .....	23 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	130 0 0	23 Mar., 1885.
	William Stoddart .....	3 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	130 0 0	3 Oct., 1882.
	George Herbert Wickham .....	7 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	130 0 0	7 Jan., 1883.
	Alexander Downe .....	10 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	110 0 0	10 Sept., 1884.
	William George Moore .....	14 July, 1885	Ditto .....	110 0 0	14 July, 1885.
	Sidney Ward Conyers .....	21 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	110 0 0	21 Sept., 1885.
	William Rothwell .....	22 April, 1884	Ditto .....	90 0 0	22 April, 1884.
	Joseph Aloysius Doyle .....	30 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	90 0 0	30 Nov., 1883.
	Philip William Rygate .....	15 June 1885	Ditto .....	90 0 0	15 June, 1885.
	James Vernon Menzies .....	12 May, 1884	Ditto .....	70 0 0	12 May, 1884.
	William Kerr Johnson .....	28 July, 1884	Ditto .....	70 0 0	28 July, 1884.
	Francis Laidley Mackenzie .....	7 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	70 0 0	7 Jan., 1884.
	Edward John Newman .....	8 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	70 0 0	7 April, 1885.
	Percival Sidney Hunt .....	12 May, 1885	Ditto .....	70 0 0	12 May, 1885.
	George Findlater Clements .....	10 June, 1885	Ditto .....	70 0 0	10 June, 1885.
	Arthur Wray .....	10 June, 1885	Ditto .....	70 0 0	10 June, 1885.
	Herbert Leslie Roberts .....	4 May, 1885	Ditto .....	70 0 0	4 May, 1885.
	James Bamford Thompson .....	19 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	70 0 0	19 Oct., 1885.
	Norman Munro .....	11 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	50 0 0	11 Jan., 1886.
	Claude H. F. Watson .....	16 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	50 0 0	16 Jan., 1886.
	Thomas Close .....	14 June, 1886	Ditto .....	50 0 0	14 June, 1886.

<sup>1</sup> To 30 June, Resigned. \* Services not continuous.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

133

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
<b>ENGINEER FOR EXISTING LINES OF RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
Surveyors .....	Wm. Howe Baxter .....	27 Oct., 1882	Commissioner for Railways .....	300 0 0	24 Aug., 1880.
	Philip H. Sommerville .....	28 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	250 0 0	25 Jan., 1882.
	Edward B. Biddulph .....	24 June, 1885	Ditto .....	220 0 0	13 Mar., 1885.
Inspector of Way and Works, Great Southern, Western, and Richmond Railways.	Joseph Lewton .....	17 Mar., 1859	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	5 Aug., 1858.
	and	1 Aug., 1866			
Inspector of Way and Works, Great Northern Railway.	James Duffy .....	18 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.
	and	1 Aug., 1866			
Custodian of Plans .....	Frederick C. Moor .....	17 June, 1884	Commissioner for Railways .....	60 0 0	17 June, 1884.
Messenger .....			Secretary for Public Works .....	100 0 0	
<b>ENGINEER FOR TRAMWAYS.</b>					
Engineer for Tramways .....	George Cowdery .....	15 Mar., 1881	Secretary for Public Works .....	Sec p. 132	24 Nov., 1862.*
Surveyor .....	Thomas Adam Melrose .....	11 April, 1882	Commissioner for Railways .....	300 0 0	11 April, 1882.
* Services not continuous.					
<b>LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER.</b>					
Locomotive Engineer .....	William Scott .....	5 April, 1882	Secretary for Public Works .....	800 0 0	— Sept., 1855.
Assistant Locomotive Engineer.	George Downs .....	5 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....	650 0 0	30 July, 1877.
Chief Clerk .....	Robt. J. Sheridan <sup>1</sup> .....	11 April, 1882	Ditto .....	520 0 0	4 Feb., 1861.
	succeeded by				
	Charles A. Neale .....	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....	450 0 0	2 Dec., 1867.
Locomotive Foreman, Great Northern Railway.	Thomas Bong .....	23 Nov., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	490 0 0	23 Nov., 1860.
Locomotive Foreman.	John Cobb <sup>2</sup> .....	9 Mar., 1882	Secretary for Public Works .....	430 0 0	— Sept., 1855.
Clerks .....	Walter L. Newman .....	— Jan., 1865	Commissioner for Railways .....	290 0 0	— Jan., 1865.
	M <sup>r</sup> Ver N. Falconer .....	9 Sept., 1878	Secretary for Public Works .....	260 0 0	6 Jan., 1875.
	John W. Muddle <sup>3</sup> .....	25 June, 1883	Commissioner for Railways .....	250 0 0	20 Oct., 1875.
	Joseph F. Pahnor .....	2 June, 1879	Ditto .....	220 0 0	13 Nov., 1877.
	John R. Horton .....	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	220 0 0	25 Aug., 1879.
	Patrick T. Finegan .....	8 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	220 0 0	8 Jan., 1883.
	Fred. G. D. Smith .....	13 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	220 0 0	22 April, 1872.
	Joseph G. Berner .....	1 Dec., 1881	Secretary for Public Works .....	185 0 0	6 Sept., 1880.
	Patrick J. Duffy .....	— Aug., 1883	Commissioner for Railways .....	185 0 0	21 Oct., 1882.
	John B. M. Geckie .....	23 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	180 0 0	23 Jan., 1882.
	William G. Mungay .....	— May, 1879	Ditto .....	170 0 0	— Nov., 1877.
	John J. Kavanagh .....	24 July, 1884	Ditto .....	150 0 0	24 July, 1884.
	Charles Perry .....	— July, 1882	Ditto .....	150 0 0	— July, 1882.
	William H. Gifford .....	23 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....	150 0 0	23 Feb., 1884.
	John F. Ewen .....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	120 0 0	22 Jan., 1881.
	Francis J. Read .....	20 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	120 0 0	20 June, 1882.
	James A. Regan .....	9 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....	105 0 0	1 Feb., 1882.
	John B. Cremen .....	9 April, 1883	Ditto .....	105 0 0	9 April, 1883.
	Fredk. J. Thrum .....	9 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....	105 0 0	27 July, 1883.
	Joseph A. Conroy .....	10 Dec., 1883	Ditto .....	105 0 0	10 Dec., 1883.
	Fredk. M. Pitt .....	11 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	90 0 0	11 Nov., 1884.
Timekeepers .....	George Regan .....	— May, 1868	Ditto .....	305 0 0	— May, 1865.
	James M. Doyle .....	— May, 1878	Ditto .....	250 0 0	— May, 1878.
	Francis S. Nicholls .....	— April, 1874	Engineer-in-Chief .....	250 0 0	— April, 1874.
	Robert H. Caunter .....	4 June, 1877	Commissioner for Railways .....	200 0 0	— Jan., 1875.
	Thomas F. Conroy .....	17 June, 1881	Ditto .....	200 0 0	— Nov., 1877.
	Andrew N. Puyten .....	28 Feb., 1881	Ditto .....	155 0 0	28 Feb., 1881.
	Michael E. Naish .....	2 April, 1885	Ditto .....	150 0 0	19 Aug., 1884.
	Walter J. Eckford .....	21 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	135 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.*
	John M <sup>r</sup> Leod .....	12 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....	135 0 0	3 Jan., 1881.
	Alfred Tunks .....	2 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....	135 0 0	— Jan., 1885.
	Edward Joseph Candrick .....	17 April, 1882	Ditto .....	120 0 0	17 April, 1882.
Clerk .....	Joseph John Coombe .....	— July, 1882	Ditto .....	120 0 0	— July, 1882.
Chief Draftsman .....	James Chambers .....	22 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	500 0 0	24 June, 1878.
Draftsmen .....	John Goff .....	27 July, 1885	Ditto .....	350 0 0	7 Jan., 1884.
	James B. Cahill .....	22 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	332 0 0	17 Jan., 1881.
	Thomas Sowell .....	25 April, 1883	Ditto .....	248 0 0	— Mar., 1882.
	Louis A. Ballhausen .....	28 Jan., 1879	Secretary for Public Works .....	220 0 0	28 Jan., 1879.
	Arthur T. Frost .....	1 Dec., 1882	Commissioner for Railways .....	196 0 0	— June, 1876.
Draftsman Cadets .....	Robert F. Colborne .....	18 June, 1885	Ditto .....	130 0 0	18 June, 1885.
	Pereval G. Higgs .....	20 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....	110 0 0	27 Oct., 1879.
	John E. Paterson .....	25 June, 1885	Ditto .....	110 0 0	17 Jan., 1881.
	Albert R. Broad .....	30 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	110 0 0	30 Mar., 1885.
	Henry J. Quodling .....	27 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	90 0 0	25 Aug., 1880.
	Henry Robinson .....	28 June, 1887	Ditto .....	80 0 0	— April, 1883.
	Edwyn A. Holden .....	10 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	70 0 0	10 Aug., 1885.
	William Moffitt <sup>4</sup> .....	16 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	50 0 0	8 Feb., 1883.
Foreman of Workshops .....	Robert Scott .....	20 Feb., 1882	Secretary for Public Works .....	375 0 0	— Jan., 1863.
General Superintendent of Rolling Stock.	Thomas Braid .....	27 July, 1885	Commissioner for Railways .....	375 0 0	— May, 1879.
Travelling Inspector .....	Edward A. Loughry .....	21 Mar., 1883	Ditto .....	370 0 0	— Sept., 1879.*
Inspector of Gas-works .....	James H. Mitchell .....	14 May, 1885	Ditto .....	370 0 0	— May, 1884.

<sup>1</sup> Promoted to Traffic Auditor.<sup>2</sup> Allowed £50 per annum extra for house rent.<sup>3</sup> Transferred to Commissioner's Office.<sup>4</sup> Resigned, 20 April, 1887.

\* Services not continuous.



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
<b>LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER—continued.</b>					
Inspector of New Rolling Stock.	Edward Bourn	4 Mar., 1880	Secretary for Public Works	350 0 0	— Nov., 1856.
Foreman Blacksmith	John Lennox	— Mar., 1874	Commissioner for Railways	335 0 0	— June, 1869.
Sub-Inspector	William E. Privett	1 Jan., 1885	Secretary for Public Works	330 0 0	— June, 1868.
Inspector of Water Supply	George Derbyshire	— Dec., 1881	Commissioner for Railways	330 0 0	— Dec., 1875.
Foreman Boiler-maker	Henry Smith	— July, 1865	Ditto	320 0 0	— Aug., 1861.
„ Carriage-shop	George Bingham	— June, 1877	Ditto	300 0 0	— May, 1857.
In charge Boiler-shop, Eveleigh.	Edward Fernley	13 June, 1887	Ditto	300 0 0	— Oct., 1860.
Inspecting erection of new engines.	Edward Atkinson	— Nov., 1880	Ditto	300 0 0	— Aug., 1875.
Foreman Turner	William Pratt	— July, 1876	Ditto	300 0 0	— May, 1876.
„ Pattern-maker	Francis L. Boone	— Aug., 1877	Ditto	270 0 0	— June, 1856.
Assistant Foreman Work-shops.	Leslie Crawford	29 June, 1883	Ditto	270 0 0	— April, 1863.
Foreman Carriage-painter	John M'Namara	— Sept., 1876	Ditto	270 0 0	— July, 1869.
Inspector of new ironwork	John Newlands	13 June, 1887	Ditto	255 0 0	— Oct., 1868.
Assistant Foreman in Work-shops.	Matthew Nimmo	21 Oct., 1887	Ditto	255 0 0	— Sept., 1874.
Shed Inspectors	James Grant	— Dec., 1872	Ditto	290 0 0	— Feb., 1856.
	Phillip Mulholland	1 July, 1885	Ditto	290 0 0	— Feb., 1861.
	William Farquhar	11 May, 1885	Ditto	280 0 0	20 Nov., 1855.
	John J. Nicholls	11 May, 1885	Ditto	280 0 0	— Aug., 1864.
Electric Light Attendant—Penrith—	Walter J. Hoare	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Nov., 1885.
Inspector	John Tipping	— Sept., 1863	Secretary for Public Works	370 0 0	— Sept., 1863.
Shed Inspectors	Edward C. Burrows	1 July, 1885	Commissioner for Railways	255 0 0	1 July, 1869.
	George H. Knight	1 July, 1885	Ditto	255 0 0	10 Oct., 1869.
Clerk and Timekeeper	Michael S. Davison	19 Nov., 1886	Ditto	195 0 0	17 Jan., 1882.
Assistant Clerks and Timekeepers.	John Heron	27 Mar., 1882	Ditto	110 0 0	27 Mar., 1882.
	Ernest A. Fulton	11 Jan., 1886	Ditto	50 0 0	11 Jan., 1886.
	Peter T. Doyle	15 Mar., 1886	Ditto	50 0 0	15 Mar., 1886.
Eskbank—					
Sub-Inspector	Charles Baggs	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	290 0 0	— Nov., 1868.
Clerk and Timekeeper	William N. Wood	— April, 1884	Ditto	150 0 0	— Mar., 1878.
Bathurst—					
Inspector	Joseph Turton	1 Mar., 1876	Ditto	350 0 0	— Mar., 1869.
Shed Inspectors	William Green	1 July, 1885	Ditto	255 0 0	7 Dec., 1877.
	Joseph Blackburn <sup>1</sup>	1 July, 1885	Ditto	255 0 0	20 Jan., 1880.
	succeeded by				
	Warren M. Smith <sup>2</sup>	22 Aug., 1887	Ditto	255 0 0	— June, 1878.
Clerks and Timekeepers	Richard Phillips <sup>3</sup>	18 Nov., 1886	Ditto	150 0 0	26 Nov., 1884.
	succeeded by				
	George A. Benfield <sup>3</sup>	31 May, 1887	Ditto	150 0 0	23 Dec., 1884.
Assistant Clerks and Timekeepers.	Laurence Byrnes	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	140 0 0	6 Sept., 1880.*
	Claude M. West <sup>4</sup>	8 Feb., 1886	Ditto	50 0 0	8 Feb., 1886.
Wellington—					
Inspector	Charles H. Stanger	8 April, 1884	Ditto	290 0 0	20 April, 1882.
Clerk and Timekeeper	Thomas M. Seage	29 Jan., 1886	Ditto	150 0 0	21 Dec., 1882.*
Dubbo—					
Inspector	James P. Hubbard	8 April, 1884	Ditto	310 0 0	11 Feb., 1868.*
Shed Inspector	Joseph Horsfield	1 July, 1885	Ditto	235 0 0	— Aug., 1871.
Clerk and Timekeeper	Alfred E. Heydon	1 May, 1883	Ditto	165 0 0	1 May, 1883.
Assistant Clerk and Timekeeper.	Paul Adams	16 Dec., 1886	Ditto	50 0 0	16 Dec., 1886.
Picton—					
Inspector	Jno. Scott	27 Nov., 1884	Ditto	290 0 0	— Feb., 1865.
Clerk and Timekeeper	Samuel Walter Powell	24 July, 1882	Ditto	165 0 0	24 July, 1882.
Shed Inspector	Robert Wallace	1 July, 1885	Ditto	235 0 0	— June, 1869.
Goulburn—					
Inspector	William Webster	22 July, 1876	Ditto	350 0 0	— Oct., 1856.
Shed Inspectors	James Starkey	1 July, 1885	Ditto	255 0 0	— Feb., 1869.
	Henry Hunter	12 July, 1885	Ditto	255 0 0	29 Nov., 1876.
Clerk and Timekeeper	Gregory Toohar	9 Mar., 1886	Ditto	170 0 0	4 Sept., 1880.
Assistant Clerks and Timekeepers.	Charles M'Alister	21 Nov., 1882	Ditto	95 0 0	21 Nov., 1882.
	William Duncan	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto	50 0 0	1 Sept., 1886.
Harden—					
Inspector	James Hackett	10 Mar., 1882	Ditto	310 0 0	— Feb., 1876.
Shed Inspector	Henry Lidden	19 May, 1885	Ditto	235 0 0	— Feb., 1874.
	Warren Murdock Smith <sup>5</sup>	1 July, 1885	Ditto	235 0 0	— June, 1878.
Clerk and Timekeeper	George Albert Benfield <sup>5</sup>	23 Dec., 1884	Ditto	95 0 0	23 Dec., 1884.
	succeeded by				
	Richard Phillips <sup>6</sup>	31 May, 1887	Ditto	150 0 0	26 Nov., 1884.
Junee—					
Inspector	John Close	5 Oct., 1879	Ditto	370 0 0	— June, 1875.
Shed Inspectors	John Bough	6 Aug., 1883	Ditto	255 0 0	— Oct., 1877.
	Benjamin Tildsley	18 June, 1886	Ditto	225 0 0	— Mar., 1875.
Clerk and Timekeeper	John Walton Townley	24 Nov., 1886	Ditto	150 0 0	6 Feb., 1884.
Assistant Clerks and Timekeepers.	James Kelly	12 Mar., 1883	Ditto	95 0 0	12 Mar., 1883.
	George Roberts	14 April, 1885	Ditto	80 0 0	11 June, 1883.
Albury—					
Shed Inspector	Thomas Walsh	9 July, 1883	Ditto	290 0 0	2 Oct., 1868.

<sup>1</sup> Deceased, 22 June, 1887.<sup>2</sup> Transferred to Harden.<sup>3</sup> Transferred from Harden.<sup>4</sup> Dismissed, 9 March, 1887.<sup>5</sup> Transferred to Bathurst.<sup>6</sup> Transferred from Bathurst.

\* Services not continuous.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

135

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
<b>LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS—continued.</b>					
Newcastle—					
Clerks .....	Scott Lewis Laing .....	25 May, 1880	Commissioner for Railways .....	260 0 0	25 May, 1880.
	Jas. Studdert .....	11 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....	165 0 0	11 Feb., 1884.
	Roderick Henry Dempster .....	6 June, 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0	6 June, 1883.
	Archibald Gardner .....	13 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	125 0 0	13 Nov., 1884.
	William Reid .....	1 April, 1885	Ditto .....	125 0 0	1 April, 1885.
Timekeepers .....	Robert Gardner .....	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	245 0 0	— June, 1881.
	John Edward Wallace <sup>1</sup> .....	11 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	150 0 0	14 Sept., 1881.
	Alfred Newell Wood .....	24 April, 1882	Ditto .....	150 0 0	24 April, 1882.
	Alfred George Mends .....	4 June, 1886	Ditto .....	125 0 0	19 Oct., 1883.
General Foreman .....	Donis Fitzpatrick .....	22 Jan., 1863	Ditto .....	350 0 0	22 Jan., 1863.
Inspector of New Rolling Stock.	Joseph Charles Gray .....	28 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	305 0 0	— July, 1869.
Foreman Blacksmith ..	Thomas Bryant .....	1 Dec., 1856	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Dec., 1856.
„ Turner .....	Patrick Cunningham .....	5 Feb., 1863	Ditto .....	300 0 0	5 Feb., 1863.
„ Boilermaker .....	James Davidson .....	14 Feb., 1877	Ditto .....	300 0 0	14 Feb., 1877.
„ Carriage Department.	John King .....	28 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	240 0 0	18 May, 1883.
Singleton—					
Inspector .....	George Newton .....	— Dec., 1861	Secretary for Public Works .....	410 0 0	— Dec., 1861.
Clerk and Timekeeper	Henry Richard Godden <sup>2</sup> ..	26 May, 1885	Commissioner for Railways .....	195 0 0	11 Jan., 1883.
	succeeded by				
	John Edward Wallace <sup>3</sup> ..	6 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	150 0 0	14 Sept., 1881.
Assistant Clerks and Timekeepers.	Arthur John Alcorn .....	2 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	80 0 0	2 Oct., 1884.
Running Shed Foreman	Robert Johnson Taylor .....	22 May, 1886	Ditto .....	50 0 0	22 May, 1886.
Murrumbidgee—	William M'Niven .....	8 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	270 0 0	11 Jan., 1878.
Sub-Inspector .....	William Stanford Pilfold ..	23 Dec., 1875	Ditto .....	290 0 0	23 Dec., 1875.
Narrabri—					
Running Shed and Working Foreman	Richard Henry Bryant ..	16 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	270 0 0	16 Aug., 1882.
Armidale—					
Running Shed and Working Foreman	Thomas Peary .....	8 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	270 0 0	— Aug., 1879.
<sup>1</sup> Transferred to Singleton. <sup>2</sup> Deceased, 6 January, 1887 <sup>3</sup> Transferred from Singleton.					
<b>TRAFFIC BRANCH.</b>					
Traffic Manager .....	William V. Read .....	27 Jan., 1880	Governor and Executive Council <sup>1</sup>	700 0 0	26 Sept., 1855.
Assistant „ .....	David Kunkendie .....	31 Mar., 1880	Ditto .....	600 0 0	19 Dec., 1876.
Chief Clerk .....	William H. Colquhoun <sup>1</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	265 0 0	24 Feb., 1879.
Goods Superintendent .....	John Harper .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	450 0 0	— 1871.
Coaching „ .....	Harry Richardson .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	490 0 0	11 June, 1866.
Station-masters—					
Sydney .....	John Collins .....	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	400 0 0	— Mar., 1858.
	F. C. Johnson .....	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	330 0 0	1 Jan., 1870.
Mortuary .....	Richard Darby .....	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	240 0 0	— Mar., 1855.
Daring Harbour .....	Charles Paull .....	7 June, 1879	Ditto .....	330 0 0	— Mar., 1865.
Central Office .....	Michael J. Concellan .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	290 0 0	— Nov., 1871.
Macedonaldtown .....	Frederick E. Liardet .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	180 0 0	— Jan., 1867.
Nowtown .....	James C. Hankin .....	12 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	270 0 0	— Jan., 1863.
Stammore .....	Abel J. Gibbons <sup>2</sup> .....	16 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	180 0 0	29 April, 1877.
Petersham .....	Moss S. Brown <sup>1</sup> .....	24 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	270 0 0	1 Oct., 1874.
Summer Hill .....	Henry Ludford .....	12 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....	195 0 0	— April, 1867.
Ashfield .....	George Bonamy .....	22 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	310 0 0	— Aug., 1862.
Croydon .....	George Pritchard <sup>4</sup> .....	19 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....	180 0 0	— Oct., 1873.
Burwood .....	William J. Titterton .....	1 June, 1874	Ditto .....	270 0 0	— Feb., 1868.
Homebush .....	George R. Henson .....	8 July, 1881	Ditto .....	310 0 0	— Aug., 1867.
Rookwood .....	James Moreton .....	17 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....	225 0 0	— Dec., 1869.
Granville .....	James Higgs .....	1 Nov., 1872	Ditto .....	310 0 0	— April, 1857.
	Alfred Lay <sup>5</sup> .....	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....	165 0 0	23 July, 1879.
Fairfield .....	Thomas Hall .....	5 June, 1886	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.
Liverpool .....	John Stafford <sup>6</sup> .....	— Nov., 1875	Ditto .....	255 0 0	— April, 1865.
Campbelltown .....	Thomas Ward .....	1 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....	255 0 0	— April, 1871.
Menangle .....	George Watsford .....	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	180 0 0	28 Aug., 1875.
Picton .....	David Sheppard .....	22 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	255 0 0	11 Nov., 1875.
Mittagong .....	John J. M'Roberts .....	26 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	255 0 0	— Nov., 1871.
Bowral .....	Copeland Bennett .....	25 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	210 0 0	— Feb., 1871.
Moss Vale .....	William Lenehan .....	2 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	225 0 0	— July, 1869.
Bundanoon .....	Edward Milne .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	180 0 0	9 Nov., 1876.
Marulan .....	Andrew Moodie .....	1 Feb., 1878	Ditto .....	225 0 0	— Mar., 1856.
Inspector—					
Goulburn .....	Alexander Crawford .....	1 July, 1875	Ditto .....	440 0 0	— May, 1862.
Station-masters					
Goulburn .....	John G. Bisset, jun. .....	8 Feb., 1887	Ditto .....	290 0 0	— July, 1871.
Tarago .....	Alfred Jones <sup>6</sup> .....	7 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	150 0 0	27 April, 1878.
	succeeded by				
	Walter Harris .....	1 Dec., 1887	Ditto .....	180 0 0	30 Mar., 1877.
<sup>1</sup> Allowed £75 per annum for house rent. <sup>2</sup> £30 per annum allowed for house rent. <sup>3</sup> Deceased, 30 December, 1887. <sup>4</sup> Allowed £65 per annum for house rent. <sup>5</sup> Relieving Mr. Higgs. <sup>6</sup> Disrated to Officer-in-charge, Springs.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
<b>TRAFFIC BRANCH—continued.</b>					
<b>Station-masters—</b>					
Bungendore .....	William C. Smith <sup>1</sup> .....	15 Dec., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	195 0 0	24 April, 1877.
Queanbeyan .....	Cyrus Burge .....	26 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	210 0 0	— Feb., 1874.
Brendalbane .....	Joseph H. Cox .....	20 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	165 0 0	5 Oct., 1876.
Gunning .....	Seaton W. Alliband .....	12 May, 1885	Ditto .....	210 0 0	— Jan., 1873.
Yass .....	Joseph Pettingell .....	23 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	195 0 0	16 Dec., 1884.
Binalong .....	Samuel Crook .....	24 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	180 0 0	— Feb., 1864.
Harden .....	George Parsons .....	6 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	255 0 0	— Feb., 1867.
Wallendbeen .....	Robert Smith .....	18 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	165 0 0	— Aug., 1872.
Cootamundra .....	Haines Giddy .....	2 July, 1881	Ditto .....	255 0 0	7 Jan., 1876.
Junee .....	James Rowe .....	10 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	255 0 0	— Feb., 1870.
<b>Inspector—</b>					
Junee .....	George J. Roberts .....	1 Sept., 1880	Ditto .....	440 0 0	13 July, 1868.
<b>Station-masters—</b>					
South Wagga .....	Thomas J. Foley .....	24 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	240 0 0	— Dec., 1867.
The Rock .....	Richard Egan .....	5 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	150 0 0	12 Dec., 1877.
Culeairn .....	Edward S. Heade .....	9 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	180 0 0	4 Dec., 1877.
Geogery .....	Alfred Williams .....	28 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	150 0 0	12 Nov., 1877.
Albury .....	Arthur Willis .....	26 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	330 0 0	19 Sept., 1879.
Old Junee .....	Benjamin G. Potter .....	12 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	165 0 0	10 Jan., 1876.
Coolaman .....	Charles J. Morgan .....	3 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	150 0 0	16 Feb., 1876.
Narrandera .....	John Campbell .....	20 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	225 0 0	16 Oct., 1874.
Whitton .....	Walter C. Bradley .....	10 Dec., 1887	Ditto .....	150 0 0	11 Mar., 1877.
Carrathool .....	Edward Evans .....	8 July, 1887	Ditto .....	150 0 0	16 Dec., 1876.
Hay .....	William M'Keo .....	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	310 0 0	22 Oct., 1878.
Young .....	Walter Gould .....	11 May, 1885	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 July, 1874.
Cowra .....	John Woodrow .....	6 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	165 0 0	5 Mar., 1877.
Jerilderie .....	Wellington Allen .....	29 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	150 0 0	19 June, 1877.
Gundagai .....	Vacant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>ILLAWARRA LINE.</b>					
St. Peters .....	Anthony Graham <sup>2</sup> .....	4 May, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	165 0 0	— April, 1868.
Marrickville .....	William Morse .....	11 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	255 0 0	16 Feb., 1876.
Arnciffle .....	William James Marsden .....	11 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	180 0 0	24 Nov., 1873.
Rockdale .....	Samuel York .....	27 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	180 0 0	— April, 1868.
Kogarah .....	George Hodgkinson .....	24 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	180 0 0	15 Sept., 1877.
Hurstville .....	Thomas Nicholson .....	14 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	225 0 0	26 May, 1876.
Waterfall .....	Richard Hayes .....	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	210 0 0	16 Dec., 1875.
Wollongong .....	Henry Addison .....	2 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	195 0 0	18 Nov., 1875.
<b>HORNSBY LINE</b>					
Ryde .....	George Davis .....	17 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	195 0 0	— April, 1865.
Hawkesbury River .....	Thomas Cavanough .....	7 April, 1887	Ditto .....	180 0 0	— Feb., 1870.
<b>WESTERN LINE.</b>					
Purramatta .....	James Watsford .....	3 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	330 0 0	— Mar., 1867.
Seven Hills .....	John M'Garrity <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	180 0 0	— Jan., 1868.
Blacktown (Inspector & Station-master) .....	Thomas M'Coyle <sup>2</sup> .....	1 July, 1879	Ditto .....	310 0 0	— Feb., 1867.
Rooty Hill .....	William Sydenham .....	26 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	195 0 0	— Nov., 1866.
St. Mary's .....	Joseph Waring .....	23 July, 1884	Ditto .....	225 0 0	— April, 1867.
Penrith .....	James Bell .....	1 May, 1877	Ditto .....	270 0 0	— Sept., 1862.
<b>Inspector—Penrith .....</b>					
Edward Higgs .....	.....	23 July, 1875	Ditto .....	440 0 0	— Mar., 1856.
<b>Station-masters—</b>					
Emu Plains .....	John Walker .....	11 June, 1880	Ditto .....	180 0 0	— July, 1876.
Springwood .....	Harding Melville .....	15 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	165 0 0	1 May, 1871.
Lawson .....	John Booth .....	13 April, 1881	Ditto .....	180 0 0	— Oct., 1871.
Katoomba .....	Charles James .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 Dec., 1875.
Mount Victoria .....	George Woodall .....	10 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	240 0 0	— Mar., 1858.
Eskbank .....	Robert Crawford .....	1 July, 1879	Ditto .....	310 0 0	— Sept., 1871.
Wallerawang .....	John Tweedie .....	29 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	270 0 0	— Oct., 1868.
Rydul .....	John M'Nab .....	1 May, 1877	Ditto .....	225 0 0	— Feb., 1870.
Taranna .....	John Muir .....	9 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	225 0 0	— Mar., 1868.
Brewongle .....	John Greig Bissett, sen. .....	1 June, 1880	Ditto .....	210 0 0	— Feb., 1870.
Raglan .....	Francis Davidson .....	18 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....	165 0 0	13 Jan., 1879.
Kelso .....	John Thorburn .....	18 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	180 0 0	7 Aug., 1870.
Bathurst .....	George Farquhar .....	13 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	330 0 0	— Feb., 1859.
George's Plains .....	Robert Tibbs .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	165 0 0	1 Nov., 1877.
Newbridge .....	Charles Little .....	16 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	225 0 0	— Oct., 1871.
Blayney .....	Thomas Brain .....	17 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	255 0 0	— Feb., 1879.
Milthorpe .....	De Carteret Lockie .....	22 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	180 0 0	16 May, 1878.
Spring Hill .....	Thomas Canty .....	13 May, 1885	Ditto .....	180 0 0	15 Jan., 1876.
Orange .....	Frederick Richardson .....	1 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	225 0 0	— Aug., 1871.
<b>Inspector—Wellington .....</b>					
Marmaduke A. Hornidge .....	.....	1 June, 1886	Ditto .....	440 0 0	— Mar., 1868.
<b>Station-masters—</b>					
Wellington .....	Frederick Rao .....	1 Feb., 1887	Ditto .....	195 0 0	16 Feb., 1875.
Dubbo .....	Robert Simpson .....	3 Feb., 1887	Ditto .....	310 0 0	1 Nov., 1875.
Trangie .....	James Butes .....	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....	150 0 0	5 Feb., 1880.
Nevertire .....	James Critchly .....	11 Feb., 1887	Ditto .....	180 0 0	26 Aug., 1876.
Nyngan .....	Albert Rowling .....	18 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....	195 0 0	27 Feb., 1878.
Ryrock .....	William Atwell .....	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	150 0 0	— Feb., 1867.
Bourke .....	Samuel Pass .....	12 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	290 0 0	— Feb., 1867.

<sup>1</sup> From 15 to 31 December paid at the rate of £180.<sup>2</sup> £50 per annum allowed for house rent.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
<b>Station-masters:—</b>					
<b>Molong Line.</b>					
Boronoro .....	Robert Anderson .....	21 Dec., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	180 0 0	9 Mar., 1881.
Molong .....	Edward Aland .....	26 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	180 0 0	4 Jan., 1876.
<b>Mudgee Line.</b>					
Rylstone .....	James Tanner .....	2 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	180 0 0	8 Dec., 1876.
Mudgee .....	John Day .....	16 April, 1887	Ditto .....	225 0 0	15 Jan., 1877.
<b>Richmond Line.</b>					
Riverstone .....	Henry Campion .....	21 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	180 0 0	— Nov., 1867.
Windsor .....	David Scotland .....	15 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	270 0 0	— Mar., 1868.
Richmond .....	William Lackey .....	1 July, 1879	Ditto .....	255 0 0	— April, 1872.
<b>TRAFFIC BRANCH—NORTHERN AND NORTH-WESTERN LINES.</b>					
Traffic Manager .....	John Higgs <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1873	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	10 Oct., 1855.
Traffic Inspectors .....	Edmund Herald .....	8 June, 1877	Ditto .....	440 0 0	26 June, 1867.
	succeeded by				
	Frederick Roscoe Nield ...	1 Feb., 1887	Ditto .....	440 0 0	— Mar., 1862.
	Frank Robinson .....	4 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	440 0 0	— June, 1872.
	James John Robertson <sup>2</sup> ...	1 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	390 0 0	17 July, 1860.*
Chief Clerk .....	Frederick Roscoe Nield ...	14 May, 1884	Ditto .....	340 0 0	— Mar., 1862.
	succeeded by				
	James Burns, jun. ....	18 April, 1887	Ditto .....	390 0 0	18 May, 1869.
First Clerk .....	Thomas Miller .....	5 Aug., 1884	Secretary for Public Works ...	250 0 0	7 Mar., 1876.
Paymaster .....	James Burns, jun. ....	14 May, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	18 May, 1869.
	succeeded by				
	John Roscoe Nield .....	18 April, 1887	Ditto .....	340 0 0	— June, 1868.
Cashier .....	Christopher Irvine .....	14 May, 1884	Ditto .....	290 0 0	— Dec., 1871.
Pay Clerk .....	William Spence .....	1 Dec., 1885	Secretary for Public Works ...	185 0 0	18 Oct., 1878.
Coal Overseer .....	John Downie .....	3 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	300 0 0	12 Mar., 1868.
Berthing-master .....	John Paton <sup>2</sup> .....	— Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	275 0 0	4 Aug., 1882.
Assistant Berthing-masters..	John M. Lamont <sup>4</sup> .....	1 April, 1885	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 April, 1885.
	William Fortune .....	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	170 0 0	3 Oct., 1884.
<b>Station-masters:—</b>					
Newcastle .....	William Robins <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	310 0 0	1 Sept., 1863.
	†William Beeston Smith <sup>2</sup> ...	11 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....	310 0 0	20 Nov., 1864.
Honeysuckle Point .....	Patrick Dwyer <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	225 0 0	— June, 1859.
Hamilton .....	Robert Wilkinson <sup>4</sup> .....	3 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	165 0 0	8 April, 1879.
Morriset .....	Henry Eckford <sup>2</sup> .....	15 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	180 0 0	14 Feb., 1877.
Gosford .....	William Beeston Smith <sup>2</sup> ...	15 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	310 0 0	20 Nov., 1864.
Waratah .....	Hugh William Lea Holt <sup>2</sup> ...	8 June, 1877	Ditto .....	225 0 0	16 Dec., 1866.
Wallsend .....	John Henry Walker <sup>1</sup> .....	1 June, 1873	Ditto .....	180 0 0	— May, 1863.
Hexham .....	Abram Carpenter <sup>2</sup> .....	20 Aug., 1878	Ditto .....	225 0 0	17 Jan., 1868.
East Maitland .....	John Humphreys <sup>2</sup> .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	225 0 0	— May, 1863.
Morpeth .....	Alfred Levein <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	290 0 0	3 June, 1869.
	succeeded by				
	James Wallace <sup>2</sup> .....	28 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	270 0 0	1 Nov., 1867.
High-street .....	Denis Augustine Garvan <sup>2</sup> ...	23 April, 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	255 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
West Maitland .....	George Thomas Ferris <sup>2</sup> ...	1 Sept., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	310 0 0	1 June, 1865.
Farley .....	George Ernest Crothers <sup>2</sup> ...	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	150 0 0	4 Jan., 1883.
Lochnivar .....	Robert Eagleson <sup>2</sup> .....	24 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	165 0 0	31 May, 1876.
Greta .....	Sydney Charles Drewe <sup>2</sup> ...	15 Jan., 1876	Ditto .....	180 0 0	— May, 1869.
Braunton .....	Samuel Markwell <sup>2</sup> .....	19 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	180 0 0	20 Feb., 1880.
Singleton .....	George Thomas Dowling <sup>2</sup> ...	1 Sept., 1880	Ditto .....	270 0 0	— Dec., 1863.
Musclebrook .....	James Burns <sup>1</sup> .....	2 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	255 0 0	— Mar., 1857.
Aberdeen .....	John M'Lean <sup>2</sup> .....	27 Jan., 1872	Ditto .....	180 0 0	29 Jan., 1861.
Scone .....	Edward Simpson <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	195 0 0	10 June, 1875.
Murrurundi .....	George M. Moxham <sup>2</sup> .....	25 Mar., 1879	Ditto .....	270 0 0	— July, 1865.
Willow Tree .....	Thomas Thomas <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	180 0 0	20 July, 1874.*
Qurindi .....	William Levinos Verdon <sup>2</sup> ...	11 July, 1882	Ditto .....	195 0 0	1 April, 1874.
Werris Creek .....	William U. Verdon <sup>2</sup> .....	13 Mar., 1879	Ditto .....	225 0 0	21 July, 1859.
Breca .....	Charles Bailey <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 June, 1875.
Gunnedah .....	George Beal <sup>2</sup> .....	15 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	225 0 0	12 July, 1874.
Boggabri .....	Benjamin Martin Dingle <sup>2</sup> ...	15 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	180 0 0	7 June, 1878.
	succeeded by				
	Arthur Charlton <sup>2</sup> .....	23 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	180 0 0	26 June, 1874.
Narrabri .....	James Wallace <sup>2</sup> .....	19 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	310 0 0	1 Nov., 1867.
	succeeded by				
	Alfred Levein <sup>2</sup> .....	28 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	270 0 0	3 June, 1869.
West Tamworth .....	James Pindulles Edwards <sup>4</sup> ...	11 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....	150 0 0	8 May, 1872.
Tamworth .....	George Wise <sup>2</sup> .....	1 April, 1882	Ditto .....	255 0 0	3 Feb., 1863.
Moonbi .....	Albert E Brackenreg <sup>2</sup> ...	19 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	180 0 0	25 Sept., 1877.
Walcha Road .....	Benjamin Haslam <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	225 0 0	27 Feb., 1877.
Uralla .....	John Terry <sup>2</sup> .....	19 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	225 0 0	1 Jan., 1877.
Armidale .....	Frederick William Cox <sup>2</sup> ...	1 Feb., 1883	Ditto .....	310 0 0	21 April, 1864.
Guyra .....	Arthur Charlton <sup>2</sup> .....	19 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	180 0 0	26 June, 1874.
	succeeded by				
	Benjamin Martin Dingle <sup>2</sup> ...	23 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	180 0 0	7 June, 1878.
Glencoe .....	†Henry Eckford <sup>2</sup> .....	19 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	180 0 0	14 Feb., 1877.
Glen Innes .....	Matthew Kenny <sup>2</sup> .....	11 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....	270 0 0	24 Mar., 1870.
Deepwater .....	George Henry Benning <sup>2</sup> ...	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	150 0 0	22 Mar., 1880.
Tenterfield .....	Edmund Herald <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	310 0 0	26 June, 1867.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £25 per annum in lieu of quarters. <sup>2</sup> Provided with residence. <sup>3</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters. <sup>4</sup> Allowed £30 per annum in lieu of quarters. <sup>†</sup> To 15 August, 1887. \* Services not continuous. † Transferred to Gosford. ‡ Retired from the service—31 March, 1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>					
<b>TRAFFIC AUDIT BRANCH.</b>					
Traffic Auditor .....	Thomas Carlisle .....	2 Jan., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	490 0 0	— May, 1862.
	succeeded by				
	Robert Joseph Sheridan ..	— May, 1887	Ditto .....	520 0 0	4 Feb., 1861.
Assistant Traffic Auditor...	John Scale .....	1 May, 1867	Ditto .....	365 0 0	— Jan., 1863.
Chief Clerk .....	Michael Scale .....	17 Sept., 1883	Secretary for Public Works .....	390 0 0	— Aug., 1863.
Clerk .....	Thomas Frederick Bonamy ..	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto .....	320 0 0	— Dec., 1862.
Chief Inspector of Station Accounts.	John Sale .....	8 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	320 0 0	— July, 1881.
Inspectors, Station Accounts	John Robertson Thomson..	— June, 1883	Ditto .....	320 0 0	— Aug., 1870.
	Thomas Henry McClelland	— Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	305 0 0	— Aug., 1866.*
	Samuel Dyer Hancock .....	— Feb., 1882	Ditto .....	305 0 0	— Jan., 1869.
	Charles Mudie Cane .....	— Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	275 0 0	— Mar., 1874.
	James Hearn Williams .....	— Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	275 0 0	— Sept., 1872.
Clerks .....	Charles Henry Sidney .....	— Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	260 0 0	— Sept., 1877.
	William Mitchell Forsythe	18 April, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	— Oct., 1875.
				increased to 260 0 0 from 18 April.	
	Stephen Rabonc Miller ..	9 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	220 0 0	— Oct., 1876.
				increased to 235 0 0 from 9 Mar.	
	Albert Primrose <sup>1</sup> .....	— June, 1879	Ditto .....	235 0 0	— Mar., 1879.
	William Steele Wisdom ..	1 Nov., 1880	Ditto .....	200 0 0	— Aug., 1866.*
				increased to 220 0 0 from July.	
	Edward Henry Scale .....	1 Feb., 1877	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Feb., 1877.
	Hampton Slatyer .....	— July, 1873	Ditto .....	220 0 0	— July, 1873.
	Frank Couper Cane .....	— Mar., 1880	Ditto .....	200 0 0	— Aug., 1878.
	Walter Thomas Church ..	— Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	200 0 0	— Aug., 1878.
	Richard Sumner Hughes..	29 July, 1883	Ditto .....	200 0 0	— June, 1883.
	Frederick Onkes .....	4 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	185 0 0	— Aug., 1880.
	W. Coker .....	— May, 1882	Ditto .....	185 0 0	— May, 1882.
	W. T. Chapman .....	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	185 0 0	— Sept., 1877.
	J. Knox .....	— May, 1882	Ditto .....	185 0 0	— May, 1882.
	H. J. Watson .....	— July, 1887	Ditto .....	170 0 0	— July, 1879.
				increased to 185 0 0 from 2 July.	
	W. Miller .....	— Mar., 1877	Ditto .....	170 0 0	— Mar., 1877.
	William Alex. Wightman..	21 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	170 0 0	21 Jan., 1880.
	C. H. Higgs .....	19 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	170 0 0	19 Jan., 1880.
	F. A. Blackstone <sup>1</sup> .....	— Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	170 0 0	— April, 1882.
	G. S. Bagot <sup>2</sup> .....	— Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	150 0 0	— Nov., 1882.
	J. Button .....	19 Dec., 1882	Ditto .....	150 0 0	19 Dec., 1882.
	W. B. Davies .....	4 Oct., 1880	Ditto .....	150 0 0	4 Oct., 1880.
	T. Coghlan <sup>4</sup> .....	1 June, 1882	Ditto .....	150 0 0	— Mar., 1882.
	R. Parry .....	20 Sept., 1880	Ditto .....	135 0 0	— Mar., 1879.
	D. M'Phee .....	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	135 0 0	— Aug., 1879.
	J. Cosgrove .....	1 Oct., 1881	Ditto .....	135 0 0	— Oct., 1879.
	J. T. Chapman .....	1 May, 1881	Ditto .....	135 0 0	1 May, 1881.
	Alex. Hay .....	— Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	135 0 0	— Dec., 1884.
	C. F. Cox .....	24 Oct., 1881	Ditto .....	135 0 0	24 Oct., 1881.
	F. H. Rowley .....	5 April, 1882	Ditto .....	120 0 0	5 April, 1882.
	E. A. Ireland .....	— May, 1884	Ditto .....	105 0 0	— May, 1884.
	R. Beverley .....	16 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	105 0 0	— Jan., 1882.
	C. R. Colls .....	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	105 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
	E. Newcombe .....	7 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	105 0 0	7 Sept., 1883.
	R. G. Kilgour .....	1 Sept., 1881	Ditto .....	105 0 0	1 Sept., 1881.
	J. J. Walts .....	10 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	105 0 0	— Mar., 1882.
	A. J. Harvey .....	26 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	90 0 0	26 Nov., 1883.
	A. Bates .....	— Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	90 0 0	— Jan., 1884.
	S. S. Garrett .....	— Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	90 0 0	— Dec., 1884.
	J. A. Kenley .....	— Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	90 0 0	— Dec., 1884.
	T. F. Rush .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	80 0 0	— Oct., 1882.
	H. James .....	— Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	75 0 0	— Mar., 1884.
	C. L. Dunckeur .....	15 June, 1885	Ditto .....	75 0 0	15 June, 1885.
	J. A. Pasfield .....	— Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	65 0 0	— Jan., 1884.
	G. Newton .....	21 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	50 0 0	21 Sept., 1885.
	E. Ferry .....	23 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	50 0 0	23 Feb., 1886.
	G. J. O'Regan .....	18 June, 1886	Ditto .....	50 0 0	18 June, 1886.
<sup>1</sup> Transferred to Tramway Department—July, 1887. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £50 per annum for house rent <sup>3</sup> Deceased—January, 1887. <sup>4</sup> Resigned—October, 1887. * Services not continuous.					
<b>TRAMWAYS (TRAFFIC BRANCH).</b>					
Superintendent .....	James Roberts <sup>1</sup> .....	20 April, 1880	Secretary for Public Works .....	550 0 0	1 May, 1864.
Chief Clerk .....	John William Tyrer <sup>2</sup> .....	4 Feb., 1880	Ditto .....	290 0 0	4 Feb., 1880.
Clerks .....	Geo. W. B. Bowden .....	26 July, 1881	Ditto .....	220 0 0	6 April, 1881.
	Alfred Thos. Colls <sup>3</sup> .....	1 April, 1882	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 April, 1882.
	Jenkyn Howell Jones .....	26 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	170 0 0	26 Sept., 1882.
	Wm. Andrew <sup>4</sup> .....	30 April, 1883	Ditto .....	120 0 0	17 May, 1879.
	John Joseph Hayes <sup>5</sup> .....	27 April, 1885	Ditto .....	117 0 0	27 April, 1885.
Foreman's Clerk .....	George Robert Sothorn <sup>3</sup> ..	20 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	170 0 0	18 June, 1869.*

For references see next page.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	

SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS—continued.

TRAMWAYS (TRAFFIC BRANCH)—continued.

Ticket Clerks	Richd. Thos. Pearce <sup>1</sup>	15 Sept., 1882	Secretary for Public Works	150	0	0	8 May, 1882.
	Robert Cox <sup>2</sup>	20 July, 1885	Ditto	135	0	0	1 Sept., 1880.
	Frederick Jno. Gorman <sup>3</sup>	26 April, 1883	Ditto	90	0	0	26 April, 1883.
	Montague Walker <sup>4</sup>	20 Sept., 1886	Ditto	7s. per diem.			
	John Brickett <sup>4</sup>	11 Aug., 1887	Ditto	30s. per week.			
Timekeeper	John Stothard Muir <sup>5</sup>	16 July, 1882	Ditto	220	0	0	26 April, 1880.
Timekeeper's Clerk	Saml. Neathway Brown <sup>3</sup>	1 June, 1885	Ditto	135	0	0	30 Dec., 1884.
Receiving Clerks	Albert F. Primrose <sup>5 6</sup>	1 June, 1879	Ditto	235	0	0	— Mar., 1879.
	Thos. Richd. Scholey <sup>3 6</sup>	20 Feb., 1883	Ditto	170	0	0	20 Feb., 1883.
	Frederick A. Blackstone <sup>8 5</sup>	— Aug., 1884	Ditto	170	0	0	— April, 1882.
	Archie Kirkpatrick <sup>3 6</sup>	22 May, 1886	Ditto	105	0	0	1 May, 1881.

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £250; allowed £1 for Sundays when on duty. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £100. <sup>3</sup> Dismissed 2 October, 1887. <sup>4</sup> Gives security to the amount of £100; allowed 15s. 12d. for Sundays when on duty. <sup>5</sup> Transferred from Audit, Railways, 1 September, 1887. <sup>6</sup> Allowed 10s. for Sundays when on duty. <sup>7</sup> Services not continuous.

TRAMWAYS (LOCOMOTIVE BRANCH).

Superintendent of Tramway Rolling Stock.	Thos. Middleton	5 Oct., 1886	Secretary for Public Works	550	0	0	11 Aug., 1880.
General Foreman	Henry B. Howe	26 Feb., 1883	Ditto	430	0	0	— Oct., 1864.
First Clerk	George Macoun	25 June, 1883	Commissioner for Railways	305	0	0	20 Feb., 1879.
Draftsmen	Thomas F. Smith	— May, 1883	Secretary for Public Works	248	0	0	12 Dec., 1879.
	Geo. Townsend <sup>1</sup>	15 Dec., 1884	Commissioner for Railways	208	0	0	22 April, 1884.
	Jas. W. Thomson	1 June, 1881	Ditto	160	0	0	1 June, 1881.
Record Clerk	Chas. M. Mulholland	18 Sept., 1883	Ditto	220	0	0	19 Sept., 1870.*
Clerks	Joseph S. Macnab	1 Dec., 1882	Ditto	220	0	0	18 April, 1882.
	John B. Rutherford	7 April, 1885	Ditto	185	0	0	7 Jan., 1884.
	Robert H. Austin	13 Feb., 1883	Ditto	150	0	0	— May, 1881.
	Henry Richard Heydon	21 Sept., 1883	Ditto	105	0	0	21 Sept., 1883.
	Francis Trevellien	9 Mar., 1886	Ditto	125	0	0	1 June, 1884.
At Pitt-street Office—							
Running Foreman	Albert B. Brown	7 Oct., 1884	Secretary for Public Works	330	0	0	1 Nov., 1879.
Clerks	Colin F. McDonald	2 Feb., 1885	Commissioner for Railways	220	0	0	15 Aug., 1883.
	Patrick E. Fay	9 April, 1885	Ditto	135	0	0	17 April, 1884.
Timekeepers—							
Randwick	Frederick J. Newman	11 Jan., 1886	Ditto	205	0	0	22 May, 1883.
	John Blanchard	22 Nov., 1886	Ditto	155	0	0	22 Nov., 1886.
Pitt-street	Andrew W. Hargreaves	17 May, 1883	Ditto	205	0	0	3 June, 1878.
	Albert Edward Bruce	9 Mar., 1886	Ditto	80	0	0	11 Sept., 1881.

<sup>1</sup> Services dispensed with 12 November, 1887. <sup>\*</sup> Services not continuous.

RAILWAY STORE BRANCH.

Superintendent of Stores	George Trotter Evans	— Dec., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	525	0	0	— Dec., 1867.
Storekeepers—							
Eveleigh	Henry Carruthers	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	340	0	0	1 Dec., 1873.
Newcastle	Henry Fligg	10 April, 1861	Ditto	340	0	0	1 Feb., 1859.
Randwick	Kingsmill John Dobson	9 Oct., 1879	Secretary for Public Works	235	0	0	9 Oct., 1879.
Goulburn	Richard Hill Bamford	25 June, 1882	Ditto	215	0	0	14 Oct., 1877.
Bathurst	Thomas Higgins	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	215	0	0	1 Dec., 1881.
Bookkeepers—							
Eveleigh	John Whitelaw Pawley	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	290	0	0	23 Oct., 1876.
Newcastle	Prescott Cazneau	1 Mar., 1874	Ditto	250	0	0	1 Sept., 1867.
Randwick	Thomas John Gardiner	1 June, 1883	Ditto	220	0	0	1 June, 1883.
Goulburn	Henry De Vere Tindall	31 Jan., 1884	Commissioner for Railways	180	0	0	1 June, 1883.
Bathurst	William Hugh Beattie	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto	180	0	0	1 June, 1883.
Clerks	John Puige Dale	26 Nov., 1878	Secretary for Public Works	250	0	0	26 Nov., 1878.
	William Chapman	10 Mar., 1879	Ditto	235	0	0	10 Mar., 1879.
	Hugh Mortimore	9 Dec., 1878	Ditto	220	0	0	9 Dec., 1878.
	Charles Arthur Stuart Handfield	20 June, 1882	Ditto	220	0	0	20 June, 1882.
	James Vincent Mackay <sup>1</sup>	18 Oct., 1881	Ditto	200	0	0	18 Oct., 1881.
	succeeded by						
	James Bute Agnew	15 June, 1887	Ditto	200	0	0	3 May, 1876.
	succeeded by						
	Cecil Bedford Teece	15 June, 1887	Ditto	185	0	0	9 Dec., 1879.
	George Terner	1 Aug., 1875	Ditto	185	0	0	1 Aug., 1875.
	Henry Franck	16 Dec., 1879	Ditto	170	0	0	16 Dec., 1879.
	Joseph Baylis	15 June, 1887	Ditto	170	0	0	10 July, 1883.
	( <i>vice</i> Teece, promoted).						
	James David Birrell	23 July, 1882	Ditto	150	0	0	23 July, 1882.
	Thomas Collman <sup>2</sup>	7 Nov., 1884	Ditto	150	0	0	15 Mar., 1884.
	succeeded by						
	James Crickard	1 April, 1887	Ditto	150	0	0	13 Aug., 1885.
	William Abraham Polack	6 Oct., 1882	Ditto	140	0	0	6 Oct., 1882.
	Richard Allen <sup>3</sup>	21 May, 1882	Ditto	140	0	0	21 May, 1882.
	succeeded by						
	Walter George Hincks	15 June, 1887	Ditto	130	0	0	11 Dec., 1884.
	George Rigg	10 Aug., 1887	Ditto	125	0	0	1 May, 1885.

For references see next page

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£	s.	d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS—continued.</b>							
<b>RAILWAY STORE BRANCH—continued.</b>							
Clerks .....	Alfred Fennessy Manton ...	24 July, 1882	Commissioner for Railways .....	110	0	0	24 July, 1882.
	Reuben Francis Dubois ..	1 July, 1882	Ditto .....	105	0	0	8 Oct., 1881.
	Maurice Perran .....	9 Mar., 1883	Ditto .....	90	0	0	9 Mar., 1883.
	Alfred Iliggs .....	20 May, 1883	Ditto .....	90	0	0	20 May, 1883.
	William James Line .....	10 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	80	0	0	1 Feb., 1886.
	William Henry Hankin <sup>4</sup> ..	7 April, 1885	Ditto .....	75	0	0	7 April, 1885.
	Charles Hankin .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	75	0	0	1 July, 1887.
Junior Clerks .....	Herbert Thomas Hattersley	14 May, 1884	Ditto .....	65	0	0	14 May, 1884.
	Edward Patrick Fox .....	16 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	52	0	0	16 Mar., 1885.
	William Dixon .....	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	52	0	0	1 Nov., 1885.
	Alfred Ernest Carruthers..	27 June, 1887	Ditto .....	50	0	0	27 June, 1887.
Stockkeepers .....	Richard Henry Bingham...	1 Dec., 1881	Ditto .....	185	0	0	1 Dec., 1881.
	William Laughton .....	16 June, 1886	Ditto .....	155	0	0	15 Nov., 1874.
	John Higginson <sup>5</sup> .....	3 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	150	0	0	12 Aug., 1875.
Stock Clerk .....	Charles Grabame .....	25 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	150	0	0	25 Sept., 1883.

<sup>1</sup> Dismissed, 5 May, 1887. <sup>2</sup> Resigned, 3 January, 1887. <sup>3</sup> Deceased, 30 April, 1887. <sup>4</sup> Deceased, 21 June, 1887. <sup>5</sup> Services dispensed with, 31 May, 1887.

**ROADS.**

Commissioner and Engineer	William C. Bennett. <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1862	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,160	0	0	18 Jan., 1854.*
Assistant Engineer .....	J. A. McDonald .....	26 May, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	600	0	0	28 Aug., 1879.
Chief Clerk and Cashier .....	Patrick H. Flynn <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	490	0	0	17 July, 1856.
Supervisor of Field and Office Accounts.	Owen Carroll <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	440	0	0	11 July, 1868.
Clerk Trustee Roads .....	Chas. B. Airey .....	25 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	390	0	0	26 July, 1876.
Assistant Accountant .....	William H. Payton <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	350	0	0	15 Nov., 1871.
Clerks .....	Thos. R. Steel <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	340	0	0	22 Feb., 1873.
	Thos. Hiles <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	340	0	0	29 Oct., 1877.
	Frederick C. Logan .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	270	0	0	3 Jan., 1884.
	Henry Manning .....	1 Dec., 1880	Ditto .....	265	0	0	1 July, 1865.
	Marcus B. Power .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	230	0	0	24 June, 1878.
	William Holmes .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	200	0	0	24 June, 1878.
	William Selkirk .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	200	0	0	17 Jan., 1881.
	John George Oram .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	195	0	0	1 Oct., 1874.
	Chas. R. Ord .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	195	0	0	29 Mar., 1880.
	Herman Milford <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	195	0	0	6 Jan., 1881.
	Thomas W. Waring .....	1 Jan., 1883	Secretary for Public Works .....	190	0	0	9 Feb., 1874.
	John Collman <sup>3</sup> .....	14 Sept., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	185	0	0	1 April, 1876.
	Patrick M'Ginley .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	170	0	0	8 Aug., 1879.
	Julius H. Hellman .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	170	0	0	29 June, 1883.
	Duncan Scott .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	170	0	0	20 Jan., 1885.
	Arthur T. Dind .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	120	0	0	25 Sept., 1882.
	Ernest J. Devery .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	140	0	0	28 Jan., 1885.
	James B. Dalton .....	1 July, 1884	Secretary for Public Works .....	115	0	0	1 April, 1884.
	G. C. Hood .....	14 April, 1886	Ditto .....	100	0	0	14 April, 1886.
Draftsmen .....	F. Hammer <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	340	0	0	29 Aug., 1881.
	Percy Allan .....	1 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	250	0	0	8 Sept., 1878.
	R. H. Warner .....	9 July, 1885	Ditto .....	200	0	0	9 July, 1885.
	Robert D. Fitzgerald .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	170	0	0	10 Aug., 1880.
	James H. Eames .....	1 Oct., 1884	Secretary for Public Works .....	140	0	0	1 Oct., 1881.
	Francis Keenan .....	18 July, 1883	Ditto .....	90	0	0	18 July, 1883.
Cadets .....	W. A. Bennett .....	1 Sept., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	50	0	0	1 Oct., 1885.
	T. W. C. Ward .....	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	50	0	0	1 Sept., 1886.
	A. H. M'Taggart .....	25 May, 1886	Secretary for Public Works .....	50	0	0	25 May, 1886.

For references see next page.

**FIELD ESTABLISHMENT.**

Assistant Engineers .....	Frederick Wells <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1876	Governor and Executive Council	700	0	0	28 Mar., 1859.
	Arthur P. Wood <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1876	Ditto .....	700	0	0	31 July, 1861.
	Edwin J. Statham <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1876	Ditto .....	550	0	0	1 Jan., 1860.
	Ernest A. Nardin <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1877	Ditto .....	550	0	0	19 Mar., 1860.
Road Superintendents .....	A. W. Stilwell <sup>2</sup> .....	18 July, 1884	Ditto .....	550	0	0	24 April, 1876.
	James B. Meldrum <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	440	0	0	29 April, 1863.
	William F. Bundock <sup>2</sup> .....	18 July, 1884	Ditto .....	440	0	0	10 May, 1863.
	Percy Scarr <sup>2</sup> .....	15 Oct., 1867	Ditto .....	440	0	0	15 Oct., 1867.
	John D. Postle <sup>2</sup> .....	8 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	440	0	0	1 Sept., 1878.
	Robert E. Jones <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	440	0	0	1 Jan., 1882.
	Adalbert Weber <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	415	0	0	1 Mar., 1855.
	Peter Doyle <sup>2</sup> .....	1 April, 1868	Ditto .....	415	0	0	6 May, 1855.
	Patrick Murray <sup>3</sup> .....	22 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	415	0	0	15 May, 1863.
	Stephen A. Donnelly <sup>2</sup> .....	20 Feb., 1867	Ditto .....	415	0	0	2 Feb., 1867.
	Edward G. Cronin <sup>2</sup> .....	18 July, 1884	Ditto .....	415	0	0	15 Mar., 1875.
	William J. Hanna <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	415	0	0	24 Feb., 1879.
	Edward M. Allman <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	415	0	0	4 Mar., 1873.
	John Gordon <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	400	0	0	17 Feb., 1864.*
	E. C. Bowyer Smyth <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	400	0	0	31 Aug., 1882.
	John Coleman <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	400	0	0	19 April, 1876.

For references see next page.

Office	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—ROADS—continued.</b>					
<b>FIELD ESTABLISHMENT—continued.</b>					
Road Superintendents .....	Alexander Adam <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	13 July, 1882.
	Thomas P. Davies <sup>3</sup>	18 Aug., 1882	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Sept., 1873.
	Frederick M. Baker <sup>3</sup>	8 July, 1884	Ditto	340 0 0	2 April, 1874.
	M. E. Wikner <sup>3</sup>	22 May, 1874	Ditto	340 0 0	22 May, 1874.
	James H. Adams <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	340 0 0	28 April, 1876.
	Henry Boot <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	340 0 0	10 Mar., 1877.
	Wm. Williamson <sup>3</sup>	3 Mar., 1882	Ditto	340 0 0	3 Mar., 1882.
	P. J. Cheffins <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	340 0 0	6 Oct., 1882.
	J. A. Rosbach <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	340 0 0	25 Sept., 1874.
	W. A. Smith <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Oct., 1884.
Engineer .....	P. G. Bruntin	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto	300 0 0	21 June, 1884.
Road Superintendents .....	A. E. Newton <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	Edward D. Dyson <sup>3</sup>	18 July, 1884	Ditto	290 0 0	19 Mar., 1874.
	Hugh Miller <sup>3</sup>	1 June, 1878	Ditto	290 0 0	22 Dec., 1874.
	Jas. Symonds <sup>3</sup>	1 April, 1881	Ditto	290 0 0	12 Mar., 1878.
	J. V. Bartlett <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Aug., 1884.
	J. N. Hay <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 April, 1880.
	S. M. Cummins <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	Alfred H. Martin <sup>3</sup>	18 July, 1884	Ditto	240 0 0	1 July, 1877.
	J. H. Crummer <sup>3 10</sup>	6 Sept., 1877	Ditto	240 0 0	18 July, 1877.
	James B. Meldrum, jun. <sup>3</sup>	1 April, 1881	Ditto	240 0 0	20 Dec., 1879.
	Robert D. Baylis <sup>3</sup>	18 July, 1884	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Dec., 1880.
	John T. P. Bassett <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	20 Mar., 1877.
	Alexander Adams <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	20 May, 1884.
	F. G. Hurley <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	8 June, 1878.
	E. W. Bolton <sup>3</sup>	1 April, 1881	Ditto	200 0 0	3 May, 1879.
	Arthur Gracie <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	16 May, 1877.
	Edward H. Bawdon <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	22 Jan., 1880.
	O. G. Morton	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	16 Oct., 1880.
	George E. Wright <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1881.
	Harley D. Cox <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Feb., 1882.
	Charles L. Smith <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	22 Aug., 1882.
	D. L. Wilson <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	24 Aug., 1882.
	R. D. M'Pherson <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
	A. L. Clarke <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	16 Nov., 1882.
	Val. J. Blomfield <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	26 Oct., 1877.
Bridge Superintendent .....	R. A. Fraser <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	1 May, 1880.
Road Superintendents .....	E. M. De Burgh	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	200 0 0	30 April, 1885.
	W. S. Wells <sup>3</sup>	1 May, 1882	Ditto	196 0 0	1 Sept., 1878.
	H. O. Moriarty <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	196 0 0	1 Jan., 1881.
Field Cadets .....	W. H. Rankin	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	196 0 0	14 Mar., 1882.
	L. A. Tyrrell <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	196 0 0	1 Aug., 1882.
	W. J. Chisholm	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	156 0 0	20 July, 1883.
	F. G. Neilley <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	156 0 0	7 Aug., 1883.
	G. N. Simpson	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	156 0 0	24 Aug., 1883.
	H. F. Purdie	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	156 0 0	23 Oct., 1883.
	T. M. Wood	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	156 0 0	12 May, 1885.
	W. B. Nicholson	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	156 0 0	1 June, 1885.
	Robert Gill	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	156 0 0	1 Oct., 1884.
	J. S. A. Taylor	1 Sept., 1886	Secretary for Public Works	156 0 0	1 Sept., 1886.
	D. A. Munro	14 April, 1886	Ditto	156 0 0	10 Aug., 1885.
	C. W. Jenkins	1 Oct., 1886	Ditto	156 0 0	1 Oct., 1886.
	C. W. Donnelly	1 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	156 0 0	7 Jan., 1886.
	S. Ray	24 Sept., 1886	Secretary for Public Works	52 0 0	24 Sept., 1886.
	G. Brown	21 June, 1886	Ditto	52 0 0	21 June, 1886.
Medical Officer .....	G. T. Hankins	7 May, 1884	Ditto	100 0 0	7 May, 1884.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £100 per annum for equipment; and 30s. per day when travelling on duty. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to amount of £1,000. <sup>3</sup> Gives security to amount of £1,000. <sup>4</sup> Gives security to amount of £300. <sup>5</sup> Allowed 30s. per day when travelling on duty. <sup>6</sup> Allowed 30s. per day when travelling on duty. <sup>7</sup> Gives security to amount of £1,000. <sup>8</sup> Retired under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, 30 June. <sup>9</sup> Resigned, 14 January. <sup>10</sup> Resigned, 30 June. \* Services not continuous. † Transferred to Sewerage Department, 30 June.

SEWERAGE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer-in-Chief .....	William C. Bennett	1 Nov., 1879	Secretary for Public Works	Nil.	18 Jan., 1854.*
Assistant Engineers .....	C. H. Ohlsson-Baggio <sup>1</sup>	31 Dec., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	700 0 0	18 Jan., 1881.
	G. H. Stayton	26 July, 1886	Secretary for Public Works	550 0 0	25 April, 1885.*
	David M'Alordie <sup>1</sup>	31 Dec., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	490 0 0	3 May, 1880.
	John M. Small <sup>1</sup>	31 Dec., 1884	Ditto	440 0 0	20 Aug., 1875.
	James S. Mollison	9 July, 1885	Secretary for Public Works	325 0 0	9 July, 1885.
Surveyors and Draftsmen...	Ralph Winder <sup>1†</sup>	31 Dec., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	275 0 0	4 Jan., 1884.
	Joseph Davis <sup>1</sup>	31 Dec., 1884	Ditto	275 0 0	27 Aug., 1883.
	W. S. de L. Roberts	31 Dec., 1884	Ditto	275 0 0	1 Oct., 1884.
	Leslie A. B. Wade	31 Dec., 1884	Ditto	275 0 0	16 Oct., 1880.
	Ernest M. de Burgh <sup>†</sup>	30 April, 1885	Secretary for Public Works	235 0 0	30 April, 1885.
	Heinrich Rudolph	31 Dec., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	197 0 0	6 Oct., 1882.
	Wilhelm Baltzer	31 Dec., 1884	Ditto	197 0 0	17 Sept., 1884.
	Geo. C. Badham <sup>†</sup>	31 Dec., 1884	Ditto	197 0 0	1 April, 1883.
Cadet .....	F. L. Brown	1 Feb., 1886	Secretary for Public Works	50 0 0	1 Feb., 1886.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	F. C. Piper <sup>2</sup>	31 Dec., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	265 0 0	5 Nov., 1879.
Clerk .....	E. Hungerford <sup>3</sup>	28 Jan., 1885	Ditto	150 0 0	12 Sept., 1882.

<sup>1</sup> Receives £55 per annum travelling allowance. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to amount of £500. <sup>3</sup> Gives security to amount of £300. \* Services not continuous. † Resigned, 31 Aug., 1887. ‡ Transferred to Roads.



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.</b>					
<b>COLONIAL ARCHITECT.</b>					
Colonial Architect .....	James Barnet <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1865	Governor and Executive Council	1,160 0 0	4 Aug., 1860.
1st Clerk of Works .....	William Coles <sup>2</sup> .....	26 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	700 0 0	1 Oct., 1854.
Clerks of Works .....	Mortimer Wm. Lewis .....	16 Nov., 1843 <sup>3</sup>	Governor .....	600 0 0	1 Oct., 1837.*
	Edmund S. V. Spencer .....	1 Sept., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	500 0 0	4 Jan., 1867.
	Edwin Colley .....	1 Jan., 1874	Ditto .....	490 0 0	23 April, 1867.
	Edward Runsey .....	1 Jan., 1877	Ditto .....	465 0 0	1 Mar., 1873.
	Alfred G. Edwards .....	1 Jan., 1877	Ditto .....	415 0 0	28 Jan., 1864.
	William Roberts .....	1 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	415 0 0	1 Mar., 1867.
	Henry H. Purkis .....	1 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	390 0 0	1 Nov., 1870.
	James Peattie .....	1 Jan., 1874	Ditto .....	350 0 0	15 Sept., 1865.
1st Foreman of Works .....	James Kay .....	1 Jan., 1874	Ditto .....	350 0 0	10 Nov., 1864.
Foremen of Works .....	James M'Skimming .....	1 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	340 0 0	23 June, 1865.
	John W. Wills .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	315 0 0	1 Jan., 1876.
	William B. Simpson .....	1 April, 1883	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 Feb., 1879.
Chief Draftsman and Instructor of Cadets.	Alfred Cook .....	1 Jan., 1874	Ditto .....	490 0 0	24 April, 1854.
Draftsmen .....	Louis Robertson .....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	415 0 0	21 June, 1860.
	A. R. Brown .....	1 June, 1884	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Sept., 1877.
	John Doherty .....	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	290 0 0	22 June, 1874.
	Robert B. Falconer .....	14 Dec., 1875	Ditto .....	265 0 0	14 Dec., 1875.
	Edwin Burns .....	19 Mar., 1877	Ditto .....	240 0 0	19 Mar., 1877.
	Thomas Barnet .....	1 April, 1882	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 April, 1882.
	Malcolm MacTaggart .....	21 May, 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0	21 May, 1883.
	John Moore .....	25 July, 1883	Ditto .....	115 0 0	25 July, 1883.
	William Boyce .....	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	102 0 0	1 Aug., 1881.
Chief Clerk .....	Raymond J. Sharkey .....	12 July, 1887	Ditto .....	92 0 0	15 Dec., 1884.
Clerks .....	James M'Shane <sup>4</sup> .....	20 Sept., 1878	Ditto .....	550 0 0	18 June, 1859.
	John Thomas Neale .....	1 Sept., 1864	Ditto .....	415 0 0	9 Mar., 1861.
	George Bagot Stack .....	19 May, 1865	Ditto .....	350 0 0	14 Jan., 1863.
	James Forsythe .....	1 Jan., 1871	Ditto .....	340 0 0	27 Feb., 1869.
	Lyon Jacob Marks .....	1 Sept., 1876	Ditto .....	315 0 0	— Feb., 1870.*
	William E. Ellard .....	1 July, 1878	Ditto .....	205 0 0	1 July, 1878.
	Adolphus M. Clapin .....	1 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	240 0 0	12 Sept., 1879.
	Richard J. Howell .....	21 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	220 0 0	21 Aug., 1883.
	William J. Mackey .....	4 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	165 0 0	20 Aug., 1883.
Messenger .....	.....	.....	Colonial Architect .....	160 0 0	.....
Boatman .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	118 0 0	.....
Officekeeper <sup>5</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	70 0 0	.....
<sup>1</sup> Forage allowance for one horse. Gives security to the amount of £1,000. <sup>2</sup> Forage allowance for one horse. <sup>3</sup> From this date to 30 June, 1850, the salary was charged to the votes for works on which employed. <sup>4</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>5</sup> Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.					
<b>HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.</b>					
<b>ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.</b>					
Engineer-in-Chief .....	Edward Orpen Moriarty <sup>1</sup> .....	10 Oct., 1858	Governor and Executive Council	1,200 0 0	1 May, 1849.
Principal Assistant Engineer	Cecil West Darley <sup>2</sup> .....	5 July, 1881	Ditto .....	750 0 0	16 July, 1867.
Assistant Engineer—					
Hunter River District.	Robert R. P. Hickson <sup>3</sup> .....	5 July, 1881	Ditto .....	650 0 0	5 July, 1881.
Assistant Engineers .....	Merion H. Moriarty <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1874	Ditto .....	600 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
	Alfred Williams <sup>4</sup> .....	10 Aug., 1874	Ditto .....	600 0 0	10 Aug., 1874.
Chief Draftsman .....	Henry Davies .....	12 April, 1880	Ditto .....	490 0 0	12 Aug., 1873.*
District Engineer .....	Thomas W. Keele <sup>5</sup> .....	15 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	440 0 0	20 May, 1868.
Assistant Engineer .....	George A. Tillett .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	400 0 0	8 Sept., 1863.*
Marine Surveyor .....	Frederick Howard, R.N. <sup>6</sup> .....	17 May, 1881	Ditto .....	400 0 0	17 May, 1881.
Draftsmen .....	John G. Laing .....	13 Nov., 1872	Ditto .....	350 0 0	13 Nov., 1872.
	Theodore Pridham .....	24 Feb., 1879	Ditto .....	340 0 0	24 Feb., 1879.
	William Rossbach .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	300 0 0	4 July, 1887.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	Joseph Barling <sup>7</sup> .....	21 Aug., 1871	Ditto .....	550 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
	succeeded by			to 31 Oct.,	
	Samuel Steel .....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	500 0 0	15 Jan., 1870.
Assistant Accountant and Cashier	Samuel Steel <sup>8</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	440 0 0	15 Jan., 1870.
	succeeded by			to 31 Oct.,	
	James Conley .....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	400 0 0	20 Jan., 1875.
Clerks .....	James Conley <sup>9</sup> .....	20 Jan., 1875	Ditto .....	390 0 0	20 Jan., 1875.
	succeeded by			to 31 Oct.,	
	John Portus .....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	350 0 0	23 Nov., 1870.
	John Portus .....	23 Nov., 1870	Ditto .....	340 0 0	23 Nov., 1870.
	succeeded by			to 31 Oct.	
Engineering Assistants .....	Henry B. Charles <sup>10</sup> .....	1 June, 1881	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 June, 1881.
	George D. MacCabe <sup>10</sup> .....	1 June, 1881	Ditto .....	92 0 0	1 June, 1881.
	William D. Little <sup>10</sup> .....	1 June, 1881	Ditto .....	92 0 0	1 June, 1881.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	Engineer-in-Chief .....	110 0 0	.....
				£25 allowance	

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.	
				£ s. d.		
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION—continued.</b>						
<b>ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT—continued.</b>						
District Engineers.....	Robert H. Ryan <sup>11</sup> .....	17 May, 1881	Secretary for Public Works .....	600 0 0	17 May, 1881.	
Resident Engineers .....	David Houston <sup>12</sup> .....	15 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	400 0 0	3 June, 1859.*	
	Charles S. Brownrigg <sup>13</sup> .....	28 July, 1877	Ditto .....	350 0 0	24 Jan., 1876.	
	Henry D. Walsh <sup>14</sup> .....	10 Feb., 1883	Ditto .....	25s. per diem	14 Jan., 1878.	
	H. R. Carleton <sup>15</sup> .....	10 Feb., 1883	Ditto .....	25s. "	20 Feb., 1879.	
	H. J. Handley <sup>16</sup> .....	8 May, 1882	Ditto .....	300 0 0	8 May, 1882.	
	Harold A. Blomfield <sup>17</sup> .....	1 July, 1884	Ditto .....	300 0 0	4 Jan., 1878.	
	David F. Campbell <sup>18</sup> .....	20 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	300 0 0	24 Jan., 1876.	
	William E. Kemp <sup>19</sup> .....	7 June, 1884	Ditto .....	300 0 0	7 June, 1875.	
	Robert Le Poer Trench <sup>20</sup> .....	5 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	300 0 0	20 Oct., 1881.	
	E. W. Young <sup>21</sup> .....	3 June, 1886	Ditto .....	500 0 0	3 June, 1886.	
	James W. Grimshaw <sup>22</sup> .....	1 June, 1882	Ditto .....	300 0 0	14 Dec., 1880.	
	Surveyors .....	Joshua P. Josephson .....	6 May, 1868	Ditto .....	365 0 0 to 31 May, 440 0 0 from 1 June.	6 May, 1868.
Assistant Marine Surveyor " " Draftsman	Richard F. Stack .....	25 July, 1877	Ditto .....	30s. per diem	1 Jan., 1874.*	
	Edw. B. Price <sup>23</sup> .....	2 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	20s. "	2 Dec., 1885.	
	G. H. Halligan .....	4 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	300 0 0	23 Dec., 1872.	
	Phillip Francis .....	22 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	20s. per diem	22 Jan., 1879.	
	F. Howard .....	29 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	15s. per diem	29 Sept., 1884.	
	H. P. R. Copeland <sup>24</sup> .....	1 June, 1882	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 July, 1878.	
	John C. Rolleston .....	1 June, 1882	Ditto .....	250 0 0	9 Sept., 1878.*	
	Albert F. Jacob <sup>25</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1883	Ditto .....	260 0 0	15 June, 1878.*	
	David G. Brodie <sup>22</sup> .....	1 June, 1882	Ditto .....	260 0 0	24 June, 1879.	
	Assistant Engineer .....	A. W. H. Anderson .....	1 April, 1884	Ditto .....	250 0 0	3 Jan., 1878.*
	Draftsmen .....	Ashley E. M. Moore .....	1 July, 1874	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 July, 1874.
	Field Assistants .....	John Jasper Stone .....	9 June, 1881	Ditto .....	350 0 0	9 June, 1881.
Henry B. Dawson .....		11 Nov., 1879	Ditto .....	300 0 0	11 Nov., 1879.	
Frank Sutcliffe <sup>24</sup> .....		17 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	275 0 0	24 Oct., 1880.	
James Orr .....		20 Dec., 1881	Ditto .....	275 0 0	20 Dec., 1881.	
W. E. H. Nicolle.....		31 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	275 0 0	6 Sept., 1880.	
E. J. Broad .....		20 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....	250 0 0	20 Oct., 1879.*	
Albert Wellisch .....		23 June, 1880	Ditto .....	250 0 0	23 June, 1880.	
John Marshall .....		20 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	250 0 0	20 Mar., 1882.	
Phillip D. Napier.....		1 July, 1881	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 July, 1881.	
F. W. Rose .....		16 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	12s. per diem	15 Dec., 1877.	
Andrew Fitzgerald .....		1 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	12s. "	1 Jan., 1881.	
F. W. Clarke .....		5 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	185 0 0	7 Sept., 1877.	
J. M. Bruce .....		3 Sept., 1880	Ditto .....	10s. per diem	3 Sept., 1880.	
Phillip J. Makinson.....		1 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	150 0 0	7 July, 1877.	
Thomas F. Burrows .....		9 Aug., 1877	Ditto .....	150 0 0	9 Aug., 1877.	
T. McCulloch .....		13 May, 1885	Ditto .....	250 0 0	13 May, 1885.	
A. L. Lukin <sup>25</sup> .....		23 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	15s. per diem	3 May, 1886.	
R. Owen Friend .....		23 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	100 0 0 to 30 April, 150 0 0 from 1 May.	1 June, 1881.*	
Cadets .....		A. E. Hezlett .....	17 June, 1878	Ditto .....	150 0 0	17 June, 1878.
		George Lane.....	14 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	150 0 0	14 Jan., 1879.
		William James Goodsir .....	1 Dec., 1881	Ditto .....	100 0 0 to 30 April, 125 0 0 from 1 May.	1 Dec., 1881.
		Albert Edward Flavell .....	1 Dec., 1881	Ditto .....	100 0 0 to 30 April, 125 0 0 from 1 May.	1 Dec., 1881.
		Stanley Eaton .....	1 Dec., 1881	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Dec., 1881.
		Herbert Skinner .....	11 July, 1881	Ditto .....	125 0 0	11 July, 1881.
	Alfred Brooks .....	27 July, 1883	Ditto .....	52 0 0	27 July, 1883.	
	A. D. Moriarty .....	1 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	52 0 0 to 30 May, 100 0 0 from 1 June.	1 Nov., 1883.	
	Clerks .....	Timothy J. Cremen <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	315 0 0 to 30 June.	5 Nov., 1877.
		Stephen G. Rabone .....	19 June, 1878	Ditto .....	275 0 0	19 June, 1878.
		John P. Wylie.....	2 Sept., 1878	Ditto .....	275 0 0	2 Sept., 1878.
		William K. Outley .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Jan., 1873.
Reginald O. Cummings .....		10 Sept., 1879	Ditto .....	250 0 0	10 Sept., 1879.	
Henry H. L. Berthon <sup>9</sup> .....		16 Nov., 1874	Ditto .....	225 0 0	16 Nov., 1874.	
Arthur F. Tuaks .....		2 Jan., 1877	Ditto .....	225 0 0	2 Jan., 1877.	
Henry H. Vidal .....		31 July, 1877	Ditto .....	225 0 0	31 July, 1877.	
Frederick A. Thorpe <sup>8</sup> .....		20 June, 1878	Ditto .....	225 0 0	20 June, 1878.	
James C. Fairman .....		4 Feb., 1882	Ditto .....	175 0 0	4 Feb., 1882.	
Michael Joseph Dalton .....		12 May, 1882	Ditto .....	150 0 0	9 April, 1877.	
Henry H. Cunneen .....		14 May, 1884	Ditto .....	8s. per diem	1 June, 1882.	
Thomas F. Rossbach .....		1 July, 1881	Ditto .....	125 0 0	1 July, 1881.	
A. J. O. Thompson <sup>23</sup> .....		27 May, 1884	Engineer-in-Chief .....	7s. per diem	27 May, 1884.	
Joseph Davis .....		1 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	7s. "	1 Mar., 1887.	
Nicholas Jones.....		2 Oct., 1882	Secretary for Public Works .....	75 0 0	2 Oct., 1882.	
H. L. Walters .....		1 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.	

For references see next page.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION—continued.</b>					
<b>ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT—continued.</b>					
Timekeeper, Prospect Reservoir.	Thomas W. Lackey <sup>27</sup>	21 May, 1880	Secretary for Public Works	20s. per diem	25 June, 1875.
Custodian of Plans	John Bibb	20 Aug., 1868	Ditto	250 0 0	20 Aug., 1868.
<b>Clarence River—</b>					
In charge of Works	Mordaunt L. Maclean <sup>28</sup>	5 Aug., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	365 0 0	1 Jan., 1875.
Weigh Clerk, North B. Water	E. W. Blakeney <sup>9</sup>	9 Sept., 1875	Engineer-in-Chief	15s. per diem	9 May, 1868.
Do. South do.	A. H. Pegus <sup>9</sup>	26 Aug., 1882	Ditto	15s. „	3 May, 1864.
<b>Trial Bay—</b>					
In charge of Works	D. S. Kirkwood <sup>21</sup>	5 June, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	400 0 0	1 Nov., 1864.
<b>Northern Rivers—</b>					
Superintendent of Works	E. M. Geary <sup>9</sup>	19 July, 1880	Secretary for Public Works	20s. per diem	19 July, 1880.
Hunter River—Clerk to	Alexander J. Hunter <sup>5</sup>	7 Feb., 1882	Ditto	15s. „	7 Feb., 1882.
Assistant Engineer	James Sutton <sup>9</sup>	10 Feb., 1882	Ditto	15s. „	10 Feb., 1882.
Lake Macquarie—					
Weigh Clerk	Joseph W. Hayes <sup>21</sup>	1 Aug., 1875	Ditto	15s. „	1 Aug., 1875.
Clarence River—					
Clerk and Timekeeper	A. Macgillycuddy	2 Nov., 1880	Ditto	15s. „	2 Nov., 1880.
South Coast—Clerk to					
Assistant Engineer.	H. R. Labatt <sup>31</sup>	14 Dec., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	104 0 0	26 Oct., 1841.
Register of Gauges—					
Nepean & Cataract Rivers					
Globe Island Bridge—					
Overseer (1)			Secretary for Public Works	156 0 0	
Assistant Messenger (1)			Ditto	75 0 0	
Officekeeper (1)			Engineer-in-Chief	52 0 0	
Fitz Roy Dry Dock—Ship-	Samuel Hayes <sup>32</sup>	6 May, 1872	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	6 May, 1872.
wright Superintendent.					
Engineer do.	James Hoey <sup>31</sup>	15 Dec., 1871	Ditto	390 0 0 to 30 June, 400 0 0 from 1 July.	26 Mar., 1868.
Engineer Mechanic	John Doran <sup>24</sup>	15 July, 1861	Ditto	230 0 0	15 July, 1861.
Fireman (1)			Secretary for Public Works	125 0 0	
Watchman (1)			Engineer-in-Chief	115 0 0 to 30 June, 110 0 0 from 1 July.	
Store and Time Keeper	William F. Lloyd <sup>31</sup>	14 Mar., 1873	Secretary for Public Works	290 0 0	14 Mar., 1873.
Assistant Storekeeper	Walter F. Hayward <sup>35</sup>	1 July, 1875	Ditto	240 0 0	1 July, 1875.
Clerk	Francis J. Fuller <sup>37</sup>	29 Jan., 1881	Engineer-in-Chief	242 0 0 to 30 June.	29 Mar., 1878.*
Assistant Timekeeper	John Dolargy <sup>38</sup>	9 Oct., 1874	Ditto	181 0 0	9 Oct., 1874.
Assistant	W. R. Morling	31 Jan., 1882	Ditto	96 0 0	2 May, 1880.
Storeman	David Goggin <sup>39</sup>	2 Aug., 1875	Ditto	197 0 0	1 Dec., 1862.*
Clerk	T. J. Cremen <sup>9</sup>	1 July, 1887	Ditto	325 0 0	5 Nov., 1877.
<b>Launch "Ena"—</b>					
Master	Edward Beeson	23 Sept., 1882	Secretary for Public Works	149 0 0	20 Nov., 1876.
Driver	Geo. Rees	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	149 0 0	1 Mar., 1877.
Inspector of Dredges	Alex. B. Portus <sup>21</sup>	28 April, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	480 0 0	1 Oct., 1865.
Clerks	Walter F. Hayward	1 July, 1887	Secretary for Public Works	240 0 0	1 July, 1875.
	Francis J. Fuller	1 July, 1887	Ditto	180 0 0	29 Mar., 1878.*
<p><sup>1</sup> Allowed £100 per annum horse equipment; gives £1,000 security. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters, £100 per annum for horse equipment. <sup>3</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters, £100 per annum for horse equipment; gives £500 security. <sup>4</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>5</sup> Allowed £1 per diem travelling allowance; gives £200 security. <sup>6</sup> Gives £500 security. <sup>7</sup> Gives £500 security. <sup>8</sup> Gives £200 security. <sup>9</sup> Gives £200 security. <sup>10</sup> Allowed 10s per diem travelling allowance. <sup>11</sup> Allowed quarters, £52 per annum forage allowance; gives £200 security. <sup>12</sup> Allowed £50 in lieu of quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>13</sup> Allowed £50 in lieu of quarters, and 3s. per day forage. <sup>14</sup> Allowed quarters, and £50 per annum forage. <sup>15</sup> Allowed quarters. <sup>16</sup> Allowed 3s. per day forage; gives £300 security. <sup>17</sup> Allowed £50 for quarters, and 3s. per diem forage; gives £150 security. <sup>18</sup> Allowed £50 in lieu of quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>19</sup> Allowed £50 in lieu of quarters. <sup>20</sup> Allowed £1 per week for forage. <sup>21</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>22</sup> Resigned, 25 January. <sup>23</sup> Resigned, 17 February. <sup>24</sup> Allowed quarters. <sup>25</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>26</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>27</sup> Resigned, 31 December. <sup>28</sup> Resigned, 25 January. <sup>29</sup> Resigned, 17 February. <sup>30</sup> Allowed quarters. <sup>31</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>32</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>33</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>34</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>35</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>36</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>37</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>38</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>39</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>40</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>41</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>42</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>43</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>44</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>45</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>46</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>47</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>48</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>49</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>50</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>51</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>52</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>53</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>54</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>55</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>56</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>57</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>58</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>59</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>60</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>61</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>62</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>63</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>64</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>65</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>66</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>67</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>68</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>69</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>70</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>71</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>72</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>73</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>74</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>75</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>76</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>77</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>78</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>79</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>80</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>81</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>82</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>83</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>84</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>85</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>86</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>87</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>88</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>89</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>90</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>91</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>92</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>93</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>94</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>95</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>96</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>97</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>98</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>99</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security. <sup>100</sup> Allowed quarters; gives £150 security.</p>					
<b>DREDGE "GAMMA."</b>					
Master and Engineer			Engineer-in-Chief	168 0 0	
Fireman (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Seamen (2)			Ditto	114 8 0	each.
<b>STEAM DREDGE "CHARON."</b>					
Master and Chief Engineer	Henry Orr <sup>1</sup>	3 Jan., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	302 10 0	18 May, 1868.
Mate (1)			Engineer-in-Chief	171 12 0	
Coxswains (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Seaman (3)			Ditto	114 8 0	each.
Engineer (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Fireman (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Watchman (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Boy (1)			Ditto	78 0 0	
<b>Tug "Orastes"—</b>					
Master (1)			Ditto	237 12 0	
Engineer (1)			Ditto	216 0 0	
Fireman (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Seamen (2)			Ditto	114 8 0	each
<b>Tug "Seylu"—</b>					
Master (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Engineer (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION—continued.</b>					
<b>STEAM DREDGE "CLARENCE."</b>					
Master and Chief Engineer	Robert Steel <sup>1</sup>	24 Jan., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	302 10 0	15 Oct., 1881.
Mate (1)			Engineer-in-Chief	171 12 0	
Coxswain (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	each.
Seamen (2)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Engineer (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Fireman (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Blacksmith (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Striker (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Carpenter (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Cook (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Watchman (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Tug "Dione"—					
Master (1)			Ditto	211 4 0	
Seaman (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Engineer (1)			Ditto	192 0 0	
Fireman (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
<b>STEAM DREDGE "HERCULES."</b>					
Master and Chief Engineer	Alexander Halkett <sup>1</sup>	23 Sept., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	330 0 0	23 Sept., 1872.
Mate (1)			Engineer-in-Chief	171 12 0	
Engineer (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Fireman (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	each.
Coxswain (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Seamen (3)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Cook (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Watchman (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Tug "Ceres"—					
Master (1)			Ditto	237 12 0	
Engineer (1)			Ditto	237 12 0	
Firemen (2)			Ditto	132 0 0	each.
Seamen (2)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Tug "Neptune"—					
Master (1)			Ditto	250 16 0	
Engineer (1)			Ditto	264 0 0	
Fireman (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Seamen (3)			Ditto	114 8 0	each.
<b>STEAM DREDGE "NEWCASTLE."</b>					
Master and Chief Engineer	James Rorison <sup>1</sup>	1 May, 1870	Governor and Executive Council	360 0 0	1 May, 1870.
Mate (1)			Engineer-in-Chief	184 16 0	
Coxswain (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	each.
Seamen (6)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Engineer (1)			Ditto	171 12 0	
Fireman (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Blacksmith (1)			Ditto	184 16 0	
Strikers (2)			Ditto	132 0 0	"
Carpenter (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Oiler (1)			Ditto	108 0 0	
Cook (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Watchman (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Boy (1)			Ditto	72 0 0	
Boilermaker Leading (1)			Ditto	198 0 0	
Boilermaker (1)			Ditto	184 16 0	
Boilermakers' & Engineer's } Assistants (2)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Tug "Ajax"—					
Master (1)			Ditto	264 0 0	
Leading Seaman (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Seamen (2)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Engineer (1)			Ditto	264 0 0	"
Leading Fireman (1)			Ditto	145 4 0	
Fireman (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
<b>STEAM DREDGE "MINOS."</b>					
Master and Chief Engineer	John Mather <sup>1</sup>	— April, 1882	Governor and Executive Council	302 10 0	22 Sept., 1874.
Mate (1)			Engineer-in-Chief	171 12 0	
Engineman (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Carpenter (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Fireman (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Blacksmith (1)			Ditto	158 0 0	
Striker (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Coxswain (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Seamen (3)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Tug "Achilles"—					
Master (1)			Ditto	211 4 0	
Engineer (1)			Ditto	211 4 0	
Firemen (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Seaman (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Tug "Pearl"—					
Fireman (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION—continued.</b>					
<b>STEAM DREDGE "FITZ ROY."</b>					
Master and Chief Engineer	John Hamilton <sup>1</sup>	8 Mar., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	302 10 0	8 Mar., 1881.
Mate (1)			Engineer-in-Chief	156 0 0	
Coxswain (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	each.
Seamen (2)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Engineer (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Fireman (1)			Ditto	120 0 0	
Blacksmith (1)			Ditto	171 12 0	
Striker (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Carpenter (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Tug "Hector"—					
Master (1)			Ditto	168 0 0	
Engineer (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Fireman (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Seaman (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	
<b>STEAM DREDGE "HUNTER."</b>					
Master and Chief Engineer	Joseph Mather <sup>1</sup>	22 Sept., 1874	Governor and Executive Council	357 10 0	22 Sept., 1874.
Mate (1)			Engineer-in-Chief	184 16 0	
Coxswain (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	each.
Seamen (4)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Engineer (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Fireman (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Blacksmith (1)			Ditto	184 16 0	
Striker (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Carpenter (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Watchman (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Boy (1)			Ditto	82 10 0	
<b>STEAM DREDGE "PLUTO."</b>					
Master and Chief Engineer	Thomas Brodic <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	302 10 0	3 June, 1877.
Mate (1)			Engineer-in-Chief	171 12 0	
Coxswain (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	each.
Seamen (2)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Engine-driver (1)			Ditto	145 4 0	
Blacksmith (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Striker (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Carpenter (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Boy (1)			Ditto	78 0 0	
Tug "Little Nell"—					
Master (1)			Ditto	211 4 0	
Engineer (1)			Ditto	211 4 0	
Fireman (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Seaman (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	
<b>STEAM DREDGE "SAMSON."</b>					
Master and Chief Engineer	John Laing <sup>1</sup>	1 Aug., 1868	Governor and Executive Council	360 0 0	1 Aug., 1868.
Mate (1)			Engineer-in-Chief	184 16 0	
Engineman (1)			Ditto	171 12 0	each.
Fireman (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Coxswains (2)			Ditto	132 0 0	"
Seamen (4)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Cook (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Watchman (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Tug "Thetis"—					
Master (1)			Ditto	264 0 0	
Engineer (1)			Ditto	264 0 0	
Leading Fireman (1)			Ditto	145 4 0	
Fireman (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Leading Seaman (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Seaman (2)			Ditto	114 8 0	"
<b>STEAM DREDGE "TITAN."</b>					
Master and Chief Engineer	D. Lawson <sup>1</sup>		Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	14 Aug., 1883.
Mate (1)			Engineer-in-Chief	156 0 0	
Engine-driver (1)			Ditto	144 0 0	
Carpenter (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Blacksmith (1)			Ditto	184 16 0	
Striker (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Coxswain (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Deckhand (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Do (1)			Ditto	96 0 0	
Boy (1)			Ditto	72 0 0	
Tug "Athena"—					
Captain (1)			Ditto	184 16 0	
Engine-driver (1)			Ditto	168 0 0	
Fireman (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Boy and Cook (1)			Ditto	72 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION—continued.</b>					
<b>STEAM DREDGE "ULYSSES."</b>					
Master and Chief Engineer.	John Carruthers <sup>1</sup>	11 Nov., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	302 10 0	1 Oct., 1873.
Mate (1)			Engineer-in-Chief	171 12 0	
Engine-driver (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Carpenter (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Fireman (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Blacksmith (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Coxswain (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Seamen (2)			Ditto	114 8 0	each.
Cook (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Striker (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Tug "Charybdis"—					
Master (1)			Ditto	192 0 0	
Engineer (1)			Ditto	198 0 0	
Fireman (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Seaman (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	
<b>STEAM DREDGE "VULCAN."</b>					
Master and Chief Engineer.	John Robertson <sup>1</sup>	1 Feb., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	330 0 0	23 Mar., 1875.
Mate (1)			Engineer-in-Chief	171 12 0	
Coxswain (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Seamen (4)			Ditto	114 8 0	each.
Engineer (1)			Ditto	171 12 0	
Fireman (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Blacksmith (1)			Ditto	184 16 0	
Striker (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Carpenter (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Cook (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Watchman (1)			Ditto	114 8 0	
Steam Barge "Juno"—					
Master (1)			Ditto	250 16 0	
Engineer (1)			Ditto	240 0 0	
Fireman (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Seamen (3)			Ditto	114 8 0	"
<b>STEAM DREDGE "ALCIDES."</b>					
Master and Chief Engineer.	William Jones <sup>1</sup>	1 Oct., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	302 10 0	5 Mar., 1878.
Mate (1)			Secretary for Public Works	144 0 0	
Engine-driver (1)			Ditto	158 8 0	
Carpenter (1)			Ditto	144 0 0	
Fireman (1)			Ditto	120 0 0	
Blacksmith (1)			Ditto	144 0 0	
Striker (1)			Ditto	104 0 0	
Coxswain (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Seamen (2)			Ditto	104 0 0	
Boy (1)			Ditto	114 0 0	
Tug "Rhea"—					
Master (1)			Ditto	211 4 0	
Engineer (1)			Ditto	192 0 0	
Fireman (1)			Ditto	120 0 0	
Seaman (1)			Ditto	104 0 0	
<b>DREDGE "EPSILON."</b>					
Master and engine driver (1)			Engineer-in-Chief	168 0 0	
Seamen (2)			Ditto	114 8 0	each.
Fireman (1)			Ditto	120 0 0	
<b>DREDGE "ZETA."</b>					
Master and engineer (1)			Engineer-in-Chief	182 0 0	
Fireman (1)			Ditto	120 0 0	
Labourers (2)			Ditto	114 8 0	each.
<b>DREDGE "ETA."</b>					
Master and engine driver (1)			Engineer-in-Chief	168 0 0	
Fireman and assistant driver (1)			Ditto	132 0 0	
Seamen (2)			Ditto	114 8 0	each.
<b>DREDGE "THETA."</b>					
Master and engine driver (1)			Engineer-in-Chief	168 0 0	
Fireman (1)			Ditto	120 0 0	
Seamen (2)			Ditto	114 8 0	each.

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—HARBOURS AND RIVER NAVIGATION—continued.</b>					
<b>DREDGE "IOTA."</b>					
Master and engineer (1) .....	.....	.....	Secretary for Public Works .....	168 0 0	each.
Fireman (1) .....	.....	.....	Engineer-in-Chief .....	120 0 0	
Cook and seaman (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	114 8 0	
<b>TUG "GANYMEDE."</b>					
Master (1) .....	.....	.....	Secretary for Public Works .....	184 16 0	each.
Engineer (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	184 16 0	
Boys (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	{ 1 at 78 0 0 { 1 ,, 72 0 0	
<b>STEAM DREDGE "ARCHIMEDES."</b>					
Master and Chief Engineer	J. Ryan <sup>1</sup> .....	12 Oct., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	302 10 0	1 July, 1875.
Mate (1) .....	.....	.....	Secretary for Public Works .....	156 0 0	each.
Coxswain (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	132 0 0	
Seamen (5) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	{ 2 at 114 8 0 { 1 ,, 96 0 0	
Engine driver (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	144 0 0	
Fireman (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	132 0 0	
Watchman (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	114 8 0	
<b>DREDGE "ALPHA."</b>					
Master (1) .....	.....	.....	Engineer-in-Chief .....	221 0 0	each.
Fireman (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	132 0 0	
Seamen (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	114 8 0	
<b>DREDGE "BETA."</b>					
Master (1) .....	.....	.....	Engineer-in-Chief .....	168 0 0	each.
Fireman (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	120 0 0	
Seaman (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	114 8 0	

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £300.

## PART XI.

## Postmaster-General,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Post Office ... ..	150
Money Order Office and Government Savings' Bank ... ..	165
Electric Telegraphs ... ..	166



POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>POST OFFICE.</b>					
<i>Head Office.</i>					
Postmaster-General .....	Francis Bathurst Suttor <sup>1</sup> ..	26 Feb., 1886	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	1,500 0 0	22 Mar., 1877.
	succeeded by Charles James Roberts, C.M.G.	20 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	1,500 0 0	20 Jan., 1887.
Secretary .....	Stephen Harbord Lambton, J.P.	1 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	960 0 0	6 Sept., 1852.
Chief Clerk .....	James Dalgarno .....	1 Jan., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	600 0 0	22 Oct., 1860.
Superintendent of Mail Branch.	Asher Australia Day .....	1 Feb., 1875	Ditto .....	600 0 0	1 Jan., 1858.
Accountant .....	William Lancaster Carter	10 Sept., 1880	Ditto .....	550 0 0	1 Feb., 1871.
Cashier .....	John Thompson <sup>2</sup> .....	5 Nov., 1878	Ditto .....	440 0 0	1 April, 1863.
Assistant Superintendent of Mail Branch.	John Terence M'Mahon. .	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	490 0 0	13 Mar., 1858.
Clerks .....	Joseph Clarke <sup>3</sup> .....	24 Sept., 1866	Ditto .....	390 0 0	13 Feb., 1866.
	Henry Murdoch .....	20 Dec., 1866	Ditto .....	390 0 0	4 Nov., 1861.*
	Charles Clarke .....	1 Jan., 1868	Ditto .....	390 0 0	24 Sept., 1866.
	Gervas James Ward <sup>4</sup> ..	14 April, 1862	Ditto .....	340 0 0	14 April, 1862.
	William Bowers Foster <sup>5</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1871	Ditto .....	340 0 0	14 May, 1868.
	Robert Robson Fredale ..	1 Jan., 1871	Ditto .....	340 0 0	16 Mar., 1869.
	Frederick Griffiths Davies	4 April, 1871	Ditto .....	340 0 0	9 Oct., 1869.
	Robert Buik Edward .....	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	340 0 0	19 Mar., 1868.
	Edward Sydney Tribe .....	1 Sept., 1872	Ditto .....	340 0 0	26 April, 1871.
	Andrew Johnston Arndell	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	340 0 0	22 Oct., 1872.
	George Read .....	1 April, 1874	Ditto .....	340 0 0	14 Mar., 1872.*
	Thomas Stephen Joseph Rigg	1 April, 1874	Ditto .....	340 0 0	9 Feb., 1874.
	Edward Brooke Seymour..	1 April, 1874	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Nov., 1872.
	Reginald Lionel de Courcy Russell.	1 Jan., 1875	Ditto .....	290 0 0 to 17 May, 340 0 0 from 18 May.	1 Aug., 1873.
	Augustine Joseph Macdermott	10 Mar., 1875	Ditto .....	290 0 0 to 7 August, 340 0 0 from 8 August.	8 April, 1874.
	Richard Harvey Crakanthorp <sup>6</sup> ..	5 May, 1865	Ditto .....	290 0 0	14 Jan., 1864.
	Charles Augustus Ord ..	1 May, 1875	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 Nov., 1873.
	George Lynn Little .....	1 May, 1875	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 May, 1873.
	James M'Neilly .....	14 July, 1875	Ditto .....	290 0 0	14 July, 1875.
	Hamilton Jacob .....	8 July, 1875	Ditto .....	290 0 0	5 May, 1875.
	Septimus Inez Leon .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	290 0 0	15 May, 1872.*
	John Rose Hutchinso Gibbons.	1 Jan., 1874	Ditto .....	290 0 0	22 April, 1872.
	John Smythe Richardson	1 Nov., 1875	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 Nov., 1875.
	Andrew Porter <sup>7</sup> .....	1 May, 1867	Ditto .....	265 0 0	4 Mar., 1858.
	Henry Roberts Davies .....	6 Sept., 1876	Ditto .....	265 0 0 to 17 May, 290 0 0 from 18 May.	24 Feb., 1875.
	John Overmyer .....	10 Dec., 1875	Ditto .....	265 0 0 to 7 August, 290 0 0 from 8 August.	10 Dec., 1875.
	George M'Gibbon .....	1 July, 1876	Ditto .....	265 0 0	7 Dec., 1875.
	Charles Brady .....	1 July, 1876	Ditto .....	265 0 0	27 May, 1875.
	Francis Butler .....	1 Oct., 1875	Ditto .....	240 0 0 to 17 May, 265 0 0 from 18 May.	1 Sept., 1875.
	Albert Ney Landers .....	1 July, 1876	Ditto .....	240 0 0 to 31 May, 265 0 0 from 1 June.	26 Jan., 1876.
	James Arthur Barrett Fry <sup>8</sup>	1 Dec., 1876	Ditto .....	240 0 0 to 7 August, 265 0 0 from 8 August.	1 Dec., 1876.
	Noel Anderson .....	20 Jan., 1877	Ditto .....	240 0 0	8 Jan., 1875.
	John Francis Doherty .....	6 Feb., 1877	Ditto .....	240 0 0	20 Mar., 1874.
	Frank Quirk .....	13 May, 1877	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Aug., 1874.
	Walter Widdulph Ryan ..	15 Feb., 1877	Ditto .....	240 0 0	10 Dec., 1875.
	Herbert Cyrus Rowland Doyle	1 Mar., 1877	Ditto .....	240 0 0	28 Aug., 1876.
	John Robinson <sup>9</sup> .....	26 Mar., 1877	Ditto .....	240 0 0	16 Feb., 1877.
	George Sims .....	1 July, 1877	Ditto .....	240 0 0	4 Dec., 1876.

<sup>1</sup> Resigned, 19 January.    <sup>2</sup> Allowed £25 per annum as compensation for losses    <sup>3</sup> Allowed £25 per annum for overland English Mails.  
<sup>4</sup> Died, 17 May.    <sup>5</sup> Died, 7 August.    <sup>6</sup> Retired, 6 May.    <sup>7</sup> Retired, 31 May.    <sup>8</sup> Allowed £50 per annum extra for services as Shorthand Writer.  
<sup>9</sup> Allowed £10 per annum to compensate for loss of stamps, as Stamp Sales Clerk.    \* Services not continuous. (For other allowances see end.)

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Head Office—continued.</i>					
O clerks .....	Charles Alexander Forsythe	1 July, 1877	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	1 Dec., 1876.
	James William Kenny <sup>1</sup>	1 July, 1877	Ditto .....	200 0 0 to 17 May, 240 0 0 from 18 May.	14 Feb., 1877.
	John Norbert Mason <sup>2</sup>	1 July, 1877	Ditto .....	200 0 0 to 31 May, 240 0 0 from 1 June	4 June, 1877.
	Frederick Charles Williams	5 Feb., 1878	Ditto .....	200 0 0 to 7 August, 240 0 0 from 8 August.	10 Aug., 1874.
	Henry William Robert Holmes	1 April, 1875	Ditto .....	200 0 0 to 9 December, 240 0 0 from 10 Dec.	12 Dec., 1871.
	Herbert Swire .....	28 Aug., 1878	Ditto .....	200 0 0	31 Jan., 1877.
	John Primrose Byram ..	26 Aug., 1878	Ditto .....	200 0 0	3 May, 1878.
	James Joseph Bède Flynn	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	200 0 0	27 Sept., 1877.
	John Norman Douglas Campbell	27 Feb., 1878	Ditto .....	200 0 0	27 Feb., 1878.
	Alexander M'Neilly .....	21 Sept., 1878	Ditto .....	200 0 0	15 Dec., 1877.
	Samuel Boyce Hilton .....	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	200 0 0	17 June, 1878.
	Joseph Hugh Doherty ..	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	200 0 0	17 June, 1878.
	William Thomas O'Donnell Coggrove.	1 July, 1879	Ditto .....	200 0 0	16 April, 1878.
	Thomas Johnstone Charlton	1 Oct., 1879	Ditto .....	190 0 0 to 17 May, 200 0 0 from 18 May.	4 Aug., 1879.
	Frederick William Sydney Rush.	1 Dec., 1880	Ditto .....	190 0 0 to 31 May, 200 0 0 from 1 June.	10 May, 1880.
	George Fredk. Greenwell Robinson.	1 July, 1881	Ditto .....	190 0 0 to 7 August, 200 0 0 from 8 August.	13 Mar., 1879.
	Henry Moyse .....	1 Dec., 1880	Ditto .....	190 0 0 to 9 December, 200 0 0 from 10 Dec.	12 July, 1880.
	Arthur Galbraith.....	1 Dec., 1880	Ditto .....	190 0 0	17 Aug., 1880.
	Walter Henry Manning ..	29 Mar., 1881	Ditto .....	190 0 0	31 Jan., 1881.
	Ferdinand Francis Falconer <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
	Michael John Brady .....	8 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	190 0 0	3 Oct., 1878.
	Fredk. Augustine Kellcher <sup>4</sup>	24 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	172 0 0 to 17 May, 190 0 0 from 18 May	19 Jan., 1881.
	Alfred Briggs .....	1 Oct., 1881	Ditto .....	172 0 0 to 31 May, 190 0 0 from 1 June.	9 Feb., 1881.
	Robert Alexander Short- land.	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	172 0 0 to 7 Aug., 190 0 0 from 8 Aug.	14 April, 1881.
	George Charles Augustus Warré.	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	172 0 0 to 9 Dec., 190 0 0 from 10 Dec.	10 April, 1877.
	William Charles Pinnick...	22 May, 1882	Ditto .....	172 0 0	21 July, 1879.
	Walter James Gallott .....	1 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	172 0 0	2 Feb., 1881.
	Samuel Baumann .....	15 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	172 0 0	16 June, 1879.
	Samuel Joseph Parr .....	2 Sept., 1881	Ditto .....	172 0 0	17 Jan., 1881.
	Alfred Charles Bruce Newman.	12 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	172 0 0	31 May, 1881.
	William Charles West ..	13 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	172 0 0	17 Nov., 1881.
	Henry Coleman .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	172 0 0	9 Jan., 1882.
	Sydney Blackall Edwards..	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	172 0 0	1 June, 1882.
	John Harvey Dunkin .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	172 0 0	6 Oct., 1879.
	William Worling .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	172 0 0	14 Oct., 1880.
	Alexander Edwin Blackmore ..	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	170 0 0 to 17 May, 172 0 0 from 18 May.	1 Mar., 1869.*
	Nicholas Edward Herman Ehrenström.	1 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	170 0 0 to 31 May, 172 0 0 from 1 June.	1 Oct., 1878.*

<sup>1</sup> Also receives £25 per annum for collection of Customs duties on parcels arriving from United Kingdom. <sup>2</sup> Resigned, 9 December. <sup>3</sup> Allowed £35 per annum for translating foreign languages. <sup>4</sup> Allowed £10 per annum as compensation for losses as Stamps Sales Clerk. \* Services not continuous. (For other allowances see end.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Head Office—continued.</i>					
Clerks .....	John James Molloy <sup>1</sup> .....	1 May, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	140 0 0 to 17 May, 170 0 0 from 18 May to 7 Aug., 172 0 0 from 8 Aug.	15 Sept., 1879.
	Antonio da Fonseca D'Abreu. ....	1 June, 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0 to 31 May, 170 0 0 from 1 June to 9 Dec., 172 0 0 from 10 Dec.	6 Dec., 1882.
	Walter Herbert Humby... ..	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0 to 7 Aug., 170 0 0 from 8 Aug.	3 Jan., 1882.
	Robert William Horn ... ..	1 June, 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0 to 9 Dec., 170 0 0 from 10 Dec.	26 Oct., 1882.
	Sydney Gilchrist .....	15 April, 1884	Ditto .....	140 0 0	9 July, 1883.
	Francis Joseph M'Grath <sup>2</sup> ..	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	140 0 0	6 Dec., 1881.
	John Charles William Wheeler. ....	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	140 0 0	10 Nov., 1882.
	Arthur Tonge Pearson ... ..	16 June, 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0	11 Dec., 1882.
	William John Joyner .....	1 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	140 0 0	7 Jan., 1884.
	Henry John Foskett .....	1 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	140 0 0	2 Feb., 1884.
	Samuel Bailey Dowsett ... ..	6 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	140 0 0	10 April, 1884.
	William Charles Lindsay... ..	3 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	140 0 0	14 June, 1883.
	Christopher Molloy... ..	3 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	140 0 0	24 July, 1882.
	Henry Berkeley Templeton ..	22 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	120 0 0 to 30 April, 140 0 0 from 1 May.	22 Jan., 1885.
	John Michael Stafford ... ..	18 May, 1886	Ditto .....	120 0 0 to 17 May, 140 0 0 from 18 May.	13 May, 1885.
	Henry Hill Ling .....	20 May, 1886	Ditto .....	120 0 0 to 31 May, 140 0 0 from 1 June.	17 Feb., 1881.
	Edward Thomas Doherty... ..	25 May, 1886	Ditto .....	120 0 0 to 11 Sept., 140 0 0 from 12 Sept.	25 May, 1885.
	Albert Joseph Kenny .....	1 June, 1886	Ditto .....	120 0 0 to 9 Dec., 140 0 0 from 10 Dec.	1 June, 1885.
	David Edward Crane .....	12 May, 1887	Ditto .....	120 0 0	5 June, 1882.
	Hugh Hilton .....	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0 to 17 May, 120 0 0 from 18 May.	1 June, 1885.
	George Henry Austen ... ..	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	120 0 0	21 Aug., 1882.
	Thomas William Baker ... ..	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 Aug., 1882.
	Richard H. Millington ... ..	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	120 0 0	8 Jan., 1884.
	Edward G. L. Croft .....	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	18 Aug., 1882.*
Shipping Clerk .....	Michael H. J. M'Donnell <sup>3</sup> ..	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Aug., 1861.
Assistant (1) .....	James Middleton <sup>4</sup> .....	20 May, 1881	Ditto .....	190 0 0	17 Dec., 1887.
Relieving Officer .....	William M. Wetherall <sup>5</sup> ... ..	16 May, 1885	Ditto .....	240 0 0	17 Jan., 1879.
Temporary Clerks (12) .....	.....	.....	Postmaster-General .....	1 at 188 0 0 2 " 157 0 0 1 " 150 0 0 1 " 125 0 0 1 " 100 0 0 1 " 90 0 0 3 " 75 0 0 2 " 50 0 0	each.
Probationers .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	1 at 150 0 0 1 " 140 0 0 12 " 130 0 0 7 " 120 0 0 3 " 104 0 0 1 " 100 0 0	"
Letter Sorters (25) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	25 0 0	"
Telegraph Operator in In- quiry Room (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	25 0 0	"

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £5 per annum as compensation for losses as Stamp Sales Clerk. <sup>2</sup> Resigned, 30 April. <sup>3</sup> Allowed £60 per annum for rent. <sup>4</sup> Allowed £25 per annum for rent. <sup>5</sup> Receives following allowances when absent from home at night:—For any period not exceeding 1 week, 12s. per day; exceeding 1 but not exceeding 3 weeks, 10s. per day; exceeding 3 weeks, 7s. 6d. per day—in addition to actual travelling expenses. \* Services not continuous. (For other allowances see end.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Head Office—continued.</i>					
Mail Guards (12) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Postmaster-General.....	6 at 185 0 0 4 " 160 0 0 1 " 155 0 0 1 " 130 0 0 1 " 200 0 0 8 " 185 0 0 10 " 160 0 0	each. " " " " " "
Stampers and Sorters (37)....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	7 " 150 0 0 1 " 140 0 0 4 " 130 0 0 6 " 120 0 0	" " " "
Temporary Sorters (9) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 2 0	per diem each.
Overseer of Letter-carriers (1) ..	.....	.....	Ditto .....	178 0 0	each.
Letter-carriers (92) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	7 at 160 0 0 1 " 159 0 0 3 " 148 0 0 1 " 147 0 0 11 " 138 <sup>3</sup> 0 0 5 " 135 0 0 20 " 127 0 0 15 " 124 0 0 18 " 114 0 0 11 " 104 0 0	" " " " " " " " " "
Mail-cart Drivers (5) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	2 " 118 0 0 3 " 108 0 0 1 " 160 0 0 1 " 142 0 0 2 " 130 0 0	" " " " "
Messengers (16) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	1 " 118 0 0 1 " 91 0 0 1 " 85 0 0 1 " 52 0 0 2 " 50 0 0	" " " " "
Groom (1) <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	104 0 0	"
Mail Boys (33) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	6 at 78 0 0 8 " 52 0 0 17 " 39 0 0 2 " 26 0 0	" " " "
Storekeeper's Assistant (1)	.....	.....	Ditto .....	160 0 0	
Storeman (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	130 0 0	
Assistant Care-taker (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	104 0 0	
Officekeeper (1) <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	75 0 0	
Gate-keeper and Porter (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	88 0 0	
First Class Detective (1) <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 12 6	per diem.
Porters (3).....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	104 0 0	each.
Assistant Gas Engineer (1) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	156 0 0	
Window-cleaners (2) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	78 0 0	"
Office-cleaner .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	78 0 0	"
Special Constable (1).....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	0 7 0	per diem.
Constables (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	0 7 0	" each.
Inspection Branch— Inspector for Missing Letters and Irregularities. <sup>5</sup>	Wyndham John Davies ...	1 Jan., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	15 May, 1862.
Inspectors <sup>6</sup> .....	Gabriel de Milhau .....	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto .....	490 0 0	1 Oct., 1866.
	Vickers Moyses <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	490 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
	George Plaistowe Univen	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	490 0 0	9 May, 1861.
	Ion Brown Bossley .....	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	490 0 0	28 Aug., 1861.*
<i>Branch Offices.</i>					
Balmain— Post and Telegraph Master	Andrew Melville .....	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	190 0 0	18 May, 1874.
George-street North— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Lane Tucker .....	5 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	190 0 0	8 Dec., 1875
George-street West— Post and Telegraph Master	Edwin Lloyd .....	1 April, 1879	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Feb., 1873.
Haymarket— Post and Telegraph Master	William Henry Hunt .....	1 Mar., 1877	Ditto .....	400 0 0	27 April 1867.
First Assistant.....	Robert George Smith <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Jan., 1877.
	succeeded by William Keohan .....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	240 0 0	23 Mar., 1875.
Second ditto.....	George James William Holberton.	12 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	100 0 0 110 0 0 from 1 Sept.	12 Oct., 1885.
King-street— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Blanden Cuttriss <sup>8</sup>	7 April, 1885	Ditto .....	310 0 0	21 Jan., 1858.
	succeeded by Michael Hedley Kelly .....	1 May, 1887	Ditto .....	310 0 0	8 May, 1858.*
Assistant .....	George Boseley .....	23 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	120 0 0	23 Aug., 1883.

<sup>1</sup> Mail guards allowed £2 10s. per month when travelling. <sup>2</sup> Appointed to assist in sorting the morning mails. <sup>3</sup> One receives a forage allowance of £50 per annum. <sup>4</sup> Allowed quarters. <sup>5</sup> Postal Inspectors allowed 1rs. per diem (in addition to actual cost of conveyance by railway, steamer, or coach), when travelling on duty, or 30s. per day when travelling with their own horses or vehicles. Also allowed 3s. 6d. per diem for forage for each horse (not exceeding two) when in town. <sup>6</sup> To 30 April. <sup>7</sup> Appointed Postmaster, Redfern. <sup>8</sup> Appointed to Wagga Wagga. \* Retired 30 April. \* Services not continuous. (For other allowances see end.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>							
<i>Branch Offices—continued.</i>							
Miller's Point— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Lane Tucker <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	190	0	0	8 Dec., 1875.
Newtown— Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph Edwin Lee .....	1 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	250	0	0	1 June, 1868.
Assistant .....	Henry George Thornley.....	15 May, 1884	Ditto .....	145	0	0	17 Feb., 1879.
				to 25 Oct.,			
				150 0 0			
				from 26 Oct.			
Oxford-street— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Edwin Dale.....	7 April, 1886	Ditto .....	320	0	0	1 Aug., 1872.
Assistant .....	Nicholas Weekes <sup>2</sup> .....	1 June, 1882	Ditto .....	145	0	0	14 June, 1881.
	succeeded by						
	John Baker .....	27 Dec., 1887	Ditto .....	150	0	0	15 Sept., 1876.
Paddington— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred Theodore Gale. ....	16 June, 1883	Ditto .....	220	0	0	12 June, 1878.
Park-street— Post and Telegraph Master	George Macnamarra White	1 Oct., 1880	Ditto .....	310	0	0	1 Sept., 1862.
Assistant .....	William Stewart <sup>3</sup> .....	4 Dec., 1883	Ditto .....	120	0	0	28 June, 1881.
	succeeded by						
	John Andrew Clulow .....	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....	130	0	0	11 May, 1883.
Redfern— Post and Telegraph Master	James Scowcroft <sup>4</sup> .....	1 July, 1875	Ditto .....	260	0	0	7 Sept., 1861.
	succeeded by						
	Vickers Moyce .....	1 May, 1887	Ditto .....	310	0	0	1 Jan., 1867.
Assistant .....	John Thomas Clinch .....	16 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	90	0	0	14 Feb., 1883.
				to 21 August,			
				100 0 0			
				from 22 August.			
St. Leonards— Post and Telegraph Master	Jabez Hambly .....	20 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	240	0	0	1 Feb., 1874.
The Exchange— Postmaster .....	Sydney Shaftesbury Smith	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	190	0	0	13 Nov., 1877.
William-street— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles John Booty.....	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	350	0	0	8 Aug., 1870.
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—(Official.)</i>							
Abattoirs— Post and Telegraph Master	Edward Archer Bingham	16 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	100	0	0	1 July, 1878.
Adaminby— Post and Telegraph Master	James Waddell .....	10 Oct., 1876	Ditto .....	160	0	0	7 Oct., 1876.
Adelong— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred Bray .....	24 April, 1874	Ditto .....	240	0	0	1 April, 1873.
Albury— Postmaster .....	Thomas Harvey Stone .....	1 May, 1864	Ditto .....	390	0	0	1 April, 1854.
1st Assistant .....	John George Elliott .....	4 Oct., 1878	Ditto .....	240	0	0	8 May, 1876.
2nd ditto .....	William M'Cabe <sup>5</sup> .....	12 July, 1882	Ditto .....	170	0	0	22 Oct., 1877.
	succeeded by						
	Robert Morrison .....	7 April, 1887	Ditto .....	170	0	0	9 April, 1879.*
3rd ditto .....	John Andrew Clulow <sup>6</sup> .....	13 June, 1885	Ditto .....	130	0	0	11 May, 1883.
	succeeded by						
	John Joseph Carran .....	1 April, 1887	Ditto .....	100	0	0	11 April, 1881.
				to 31 August,			
				110 0 0			
				from 1 Sept.			
				100 0 0			
				to 31 August,			
				110 0 0			
				from 1 Sept.			
4th ditto .....	John Nicholas Morrissey ..	25 June, 1883	Ditto .....	180	0	0	25 June, 1883.
Angledool— Post and Telegraph Master	Alexander Bransgrove Ewing ..	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	180	0	0	23 Sept., 1876.
Araluen— Post and Telegraph Master	Dugald John M'Lean <sup>7</sup> .....	22 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	220	0	0	1 July, 1875.
	succeeded by						
	Thomas Harris.....	10 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	220	0	0	1 Jan., 1874.
Armidale— Post Master .....	John White Emblin .....	15 Oct., 1862	Ditto .....	350	0	0	15 Oct., 1862.
Assistant .....	Thomas M'Arthur .....	1 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	110	0	0	12 April, 1882.
Letter-carrier (1) .....			Postmaster-General	127	0	0	
Ashfield— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert Alexander Byron.....	3 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	180	0	0	12 Feb., 1873.
Ballina— Post and Telegraph Master	Archibald Hunter .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	240	0	0	26 April, 1864.*
Balranald— Post and Telegraph Master	George Lobsey.....	23 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	180	0	0	25 Mar., 1878.
Baradine— Post and Telegraph Master	William John Allen .....	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	110	0	0	1 Jan., 1878.
Barmedman— <sup>8</sup> Post and Telegraph Master	William John Lobb Kyle <sup>9</sup>	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	170	0	0	15 Sept., 1879.
Barraba— Post and Telegraph Master	Edward William Conolly	2 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	210	0	0	21 Feb., 1879.
Barrington— Post and Telegraph Master	John Thomas Lambert .....	24 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	210	0	0	20 Mar., 1884.

<sup>1</sup> To 4 September—appointed to George-street North. <sup>2</sup> To 26 December—appointed to West Maitland. <sup>3</sup> Dismissed, 24 February. <sup>4</sup> Retired, 30 April Paid to 31 July <sup>5</sup> Removed to Deniliquin. <sup>6</sup> Appointed to Park-street. <sup>7</sup> Resigned, 31 July. <sup>8</sup> To 4 September—appointed to Manila. <sup>9</sup> Official office closed, September. \* Services not continuous. (For other allowances see end.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Bateman's Bay— Post and Telegraph Master	Arthur Richard Johannis Meynink.	1 Mar., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	170 0 0	19 Sept., 1877.
Bathurst— Postmaster	William Gilbert Thompson	1 Oct., 1866	Ditto	400 0 0	1 Aug., 1863.
1st Assistant	John Broderick	22 Sept., 1882	Ditto	190 0 0	11 Dec., 1877.
2nd ditto	William Henry Ashworth	8 Mar., 1882	Ditto	140 0 0	21 Dec., 1880.
3rd ditto	Henry Bathurst Eagar	26 Mar., 1880	Ditto	140 0 0 to 23 Oct., 145 0 0 from 26 Oct.	26 Mar., 1880.
4th ditto	Arthur Joseph Bastable	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto	110 0 0	5 May, 1879.
Bega— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Harrison	1 Jan., 1872	Ditto	310 0 0	24 July, 1862.*
Bellbrook— Post and Telegraph Master	James Chapman Toose	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	170 0 0	1 July, 1875.
Bendemeer— Post and Telegraph Master	James Napier Falconer	12 Nov., 1881	Ditto	170 0 0	1 Jan., 1869.
Berrima— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Clarinda Row <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
	succeeded by John Wellesley Connolly	22 April, 1887	Ditto	140 0 0	20 Dec., 1882.
Bingera— Post and Telegraph Master	Lachlan Stuart Mackay	9 July, 1885	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Dec., 1875.
Blackwall— Post and Telegraph Master	James Francis Murray <sup>2</sup>	6 Aug., 1886	Postmaster-General	20 0 0	6 Aug., 1886.
	succeeded by Robert Galloway	5 Dec., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	11 Mar., 1884.
Blayney— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert Laughton Studdert <sup>3</sup>	15 May, 1884	Ditto	210 0 0	21 Feb., 1882.
	succeeded by Robert Dixon	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto	210 0 0	1 Nov., 1878.
Bodalla— Post and Telegraph Master	William George Drew	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto	170 0 0	24 June, 1876.
Boggabri— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Albert Heyward Lobb.	19 Jan., 1883	Ditto	200 0 0	18 Jan., 1875.
Bombala— Post and Telegraph Master	Donald McLeod Graham.	3 Sept., 1886	Ditto	260 0 0	14 April, 1864.
Booligal— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Harris <sup>4</sup>	1 Oct., 1883	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1874.
	succeeded by Luke Kingsmill	13 Oct., 1887	Ditto	270 0 0	29 Jan., 1876.
Bourke— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas John Marlow Trader.	18 July, 1879	Ditto	390 0 0	1 Oct., 1865.
Assistant	John Whittaker	22 Sept., 1885	Ditto	120 0 0 to 30 April, 150 0 0 from 1 May.	10 Aug., 1880.
Bowna— Post & Telegraph Mistress.	Barbara Armenia Foord	15 July, 1886	Ditto	100 0 0	8 Dec., 1885.
Bowral— Post and Telegraph Master	John Downing Sheriff	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1877.
Braidwood— Post and Telegraph Master	Martin Edward Burke	9 Sept., 1886	Ditto	280 0 0	23 Oct., 1862.
Branxton— Post and Telegraph Master	James Alexander Tulloch	12 Oct., 1881	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1877.
Brewarrina— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles James Robius	1 July, 1876	Ditto	260 0 0	1 Nov., 1874.
Broadwater— Post and Telegraph Master	Elconard Adam	1 April, 1885	Ditto	130 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Broke— Post & Telegraph Mistress.	Blanche Vere Squire	5 Dec., 1885	Ditto	110 0 0	14 May, 1878.
Broken Hill— Post and Telegraph Master	William Newton <sup>6</sup>	13 Aug., 1886	Ditto	180 0 0	3 Aug., 1876.
Assistant	Edward Harkins Gilbert	12 Oct., 1887	Ditto	110 0 0	11 Mar., 1887.
Broughton's Creek— Post and Telegraph Master	John William Clinch	7 April, 1883	Ditto	230 0 0	1 June, 1870.
Brown Mountain <sup>6</sup> — Post and Telegraph Master	John Joseph Murphy	15 April, 1886	Ditto	100 0 0	27 Jan., 1883.
Brushgrove— Post and Telegraph Master	David Skeldon <sup>7</sup>	23 Jan., 1885	Ditto	150 0 0	22 Nov., 1878.
	succeeded by Edwin John Spry	4 Jan., 1887	Ditto	150 0 0	9 May, 1880.
Bulahdelah— Post and Telegraph Master	James Pearse Carter	19 Nov., 1882	Ditto	140 0 0	16 June, 1877.
Bulli <sup>8</sup> — Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick John Fowler	11 Aug., 1886	Ditto	230 0 0	28 Feb., 1870.
Bulli Railway Station— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick John Fowler	11 Aug., 1886	Ditto	230 0 0	28 Feb., 1870.

<sup>1</sup> Dismissed, 31 March. <sup>2</sup> Dismissed, 21 October. <sup>3</sup> Appointed to Moruya. <sup>4</sup> Appointed to Araluen. <sup>5</sup> Receives special allowance of £50 per annum. <sup>6</sup> Name of office changed to Lytleton, 1 March. <sup>7</sup> To 3 January—appointed Operator, Newcastle. <sup>8</sup> Name of office changed to Bulli Railway Station, 5 October. \* Services not continuous. (For other allowances see end.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Bandarra— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Emily Theresa Eames ..	1 Sept., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	5 Oct., 1879.
Bungendore— Post and Telegraph Master	William John Harwood Hayes.	20 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	180 0 0	1 July, 1878.
Burrawang— Post and Telegraph Master	Edmund Charles Dunne ..	1 April, 1885	Ditto .....	140 0 0	20 Sept., 1881.
Burrowa— Post and Telegraph Master	David James Elliott .....	14 April, 1881	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Dec., 1877
Burwood— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Matthews .....	1 July, 1875	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 June, 1874.
Assistant .....	William Thomas Taylor...	16 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	145 0 0	3 Aug., 1881.
Byrock— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Thomas Morris ..	2 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	260 0 0	21 Mar., 1877.
Assistant .....	John Wellesley Connolly <sup>1</sup>	16 May, 1885	Ditto .....	135 0 0	20 Dec., 1882.
Camden— Post and Telegraph Master	John Joseph Leonard Moroney	1 June, 1880	Ditto .....	190 0 0	2 Mar., 1876.
Campbelltown— Post and Telegraph Master	Francis Mackel.....	15 Nov., 1875	Ditto .....	310 0 0	1 Oct., 1860.
Camperdown— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick Burgis .....	1 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	210 0 0	24 Sept., 1874.
Candelo— Post and Telegraph Master	George Christopher Walter	20 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	120 0 0	25 Feb., 1878.
Canowindra— Post and Telegraph Master	Arthur Henry Costin .....	6 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	190 0 0	9 Feb., 1878.
Carcoar— Post and Telegraph Master	George Uther Hosking ..	1 Oct., 1872	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Sept., 1863.
Cargo— Post and Telegraph Master	William Foster Burgess ..	13 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	110 0 0	6 Mar., 1879.
Casino— Post and Telegraph Master	Walter Malcolm Scott ..	1 July, 1872	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 June, 1865.
Cassilis— Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph Thomas Miner.....	21 July, 1884	Ditto .....	190 0 0	6 Feb., 1877.
Chatsworth Island— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Hay Attwater .....	1 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....	160 0 0	18 Dec., 1882.
Clarence Town— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred Clarence Atkinson	7 Dec., 1880	Ditto .....	200 0 0	31 May, 1877.
Clifton— Post and Telegraph Master	James Arthur Macken .....	3 Feb., 1883	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Feb., 1883.
Cobar— Post and Telegraph Master	Daniel Ryan Kenane .....	3 Oct., 1881	Ditto .....	330 0 0	1 Feb., 1873.
Assistant .....	George Henry Tunks .....	6 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	170 0 0	26 Jan., 1881.
Cobargo— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred Morris <sup>2</sup> .....	7 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	150 0 0	24 Sept., 1878.
	succeeded by John Horsley .....	15 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	135 0 0	23 Dec., 1876.
Cobbora— Post and Telegraph Master	William James Lawless ..	1 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	170 0 0	16 May, 1876.
Condobolin— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred William Kelly .....	15 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....	230 0 0	6 June, 1876.
Assistant .....	William George Payne .....	3 May, 1883	Ditto .....	120 0 0	6 May, 1879.
Coolah— Post and Telegraph Master	Leon Arthur Hewett .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 July, 1882.
Coolaman— Post and Telegraph Master	Francis Joseph Collis .....	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....	110 0 0	31 July, 1879.
Cooma— Post and Telegraph Master	John Kirwan .....	18 Dec., 1869	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 Sept., 1861.
1st Assistant .....	John Baker <sup>3</sup> .....	15 Sept., 1876	Ditto .....	190 0 0	15 Sept., 1876.
	succeeded by Jas. Wm. John Flanagan	15 July, 1887	Ditto .....	190 0 0	5 Mar., 1878.
2nd ditto .....	James Thomas Baker .....	21 July, 1879	Ditto .....	120 0 0	21 July, 1879.
Coonabarabran— Post and Telegraph Master	James Edward Ballard ..	8 Sept., 1881	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 April, 1867.
Coonamble— Post and Telegraph Master <sup>4</sup>	Luke Kingsmill <sup>4</sup> .....	15 July, 1878	Ditto .....	270 0 0	29 Jan., 1876.
Cooranbong— Post and Telegraph Master	Walter Redriff.....	6 May, 1886	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Nov., 1878
Cootamundra— Post and Telegraph Master	Richard Conolly Willans...	15 Dec., 1876	Ditto .....	340 0 0	18 Feb., 1871.
Assistant .....	William Layton .....	20 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Dec., 1881
				110 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
Copeland North— Post and Telegraph Master	John Robert Higgins .....	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	110 0 0	16 May, 1879
Copmanhurst— Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph Lance Shambler <sup>5</sup> .	1 Sept., 1879	Ditto .....	130 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
	succeeded by Andrew Morton .....	5 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	130 0 0	30 Jan., 1877
Coraki— Post and Telegraph Master	Sydney Lancelot Moffitt ..	17 Sept., 1879	Ditto .....	190 0 0	5 Feb., 1878.
Corowa— Post and Telegraph Master	Jesse Matthew Cook .....	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	230 0 0	6 June, 1876.
Cowra— Post and Telegraph Master	John James Richards .....	1 April, 1882	Ditto .....	240 0 0	7 Mar., 1876.

<sup>1</sup> To 21 April—appointed Postmaster, Berrima. <sup>2</sup> To 14 September—appointed Operator, Newtown. <sup>3</sup> To 14 July—appointed Postmaster, Wickham.  
<sup>4</sup> To 12 October—appointed to Booligal. <sup>5</sup> To 4 November—appointed to Marengo. <sup>6</sup> Office vacant from 13 October. (For other allowances see end.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Croki— Post and Telegraph Master	John George Willson .....	24 Sept., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	13 Feb., 1882.
Crookwell— Post and Telegraph Master	John Walter.....	1 June, 1884	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Jan., 1874.
Cudal— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Hurley Torr <sup>1</sup> .....	15 Sept., 1881	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1877.*
	succeeded by Joseph Claxton .....	25 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	170 0 0	15 Sept., 1881.
Cundletown— Post and Telegraph Master	Joshua Walter Nunn .....	16 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	190 0 0	13 Sept., 1862.
Darlington— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Eliza Jane West .....	5 May, 1884	Ditto .....	130 0 0	8 Nov., 1880.
Darlington Point— Post and Telegraph Master	James Langley Bonnett ...	17 April, 1884	Ditto .....	120 0 0	17 April, 1884.
Deepwater— Post and Telegraph Master	John William Spicer Isaacs.	24 June, 1882	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 June, 1882.
Delegate— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Edwin Stuart.....	8 June, 1885	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 Dec., 1882.
Deniliquin— Postmaster .....	William Owen .....	1 Mar., 1876	Ditto .....	330 0 0	25 Nov., 1872.
1st Assistant .....	Andrew Carroll .....	17 Nov., 1879	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 June, 1877.
2nd ditto .....	Robert Morrison <sup>2</sup> .....	26 June, 1883	Ditto .....	170 0 0	9 April, 1879.*
	succeeded by William M'Cab <sup>3</sup> .....	7 April, 1887	Ditto .....	170 0 0	22 Oct., 1877.
	succeeded by John Thomas Fountain ...	1 Dec., 1887	Ditto .....	170 0 0	20 Jan., 1881.
Denman— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Annie Kibble .....	6 May, 1885	Ditto .....	110 0 0	6 May, 1885.
Drake— Post and Telegraph Master	Arnott Leslie .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0 to 2 July, 130 0 0 from 3 July.	5 Feb., 1881.
Dubbo— Post and Telegraph Master	William Patrick Raper ...	9 Mar., 1876	Ditto .....	370 0 0	1 Sept., 1871.
1st Assistant .....	William Hardcastle .....	6 July, 1881	Ditto .....	170 0 0	5 Sept., 1878.
2nd ditto .....	Thomas Joseph Bagnell ..	1 April, 1885	Ditto .....	110 0 0	2 May, 1883.
Dungog— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Joseph Foley .....	7 June, 1880	Ditto .....	210 0 0	10 Mar., 1875.
East Maitland— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Thomas Mandy Williams	2 Dec., 1880	Ditto .....	270 0 0	1 Jan., 1874.
Assistant .....	William Smith Arnott .....	3 Dec., 1880	Ditto .....	120 0 0	3 Dec., 1880.
Eauabalong— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick Small .....	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	200 0 0	18 Sept., 1880.
Eden— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles George Kebby ...	1 Dec., 1882	Ditto .....	170 0 0	16 July, 1881.
Edgecliff— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Henrietta Jane North.....	16 July, 1877	Ditto .....	160 0 0	8 Mar., 1875.
Emmaville— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick Waddups .....	5 Feb., 1879	Ditto .....	240 0 0	4 Nov., 1873
Emgonia— Post and Telegraph Master	William Dowling <sup>4</sup> .....	7 May, 1886	Ditto .....	140 0 0	14 April, 1884.
	succeeded by Montgomery J. Sheppard	20 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	140 0 0	24 Nov., 1880.
Eugowra— Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph Claxton <sup>5</sup> .....	18 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....	170 0 0	15 Sept., 1881.
	succeeded by Herbert S. C. Eckley .....	25 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	104 0 0	10 April, 1882.
Euston— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred Murdoch Kennedy	12 Mar., 1881	Ditto .....	170 0 0	7 Aug., 1877.
Fernmount— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Litchfield .....	18 Mar., 1881	Ditto .....	160 0 0	6 Nov., 1877.
Forbes— Post and Telegraph Master	Edward Chapman .....	9 Jan., 1873	Ditto .....	310 0 0	1 Dec., 1880.
Assistant .....	Frederick Money Palmer...	18 Aug., 1880	Ditto .....	170 0 0	28 April, 1878.
Forster— Post and Telegraph Master	Pelham Henry Elar Aldrich ..	1 June, 1882	Ditto .....	120 0 0	20 Nov., 1877.
Frederickton— Post and Telegraph Master	Francis Robert Macleay Scott	16 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	140 0 0	14 Oct., 1883.
Germanton— Post and Telegraph Master	Hume Jones Chapman .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	220 0 0	23 Aug., 1872.
Gerringong— Post and Telegraph Master	Fredk Wm. O'Brien .....	8 Dec., 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	23 April, 1879.
Gilgandra— Post and Telegraph Master <sup>7</sup>	Patrick Thomas Whealy <sup>8</sup>	23 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	180 0 0	23 Nov., 1875.
Ginninderra— Post and Telegraph Master	Herbert S. C. Eckley <sup>9</sup> ...	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....	100 0 0	10 April, 1882.
	succeeded by Charles D. Logan .....	25 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	24 Oct., 1879.*

<sup>1</sup> To 24 October—appointed to Hawlong.    <sup>2</sup> To 6 April—appointed to Albury.    <sup>3</sup> Died, 25 October.    <sup>4</sup> To 19 October—appointed to Mogil Mogil.  
<sup>5</sup> To 24 October—appointed to Cudal.    <sup>6</sup> To 14 September—appointed to Menindie    <sup>7</sup> Office vacant from 15 September.    <sup>8</sup> To 24 October—appointed to Eugowra.    \* Services not continuous. (For allowances see end.)



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.—</i>					
Glebe— Post and Telegraph Mistress	Minnie Louisa Knott .....	21 Sept., 1877	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	16 Mar., 1875.
Glen Innes— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert William Arnott ...	27 Aug., 1881	Ditto .....	340 0 0	3 June, 1876.
Assistant .....	William John Lees .....	20 May, 1885	Ditto .....	130 0 0 to 25 Oct., 135 0 0 from 26 Oct.	1 Sept., 1884.
Gloucester— Post and Telegraph Master	Wm. Woodley Cumming...	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	110 0 0	20 June, 1881.
Gongolgon— Post and Telegraph Master	John Thomas Hackett.....	9 June, 1881	Ditto .....	200 0 0	12 Feb., 1878.
Goodooga— Post and Telegraph Master	John Bennett .....	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	220 0 0	27 Nov., 1877.
Gosford— Post and Telegraph Master	John Fillingham Parr .....	1 Nov., 1879	Ditto .....	210 0 0	8 Dec., 1873.
Goulburn— Postmaster .....	Samuel Malcolm Morgan Dennis	13 June, 1883	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 June, 1868.
Assistants .....	Edward Charles Mann <sup>1</sup> ...	19 June, 1886	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Feb., 1883.
	Denniston Dewar Moon ...	10 Feb., 1880	Ditto .....	220 0 0	10 Dec., 1877.
	Alfred James Powell .....	2 April, 1883	Ditto .....	145 0 0	1 Sept., 1867.*
	Frederick William Brown	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	135 0 0 to 25 Oct., 140 0 0 from 26 Oct.	6 Dec., 1878.
	Frederick Cossentine Rule	7 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	120 0 0	7 Aug., 1882.
	William James Bradford..	22 May, 1882	Ditto .....	100 0 0 to 31 Aug., 110 0 0 from 1 Sept.	22 May, 1882.
Grafton-- Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Quirk .....	5 April, 1873	Ditto .....	370 0 0	18 July, 1868.
Assistant .....	George Frederick Schwmg- hammer.	1 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	110 0 0	31 July, 1882.
Granville— Postmistress .....	Jane Ellen Higgs .....	21 Mar., 1878	Ditto .....	160 0 0	21 Mar., 1878.
Assistant .....	William George Alfred Bilder..	6 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	100 0 0 to 31 Aug., 110 0 0 from 1 Sept.	6 Nov., 1882.
Grenfell— Post and Telegraph Master	John Peter Olson.....	1 April, 1871	Ditto .....	270 0 0	16 July, 1863.
Gulgong— Post and Telegraph Master	Hugh Malone .....	28 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Oct., 1877.
Gundagai— Post and Telegraph Master	Colville Smith .....	1 Jan., 1870	Ditto .....	270 0 0	6 Nov., 1858.
Gunnedah— Post and Telegraph Master	James Clarke O'Hara .....	30 Mar., 1881	Ditto .....	290 0 0	23 Feb., 1877.
Gunning— Post and Telegraph Master	Francis William Timmis...	15 June, 1882	Ditto .....	190 0 0	17 June, 1880.
Hamilton— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Jane Peters .....	14 Aug., 1879	Ditto .....	110 0 0	14 Aug., 1879.
Harden— Post and Telegraph Master	John Caumpey .....	20 May, 1885	Ditto .....	130 0 0	10 April, 1883.
Harwood Island— Post and Telegraph Master	William Faithful Nelson	7 April, 1885	Ditto .....	130 0 0	1 May, 1882.
Hay— Post and Telegraph Master	Alexander Burnett .....	9 Mar., 1876	Ditto .....	380 0 0	4 April, 1862.
1st Assistant .....	John Hore Reid .....	28 July, 1884	Ditto .....	170 0 0	13 Dec., 1880.
2nd ditto .....	William Francis <sup>2</sup> .....	5 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	100 0 0 to 31 August, 110 0 0 from 1 Sept.	13 April, 1882.
Hill End— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Clapple .....	21 Sept., 1877	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Mar., 1872.
Hillston— Post and Telegraph Master	William Silas Bellamy ..	23 May, 1879	Ditto .....	260 0 0	6 May, 1876.
Homebush— Post and Telegraph Master	Clifford George Albert Doutty.	5 Feb., 1879	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Feb., 1879.
Howlong— Post and Telegraph Master	Edward Walsh <sup>3</sup> .....	10 May, 1880	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 July, 1878.
Hunter's Hill— Post and Telegraph Mistress	Henry Hurley Torr .....	25 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 Oct., 1877.*
	Mary Jane Davies .....	2 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	124 0 0	8 Mar., 1875.
Inverell— Post and Telegraph Master	William Henry Rowland..	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 May, 1874.
Assistant .....	Frank J. M'Lean.....	1 July, 1885	Ditto .....	124 0 0	1 April, 1881.
Ivanhoe— Post and Telegraph Master	Albert Webber Rice .....	15 May, 1883	Ditto .....	200 0 0	18 Nov., 1881.
Jerrilderie— Post and Telegraph Master	Arthur Daniel Fowler .....	22 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	240 0 0	10 June, 1878.
Jerry's Plains— Post and Telegraph Master	Edwin Sydney Atkinson .	14 July, 1884	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Oct., 1874.
Juncce Junction— Post Master .....	William Gurd Ledeam ..	12 June, 1886	Ditto .....	240 0 0	14 May, 1875.
Assistant .....	Abraham Quiseano Hen- riques.	14 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	145 0 0	21 Feb., 1879.
Katoomba— Post and Telegraph Master	Richard John Holmes <sup>4</sup> ...	19 May, 1885	Ditto .....	120 0 0	21 Oct., 1883.
	succeeded by				
Kolso— Post and Telegraph Master	George Thos. Palmer .....	13 June, 1887	Ditto .....	110 0 0	11 May, 1878.
	Albert Edgar Marsden ..	1 Feb., 1883	Ditto .....	120 0 0	30 Aug., 1882.

<sup>1</sup> To 10 May - appointed Mail Guard. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £20 per annum for rent. <sup>3</sup> Died, 31 July. <sup>4</sup> Dismissed, 26 May.  
<sup>5</sup> Services not continuous. (For allowances see end.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Kempsey— Post and Telegraph Master	Christopher Henry Fitzgerald.	5 Sept., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	1 June, 1876.
Kinna— Post and Telegraph Master	John Francis Tyter.....	1 July, 1870	Ditto .....	310 0 0	19 Oct., 1867.
Kiandra— Post and Telegraph Master	William Dixon Bailey.....	4 May, 1882	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 May, 1882.
Kogarah— Post and Telegraph Master	Albert Henry Valentine Gosbell.	22 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1885.
Kurrajong— Post and Telegraph Master	George Colclough Kirwan.	1 May, 1885	Ditto .....	130 0 0	1 Sept., 1884.
Kyamba— Receiving Office-keeper and Telegraph Master.	Robert James Barr .....	15 May, 1877	Ditto .....	160 0 0	30 July, 1876.
Take Oudgellico— Post and Telegraph Master	John Woolsey Porter Bennett. <sup>1</sup>	12 July, 1883	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Oct., 1878.
	succeeded by Henry James Tompkins...	4 April 1887	Ditto .....	170 0 0	14 May, 1881.
Lambton— Post and Telegraph Master	Hiram James Rowthorn...	25 Feb., 1880	Ditto .....	200 0 0	17 Jan., 1879.*
La Perouse— Post and Telegraph Master	John Alexander Sinclair...	31 May, 1884	Ditto .....	170 0 0	13 Sept., 1877.
Laurieton— Post and Telegraph Master	Alexander Thomson ...	1 May, 1885	Ditto .....	120 0 0	24 April, 1880.
Lawrence— Post and Telegraph Master	Allan Thomas M'Millan ..	10 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	170 0 0	26 Sept., 1876.
Leichhardt— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Ellen Louisa Antoinette Cross	3 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 Dec., 1875.
Lismore— Post and Telegraph Master	John Anschau .....	25 Feb., 1882	Ditto .....	260 0 0	18 Mar., 1879.
Assistant .....	Albert Cottee .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	28 Nov., 1882.
Lithgow— Post and Telegraph Master	David Thomas .....	24 Mar., 1881	Ditto .....	260 0 0	8 Oct., 1878.
Assistant .....	Michael Francis Naghten.	12 May, 1886	Ditto .....	140 0 0	12 Mar., 1881.
Liverpool— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Perschouse Burgis	17 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	240 0 0	16 Sept., 1872.
Louth— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred Devonshire Turner <sup>2</sup>	1 Dec., 1880	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 April, 1874.
	succeeded by William Pugh .....	20 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	190 0 0	13 June, 1881.
Lower Botany— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Annie Halloran ... ..	7 Mar., 1883	Ditto .....	120 0 0	10 May, 1875.
Lower Gundaroo— Post and Telegraph Master	William Ralph Clemenger	1 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	120 0 0	17 April, 1882.
Lytleton <sup>3</sup> — Post and Telegraph Master	John Joseph Murphy ...	15 April, 1886	Ditto .....	100 0 0	27 Jan., 1883.
Maclean— Post and Telegraph Master	Theodore Lamy .. ..	1 June, 1877	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 June, 1877.
Major's Creek— Post and Telegraph Master	George Alexander Sherry <sup>4</sup>	28 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1878.
	succeeded by Edward Joseph Collier ..	4 April, 1887	Ditto .....	140 0 0	25 Oct., 1882.
Manilla— Post and Telegraph Master	Richard Edmond Done <sup>5</sup> ...	11 Nov., 1878	Ditto .....	170 0 0	20 Dec., 1876.
	succeeded by William John Lobb Kyle	5 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	170 0 0	15 Sept., 1879.
Manly— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Louisa Frederica Stephen	1 Mar., 1876	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Mar., 1876.
Marengo— Post and Telegraph Master	Montgomery Jennings Sheppard <sup>6</sup>	5 July, 1882	Ditto .....	140 0 0	24 Nov., 1880.
	succeeded by Joseph Lance Shambler ..	5 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
Marrickville— Post and Telegraph Master	George Edward Collett	1 Aug., 1880	Ditto .....	150 0 0	3 June, 1880.
Marsden's— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Alex. Weatherall..	15 Dec., 1882	Ditto .....	160 0 0	17 Nov., 1882.
Marulan— Post Master .....	Harry Alfred Hoare .....	15 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	110 0 0	1 Nov., 1877.
Menindie— Post and Telegraph Master	James Rowand Holding <sup>7</sup> ...	2 July, 1880	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 June, 1873.*
	succeeded by Patrick Thomas Whealy...	15 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	220 0 0	23 Nov., 1875.
Merimbula— Post and Telegraph Master	George John Dennis .....	11 Dec., 1875	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.
Morriwa— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Matilda Read .....	6 July, 1883	Ditto .....	110 0 0	6 July, 1883.
Millie— Post and Telegraph Master	Frank George De Boos ..	23 May, 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0	21 Oct., 1878.
Milton— Post and Telegraph Master	Ronald Seton .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	230 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.

<sup>1</sup> Retired, 31 March.    <sup>2</sup> To 31 August—Disrated to position of Operator, Parramatta    <sup>3</sup> Late Brown Mountain.    <sup>4</sup> Resigned, 3 April.    <sup>5</sup> To see end.)    <sup>6</sup> To 31 August—appointed to Nambucca.    <sup>7</sup> Resigned, 20 August    <sup>8</sup> To 20 July—appointed to Wilcannia.    \* Services not continuous.    (For allowances

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Minmi— Post and Telegraph Master	George Parfitt Webb ....	6 May, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	130 0 0	1 Sept., 1878.
Mitchell— Post and Telegraph Master	Lewis Alexander Tomkinson ...	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	160 0 0	3 Feb., 1880.
Mittagong— Post and Telegraph Master	Andrew Prott .....	27 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 April, 1883.
Moama— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Robert Hammond	24 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	230 0 0	27 April, 1862.
Assistant .....	Arthur Edwd. Hammond..	1 April, 1885	Ditto .....	110 0 0 to 25 Oct., 120 0 0 from 26 Oct.	2 April, 1883.
Mogil Mogil— Post and Telegraph Master	William Pugh <sup>1</sup> .....	2 Aug., 1882	Ditto .....	170 0 0	13 June, 1881.
	succeeded by William Dowling .....	20 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	140 0 0	14 April, 1884.
Molong— Post and Telegraph Master	Richard Phillips Martin ...	28 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	210 0 0	14 Dec., 1877.
Morungarell— Post and Telegraph Master	Harry Ousby West .....	1 May, 1887	Ditto .....	104 0 0	1 May, 1882.
Morce— Post and Telegraph Master	John Munro .....	21 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	190 0 0	8 Dec., 1877.
Morpeth— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Frederick Wakely	9 Nov., 1872	Ditto .....	230 0 0	1 June, 1870.
Moruya— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert Dixon <sup>2</sup> .....	11 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	230 0 0	1 Nov., 1878.
	succeeded by Robert Laughton Studdert	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	210 0 0	21 Feb., 1882.
Mossgiel— Post and Telegraph Master	Arthur Bellamy .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Nov., 1879.
Moss Vale— Post and Telegraph Master	John Arthur Parke .....	12 Feb., 1883	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Dec., 1875.
Assistant .....	Harold George Lambert..	6 May, 1885	Ditto .....	110 0 0	6 May, 1885.
Moulamein— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert Richard Graham...	19 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Oct., 1874.
Mount Hope— Post and Telegraph Master	James Smith Page <sup>3</sup> .....	6 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	230 0 0	1 Nov., 1878.
	succeeded by Edward Quince .....	29 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	16 May, 1881.
Mount M'Donald— Post and Telegraph Master	George Alfred Gunning ...	16 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Dec., 1877.
Mount Victoria— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles William Prott ...	10 Nov., 1875	Ditto .....	240 0 0	18 Jan., 1872.
Mudgee— Postmaster .....	William O'Neill .....	4 Oct., 1878	Ditto .....	360 0 0	17 May, 1875.
Assistant .....	James William John Flanagan <sup>4</sup>	2 April, 1883	Ditto .....	170 0 0	5 Mar., 1878.
	succeeded by William Clarke .....	15 July, 1887	Ditto .....	140 0 0	9 Feb., 1881.
Mulwala— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Oscar Smith .....	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	170 0 0	22 July, 1881.
Mundooran <sup>5</sup> — Post and Telegraph Master	George Clement Horsley <sup>5</sup> ..	31 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	120 0 0	4 April, 1881.
Mungindi— Post and Telegraph Master	James Alexander Gordon	1 Feb., 1882	Ditto .....	190 0 0	23 July, 1877.
Murrumburrah— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick Thomas South...	11 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	180 0 0	8 Oct., 1883.
Murrurundi— Postmaster .....	William Robinson Bowen	4 Oct., 1878	Ditto .....	220 0 0	18 Jan., 1875.
Murwillumbah— Post and Telegraph Master	William James Grime ...	7 May, 1877	Ditto .....	240 0 0	5 Oct., 1874.
Muswellbrook— Postmaster .....	Henry Wheeler <sup>7</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1878	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Aug., 1856.*
	succeeded by Alexander Taylor .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	220 0 0	11 Aug., 1874.
Post and Telegraph Master	Harry Lambert Wheeler...	9 July, 1880	Ditto .....	110 0 0 to 30 June, 125 0 0 from 1 July.	9 July, 1880.
Nambucca— Post and Telegraph Master	Richard Edmond Done ..	5 Sept., 1879	Ditto .....	170 0 0	20 Dec., 1876.
Narrabri— Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick Wesley Browne	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 Dec., 1867.
Assistant .....	Eugene Vincent Coleman..	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Narrandera— Post and Telegraph Master	John Smith .....	23 April, 1883	Ditto .....	260 0 0	1 Jan., 1875.
Assistant .....	Byron St. Clair Muir .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	110 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
Nelligen— Post and Telegraph Master	David Broadfoot ..	25 Oct., 1883	Ditto .....	190 0 0	30 Aug., 1880.
Nelson's Bay— Post and Telegraph Master	William Jackson .....	14 June, 1886	Ditto .....	100 0 0	20 Mar., 1883.

<sup>1</sup> To 19 October—appointed to Louth.    <sup>2</sup> To 31 August—appointed to Blayney.    <sup>3</sup> To 10 July—appointed Telegraph Station-master, Wannaring.  
<sup>4</sup> To 14 July—appointed to Cooma.    <sup>5</sup> To 4 November—appointed Telegraph Station-master, Michelago.    <sup>6</sup> Office vacant from 5 November.    <sup>7</sup> Retired,  
30 June.    \* Services not continuous.    (For allowances see end)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL--POST OFFICE--continued.</b>					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices--continued.</i>					
<b>Nevertire--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	John Thos. Hurst Thame.	1 Dec., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	13 Feb., 1882.
Newcastle--					
Postmaster .....	William Henry Thompson	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto .....	400 0 0	20 Dec., 1847.*
1st Assistant .....	Richard Fetherston.....	12 July, 1882	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 June, 1876.
2nd ditto .....	William Muir .....	12 Feb., 1883	Ditto .....	170 0 0	10 Mar., 1879.
3rd ditto .....	William Edward Puller ..	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 Nov., 1878.
4th ditto, &c. ....	John Dudgeon .....	2 April, 1883	Ditto .....	170 0 0	12 Sept., 1878.
<b>Nimitybelle--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	George William Myers ...	1 July, 1880	Ditto .....	160 0 0	7 Aug., 1877.
<b>Nowra--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	George Samuel Roberts ...	1 June, 1879	Ditto .....	190 0 0	20 Aug., 1876.
<b>Nundle--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph Australia Keating..	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	110 0 0	9 Aug., 1879.
<b>Nymagee--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	Henry John Burton .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0 to 15 April, 220 0 0 from 16 April.	28 July, 1881.
<b>Nyngan--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	Ralph Stephen Pemberton Clay	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	310 0 0	1 Jan., 1875.
Assistant .....	Charles Powell <sup>1</sup> .....	16 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	110 0 0	21 June, 1880.
<b>Oberon--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	Josiah Metcalf .....	16 Nov., 1881	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Dec., 1877.
<b>Obley--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	Henry James Tompkins <sup>2</sup> ..	1 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	170 0 0	14 May, 1881.
	succeeded by				
	Duncan M'Rae.....	4 April, 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
<b>Orange--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Cooper .....	15 Oct., 1877	Ditto .....	370 0 0	1 Oct., 1862.
1st Assistant.....	George Dunn .....	12 Mar., 1883	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Dec., 1878.
<b>Palmer's Island--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	Samuel James Bondfield...	30 May, 1881	Ditto .....	160 0 0	28 May, 1881.
<b>Pambula--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	Edward Joseph Cornell ...	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Aug., 1879.
<b>Parkes--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	Walter Alfred Lorking ...	1 April, 1875	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Oct., 1874.
<b>Parramatta--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	William Charles Denshire <sup>3</sup>	21 Feb., 1881	Ditto .....	360 0 0	1 Nov., 1872.
1st Assistant .....	Rowland George M'Manis	24 June, 1879	Ditto .....	220 0 0	25 Mar., 1878.
2nd ditto .....	Patrick Joseph Hagin.....	6 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	110 0 0	6 Nov., 1882.
3rd ditto .....	William Abel .....	22 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	100 0 0 to 31 Aug., 110 0 0 from 1 Sept.	10 Nov., 1883
<b>Paterson--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	Ebenezer Doust .....	11 Mar., 1876	Ditto .....	190 0 0 to 31 Aug., 150 0 0 from 1 Sept.	7 Mar., 1876.
<b>Pelican Flats<sup>4</sup>--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	William Joseph Gwynne	1 Dec., 1883	Ditto .....	130 0 0	1 Sept., 1879.
<b>Penrith--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Henry Kellett.....	1 Oct., 1873	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Oct., 1873.
<b>Petersham--</b>					
Post & Telegraph Mistress	Julia Andrews .....	23 Jan., 1877	Ditto .....	230 0 0	1 Feb., 1877.
<b>Pictou--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick Edwin Burgess	11 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Aug., 1876.
<b>Pilliga--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	Ernest Valentine Blackwell ...	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	170 0 0	16 Mar., 1877.
<b>Pooncarie--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Barclay .....	18 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 July, 1878
<b>Port Macquarie--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	Edric Thetis Mulligan .....	1 Feb., 1883	Ditto .....	260 0 0	16 Feb., 1870.
<b>Pymont--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	Frederick Lassen.....	27 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	200 0 0	14 Dec., 1870.
<b>Queanbeyan--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	Michael Hedley Kelly <sup>5</sup> ...	15 Sept., 1876	Ditto .....	350 0 0	8 May, 1858.*
	succeeded by				
	Albert Henry Davies .....	1 May, 1887	Ditto .....	320 0 0	26 Nov., 1868.
<b>Quirindi--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Dickson .....	1 May, 1878	Ditto .....	240 0 0	16 June, 1876.
Assistant .....	Herbert Joseph Brown ...	13 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	100 0 0 to 31 Aug., 110 0 0 from 1 Sept.	1 May, 1882.
<b>Randwick--</b>					
Post & Telegraph Mistress	Angelina Dargin .....	1 Mar., 1877	Ditto .....	160 0 0	8 May, 1875.
Assistant .....	George Thos. Willoughby	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	104 0 0 to 31 Aug., 110 0 0 from 1 Sept.	18 Jan., 1882.
<b>Raymond Terrace--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph John Baldoek Wakely ..	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	240 0 0	22 Jan., 1873.
<b>Richmond--</b>					
Post and Telegraph Master	George Alfred Reid.....	1 Oct., 1880	Ditto .....	270 0 0	3 Nov., 1869.

<sup>1</sup> To 9 November--appointed to Singleton. <sup>2</sup> To 3 April--appointed to Lake Cudgellico. <sup>3</sup> Died, 29 November. <sup>4</sup> Name of office changed to Swansea, 1 November. <sup>5</sup> To 30 April--appointed to King-street. \* Services not continuous. (For allowances see end.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Riverstone— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Argyle Kirwan.....	15 Feb., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	110 0 0	16 May, 1882.
Robertson— Post and Telegraph Master	Louis Joseph Coghlan.....	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 June, 1879.
Rockley— Post and Telegraph Master	John Ambrose Kelly ....	5 May, 1880	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 June, 1875.
Rookwood— Post and Telegraph Master	James Britton Bisset .....	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	130 0 0	29 Nov., 1881.
Rylstone— Post and Telegraph Master	Samuel Ridler Millard ....	9 July, 1882	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Oct., 1877.
St. Marys— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Caroline Palmer ... ..	14 July, 1886	Ditto .....	100 0 0	14 July, 1886.
St. Peters— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Mary Russell .....	14 July, 1886	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Scone— Postmistress .....	Lily Ann Isaac <sup>1</sup> .....	21 July, 1884	Ditto .....	190 0 0	21 July, 1884.
	succeeded by				
Post & Telegraph Mistress	Lily Isaac .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	16 Aug., 1886.
Silverton— Post and Telegraph Master	Frank Benedict Kenane ..	4 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	11 Sept., 1882.
Singleton— Post and Telegraph Master	Joseph Kelf .....	1 Sept., 1876	Ditto .....	310 0 0	18 Sept., 1868.
Assistant .....	Walter Baxter <sup>2</sup> .....	24 Jun., 1885	Ditto .....	130 0 0	26 Mar., 1882.
	succeeded by				
	Charles Powell.....	10 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	140 0 0	21 June, 1880.
Smith Town— Post and Telegraph Master	William Joseph Holahan	21 April, 1883	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 July, 1874.
Sofala— Post and Telegraph Master	John Patrick Hayes .....	20 June, 1881	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 April, 1875.
South Grafton— Post and Telegraph Master	Samuel Hall Phillips .....	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	170 0 0	19 Aug., 1876.
South Woodburn— Post and Telegraph Master	Cuthbert Ruspison Bousfield ..	14 May, 1884	Ditto .....	170 0 0	14 May, 1884.
Stanmore Road— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Rose Elizabeth Wilhelmina Gibbs.	18 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	160 0 0	12 April, 1882.
Stockton— Post and Telegraph Master	John Dodd Beckett... ..	27 June, 1887	Ditto .....	124 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
Stroud— Post and Telegraph Master	Leslie Macquarie James Butler	11 June, 1885	Ditto .....	210 0 0	21 Jan., 1881.
Summer Hill— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Annie Ludford.....	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	100 0 0	18 Aug., 1884.
Surry Hills— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Ellen Jane Ormond Stuckey ..	5 May, 1884	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Aug., 1882.
Sutton Forest— Post and Telegraph Master	Frank Waller .....	12 July, 1886	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 July, 1875.
Swansea <sup>3</sup> — Post and Telegraph Master	William Joseph Gwynne... ..	1 Dec., 1883	Ditto .....	130 0 0	1 Sept., 1879.
Tabulam— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Edwin Avery.....	1 May, 1887	Ditto .....	160 0 0	13 Dec., 1875.
Tamworth— Post and Telegraph Master	William John Chandler ...	9 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	360 0 0	1 Sept., 1872.
Assistant .....	Henry Lewis Benjamin <sup>4</sup> ...	22 May, 1885	Ditto .....	145 0 0	22 Aug., 1882.
	succeeded by				
	Walter Baxter .....	10 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	130 0 0	26 Mar., 1882.
Tarago— Post and Telegraph Master	Charles Edward Stoyles ...	30 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	160 0 0	10 July, 1876.
Taralga— Post and Telegraph. Master	Robert Angus Thomson... ..	1 Nov., 1881	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Feb., 1878.
Taree— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred George Robins <sup>5</sup> ..	10 Nov., 1880	Ditto .....	240 0 0	26 April, 1862.
	James M'Grath (Acting)...	20 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 June, 1875.
Tareena— Post and Telegraph Master	Trangott Wm. Chas. Young	12 July, 1883	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 April, 1880.
Temora— Post and Telegraph Master	John Maurice Foley .....	16 May, 1885	Ditto .....	210 0 0	8 Dec., 1880.
Tenterfield— Post and Telegraph Master	Richard Henry Hipsley <sup>6</sup> ..	8 Dec., 1875	Ditto .....	360 0 0	11 Feb., 1858.
Assistant .....	Thomas Arthur Pryke .....	16 May, 1883	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 July, 1881.
Terara— Post and Telegraph Master	Benjamin Cox .....	1 July, 1880	Ditto .....	200 0 0	14 Oct., 1874.
Tilpa— Post and Telegraph Master	John Butiste Guillier .....	20 Mar., 1883	Ditto .....	150 0 0	27 Nov., 1882.
Tingha— Post and Telegraph Master	Kenneth Mitchell .....	18 Feb., 1882	Ditto .....	220 0 0	14 June, 1878.
Tinonee— Post and Telegraph Master	James Ward.....	20 April, 1880	Ditto .....	170 0 0	22 Sept., 1878.
Toomwall— Post and Telegraph Master	Peter Augustus Dunne ...	1 May, 1882	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Jan., 1875.
Trunkey Creek— Post and Telegraph Master	William Thomas Lee .....	10 Feb., 1883	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Feb., 1860.
Tuena— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Frederick Bell ..	6 Sept., 1880	Ditto .....	160 0 0	10 Mar., 1876.

<sup>1</sup> Retired, 30 June. <sup>2</sup> To 9 November—appointed to Tamworth. <sup>3</sup> Late Pelican Flats. <sup>4</sup> Dismissed, 10 September. <sup>5</sup> Allowed twelve months leave of absence from 19 September, 1886. <sup>6</sup> To 14 September—appointed to Head Office, Electric Telegraphs <sup>7</sup> Office vacant from 15 September. (For allowances see end.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Tumberumba— Post and Telegraph Mistress	Hannah Mary Langford...	1 Oct., 1872	Governor and Executive Council	170 0 0	1 Oct., 1872.
Tumut— Post and Telegraph Master	Percival Stafford Eldershaw	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	280 0 0	19 Jan., 1871.
Tweed Heads— Post and Telegraph Master	Donald Alex. Rayner .....	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	20 Nov., 1883.
Ulmarra— Post and Telegraph Master	Arthur Joseph Flanders...	12 Dec., 1877	Ditto .....	160 0 0	12 Dec., 1877.
Uralla— Post and Telegraph Master	George Daniel Woodall ...	4 July, 1878	Ditto .....	240 0 0	13 Jan., 1875.
Urana— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry Herman Proctor Lublin	7 April, 1883	Ditto .....	240 0 0	29 Oct., 1878.
Wagga Wagga— Postmaster .....	Thomas William Hamilton Dec.	2 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	370 0 0	1 Nov., 1872.
Assistants .....	William Keohan <sup>1</sup> .....	21 Dec., 1883	Ditto .....	240 0 0	23 Mar., 1875.
	Thomas Joseph Lynch.....	21 Dec., 1883	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Oct., 1876.
	Robert George Smith.....	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Jan., 1877.
	James Charles Lees.....	4 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	130 0 0	10 Jan., 1881.
Walcha— Post and Telegraph Master	David Ridout Thursby ...	2 July, 1877	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Jan., 1877.
Walgett— Post and Telegraph Master	George Stephen Hay ...	7 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	310 0 0	1 Aug., 1874.
Assistant .....	William Vincent O'Mara...	22 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	114 0 0	11 April, 1881.
Wallerawang— Post and Telegraph Master	William Mead .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
Wallsend— Post and Telegraph Master	Oliver Haydock ...	1 Oct., 1876	Ditto .....	270 0 0	1 July, 1872.
Waratah— Post and Telegraph Master	William Harris .....	28 Nov., 1878	Ditto ..	140 0 0	1 May, 1875.
Wardell— Post and Telegraph Master	George Carolan .....	2 July, 1884	Ditto .....	150 0 0	21 June, 1876.
Warialda— Post and Telegraph Master	William Owen Newbery...	8 Dec., 1882	Ditto .....	220 0 0	23 April, 1875.
Warren— Post and Telegraph Master	George William Seiff .....	2 Feb., 1881	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1877.
Waterloo— Post and Telegraph Master	Robert James Farquharson	11 June, 1883	Ditto ..	140 0 0	1 June, 1878.
Waverley— Post & Telegraph Mistress	Elizabeth Ferris .....	3 July, 1876	Ditto .....	200 0 0	3 July, 1876.
Wee Wee— Post and Telegraph Master	John Thomas Molloy .....	19 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 April, 1882.
Wellington— Post and Telegraph Master	Alfred Chrystal .....	26 Jan., 1875	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Nov., 1871.
Assistant .....	Charles Kennard .....	9 Dec., 1878	Ditto .....	100 0 0	9 Dec., 1878.
Wentworth— Post and Telegraph Master	William Camper .....	1 June, 1867	Ditto .....	370 0 0	7 Dec., 1858.
Assistant .....	John Keely .....	26 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	120 0 0	26 Jan., 1880.
West Kempsey— Post and Telegraph Master	James Williams .....	1 July, 1870	Ditto .....	230 0 0	1 Jan., 1870.
West Maitland— Postmaster .....	William Charles Johnson...	13 June, 1883	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 Oct., 1857.
1st Assistant .....	James Ramsay <sup>2</sup> .....	6 June, 1883	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Nov., 1872.
	succeeded by John Baker <sup>3</sup> .....	5 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	170 0 0	15 Sept., 1876.
	succeeded by Nicholas Weekes .....	27 Dec., 1887	Ditto .....	165 0 0	14 June, 1881.
2nd ditto .....	Ernest James Vial .....	16 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	145 0 0	20 Mar., 1882.
West Tamworth— Post and Telegraph Master	Thomas Lloyd Coughlan...	2 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	170 0 0	18 Jan., 1880.
Whitton— Post and Telegraph Master	Henry George Dent .....	1 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Wickham— Post and Telegraph Master	John Smith Arnott <sup>4</sup> ...	12 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Jan., 1861.*
	succeeded by John Baker <sup>5</sup> .....	15 July, 1887	Ditto .....	170 0 0	15 Sept., 1876
	succeeded by James Ramsay .....	5 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Nov., 1872.
Wilcannia— Post and Telegraph Master	Albert Henry Davies <sup>6</sup> .....	16 Mar., 1878	Ditto .....	340 0 0	26 Nov., 1868.
	succeeded by James Rowand Holding...	21 July, 1887	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 June, 1873*
Assistant .....	John Thomas Fountain <sup>7</sup>	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	120 0 0	20 Jan., 1881.
	succeeded by Francis Henry Percy <sup>8</sup> .....	12 Dec., 1887	Ditto .....	100 0 0	27 Mar., 1882.

<sup>1</sup> To 31 October—appointed to Haymarket. <sup>2</sup> To 4 September—appointed Postmaster, Wickham. <sup>3</sup> To 26 December—disrated to Oxford-street.  
<sup>4</sup> Retired, 14 July. <sup>5</sup> To 4 September—disrated to position of Assistant, West Maitland. <sup>6</sup> To 30 April—appointed to Queenabeyan. <sup>7</sup> To 30 November—  
appointed to Deniliquin. <sup>8</sup> Receives a special allowance of £20 per annum. \* Services not continuous. (For allowances see end.)

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—POST OFFICE—continued.</b>					
<i>Suburban and Country Offices—continued.</i>					
Windsor— Post and Telegraph Master	James Adam Dick .....	13 Sept., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	330 0 0	1 Sept., 1862.*
Wingham— Post and Telegraph Master	James William Hodgins...	24 April, 1880	Ditto .....	190 0 0	14 Nov., 1876.
Wiseman's Ferry— Post and Telegraph Master	John Timothy Marx .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 May, 1875.
Wollombi— Post and Telegraph Master	John Christopher Joseph Smith	10 July, 1882	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Jan., 1870.
Wollongong— Post and Telegraph Master	Phillip Mackel .....	11 Mar., 1870	Ditto .....	340 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.
Wolumla— Post and Telegraph Master	William Rene Bragg .....	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	120 0 0	1 May, 1877.
Woodburn— Post and Telegraph Master	Edward Dean .....	23 Feb., 1882	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Woollahra— Post and Telegraph Master	Melbourne Sydney Dargin	19 July, 1884	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Sept., 1874.
Yamba— Post and Telegraph Mis- tress.	Emma Hannah Annette Pegus	1 July, 1877	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1874.
Yass— Post and Telegraph Master	John Richard Colls .....	17 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 Jan., 1872.
Young— Post and Telegraph Master	William M'Nab .....	29 Aug., 1873	Ditto .....	310 0 0	16 Dec., 1865.
Assistant .....	Francis Allen Muir .....	1 July, 1884	Ditto .....	124 0 0	5 April, 1882.
				185 0 0	each.
				180 0 0	"
				175 0 0	"
				160 0 0	"
Mail Guards (24) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	Postmaster-General.....	155 0 0	"
				150 0 0	"
				140 0 0	"
				130 0 0	"
				120 0 0	"
Stamper and Sorter (1).....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	140 0 0	"
				160 0 0	"
				148 0 0	"
				147 0 0	"
				138 0 0	"
Letter-carriers (86) .....	.....	.....	Ditto.....	135 0 0	"
				127 0 0	"
				124 0 0	"
				114 0 0	"
				104 0 0	"
				78 0 0	"
Mail-boys (3) .....	.....	.....	Ditto .....	52 0 0	"
				39 0 0	"

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £2 10s. per month when travelling. \* Services not continuous. (For allowances see below.)

Letter-carriers and Mail-boys, each allowed one scarlet cloth tunic, one scarlet serge sac, two pairs blue cloth and one pair blue serge trousers, one helmet or one cap. Mail Guards each allowed one scarlet cloth tunic, one scarlet serge sac, two pairs blue cloth and one pair serge trousers. Shipping Clerk, Shipping Clerk's Assistant, Overseer of Letter-carriers, and Gate-keeper, each allowed one blue cloth and one blue serge sac, two pairs blue cloth and one pair serge trousers. Mounted Letter-carriers are allowed three pairs of strapped Bedford cord trousers and one cap each in lieu of helmet, and cloth and serge trousers.

Overtime allowances are granted to the officials of the Mail Branch of the Head Office, in consideration of giving their attendance whenever called upon, either during day or night, to sort English or Foreign Mails received and despatched.

The Letter-carriers receive forage allowance as follows:—Albury (3), Armidale, Ashfield (2), Balmain (3), Bathurst (1), Deniliquin, Dubbo, East Maitland, Five Dock, Forbes, Glen Innes, Goulburn (2), Grafton (2), Hunter's Hill, Inverell, Lambton, Leichhardt (1), Lismore, Liverpool, Manly, Marrickville, Morpeth, Narrabri, Newcastle (2), Orange, Parramatta (4), Petersham, Rodfern (2), Ryde, St. Leonards (1), Singleton, Summer Hill, Wagga Wagga (2), WallSEND (2), Waratah, Waterloo (1), Waverley (2), West Maitland (2), Wickham, Wilcannia, Windsor, Wollongong, Young, 2s. per diem each. St. Leonards (4), 2s. 9d. per diem each. Tamworth (2), 3s. per diem each. Granville, £41 12s. per annum.

Postmasters and Post and Telegraph Masters are allowed quarters, fuel, and light, except those at Ashfield, Burwood, Cobar, Darlington Point, Granville, Homebush, Jerry's Plains, Kurrajong, Murrumbidgee, Nelligen, Nevertire, Petersham, Riverstone, Rookwood, and Summer Hill who are not provided with quarters, and those at the following offices who receive in lieu thereof the annual allowances specified, viz.:—Abattoirs, £26; Adelong £31 4s.; Braxton, £36 8s.; Broughton's Creek, £36; Bulli Railway Station, £35 8s.; Clifton, £26; Coolaman, £26; Cudal, £26; Delegate, £26; Emuonia, £30; George-street West, £65; Hamilton, £26; Harden, £26; Juice Junction, £26; La Perouse, £13; Major's Creek, £26; Moruya, £35; Nyngan, £52; Palmer's Island, £30; St. Leonards, £65; The Exchange, £50; Tilpa, £26; Tumberumba, £52; Whitton, £50; and Yamba, £26.

Forage allowances are paid as follows.—To Postmaster at Bathurst, £56 10s. per annum; to Post and Telegraph Master at Camperdown, 2s. per diem; and by Electric Telegraph Department to Post and Telegraph Master Edgecliff, 2s. per day; Woodburn, 2s. 6d. per day; Broughton's Creek, 3s. per week; Summer Hill, 16s. per week; Murrumburrah, £20 per annum; Bonibala, Braidwood, Bulahdelah, Cooma, and Orange, each, £25 per annum; Bodalia, Gloucester, Grafton, Lismore, Lithgow, Manly, and Richmond, each, £26 per annum; Cowra, Gundagai, and Tamworth, each, £30 per annum; Dubbo, £35 per annum; Marrickville, £39 per annum; Euston, £40 per annum; Cobar, £52 per annum; Tareena, £70 per annum; Balranald, Berrington, Bellbrook, Burwood, Hay, Louth, Moulamein, Pooncarie, Urana, Wilcannia, Wiseman's Ferry, and Wollombi, each 4s. per diem.

Porterage allowances are paid as follows:—To Post and Telegraph Master, Fermount, 10s. per trip; Nelligen, £3 per annum; Wardell, £3 5s.; Port Macquarie, £4; Cundletown and Picton, each, £5; Kiama, £5 4s.; Bateman's Bay, £6; Croki, £7; Smith Town, £8; South Grafton, £10; Chatsworth Island, Lawrence, Mittagong, Palmer's Island, Ullmarra, and Yamba, each, £13; Eden, £15; Marulan, £20; Milton, £24; Brushgrove, £26; Hamilton, £30; West Kempsey, £39; Gosford, £65.

Allowances for keeping offices clean:—Harden £1 10s. per annum; Macleay, St. Leonards, £2 per annum; Berrington, Waratah, £2 12s. per annum; Araluen, Barraba, Blayney, Braidwood, Bundarra, Burrawang, Camperdown, Casino, Condobolin, Coonabarabran, Cooranbong, Coraki, Cowra, Darlington, Drake, Edgecliff, Eugowra, George-street West, Glebe, Goodooga, Hunter's Hill, Kempsey, Kogarah, Lawrence, Liverpool, Lower Botany, Manly, Marsden's, Miller's Point, Moss Vale, Murrumburrah, Paddington, Picton, Quirindi, Redfern, South Grafton, Stroud, Swansea, Taree, Temora, The Exchange, Ullmarra, Uralla, Walcha, Wallend, Wardell, Wickham, Woodburn, £3 per annum; Gosford, £3 18s. per annum; Penrith, £4 per annum; Carcoar, Castles, Clarence Town, King-street, Major's Creek, Milton, Paterson, Pyrmont, £5 per annum; Bega, Bombala, Brewarrina, Burrows, Campbelltown, Deniliquin, East Maitland, Emmaville, Grenfell, Gundagai, Haymarket, Inverell, Narrabri, Newtown, Nowra, Oxford-street, Park-street, Queanbeyan, Kylstone, Scone, Yass—£6 per annum; Booligal, Murrumbidgee, Muswellbrook, Richmond, £6 10s. per annum; Armidale, £9 per annum; Wollongong, £12 per annum; Balmain, Goulburn, Hay, Kiama, Parramatta, Silverton, Singleton, Tumut, Wagga Wagga, West Maitland, Wilcannia, William-street, £13 per annum; Grafton, £15 12s. per annum; Newcastle, £20 per annum; Bathurst, £26 per annum; Tamworth, £27 per annum.

Amount of security given by the Officers, viz.:—Secretary, Accountant, and Cashier, each £1,000; included in a Bond furnished by certain Guarantee Societies to the Treasury Department.

The whole of the other officials in the Postal Service (Town and Country) are included in a general bond, issued by four Guarantee Societies—the security ranging from £100 to £500.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—continued.</b>							
<b>MONEY ORDER OFFICE AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.</b>							
Superintendent & Controller	Francis William Hill	26 June, 1865	Governor and Executive Council	860	0	0	5 Aug., 1850.
Chief Clerk	Andrew James Doak	1 July, 1875	Ditto	600	0	0	1 Feb., 1864.
Teller	Arthur R. Docker	1 Jan., 1867	Ditto	550	0	0	1 Jan., 1867.
Examiner	William Burnet	17 April, 1867	Ditto	490	0	0	17 April, 1867.
Ledger-keeper	William P. Simpson	1 July, 1866	Ditto	340	0	0	19 Feb., 1866.
Assistant Examiner	William A. Uhr	1 Mar., 1869	Ditto	315	0	0	1 July, 1866.
Ledger-keeper	William D. Bayly	1 Sept., 1871	Ditto	315	0	0	1 Sept., 1871.
Assistant Teller	Edwin B. Lumsdaine	1 Nov., 1872	Ditto	290	0	0	1 May, 1872.
Assistant Examiner	William Wood	1 April, 1874	Ditto	265	0	0	21 April, 1873.
Paid Order Clerk	John Mooney	1 June, 1875	Ditto	265	0	0	18 Mar., 1874.
Assistant Examiner	Henry Reeve	1 July, 1875	Ditto	265	0	0	1 July, 1875.
Ledger-keeper	Frederick J. Bull	1 June, 1875	Ditto	220	0	0	1 June, 1875.
Record Clerk	William H. Wager	1 May, 1878	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Dec., 1876.
Ledger-keeper	Ernest J. Clark	1 May, 1878	Ditto	200	0	0	1 Feb., 1877.
	Percy F. Maybury	1 Aug., 1879	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	200	0	0	1 July, 1878.
Clerk	George F. White	17 July, 1875	Governor and Executive Council	190	0	0	17 July, 1875.
Ledger-keepers	William T. Whitley	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto	190	0	0	10 May, 1880.
	Augustine T. M'Shane	1 July, 1882	Ditto	190	0	0	1 Sept., 1880.
	William H. Rowley	1 July, 1881	Ditto	190	0	0	13 Oct., 1879.
Clerks	Peardon P. Packham <sup>1</sup>	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	190	0	0	1 Oct., 1881.
	Thomas Carroll	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	190	0	0	1 May, 1881.
Ledger-keeper	Joseph Sims	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	190	0	0	21 Dec., 1882.
Clerk	Chas. S. Gilham	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	165	0	0	1 Mar., 1882.
				to 31 July,			
				190	0	0	
				from 1 Aug.			
Ledger-keepers	Alfred W. Usher	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	165	0	0	21 May, 1883.
	William B. Scott	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	165	0	0	7 June, 1883.
	John H. Davies	4 Feb., 1884	Ditto	165	0	0	4 Feb., 1884.
Clerks	Alexander Gibb	1 Aug., 1885	Ditto	165	0	0	1 May, 1884.
	Albert E. Earls	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	140	0	0	6 Jan., 1882.
				to 31 July,			
				165	0	0	
				from 1 Aug.			
	Josiah G. Graham	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto	140	0	0	11 July, 1882.
	William C. Allpress	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	140	0	0	12 Mar., 1883.
	Alfred G. Day	1 Aug., 1885	Ditto	140	0	0	5 May, 1884.
	Edward Cairns	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	125	0	0	17 Feb., 1885.
	Clement M. Gee	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	125	0	0	17 Aug., 1885.
	Frederick G. Rabone	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	120	0	0	14 May, 1883.
				to 31 July,			
				140	0	0	
				from 1 Aug.			
	Edward H. K. Young	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	120	0	0	25 May, 1883.
	Frederick Parr	1 Aug., 1885	Ditto	120	0	0	1 April, 1883.
	Peter Clarke	1 Aug., 1885	Ditto	120	0	0	1 May, 1884.
	Cecil E. Sharp	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	100	0	0	1 Dec., 1884.
	Jas. E. Guyot	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	100	0	0	1 Aug., 1886.
	Thomas Wells	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	100	0	0	10 Aug., 1886.
	Frank H. Stonier	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	95	0	0	1 Jan., 1884.
				to 31 July,			
				120	0	0	
				from 1 Aug.			
	Robert T. White	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	95	0	0	1 Jan., 1884.
	Thomas Warren	1 Aug., 1885	Ditto	95	0	0	1 Aug., 1883.
	Chas. H. Coggins	1 Aug., 1887	Ditto	95	0	0	24 Nov., 1884.
	Horace B. Tillidge	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	78	0	0	17 Aug., 1885.
	Francis L. Coffey	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	75	0	0	1 Sept., 1885.
	Wm. Thos. Porter	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	75	0	0	7 June, 1886.
Storekeeper			Ditto	165	0	0	
Messengers (3)			Postmaster-General	145	0	0	each.
Officekeeper			Ditto	50	0	0	
				20	0	0	

<sup>1</sup> Resigned, 16 July.



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—continued.</b>					
<b>ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.</b>					
<i>Head Office.</i>					
Superintendent .....	Edward Charles Cracknell <sup>1</sup>	15 Jan., 1861	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission.	960 0 0	1 Jan., 1858.
Assistant Superintendent...	Philip B. Walker <sup>2</sup>	1 Jan., 1866	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	18 Feb., 1858.
Accountant .....	Charles Smith Gregory <sup>3</sup>	20 Jan., 1879	Ditto	490 0 0	16 Aug., 1864.
Book-keeper .....	Amaziah Green <sup>4</sup>	1 Mar., 1879	Ditto	340 0 0	4 April, 1877.
Cashier .....	David Charles Coote <sup>5</sup>	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto	340 0 0	1 June, 1874.
Correspondence Clerk .....	Thomas Stewart	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto	340 0 0	4 Mar., 1878.
Record Clerk .....	Fredk. C. Freeman	1 Aug., 1882	Ditto	290 0 0	30 Mar., 1870.
Clerks—Account Branch .....	Thomas W. Ferris	23 June, 1877	Ditto	290 0 0	23 June, 1877.
	William Sinclair	15 Dec., 1882	Ditto	240 0 0	15 Dec., 1882.
	William A. Leggatt	20 Mar., 1879	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1877.
	Thomas Griffiths	16 Feb., 1881	Ditto	240 0 0	12 Feb., 1874.
	Leopold Vermeesch	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	190 0 0	10 Sept., 1876.
	Patrick Burke <sup>6</sup>	12 Oct., 1883	Ditto	240 0 0	26 Nov., 1879.
	Robert Weir <sup>7</sup>	1 Aug., 1882	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Aug., 1882.
	Joseph W. Rinaldi	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	190 0 0	1 July, 1877.
	William Battye	1 Aug., 1882	Ditto	160 0 0	1 Aug., 1882.
	Sidney Sawyer	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto	160 0 0	3 July, 1877.
	James E. Reeve	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto	115 0 0	1 Mar., 1884.
Chief Booking Clerk .....	Harry C. Usher	1 Mar., 1879	Ditto	390 0 0	11 Mar., 1863.
Receiving Clerks .....	Francis W. Hulme <sup>8</sup>	1 July, 1877	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Nov., 1867.
	John W. Miller <sup>9</sup>	3 Feb., 1875	Ditto	290 0 0	1 May, 1873.
Booking Clerks .....	Albion C. Croft	1 July, 1879	Ditto	200 0 0	16 April, 1875.
	Robert T. Ushor	1 Aug., 1882	Ditto	240 0 0	24 Feb., 1879.
	George Johnson	3 Sept., 1877	Ditto	240 0 0	3 Sept., 1877.
	William C. Cooper	20 Dec., 1884	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Dec., 1881.
	Henry A. Fox	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto	190 0 0	28 July, 1876.
	Ninian Scouller	1 May, 1880	Ditto	190 0 0	1 May, 1880.
	Frederick W. Knight	1 Sept., 1877	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Sept., 1877.
	Jas. Murray	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	120 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
	John P. Morrissey	14 April, 1884	Ditto	190 0 0	1 June, 1880.
	Charles Smith	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto	144 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
	Francis M'Cracken	1 Oct., 1883	Ditto	140 0 0	16 Nov., 1882.
	William J. Stephen	17 April, 1882	Ditto	140 0 0	17 April, 1882.
	Edward Leeson <sup>9</sup>	11 July, 1887	Ditto	120 0 0	5 Nov., 1877.
	W. Dawson	28 Aug., 1880	Ditto	115 0 0	28 Aug., 1880.
	Fredk. T. Hinchy	17 Mar., 1884	Ditto	115 0 0	1 Mar., 1884.
	John News	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto	115 0 0	1 Mar., 1884.
	William O'Brien	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	115 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
Operating Branch—					
Manager .....	William Wilson <sup>10</sup>	1 Jan., 1873	Ditto	440 0 0	1 Nov., 1858.
Assistant Manager .....	Charles H. Caspersen <sup>11</sup>	10 Dec., 1885	Ditto	390 0 0	10 Nov., 1866.
	succeeded by				
	Richd. H. Hipsley	15 Sept., 1887	Ditto	390 0 0	11 Feb., 1858.
Telegraph Instructor ..	Henry Corbett	1 July, 1882	Ditto	340 0 0	1 Oct., 1869.
Check Clerk .....	Gregory Board	1 July, 1879	Ditto	315 0 0	1 April, 1869.
Continental Clerk .....	John Y. Nelson	3 April, 1886	Ditto	320 0 0	18 July, 1868.
Cable Clerk .....	John V. Dalgarno	17 Mar., 1886	Ditto	370 0 0	9 Jan., 1860.
Operators .....	Edwin J. Young	1 June, 1884	Ditto	295 0 0	5 Jan., 1872.
	James Curry	1 April, 1880	Ditto	295 0 0	18 Nov., 1861.
	Charles J. Murphy	1 Jan., 1874	Ditto	295 0 0	1 Dec., 1870.
	Michael Howard	1 Mar., 1875	Ditto	295 0 0	1 Mar., 1875.
	Charles W. Likely <sup>12</sup>	19 Aug., 1878	Ditto	295 0 0	1 Jan., 1874.
	Henry J. Sykes	26 Oct., 1876	Ditto	295 0 0	1 Mar., 1871.
	Frank P. Brewer	1 April, 1874	Ditto	295 0 0	1 Feb., 1873.
	Edward W. Bramble	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto	295 0 0	1 Sept., 1872.
	William A. Blackstone	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	285 0 0	1 Sept., 1873.
	Alexander A. Dircks	1 July, 1879	Ditto	260 0 0	1 April, 1873.
				to 31 Oct.,	
				295 0 0	
				from 1 Nov.	
	Richard C. Wills	11 July, 1877	Ditto	240 0 0	9 Dec., 1858.
				to 28 Feb.,	
				250 0 0	
				from 1 March.	
	Henry Robinson	1 June, 1873	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Dec., 1869.
	William Powell	18 Mar., 1878	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.
	Phillip J. De Gruchy	1 Sept., 1875	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.
	William F. Corbett	11 May, 1879	Ditto	240 0 0	1 June, 1874.
	Frank Bussell	6 June, 1876	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Sept., 1873.
	William B. Nesbitt	20 Jan., 1880	Ditto	240 0 0	13 Sept., 1872.
	Frank Whysall	1 Dec., 1875	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Dec., 1875.
	William Henry Day	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto	240 0 0	1 July, 1877.
	George Rae	1 June, 1875	Ditto	240 0 0	1 June, 1875.
	William G. Anderson	1 June, 1882	Ditto	240 0 0	2 April, 1876.
	William C. Rush	26 Oct., 1876	Ditto	240 0 0	1 April, 1874.
	Gustav Angles	1 Oct., 1874	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Sept., 1873.
	Charles Fry	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto	235 0 0	24 Oct., 1874.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £100 per annum in lieu of equipment. To 31 May, discontinued. Gives security to the amount of £2,000. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £1,000. <sup>3</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>4</sup> Gives security to the amount of £250. To 12 September, transferred to Justice Department. <sup>5</sup> Gives security to the amount of £1,000. <sup>6</sup> To 31 December, resigned. <sup>7</sup> To 30 November, deceased. <sup>8</sup> Gives security to the amount of £250. <sup>9</sup> Transferred from Nambucca. <sup>10</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters. <sup>11</sup> To 30 June, disappeared. Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of quarters. <sup>12</sup> To 25 January, resigned.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>					
Head Office—continued. Operators .....	John B. Doutty .....	1 Aug., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	220 0 0	1 Aug., 1875.
	Charles C. Ross .....	1 Feb., 1879	Ditto .....	220 0 0	18 Mar., 1878.
	Walter E. Tomkinson .....	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Jan., 1872.
	Henry Martin .....	1 Dec., 1882	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 April, 1872.
	William J. Aubin .....	13 Sept., 1876	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Aug., 1875.
	William B. Jenkins .....	10 Mar., 1876	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Aug., 1874.
	Joseph B. Coleman .....	1 June, 1882	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 June, 1875.
	Christopher Shepherd .....	1 Sept., 1875	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.
	Edmund J. Haslingden .....	1 Sept., 1877	Ditto .....	220 0 0	26 April, 1876.
	Frank S. Bowerman .....	1 Oct., 1878	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Oct., 1878.
	Frederick J. Barnett .....	22 June, 1881	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Dec., 1875.
	Joseph E. Cooper .....	22 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Dec., 1875.
	Geo. Herbert Chapman .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	220 0 0	15 Mar., 1878.
	Edward J. Bryant .....	1 Dec., 1880	Ditto .....	220 0 0	25 Mar., 1878.
	Marcus Lynch .....	8 Nov., 1880	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Dec., 1875.
	Arthur S. Cooper .....	23 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	220 0 0	6 June, 1876.
	James M'Grath .....	1 June, 1882	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 June, 1875.
	Charles C. Paul .....	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	213 0 0	14 June, 1870.
	W. L. Golding .....	23 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	210 0 0	12 Feb., 1880.
	Henry W. North .....	1 May, 1882	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Aug., 1879.
	J. H. Miller .....	15 July, 1886	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Mar., 1879.
	James E. Phelan .....	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 Sept., 1872.
	George Gresty .....	6 June, 1876	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Oct., 1874.
				to 31 Aug., 190 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
	James A. Cassidy .....	24 June, 1880	Ditto .....	175 0 0	6 May, 1878.
	George N. Hayward .....	29 Oct., 1878	Ditto .....	175 0 0	29 Oct., 1878.
	James Cormick .....	14 Dec., 1877	Ditto .....	175 0 0	14 Dec., 1877.
	George Cleland .....	1 July, 1880	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Dec., 1875.
	Louis V. Miller .....	28 June, 1881	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Aug., 1878.
	Geo. T. Richards .....	1 July, 1882	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 July, 1882.
	Jas. T. Glover .....	1 Mar., 1878	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Mar., 1878.
	Walter Goodman .....	1 Sept., 1878	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Sept., 1878.
	William A. Varley .....	1 June, 1879	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	175 0 0	1 June, 1879.
	Arthur Bowen .....	20 Oct., 1879	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	20 Oct., 1879.
	Philip J. Johnston .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
	Herbert A. Smith .....	1 June, 1885	Ditto .....	175 0 0	22 Nov., 1877.
	James W. McCutcheon .....	16 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	175 0 0	20 Dec., 1878.
	Hy. D. Edwards .....	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Jan., 1872.*
	Wm. Wheatley .....	1 Sept., 1882	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Jan., 1877.
	John C. Brainwood .....	8 Sept., 1880	Ditto .....	170 0 0	8 Sept., 1880.
	Charles Chapman .....	16 Mar., 1883	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 May, 1875.
	Sydney E. Hewett .....	16 April, 1882	Ditto .....	170 0 0	16 April, 1882.
	Walter J. Job .....	1 June, 1884	Ditto .....	170 0 0	13 Feb., 1879.
				to 28 Feb., 180 0 0	
				from 1 March to 31 Aug., 190 0 0	
				from 1 Sept.	
	William H. Arthur .....	1 Feb., 1879	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Dec., 1877.
	Alfred E. Ambrose .....	5 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	170 0 0	7 June, 1875.
	Wm. C. Parker .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	170 0 0	5 Nov., 1879.
	Jno. Goldrick .....	17 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	170 0 0	7 Sept., 1877.
	Patk. J. Howe .....	9 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Dec., 1875.
	John S. White <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 Aug., 1887.
	Charles R. Sadler .....	2 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	160 0 0	3 June, 1881.
	Jas. R. Nash .....	11 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	160 0 0	10 April, 1879.
	Wm. J. W. Richardson .....	7 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	160 0 0	9 Oct., 1882.
	William J. Donovan .....	1 Aug., 1878	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Aug., 1878.
	Charles S. Evans .....	1 July, 1882	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Nov., 1879.
	Christopher J. Cody .....	1 Mar., 1881	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Mar., 1881.
	Thos. H. Eila .....	17 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Dec., 1877.
	Thomas George Davey <sup>2</sup> .....	19 April, 1882	Ditto .....	140 0 0	19 April, 1882.
	Edward J. Delange .....	17 April, 1882	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Aug., 1880.
	William Walsh .....	1 April, 1880	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Oct., 1879.
	Edward C. Kruegen .....	1 April, 1880	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 April, 1880.
	Arthur Wilson .....	1 Dec., 1881	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
	Daniel J. Hines .....	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 May, 1879.
	James Varley .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	William Palmer .....	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Aug., 1881.
	James J. Crennan .....	1 June, 1884	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 Sept., 1881.
	Robert G. Anson .....	1 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0	18 Mar., 1880.
	William J. Wareham .....	1 July, 1882	Ditto .....	140 0 0	1 July, 1882.
	Harry Joils .....	16 Dec., 1881	Ditto .....	140 0 0	16 Dec., 1881.
	Samuel Macrow .....	19 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	140 0 0	23 Sept., 1880.
	Stanley L. Hoscie .....	24 July, 1886	Ditto .....	140 0 0	7 June, 1883.
	Ed. J. Collier <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....	140 0 0	25 Oct., 1882.
	Sydney J. Porter .....	1 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	124 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
	Stephen F. Scott .....	1 July, 1882	Ditto .....	124 0 0	1 July, 1882.
	Clarence Rowley .....	1 Dec., 1882	Ditto .....	124 0 0	21 Sept., 1882.
	Edward R. Eames .....	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	124 0 0	15 Feb., 1881.
	Alfred M'Grath .....	1 Jan., 1882	Ditto .....	124 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.

<sup>1</sup> Transferred from Parramatta.    <sup>2</sup> To 23 March, resigned.    <sup>3</sup> To 3 April, to Major's Creek.    \* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>					
<i>Head Office—continued.</i>					
Operators .....	John P. King .....	1 Mar., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	124 0 0	28 Dec., 1881.
	Alfred W. J. Williams .....	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	124 0 0	1 Sept., 1878.
	Arthur R. Faulkes .....	7 July, 1884	Ditto .....	124 0 0	1 Mar., 1880.
	Michael J. Donovan .....	12 May, 1884	Ditto .....	124 0 0	12 May, 1884.
	John J. Fitzgerald .....	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	124 0 0	13 Mar., 1882.
	Alexander G. Chapman .....	26 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	124 0 0	10 Dec., 1883.
	Sydney F. Herbert <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	124 0 0	1 Dec., 1884.
	Arthur E. Watson .....	1 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	124 0 0	1 Mar., 1881.
	Charles N. Cowan .....	8 July, 1885	Ditto .....	124 0 0	4 April, 1876.
	Thomas Palmer .....	15 June, 1885	Ditto .....	124 0 0	11 Dec., 1882.
	Horace C. Spencer .....	20 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	124 0 0	3 May, 1883.
	Isaac B. Lewis .....	13 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	124 0 0	18 Nov., 1882.
	Fred. Golding .....	21 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	124 0 0	16 Dec., 1880.
	Philip Pratt .....	12 July, 1886	Ditto .....	124 0 0	13 Feb., 1882.
	Bruce A. Hart .....	28 July, 1886	Ditto .....	124 0 0	10 Dec., 1873.
	George G. Matheson .....	1 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	124 0 0	7 July, 1884.
	Ronald D. G. Macpherson .....	1 Dec., 1887	Ditto .....	124 0 0	28 April, 1883.
	Jno. Stevenson .....	28 July, 1886	Ditto .....	114 0 0	30 April, 1885.
	Arthur Williams .....	1 Dec., 1881	Ditto .....	110 0 0	1 Dec., 1881.
	David S. Watson .....	1 May, 1886	Ditto .....	110 0 0	1 May, 1886.
	Jas Swann .....	25 May, 1886	Ditto .....	110 0 0	25 May, 1886.
	Robt. H. J. Dean .....	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Sept., 1886.
	Reburton Powell .....	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
	Jas. M'Kirby .....	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Sept., 1886.
	Jno. Earnshaw .....	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Sept., 1886.
	Alfred W. Lees .....	17 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	100 0 0	17 Nov., 1882.
	Herbert A. Benjamin .....	9 June, 1884	Ditto .....	100 0 0	23 April, 1883.
	Jno. Stewart .....	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Sept., 1886.
	James Scage .....	16 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	100 0 0	16 Nov., 1885.
	George Goodman .....	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	96 0 0	11 Dec., 1882.
				to 30 Sept., 100 0 0 from 1 Oct.	
	Albert E. Brainwood .....	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	96 0 0	1 Sept., 1886.
				to 30 Sept., 100 0 0 from 1 Oct.	
	Robt. Rae .....	27 July, 1882	Ditto .....	85 0 0	27 July, 1882.
	Andrew Newell .....	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto .....	85 0 0	1 Sept., 1883.
	Robert H. Allars .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	85 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
				to 30 Sept., 100 0 0 from 1 Oct.	
	John C. D. M'Bride .....	20 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	85 0 0	1 Aug., 1881.
				to 5 May, 100 0 0 from 6 May.	
	Andrew Strachan .....	18 Feb., 1887	Ditto .....	78 0 0	27 Oct., 1882.
	Denis Ryan .....	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	78 0 0	19 June, 1884.
	Clarence W. Tomkinson .....	30 July, 1885	Ditto .....	75 0 0	14 July, 1884.
	James Gould .....	16 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	75 0 0	16 Nov., 1885.
	Arthur H. A. M'Kinlay .....	16 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	75 0 0	16 Nov., 1885.
	Edmund Harrison .....	16 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	75 0 0	16 Nov., 1885.
	Francis C. Pelham .....	16 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	75 0 0	16 Nov., 1885.
				to 5 May, 100 0 0 from 6 May.	
	Joseph R. Cabel .....	15 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	75 0 0	15 Dec., 1885.
	J. A. M'Gurry .....	1 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 Feb., 1886.
	Thos. B. Hickey .....	24 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	75 0 0	14 May, 1885.
	Jno. W. Cousins .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 Sept., 1885.
Instrument Room— Instrument Mechanician...	Gustave A. Kopsch .....	15 Mar., 1861	Ditto .....	490 0 0	15 Mar., 1861.
Instrument Fitters .....	James T. Morrison .....	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
	Samuel South .....	26 May, 1875	Ditto .....	220 0 0	26 May, 1875.
	Richard Street .....	1 Nov., 1878	Postmaster-General	220 0 0	1 Oct., 1875.*
	Edward D. Thomson .....	1 Nov., 1878	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Nov., 1878.
	Charles Stroh .....	14 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	195 0 0	14 Aug., 1884.
	Richard Baum .....	29 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	170 0 0	29 Dec., 1884.
	Thomas Dearin .....	11 July, 1887	Ditto .....	26 0 0	11 July, 1887.
Batteryman (1) .....	Joseph Higgerson .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	170 0 0	1 May, 1883.
Battery Room Assistant (1)	Alexander J. Smith .....	1 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	124 0 0	1 Aug., 1884.
Inspector of Lines, City and Suburbs.	Robert Rutherford .....	8 June, 1868	Governor and Executive Council	320 0 0	8 June, 1868.
Assistant Line Repairer ...	Charles Biggs .....	1 Jan., 1874	Ditto .....	245 0 0	1 Jan., 1874.
Storekeeper .....	Fred. V. Hedges .....	20 Dec., 1876	Ditto .....	265 0 0	20 Dec., 1876.
Clerks—Stores .....	Robert Cumpbell .....	21 Dec., 1876	Ditto .....	200 0 0	21 Dec., 1876.
	Johu Muir .....	8 April, 1879	Ditto .....	190 0 0	8 April, 1879.
Assistant Storemen (3) .....				1 at 0 9 0 1 " 0 7 0 1 " 104 0 0	per diem.
Stableman (1) .....				170 0 0 to 21 Aug., 130 0 0 from 22 Aug.	
Assistant Stablemen (2) ...				1 at 0 8 0 1 " 0 7 0	per diem.

<sup>1</sup> To 14 December, deceased.    <sup>2</sup> To 21 August, services dispensed with.    \* Services not continuous.  
NOTE.—The allowances to the above officers will be found stated in a foot-note at the end of the return.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>					
<i>Head Office—continued.</i>					
Despatch Clerk (1)	John King	1 Sept., 1877	Postmaster-General	240 0 0	1 Jan., 1877.
Assistant Messengers' Overseer.	George Selwyn Lisle	20 Aug., 1886	Ditto	180 0 0	20 Aug., 1886.
Charwomen (6)	John J. Scage	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto	145 0 0	16 Oct., 1882.
Messengers (128)				39 0 0	each.
				78 0 0	"
				36 " 52 0 0	"
				45 " 39 0 0	"
				36 " 0 10 0	" per week
Carpenter (1)				0 11 0	per diem.
Inspectors of Telegraph Lines and Stations.	Alexander Tucker	6 May, 1875	Governor and Executive Council	370 0 0	25 May, 1859.*
Inspectors of Railway Telegraph Lines and Stations.	William H. Maguire	1 May, 1882	Ditto	320 0 0	1 Jan., 1860.
	Samuel J. Watson	5 May, 1875	Ditto	270 0 0	30 Aug., 1858.
	Michael W. Maloney	19 Jan., 1882	Ditto	270 0 0	1 June, 1874.
<i>Telephone Branch.</i>					
Manager	Thos. Hammond	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	390 0 0	11 Dec., 1872.
Overseer	Samuel J. Saller	10 July, 1882	Postmaster-General	270 0 0	9 April, 1873.
Assistant Overseers	Herbert Bloove	18 July, 1884	Ditto	170 0 0	18 July, 1884.
	Bernard Maguire	1 Aug., 1884	Ditto	170 0 0	10 June, 1876.
	Percy Howe	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	124 0 0	22 Mar., 1882.
	Edward A. Langeschwerdt	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	124 0 0	3 July, 1882.
	Wm. Robinson	19 Feb., 1886	Postmaster-General	100 0 0	10 July, 1882.
	Edgar S. Hudson	1 July, 1886	Ditto	75 0 0	7 Jan., 1884.
Switchboard Attendants	G. Herbert	1 Feb., 1887	Ditto	75 0 0	1 Feb., 1887.
	S. B. Jefferson	1 June, 1887	Ditto	78 0 0	3 Sept., 1883.
	Joseph Beston	1 Mar., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	1 Mar., 1883.
	William Clayton	1 Mar., 1883	Ditto	75 0 0	1 Mar., 1883.
	Albert H. Becher	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	78 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
	Jas. A. Marvell	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	78 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
	Thomas H. Mason	15 May, 1885	Ditto	52 0 0	15 May, 1885.
	Walter A. McCowen	15 May, 1885	Ditto	52 0 0	15 May, 1885.
				to 14 May, 78 0 0	
				from 15 May, 39 0 0	
	A. Neville	1 May, 1886	Postmaster-General	39 0 0	1 May, 1886.
				to 31 May, 52 0 0	
				from 1 June, 39 0 0	
	H. J. Flynn	22 May, 1886	Ditto	39 0 0	22 May, 1886.
	Ninian Mcville	1 Aug., 1886	Ditto	39 0 0	1 Aug., 1886.
	D. Sutton	14 Jan., 1887	Ditto	39 0 0	14 Oct., 1886.
	Hardy Bradley	3 Mar., 1887	Ditto	39 0 0	3 Dec., 1886.
	Jno. W. Beston	28 Mar., 1887	Ditto	39 0 0	28 Mar., 1887.
	Hy. Mackenzie	4 May, 1887	Ditto	39 0 0	4 May, 1887.
	Jno. Murray	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto	39 0 0	1 Aug., 1887.
				2 at 0 10 0	per week.
Batteryman	Bernard Cashion	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	95 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Line Overseer	John A. Easton	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
Messenger (1)				78 0 0	
<i>Electric Light Branch.</i>					
Engineers	Thomas Murphy	1 July, 1884	Postmaster-General	213 0 0	1 July, 1884.
	G. E. Letton	29 July, 1886	Ditto	156 0 0	29 July, 1886.
	Murdoch McKenzie	17 July, 1883	Ditto	213 0 0	17 July, 1883.
	E. Reffs	28 Oct., 1886	Ditto	156 0 0	28 Oct., 1886.
	E. Boden	28 Oct., 1886	Ditto	156 0 0	28 Oct., 1886.
	James S. Fitzmaurice	20 Sept., 1883	Ditto	226 0 0	20 Sept., 1883.
	George Garnick	11 Jan., 1884	Ditto	161 0 0	11 Jan., 1884.
	William W. Gallic	12 Mar., 1884	Ditto	10s. per diem to 31 July, 161 0 0	12 Mar., 1884.
				from 1 Aug., 10s. per diem	
Suburban Offices.	Thomas Hy. Jones	21 July, 1885	Ditto	10s. per diem	21 July, 1885.
Arncliffe Telephone Operator	Jno. T. Pickering <sup>1</sup>	8 Jan., 1886	Ditto	39 0 0	8 Jan., 1886.
	succeeded by				
	W. T. Johnson	28 July, 1887	Ditto	39 0 0	28 July, 1887.
Ashfield Operator	Albert Bailey	7 July, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	62 0 0	7 July, 1883.
Messengers (3)				39 0 0	each.
Balmain Operators	Francis J. Heagney	7 July, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	37 10 0	1 Nov., 1884.
	Hy. G. Kulnar	2 Aug., 1886	Ditto	114 0 0	17 July, 1882.
Messengers (4)				39 0 0	each.
Burwood Operator	Preston Argall	1 Dec., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	1 Dec., 1887.
Messengers (4)				39 0 0	each.
				2 at 26 0 0	"
Camperdown Operator	Thomas Stokes	1 June, 1887	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	1 Nov., 1882.
Canterbury Telephone Operator.	J. Slocombe	11 Feb., 1885	Ditto	50 0 0	11 Feb., 1885.
Messengers (2)				52 0 0	each.
Croydon Operator	Sydney Ernest Beaver	18 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	18 Jan., 1882.
Messenger (1)				39 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> To 28 June—resigned. \* Services not continuous.  
 NOTE—The allowances to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot-note at the end of the return.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>					
<i>Suburban Offices—continued.</i>					
Darlington Messenger .....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
Dulwich Hill Telephone Operator.	H. Berghoffer .....	4 July, 1887	Postmaster-General .....	26 0 0	4 July, 1887.
Edgecliff Operator .....	Fredk. O'Brien <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	85 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Messengers (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	each.
Five Dock Telephone Operator.	T. Baker .....	1 Jan., 1887	Postmaster-General .....	26 0 0	1 Jan., 1887.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
Glebe Operator .....	Jean Knott .....	1 May, 1886	Governor and Executive Council .....	26 0 0	25 June, 1883.
Messengers (4) .....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	each.
Glebe Island Messenger .....	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
Homebush Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	each.
Hunter's Hill Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 1 ,, 52 0 0	.....
Hurstville Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	0 10 0	per week.
La Perouse Operator .....	Alex. J. Keith .....	13 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council .....	110 0 0	20 May, 1885.
Leichhardt Operator .....	Agnes Pegus .....	1 May, 1886	Postmaster-General .....	26 0 0	1 May, 1885.
Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	each.
Little Bay Operator .....	John Francis .....	22 July, 1881	Governor and Executive Council .....	124 0 0	22 July, 1881.
Manly Operators .....	Michael J. Kenny .....	9 Feb., 1882	Ditto .....	114 0 0	1 July, 1878.
.....	Chas. T. McAuley .....	1 Oct., 1885	Ditto .....	75 0 0	1 Oct., 1885.
Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	each.
Marrickville Operator .....	John T. Hart .....	12 Feb., 1886	Postmaster-General .....	78 0 0	12 Feb., 1886.
Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	each.
Newtown Operators .....	Thomas Fitzgerald .....	1 May, 1884	Governor and Executive Council .....	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
.....	Alfred Morris .....	15 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	110 0 0	24 Sept., 1878.
.....	John Horsley <sup>2</sup> .....	14 June, 1886	Ditto .....	110 0 0	1 Oct., 1878.
Messengers (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	each.
Paddington Operators .....	John Single .....	10 Mar., 1884	Governor and Executive Council .....	85 0 0	10 Mar., 1884.
.....	Julian E. Gale .....	21 Sept., 1886	Postmaster-General .....	52 0 0	24 Aug., 1885.
Messengers (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	each.
Petersham Operator .....	Francis Arthur Gosbell .....	16 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council .....	124 0 0	1 June, 1884.
Messengers (4) .....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 52 0 0 3 ,, 39 0 0	each.
Pymont Operator .....	Percy John H. Sewell .....	12 Feb., 1886	Governor and Executive Council .....	75 0 0	1 Nov., 1884.
Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 39 0 0 1 ,, 52 0 0	.....
Randwick Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	each.
Redfern Operators .....	Beatrice M. Green .....	1 June, 1883	Governor and Executive Council .....	124 0 0	1 Sept., 1877.
.....	Thomas Dignan <sup>3</sup> .....	16 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	75 0 0	16 Nov., 1885.
.....	Jno. Samuels .....	19 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	78 0 0	1 May, 1882.
Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 52 0 0 1 ,, 39 0 0	.....
Rockdale Telephone Attendant (1).	.....	.....	.....	0 10 0	per week.
Ryde Operator .....	Thomas Swan .....	1 Feb., 1881	Governor and Executive Council .....	124 0 0	1 Feb., 1881.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
St. Leonards Operators .....	Walter S. Hume <sup>4</sup> .....	19 Oct., 1883	Governor and Executive Council .....	75 0 0	19 Oct., 1883.
.....	Joseph Lord .....	7 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	60 0 0	7 Nov., 1885.
.....	Sidney Witney .....	9 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	75 0 0	22 Oct., 1882.
Messengers (4) .....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 52 0 0 3 ,, 39 0 0	each.
St. Peter's Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
South Head Operator .....	Alfred T. Plunkett .....	26 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council .....	75 0 0	10 Jan., 1882.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
Stannmore-road Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	each.
Strathfield Station-master.	Hugh Reid Campbell .....	13 Dec., 1887	Postmaster-General .....	37 10 0	9 Jan., 1882.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
Waverley Operator .....	Alfred J. Martin .....	6 Dec., 1883	Governor and Executive Council .....	61 0 0	6 Dec., 1883.
Messengers (3) .....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	each.
Woollahra Operator .....	Francis D. White .....	12 Oct., 1885	Governor and Executive Council .....	75 0 0	12 Oct., 1885.
Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 52 0 0 1 ,, 39 0 0	.....
<i>Branch Offices.</i>					
Exchange Operator .....	E. J. Cavanagh .....	1 Aug., 1883	Governor and Executive Council .....	140 0 0	1 June, 1881.
George-street West Operators.	Minnie E. Husing .....	1 April, 1879	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	114 0 0	1 April, 1875.
.....	Frederick G. Hagley .....	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	62 0 0	1 Oct., 1884.
Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 39 0 0 1 ,, 52 0 0	.....
George-street North Operator.	Blanche Ida Moore .....	1 Sept., 1887	Governor and Executive Council .....	124 0 0	1 April, 1879.
Messengers (2) .....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 52 0 0 1 ,, 39 0 0	.....

<sup>1</sup> To 7 December—appointed Postmaster and Station-master, Gerringong.

<sup>2</sup> To 14 September—appointed Postmaster and Station-master, Cobargo.

<sup>3</sup> To 18 September—appointed Operator, Miller's Point.

<sup>4</sup> To 13 March—appointed Operator, King-street

NOTE.—The allowances to the above officers will be found stated in a foot-note at the end of the return.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>							
<i>Suburban Offices—continued.</i>							
Haymarket Operators .....	Edwd. C. Sampson .....	20 Feb., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	124	0	0	1 Nov., 1880.
	Ernest Copit .....	1 June, 1884	Ditto .....	95	0	0	1 June, 1884.
Messengers (4).....	.....	.....	.....	52	0	0	each.
King-street Operators .....	Frederick J. Walker.....	11 Mar., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	140	0	0	11 Mar., 1878.
	Walter S. Haune .....	14 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	75	0	0	7 Nov., 1885.
	.....	.....	.....	85	0	0	to 30 May,
	.....	.....	.....	52	0	0	from 1 June.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	52	0	0	.....
Miller's Point Operator.....	Blanche Ida Moore <sup>1</sup> .....	1 April, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	124	0	0	1 April, 1879.
	Thomas J. Dignam .....	19 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	100	0	0	16 Nov., 1885.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	.....
Oxford Hotel Operator.....	James M. Dillon .....	15 Oct., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	75	0	0	14 April, 1884.
Oxford-street Operators .....	Sydney W. Hill .....	24 June, 1885	Ditto .....	114	0	0	1 Sept., 1883.
	William M'Conn .....	2 April, 1883	Ditto .....	85	0	0	2 April, 1883.
	David J. Williams .....	13 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	124	0	0	1 Jan., 1883.
Messengers (4).....	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	each.
	.....	.....	.....	52	0	0	.....
Park-street Operator.....	William Walters .....	16 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	75	0	0	29 Sept., 1881.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	52	0	0	.....
<i>Branch Offices.</i>							
Summer Hill Operator.....	James Stephens .....	1 Aug., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	75	0	0	3 Mar., 1883.
Messengers (3).....	.....	.....	.....	52	0	0	.....
	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	each.
Surry Hills Operator .....	F. L. Jackson .....	16 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	75	0	0	16 Jan., 1885.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	.....
Tattersall's Operator.....	Patrick Howard .....	13 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	124	0	0	1 Jan., 1882.
Waterloo Messenger .....	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	.....
William-street Operator .....	G. E. Ashbury.....	1 Dec., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	124	0	0	15 Sept., 1880.
Messengers (4).....	.....	.....	.....	52	0	0	.....
	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	each.
<i>Country Districts.</i>							
Adelong Messenger (1).....	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	.....
Albion Park Operators .....	Mrs. Mary Ann M'Grath <sup>2</sup> .....	11 Mar., 1886	Postmaster-General .....	26	0	0	11 Mar., 1886.
	Eliza M'Grath .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	26	0	0	1 July, 1887.
Albury Station-master .....	Wm. J. Parsons <sup>3</sup> .....	1 June, 1882	Governor and Executive Council	270	0	0	1 Jan., 1872.
Operators .....	Stephen S. Bramble .....	1 Mar., 1883	Ditto .....	170	0	0	1 Feb., 1879.
	Heylin E. Jones .....	6 Mar., 1881	Ditto .....	160	0	0	6 Mar., 1881.
	John Holman .....	21 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	110	0	0	12 Nov., 1884.
	Edward Aloysius Jones .....	11 June, 1886	Ditto .....	110	0	0	19 Dec., 1885.
Line Repairers.....	William J. M'Govern <sup>4</sup> .....	10 July, 1877	Ditto .....	150	0	0	10 July, 1877.
Batteryman .....	Charles Murray .....	5 July, 1887	Postmaster-General .....	150	0	0	5 July, 1887.
Messengers (3).....	George Woods.....	23 Dec., 1885	Ministerial .....	75	0	0	23 Dec., 1885.
	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	each.
Anvil Crook Station-master	George J. Warren .....	1 Dec., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	85	0	0	1 Dec., 1878.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	26	0	0	.....
Appin Station-master .....	George T. Palmer <sup>5</sup> .....	8 July, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	110	0	0	1 Sept., 1882.
Arakoon Station-master .....	Benjamin Thomas .....	5 Jan., 1880	Ditto .....	75	0	0	5 Jan., 1880.
Armidale Station-master .....	Thomas H. Ryan .....	1 Sept., 1881	Ditto .....	260	0	0	1 Mar., 1871.
Operators .....	Robt. B. Avery .....	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	130	0	0	1 Mar., 1882.
	George Peck .....	1 Jan., 1887	Postmaster-General .....	90	0	0	1 Dec., 1885.
Line Repairer .....	Maurice Histon .....	10 Mar., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	150	0	0	10 Mar., 1875.
Messengers (2).....	.....	.....	.....	52	0	0	.....
	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	.....
Ballina Operator .....	John J. O'Kelly .....	23 Nov., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	75	0	0	23 Nov., 1885.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	.....
Balranald Operator .....	E. J. K. Hazlett .....	27 May, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	75	0	0	27 May, 1886.
Messenger (1) .....	.....	.....	.....	52	0	0	.....
Baradine Messenger .....	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	.....
Barmedman Station-master	James Marshall .....	5 Sept., 1887	Postmaster-General .....	44	10	0	1 Oct., 1883.
Barraba Operator .....	Alex. Williams.....	11 Sept., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	100	0	0	8 Dec., 1884.
Barranjuay Operator.....	Albert T. Black .....	1 Oct., 1869	Ditto .....	104	0	0	25 April, 1867.
Bathurst Station-master .....	Kenneth A. H. Mackenzie	2 Feb., 1876	Ditto .....	310	0	0	1 Sept., 1862.
Operators .....	Chas. F. Studdert .....	21 April, 1884	Ditto .....	170	0	0	1 May, 1879.
	Jas. M. Hackett .....	15 May, 1886	Ditto .....	150	0	0	1 Aug., 1883.
	W. T. Keating.....	10 May, 1886	Ditto .....	110	0	0	5 Sept., 1885.
	Edwd. J. Plummer .....	27 May, 1886	Ditto .....	110	0	0	6 June, 1881.
	Wm. Thos. Wright.....	13 July, 1886	Ditto .....	110	0	0	1 Oct., 1884.
	Chas. A. Gale .....	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	124	0	0	1 June, 1884.
	John Patrick McGlenn .....	6 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	100	0	0	14 Dec., 1885.
Line Repairer .....	Louis Dominichetti .....	15 June, 1881	Ditto .....	150	0	0	15 June, 1881.
Messengers (3).....	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	each.
Bega Operators .....	John M. Lee .....	9 June, 1879	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	75	0	0	9 June, 1879.
Messenger (1) .....	Charles P. Gibb .....	18 Jan., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	75	0	0	18 Jan., 1886.
Bellinger Heads Station-master.	Thomas Stewart .....	1 Dec., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	26	0	0	23 July, 1868.

<sup>1</sup> To 31 August—transferred to George-street North.

<sup>2</sup> To 30 June—deceased.

<sup>3</sup> Allowed £50 per annum for extra work.

<sup>4</sup> To 27 May—resigned.

<sup>5</sup> To 12 June—appointed Postmaster and Station-master, Katoomba.

NOTE.—The allowances to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot-note at the end of the return.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>					
<i>Country Districts—continued.</i>					
Belmont Operator	Anne J. Williamson	1 Feb., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	36 0 0	1 Feb., 1884.
Messenger (1)	John T. Higgins	6 April, 1886	Postmaster-General	85 0 0	1 April, 1883.
Bingera Operator	John F. Murray <sup>1</sup>	20 June, 1886	Ditto	75 0 0	16 Nov., 1885.
Blandford Railway Messenger	Ernest Cooper	20 Oct., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	39 0 0	20 Oct., 1884.
Blayney Operator	Emily Redstone	1 April, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	1 April, 1883.
Boat Harbour Station-mistress.	Walter R. Guest	1 April, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	39 0 0	1 April, 1885.
Bodalla Messenger (1)	James Higgs	13 Mar., 1882	Postmaster-General	26 0 0	1 July, 1881.
Boggabri Operator	Edwd. Quince <sup>2</sup>	10 Mar., 1884	Postmaster-General	124 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
Bombala Operator	Jno. Hy. Hear	29 Aug., 1887	Ditto	39 0 0	12 Oct., 1881.
Messenger (1)	Walter Herbert	1 Oct., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	17 July, 1882.
Booligal Operators	Ronald D. G. Macpherson <sup>3</sup>	1 Feb., 1887	Ditto	39 0 0	28 April, 1883.
Botany Messenger (1)	Edward G. Young	1 Nov., 1887	Ditto	124 0 0	1 Oct., 1877.
Bourke Operators	Leonard H. M'Glynn	8 Nov., 1886	Ditto	170 0 0	10 May, 1882.
Line Repairer	Walter S. Berg	28 Aug., 1886	Ditto	100 0 0	26 Nov., 1883.
Messengers (2)	William E. Browning <sup>4</sup>	28 Aug., 1886	Ditto	96 0 0	14 July, 1886.
Bowral Messenger (1)	John Stewart	1 July, 1883	Ditto	96 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Bowraville Station-mistress	Mrs. Christina Byrnes	23 Sept., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	each.
Braidwood Operator	Michael P. Hyndes	10 July, 1882	Ditto	52 0 0	23 Sept., 1884.
Messenger (1)	James D. Caldwell	10 July, 1882	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0	10 July, 1882.
Brewarrina Operators	Pasqual A. L. Bernasconi	24 Dec., 1885	Ditto	39 0 0	1 Aug., 1881.
Line Repairer	William E. Browning	8 Mar., 1887	Postmaster-General	130 0 0	14 July, 1886.
Messenger (1)	Charles Chandler	1 July, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	96 0 0	14 Mar., 1879.
Broken Hill Operators	William Powell <sup>5</sup>	20 Sept., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
Line Repairer	Wm. F. Davidson	1 Feb., 1887	Ditto	39 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
Messengers (3)	Percy E. Row <sup>6</sup>	5 Sept., 1887	Ditto	110 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
Broughton Creek Messenger (1)	Jas. Norquay	1 Oct., 1887	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	each.
Brunswick River Heads Station-master.	Stanley C. Francis	27 Sept., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	each.
Bullah Delah Messenger (1)	John Hear <sup>6</sup>	22 Oct., 1886	Postmaster-General	39 0 0	23 July, 1884.
Bulli Messenger (1)	Hugh Reid Campbell <sup>7</sup>	24 Aug., 1887	Ditto	26 0 0	22 Oct., 1886.
Bundarra Operators	Nellie Meba Green	3 Jan., 1879	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	9 Jan., 1882.
Bungendore Messenger (1)	Byrock Messengers (2)			26 0 0	3 Jan., 1879.
Bungwall Flat Operator	Jessie M'Gregor	1 Aug., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	3 Jan., 1879.
Burrowa Messenger (1)	Dougald M'Leod	24 July, 1886	Postmaster-General	39 0 0	3 Jan., 1879.
Byrock Messengers (2)	Sydney E. Jefferey	15 May, 1886	Postmaster-General	26 0 0	3 Jan., 1879.
Cambewarra Operator	Francis Boland	1 Oct., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	39 0 0	3 Jan., 1879.
Camden Messenger (1)	Wm. Hy. Arrowsmith	20 June, 1887	Postmaster-General	52 0 0	3 Jan., 1879.
Campbelltown Operator	Edward J. Wood	1 Sept., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	3 Jan., 1879.
Messenger (1)	James P. Maher	21 April, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	37 10 0	3 Jan., 1879.
Candelo Operator				124 0 0	3 Jan., 1879.
Canoubar Station-master				39 0 0	3 Jan., 1879.
Captain's Flat Operator				52 0 0	3 Jan., 1879.
Carcoar Operator				26 0 0	3 Jan., 1879.
Messenger (1)				39 0 0	3 Jan., 1879.
Casino Operator				124 0 0	3 Jan., 1879.
Messenger (1)				26 0 0	3 Jan., 1879.
Cassilis Messenger (1)				39 0 0	3 Jan., 1879.
Chatsworth Messenger (1)				39 0 0	3 Jan., 1879.
Clarence Town Messenger (1)				39 0 0	3 Jan., 1879.
Clifton Messenger (1)				39 0 0	3 Jan., 1879.
Cobar Operator	R. K. Campbell	16 Aug., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	110 0 0	16 Aug., 1886.
Messenger (1)	A. L. Bennett	10 Mar., 1886	Postmaster-General	52 0 0	16 Aug., 1886.
Cobargo Operator	William J. Stewart	17 May, 1886	Ditto	75 0 0	10 Mar., 1886.
Conargo Operator	James Carroll	20 Mar., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	30 0 0	17 May, 1886.
Condoblin Messenger (1)				26 0 0	17 May, 1886.
Cooma Line Repairer				26 0 0	17 May, 1886.
Messenger (1)				150 0 0	17 May, 1886.
Coonabarabran Messenger (1)				26 0 0	17 May, 1886.
Coonamble Operators	Horace Thurston <sup>8</sup>	7 Mar., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	20 Mar., 1878.
Messenger (1)	William H. Datson	12 Oct., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	110 0 0	20 Mar., 1878.
Cooranbong Operator	William H. Cochrane	20 Aug., 1886	Postmaster-General	26 0 0	9 Mar., 1882.
Messenger (1)	H. R. Campbell <sup>9</sup>	6 Dec., 1886	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	12 Oct., 1885.
				26 0 0	20 Aug., 1886.
				26 0 0	20 Aug., 1886.
				52 0 0	16 Feb., 1886
				39 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> To 19 September—dismissed. <sup>2</sup> To 31 August—appointed Post-master and Station-master, Mount Hope. <sup>3</sup> To 30 November—transferred to Sydney.  
<sup>4</sup> To 7 March—appointed Operator, Brewarrina. <sup>5</sup> Allowed £30 per annum lodging allowance. <sup>6</sup> To 28 August—appointed to Booligal. <sup>7</sup> To 12 December—appointed Station-master, Strathfield. <sup>8</sup> To 10 March—appointed Operator, Wallerawang. <sup>9</sup> To 23 August—appointed Operator, Bundarra.

NOTE.—The allowances to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot-note at the end of the return.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>					
<i>Country Districts—continued.</i>					
Cootamundra Operator	John S. Donan	21 Feb., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	110 0 0	1 Mar., 1879.
Line Repairer	Timothy Devane	14 May, 1883	Ditto	150 0 0	14 May, 1883.
Messenger (1)				26 0 0	
Copeland North Messenger (1)				26 0 0	
Coraki Messenger (1)				39 0 0	
Corowa Messenger (2)				39 0 0	each.
Cowra Operator	Richard Finney	10 July, 1878	Governor and Executive Council	114 0 0	1 Dec., 1875.
Messenger (1)				26 0 0	
Crookhaven Heads Operator	Thomas Bishop	26 Mar., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0	26 Mar., 1881.
Crookwell Messenger (1)				26 0 0	
Cudal Messenger (1)				26 0 0	
Cudgellico Messenger (1)				26 0 0	
Cundletown Operator	William J. Mathers <sup>1</sup>	3 June, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	13 0 0	3 June, 1885.
Dandaloo Operator	Emily M. R. Richardson	30 Aug., 1886	Postmaster-General	40 0 0	30 Aug., 1886.
Dapto Station-master	John Bovard	24 Oct., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0	24 Oct., 1883.
Delegate Messenger (1)				39 0 0	
Deniliquin Station-master	Robert Buckley	1 Nov., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	310 0 0	1 Mar., 1862.
Operators	Charles H. Hooper	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto	175 0 0	19 May, 1879.
	Mary Buckley	1 Dec., 1875	Ditto	124 0 0	1 Dec., 1875.
	James T. Allanson	12 Sept., 1886	Ditto	124 0 0	21 Jan., 1884.
	Lancelot W. Quick	21 Jan., 1886	Ditto	110 0 0	21 Jan., 1886.
	Francis J. M'Carthy	13 Sept., 1886	Ditto	110 0 0	12 Feb., 1886.
	W. Fulay M'Mahon	9 Nov., 1887	Ditto	100 0 0	21 Oct., 1884.
	W. D. Kennedy	9 Nov., 1887	Ditto	100 0 0	12 Nov., 1884.
	Sydney Hooper	24 Sept., 1885	Ditto	90 0 0	24 Sept., 1885.
Line Repairer	William M'Drirk	8 Sept., 1881	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Sept., 1863.*
Messengers (3)				{ 1 at 52 0 0	
				{ 2 ,, 39 0 0	each.
Denman Operator	James D. Kibble	1 June, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	114 0 0	1 June, 1884.
Drake Operators	W. J. Mathers <sup>2</sup>	21 May, 1887	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	3 June, 1885.
	Arthur Jas. Hayward	22 Aug., 1887	Ditto	75 0 0	3 Mar., 1884.
Messenger (1)				26 0 0	
Dubbo Operators	Edward G. Young <sup>3</sup>	1 Oct., 1877	Governor and Executive Council	170 0 0	1 Oct., 1877.
Line Repairer	George Millard	5 Dec., 1881	Ditto	124 0 0	5 Dec., 1881.
Messengers (2)	Michael Prout	1 Mar., 1886	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1877.
				39 0 0	each.
Dungog Line Repairer	Laurence Nolan	1 Dec., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Dec., 1881.
East Maitland Operator	William S. Arnott	5 Jan., 1882	Ditto	52 0 0	5 Jan., 1882.
Messenger (1)				39 0 0	
Eden Operator	Elliott Woods	1 July, 1886	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	1 July, 1886.
Line Repairer	Alex. B. Davidson	1 Mar., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Emmaville Operators	Frederick A. Bondfield <sup>4</sup>	5 Dec., 1885	Ditto	110 0 0	5 Dec., 1885.
	Jno. C. Flanders	18 June, 1887	Ditto	110 0 0	5 Mar., 1885.
Messenger (1)				39 0 0	
Euabalong Operator	Thomas Kane	15 May, 1886	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	15 May, 1886.
Eugowra Messenger (1)				39 0 0	
Euston Operator	Joseph Bridekirk	2 April, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	114 0 0	1 Sept., 1879.
Fermount Messenger (1)				26 0 0	
Forbes Operators	William H. Pye†	7 Jan., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	124 0 0	1 May, 1883.
	Charles F. Taylor <sup>5</sup>	19 Oct., 1885	Ditto	110 0 0	19 Oct., 1885.
	Jno. J. Guilfoyle	1 April, 1887	Ditto	124 0 0	5 April, 1884.
Messengers (2)				{ 1 at 39 0 0	
				{ 1 ,, 52 0 0	
Gabo Island Operator	C. Emanuel	1 Aug., 1886	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	1 Aug., 1886.
Germanton Messenger (1)				39 0 0	
Gerringsong Station-master	Alexander Robb	1 Feb., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0	1 Feb., 1885.
Girilambone Station-master	William Webb <sup>6</sup>	4 Aug., 1885	Ditto	13 0 0	4 Aug., 1885.
Gladstone Operators	Joseph P. Holahan <sup>7</sup>	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto	36 0 0	1 Mar., 1884.
	Wm. Tell Windeyer	14 Nov., 1887	Postmaster-General	36 0 0	1 Nov., 1884.
Glen Innes Operators	John Cobley	9 Jan., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1874.*
	Algernon P. Woods	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	114 0 0	1 Jan., 1885.
	James R. Mallam	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto	110 0 0	1 Nov., 1885.
	Herbert J. Lancaster	16 Nov., 1885	Ditto	110 0 0	16 Nov., 1885.
	Michael J. Cook <sup>8</sup>	29 May, 1886	Postmaster-General	96 0 0	1 April, 1883.
Line Repairer	Thos. Troy	16 Oct., 1886	Ditto	150 0 0	16 Oct., 1886.
Messengers (2)				{ 1 at 52 0 0	
				{ 1 ,, 39 0 0	
Gloucester Messenger (1)				26 0 0	
Goodooga Messenger (1)				26 0 0	
Gosford Operator	Joseph Smith	15 Jan., 1886	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	15 Jan., 1886.
Goulburn Station-master	Cecil A. Middleton	20 Aug., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	370 0 0	24 July, 1861.
Operators	John W. Daniel	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Nov., 1882.
	James A. Knox	12 July, 1886	Postmaster-General	140 0 0	1 Dec., 1878.
	Ernest R. Hollis	1 May, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	124 0 0	3 May, 1883.
	Ernest D. Egan	18 Nov., 1881	Ditto	124 0 0	19 May, 1880.
	George D. M'Cutcheon	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto	124 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
	Augustus F. Cornell	4 July, 1885	Ditto	114 0 0	4 July, 1885.
Line Repairer	John Dwyer	14 Nov., 1872	Ditto	150 0 0	14 Nov., 1872.
Messengers (4)				{ 2 at 52 0 0	each.
				{ 2 ,, 39 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> To 20 May—appointed Operator, Drake. <sup>2</sup> To 21 August—disrated to Cundletown. <sup>3</sup> To 31 October—transferred to Bourke. <sup>4</sup> To 15 June—appointed Operator, Maclean. <sup>5</sup> To 31 March—appointed Operator, Singleton. <sup>6</sup> To 28 February—resigned. <sup>7</sup> To 31 August—dismissed. <sup>8</sup> To 30 June—disrated to Lismore. \* Services not continuous. † Forage, 2s. 6d. per diem.

NOTE—The allowances to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot-note at the end of the return.



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>					
<i>Country Districts—continued.</i>					
Grafton Operators .....	Arthur J. Walkom .....	1 Sept., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	160 0 0	28 Aug., 1881.
	Henry E. Williams .....	15 May, 1885	Ditto .....	160 0 0	6 Dec., 1880.
	Moss Laird .....	2 Nov., 1886	Ditto .....	160 0 0	21 Nov., 1881.
	John P. O'Meally .....	27 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	140 0 0	16 June, 1883.
	Henry Hughes .....	10 Oct., 1881	Ditto .....	124 0 0	10 Oct., 1881.
	William Buchanan .....	16 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	110 0 0	16 Nov., 1885.
	Samuel Denton .....	9 Oct., 1882	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 May, 1881.
Line Repairer .....				39 0 0	cash.
Messengers (2) .....				96 0 0	12 Jan., 1881.
Granville Operator .....	John C. McDonald .....	2 Aug., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	
Messenger (1) .....				110 0 0	1 May, 1882.
Green Cape Operator .....	Fred. Abrams .....	1 Aug., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0	1 Jan., 1879.
Greenwell Point Station-master.	Archibald M. McLean .....	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....		
Grenfell Operator .....	Arthur C. Low .....	19 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	110 0 0	1 Dec., 1885.
Messenger (1) .....				39 0 0	
Grosford Operators .....	John Bush <sup>1</sup> .....	13 Mar., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0	13 Mar., 1884.
	Mary A. Bush .....	14 Sept., 1887	Postmaster-General .....	46 0 0	14 Sept., 1887.
	Patrick E. McGuinness .....	16 July, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	50 0 0	16 July, 1885.
Gulgong Station-master.				39 0 0	
Gulgong Messenger (1) .....				114 0 0	1 Sept., 1884.
Gundagai Operator .....	Chas. T. Brooks .....	1 Sept., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	12 June, 1878.
Line Repairer .....	Patrick Tierney .....	1 June, 1882	Ditto .....	52 0 0	
Messenger (1) .....				110 0 0	1 Aug., 1882.
Gunnedah Operators .....	William D. Cowan .....	10 May, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	110 0 0	1 Nov., 1884.
	Hugh R. Coulter .....	2 Dec., 1885	Ditto .....	52 0 0	
Messenger (1) .....				39 0 0	
Hamilton Messenger (1) .....				26 0 0	
Harden Messenger (1) .....				26 0 0	
Harrington Station-master	John M. Coulter .....	18 Sept., 1886	Postmaster-General .....	26 0 0	18 Sept., 1886.
Harwood Messenger (1) .....				26 0 0	
Hay Operators .....	Frederick W. Hawker .....	12 Sept., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	110 0 0	5 April, 1884.
	Archibald M'Callum .....	24 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	110 0 0	11 Feb., 1884.
	Bertie Newman .....	20 April, 1885	Ditto .....	75 0 0	20 April, 1885.
	Henry Cross .....	9 Oct., 1882	Postmaster-General .....	150 0 0	9 Oct., 1882.
Line Repairer .....				{ 1st 52 0 0	
Messengers (2) .....				{ 1st 39 0 0	
Haydonton Railway Messenger (1).				39 0 0	
Hexham Messenger (1) .....				0 5 0	per week.
Hill End Messenger (1) .....				26 0 0	
Hillston Operators .....	G. T. J. Grace .....	22 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	1 Mar., 1883.
Messenger (1) .....				26 0 0	
Inverell Operators .....	Lyell Taylor .....	1 July, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	114 0 0	1 July, 1885.
	John M'Lachlan .....	2 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	96 0 0	17 Mar., 1885.
Messenger (1) .....				52 0 0	
Jamberoo Station-master .....	William Stewart .....	21 Oct., 1879	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0	21 Oct., 1879.
Jerilderie Messengers (2) .....				{ 1st 39 0 0	
				{ 1st 26 0 0	
Jerry's Plns. Messenger (1) .....				26 0 0	
Jervis Bay Station-master	John W. Cousins <sup>2</sup> .....	7 Sept., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	7 Sept., 1885.
Operator .....	J. Gibson .....	1 Oct., 1887	Postmaster-General .....	39 0 0	1 Oct., 1887.
Jindera Telephone Operator	Mrs. C. Haberecht .....	1 Oct., 1886	Ditto .....	26 0 0	1 Oct., 1886.
Junece Station-master .....	Robert Myles Stapleton .....	1 June, 1886	Ditto .....	170 0 0	16 Sept., 1875.
Messenger (1) .....				39 0 0	
Kangaroo Valley Operator	Margda J. Nugent <sup>3</sup> .....	19 June, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0	19 June, 1884.
Operator .....	Josephine B. Nugent .....	5 Feb., 1887	Postmaster-General .....	26 0 0	5 Feb., 1887.
Katoomba Messenger (1) .....				26 0 0	
Kempsey Operator .....	Douglas A. Briggs .....	1 April, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	110 0 0	29 Aug., 1881.
Messengers (2) .....				39 0 0	cash.
Kiama Operator .....	Emanuel F. Dalgleish .....	13 Sept., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	130 0 0	6 Sept., 1881.
Line Repairer .....	Robert Methven .....	21 July, 1880	Ditto .....	150 0 0	21 July, 1880.
Messenger (1) .....				26 0 0	
Kurrajong Heights Operator	Thos. Walker .....	1 Sept., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	26 0 0	1 Sept., 1884.
Lawrence Messenger (1) .....				39 0 0	
Lismore Operators .....	William Smyth .....	1 July, 1882	Governor and Executive Council	124 0 0	1 July, 1882.
	Donald A. Rayner <sup>4</sup> .....	19 July, 1886	Postmaster-General .....	80 0 0	1 May, 1884.
	Michael J. Cook .....	1 July, 1887	Ditto .....	80 0 0	1 April, 1884.
Line Repairer .....	Thomas Doolan .....	12 Feb., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	12 Feb., 1883.
Messenger (1) .....				26 0 0	
Lithgow Messenger (1) .....				26 0 0	
Liverpool Operator .....	William Long .....	12 Dec., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	85 0 0	12 Dec., 1883.
Messenger (1) .....				39 0 0	
Lochinvar Messenger (1) .....				26 0 0	
Louth Operators .....	Ronald D. G. Macpherson <sup>5</sup> .....	1 July, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	124 0 0	28 April, 1883.
	Wm. Harding .....	1 Feb., 1887	Postmaster-General .....	96 0 0	1 Feb., 1887.
Lucknow Station-master .....	Henry W. Newman .....	1 Jan., 1878	Ditto .....	26 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
Maclean Operators .....	John C. Flanders <sup>6</sup> .....	5 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	52 0 0	5 Mar., 1885.
	Fredk. A. Bondfield .....	16 June, 1887	Ditto .....	52 0 0	5 Dec., 1885.
Messenger (1) .....				39 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> To 13 September—deceased. <sup>2</sup> To 30 September—transferred to Sydney. <sup>3</sup> To 4 February—resigned. <sup>4</sup> To 31 July—appointed Postmaster and Station-master, Tweed Heads. <sup>5</sup> To 31 January—transferred to Bourke. <sup>6</sup> To 17 June—transferred to Emuaville.

NOTE.—The allowances to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot-note at the end of the return.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>					
<i>Country Districts—continue 1.</i>					
Mandurana Telephone Operator.	Mrs. M. Lodge	24 Nov., 1887	Postmaster-General	26 0 0	24 Nov., 1887.
Marulan Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....
Menindio Operators	Edward G. Stewart†	1 Feb., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	124 0 0	1 Feb., 1883.
.....	Horace Thurston††	1 June, 1886	Ditto	110 0 0	9 Mar., 1882.
.....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
Merimbula Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	114 0 0	6 July, 1883.
Merriwa Operator	William A. Read	6 July, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	124 0 0	1 June, 1878.
Michelago Station-master	Andrew Morton <sup>2</sup>	21 Sept., 1881	Ditto	124 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
.....	Geo. C. Horsley	5 Nov., 1887	Ditto	124 0 0	1 Jan., 1884.
Miller's Forest Operator	John H. Cochrane	9 Feb., 1885	Ditto	26 0 0	9 Feb., 1885.
Milton Line Repairer	John M'Grane	21 July, 1880	Ditto	150 0 0	21 Aug., 1875.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
Minmi Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
Mittagong Operator	Robert More	19 July, 1886	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	20 Jan., 1885.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
Mitchell Operator	Herbert S. Goddard <sup>3</sup>	10 May, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	124 0 0	13 Dec., 1882.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
Moama Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....
Molong Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
Molong Station-master	Michael T. Madigan	21 Jan., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	96 0 0	21 Jan., 1886.
Mornungrell Station-master	Harry O. West	24 Dec., 1885	Postmaster-General	90 0 0	24 Dec., 1885.
Morco Operators	William Morris	18 Oct., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	30 June, 1884.
.....	Robert Galloway <sup>4</sup>	26 Feb., 1886	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Mar., 1884.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
Morpeth Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
Moruya Operator	Henry M. Stapylton	15 Sept., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	110 0 0	15 July, 1881.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
Moruya Heads Operator	Angus Sutherland	1 May, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	1 May, 1884.
Moss Vale Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
Mount Hope Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
Mount Victoria Operators	James Adin D'Arcy	12 Mar., 1887	Postmaster-General	75 0 0	8 Feb., 1884.
.....	George Wm. M'Curley <sup>5</sup>	15 May, 1886	Ditto	75 0 0	13 Sept., 1882.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
Mudges Station-master	Henry Curry	24 April, 1876	Governor and Executive Council	270 0 0	1 May, 1872.
Operators	James G. Tedder	13 Aug., 1886	Postmaster-General	124 0 0	10 Mar., 1884.
.....	Alexander Grenrix	14 May, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	114 0 0	9 April, 1883.
Line Repairer	William Henshaw Ore	27 Feb., 1877	Ditto	150 0 0	27 Feb., 1877.
Messengers (2)	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 39 0 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 ,, 52 0 0	.....
Murrumburrah Operator	James M. Drum	3 April, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	78 0 0	3 April, 1885.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
Murrumbundi Station-master	Francis O. Byrnes	23 Feb., 1877	Governor and Executive Council	220 0 0	28 Oct., 1862.
Operators	Robert B. Humphreys	22 June, 1881	Ditto	170 0 0	1 Aug., 1879.
.....	Richard Booth	15 Sept., 1884	Ditto	124 0 0	7 July, 1883.
.....	Geo. Ireland	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	110 0 0	18 June, 1884.
Line Repairer	John M'Carthy <sup>6</sup>	1 Jan., 1876	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1876.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
Murwillumbah Operators	William Watts	25 April, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	3 Nov., 1885.
.....	Charles Henry Champion <sup>7</sup>	16 June, 1886	Ditto	114 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Muswellbrook Station-master	Alexander Taylor <sup>8</sup>	23 Feb., 1877	Ditto	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1875.
Line Repairer	Jno. M'Carthy	1 Sept., 1887	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	1 Jan., 1876.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
Nambucca Heads Station-master	William J. Whites	5 Sept., 1879	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	26 0 0	5 Sept., 1879.
Narrabri Operators	George E. Mitchell <sup>9</sup>	21 Oct., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	124 0 0	21 May, 1883.
.....	William Hy. Leck	9 June, 1885	Ditto	124 0 0	9 April, 1883.
.....	Herbert S. Goddard	9 June, 1887	Ditto	124 0 0	13 Dec., 1882.
.....	Alfred L. Tarran	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	110 0 0	20 May, 1885.
Line Repairer	Edwd. M'Carthy	11 Dec., 1882	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	150 0 0	1 Aug., 1875.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
Narrabri Railway Station	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narrandera Operator	Alfred Hall	9 June, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	75 0 0	9 June, 1885.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....
Nelligen Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26 0 0	.....
Newcastle Station-master	Thomas G. Croft	1 Dec., 1880	Governor and Executive Council	310 0 0	27 April, 1861.*
Operators	Thomas Leonard	10 Sept., 1883	Ditto	170 0 0	19 Mar., 1881.
.....	Charles Moxham	13 Aug., 1886	Ditto	170 0 0	25 April, 1881.
.....	Edwin J. Spry <sup>10</sup>	6 May, 1885	Ditto	150 0 0	1 July, 1882.
.....	David Skeldon	4 Jan., 1887	Ditto	150 0 0	22 Nov., 1878.
.....	Peter J. Finlayson	5 Dec., 1879	Ditto	140 0 0	5 Dec., 1879.
.....	George E. Bragg	12 Nov., 1884	Ditto	140 0 0	9 April, 1883.
.....	Alex. Bathgate	2 Aug., 1886	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Sept., 1882.
.....	Albert Tindall	15 July, 1886	Ditto	130 0 0	12 June, 1882.
.....	Stanley F. A. Blanch	9 Nov., 1885	Ditto	110 0 0	15 May, 1885.
Line Repairer	Jas. M'Farlane	19 Sept., 1887	Postmaster-General	150 0 0	19 Sept., 1877.
Telephone Attendant (1)	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0	.....
Messengers (6)	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at 52 0 0	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 4 ,, 39 0 0	each.
.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 ,, 26 0 0	.....

<sup>1</sup> To 6 March - to Coonamble. <sup>2</sup> To 4 November—appointed P.M. and S.M., Copmanhurst. <sup>3</sup> To 8 June—transferred to Narrabri. <sup>4</sup> To 4 December—appointed Postmaster and Station-master Blackwall. <sup>5</sup> To 28 February—resigned. <sup>6</sup> To 31 August—transferred to Muswellbrook. <sup>7</sup> To 11 May—dismissed. <sup>8</sup> To 30 June—appointed Postmaster and Station-master. <sup>9</sup> To 13 May—deceased. <sup>10</sup> To 3 January—appointed Postmaster and Station-master, Brushgrove. <sup>\*</sup> Services not continuous. <sup>†</sup> Allowed £30 per annum as lodging allowance.

NOTE.—The allowances to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot-note at the end of the return.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>							
<i>Country Districts—continued.</i>							
Newton Boyd Station-master	Chas. H. Hatch	4 Sept., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	150	0	0	4 Sept., 1882.
Nimitybello Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	.....
North Richmond Station-master	John D. Beckett <sup>1</sup>	1 Aug., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	124	0	0	1 July, 1883.
Operator	Charles Smith	12 July, 1887	Postmaster-General	50	0	0	18 Jan., 1886.
Nowna Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	.....
Nymagee Operator	Henry T. Green	15 Jan., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	140	0	0	15 Jan., 1883.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0	0	.....
Nyngan Station-master	Herbert J. Atkinson	15 May, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	110	0	0	9 Oct., 1884.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52	0	0	.....
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0	0	.....
Orange Operators	Robert Cooper	1 Feb., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	170	0	0	1 Feb., 1878.
.....	Maurice O'Connor	15 June, 1885	Ditto	114	0	0	15 June, 1885.
.....	Thomas E. Leak	18 May, 1885	Ditto	110	0	0	18 May, 1885.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Ernest E. Hadley	12 July, 1886	Ditto	96	0	0	16 Feb., 1882.
Line Repairer	Alex. Stuart	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto	150	0	0	10 Aug., 1880.
Messengers (2)	.....	.....	.....	52	0	0	each.
Purkes Operator	John Buckley	1 June, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	114	0	0	1 June, 1883.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0	0	.....
Parramatta Operators	John S. White <sup>2</sup>	23 Oct., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	170	0	0	1 Aug., 1877.
.....	Alfred D. Turner	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto	170	0	0	1 April, 1874.
.....	Wm. H. Marshall	9 Oct., 1882	Ditto	124	0	0	9 Oct., 1882.
Messengers (4)	.....	.....	.....	52	0	0	each.
.....	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	.....
Paterston Operator	Miss E. M. Doust	1 Sept., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	100	0	0	1 Sept., 1887.
Penrith Station-master	Edwin J. Robbins	5 May, 1880	Ditto	114	0	0	5 May, 1880.
Pictou Operator	Patrick Glynn	1 Oct., 1884	Ditto	52	0	0	1 Oct., 1884.
Pilliga Operator	Arthur J. Knight	4 April, 1885	Ditto	114	0	0	4 April, 1885.
Port Macquarie Operator	Selwyn T. Pountney	16 June, 1886	Ditto	124	0	0	13 Oct., 1884.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0	0	.....
Port Macquarie Heads Operator	Edward St. A. Kingsford	21 April, 1876	Governor and Executive Council	26	0	0	26 June, 1858.
Queanbeyan Operator	Lionel H. Kelly	12 Sept., 1879	Ditto	52	0	0	12 Sept., 1879.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52	0	0	.....
Quirindi Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	.....
Raymond Terrace Operator	Louis Simeon Barnard	10 May, 1887	Postmaster-General	52	0	0	1 Sept., 1883.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0	0	.....
Richmond Operator	James N. McNeely	30 July, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	75	0	0	30 July, 1885.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	57	0	0	.....
Riverstone Operator	Henry Argyle Kirman <sup>3</sup> *	1 Feb., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	110	0	0	16 Mar., 1882.
Rylstone Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0	0	.....
Seone Station-master	William S. Bain <sup>4</sup>	2 Dec., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	75	0	0	20 Nov., 1883.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0	0	.....
Seal Rocks Operator	David Watson	1 Dec., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	52	0	0	1 Dec., 1878.
Shell Harbour Operator	John D. Allen	21 Oct., 1879	Ditto	26	0	0	21 Oct., 1879.
Silverton Operators	Daniel M. O'Sullivan <sup>5</sup>	27 Nov., 1885	Ditto	110	0	0	27 Nov., 1885.
.....	Samuel J. Phillips <sup>6</sup>	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	110	0	0	17 Sept., 1883.
.....	Joseph M'Kay <sup>5</sup>	1 June, 1886	Ditto	110	0	0	1 June, 1886.
.....	Edmond Guillier <sup>6</sup>	17 Oct., 1887	Ditto	125	0	0	18 May, 1885.
Messengers (2)	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	each.
Singleton Operators	Michael Jones	10 Aug., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	124	0	0	10 Aug., 1881.
.....	John Guilfoyle <sup>6</sup>	5 April, 1884	Ditto	124	0	0	5 April, 1884.
.....	Chas. F. Taylor	1 April, 1887	Ditto	110	0	0	19 Oct., 1885.
Messengers (2)	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	each.
Smithtown Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	.....
South Grafton Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	.....
Stanifer Station-master	John Smythe	1 July, 1886	Postmaster-General	20	0	0	1 July, 1886.
St. Alban's Telephone Operator (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0	0	.....
Stewart's Point Operator	Mrs. Fanny J. Kirkwood	30 June, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	26	0	0	30 June, 1884.
S. Creek, St. Mary's, Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0	0	.....
Stroud Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0	0	.....
Sutton Forest Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0	0	.....
Springwood Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0	0	.....
Tabulam Station-master	Thomas E. Avery <sup>7</sup> *	3 Nov., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	160	0	0	1 Jan., 1878.
Tacking Point Operator	Emma Robinson	25 April, 1885	Ditto	26	0	0	25 April, 1885.
Tamworth Operators	Thos. J. Roberts	10 Dec., 1884	Ditto	140	0	0	1 Oct., 1879.
.....	Robt. D. Bailey	5 April, 1884	Ditto	124	0	0	5 April, 1884.
.....	William O. Grant <sup>8</sup>	1 Mar., 1884	Ditto	124	0	0	1 Mar., 1884.
.....	Edwin F. Hotden	1 Sept., 1887	Ditto	121	0	0	7 Nov., 1882.
.....	John T. H. Thame <sup>9</sup>	12 Nov., 1884	Ditto	85	0	0	12 Nov., 1884.
.....	John P. M'Glynn <sup>10</sup>	14 Dec., 1885	Ditto	75	0	0	14 Dec., 1885.
.....	William S. Bain	1 Sept., 1887	Postmaster-General	85	0	0	20 Nov., 1883.
.....	George Hutchinson	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	52	0	0	1 Jan., 1885.
Line Repairer	Livingstone Rae	1 July, 1885	Ditto	150	0	0	9 Jan., 1885.
Messengers (3)	.....	.....	.....	52	0	0	each.
.....	.....	.....	.....	26	0	0	.....

<sup>1</sup> To 26 June—appointed Postmaster and Station-master, Stockton. <sup>2</sup> To 31 August—transferred to Sydney. <sup>3</sup> To 14 February—appointed Postmaster and Station-master. <sup>4</sup> To 31 August—appointed Operator, Tamworth. <sup>5</sup> Allowed £30 per annum lodging allowance. <sup>6</sup> To 30 September—transferred to Forbes. <sup>7</sup> To 30 April—appointed Postmaster and Station-master. <sup>8</sup> To 7 September—appointed to Wilcannia. <sup>9</sup> To 30 November—appointed Postmaster and Station-master, Nevettire. <sup>10</sup> To 5 January—appointed Operator, Bathurst. \* Paid by Postal Department.

Note.—The allowances to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot-note at the end of the return.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.			Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	s.	d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>							
<i>Country Districts—continued.</i>							
Taralga Operator	William T. Thomson <sup>1</sup>	24 Mar., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	26	0	0	24 Mar., 1882.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0	0	.....
Taroutta Station-master	Alex. L. Henderson	17 Feb., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	48	0	0	1 Nov., 1882.
Taree Line Repairer	Walter G. Mason	1 June, 1882	Ditto	150	0	0	9 Nov., 1873.
Messengers (2)	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at	50	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at	13	0	0
Tathra Station-master	John Van Hemmert	22 Oct., 1879	Governor and Executive Council	75	0	0	22 Oct., 1879.
Temora Operator	Henry J. Phillips	6 May, 1885	Ditto	75	0	0	6 May, 1885.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	.....
Tenterfield Operators	James Sampson	15 Sept., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	170	0	0	1 May, 1880.
.....	James Keough	24 Oct., 1885	Ditto	110	0	0	16 Oct., 1882.
Line Repairer	Thomas Hanna	15 Dec., 1876	Ditto	150	0	0	15 Dec., 1876.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0	0	.....
Terrara Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	.....
Tomakin Operator	Sara Annie Havinden	29 Sept., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	26	0	0	29 Sept., 1884.
Tomerong Telephone Operator	Fredk. M. Watts	30 Aug., 1886	Postmaster-General	26	0	0	30 Aug., 1886.
Trangie Operator	Walter Goddard	8 Nov., 1887	Ditto	45	0	0	4 Dec., 1885.
Tumbulgum Operator	Louisa Tobin	13 Oct., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	52	0	0	13 Oct., 1884.
Tumut Operator	Gus Frazier	1 Mar., 1881	Ditto	114	0	0	1 Mar., 1881.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52	0	0	.....
Tweed River Heads Operator.	W. M'Gregor <sup>2</sup>	1 May, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	52	0	0	17 June, 1870.
Ulladulla Station-mistress..	Lucy M. Gambell	18 April, 1876	Ditto	26	0	0	18 April, 1876.
Ulmarra Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	.....
Uralla Operator	Arthur J. Thorpe	23 Sept., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	75	0	0	23 Sept., 1881.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	52	0	0	.....
Urana Messengers (2)	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at	52	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at	26	0	0
Wagga Wagga Station-master.	Henry B. Jefferson	1 July, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	260	0	0	1 Dec., 1874.
Operators	Frank G. Wilson	1 Oct., 1882	Ditto	175	0	0	1 Sept., 1878.
.....	Martin Connelly	21 Jan., 1884	Ditto	150	0	0	15 Feb., 1883.
.....	John B. King <sup>3</sup>	1 June, 1886	Ditto	150	0	0	20 Dec., 1882.
.....	Jas. H. Spence	19 June, 1883	Ditto	140	0	0	1 Nov., 1882.
.....	Francis A. Turner	22 Nov., 1884	Ditto	124	0	0	1 June, 1883.
.....	Leslie G. Ogilvie	20 Feb., 1885	Ditto	114	0	0	1 Nov., 1884.
.....	Edward West	12 Feb., 1886	Ditto	96	0	0	1 Oct., 1882.
.....	.....	.....	.....	to 15 Mar.,	100	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	from 16 Mar.	85	0	0
.....	Angus Amos	3 May, 1887	Postmaster-General	85	0	0	3 May, 1887.
.....	.....	.....	.....	to 30 Sept.,	96	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	from 1 Oct.	150	0	0
Line Repairer	Thomas W. Druitt	14 July, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	150	0	0	14 July, 1879.
Messengers (4)	.....	.....	.....	{ 2 at	39	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 2 at	26	0	0
Walbundrie Station-master	Charles B. Nosworthy	11 June, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	110	0	0	12 Oct., 1885.
Walcha Operator	William Watts <sup>4</sup>	3 Nov., 1885	Ditto	25	0	0	3 Nov., 1885.
Messengers (2)	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at	39	0	0
.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 at	25	0	0
Walgett Operators	William Montgomery	4 Sept., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	114	0	0	4 Sept., 1882.
.....	Walter Goddard <sup>5</sup>	12 Dec., 1886	Ditto	75	0	0	4 Dec., 1885.
.....	Themistocles A. Manusu	14 Dec., 1887	Postmaster-General	75	0	0	14 Dec., 1887.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	.....
Wallerawang Operator	Wm. H. Cochrane	11 Mar., 1887	Postmaster-General	75	0	0	30 Aug., 1886.
Wallsend Operators	Edwin Hobden <sup>6</sup>	1 Dec., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	111	0	0	7 Nov., 1882.
.....	R. Curry	1 Sept., 1887	Postmaster-General	26	0	0	1 Sept., 1887.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0	0	.....
Wanaaring Station-master	John T. Page	11 July, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	230	0	0	1 Nov., 1878.
Waratah Messenger	.....	.....	.....	26	0	0	.....
Warialda Operator	Cecil A. Oliver	6 April, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	110	0	0	1 July, 1884.
Line Repairer	Geo. Williams	9 Oct., 1882	Ditto	130	0	0	1 July, 1877.
Warren Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	.....
Wauchope Telephone Operator.	H. J. Perrett	1 Nov., 1887	Postmaster-General	26	0	0	1 Nov., 1887.
Wellington Operator	Charles Kennard	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	52	0	0	8 Dec., 1878.
Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0	0	.....
Wentworth Junior Operators.	Francis H. Morris	8 Oct., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	150	0	0	7 Jan., 1884.
.....	Thomas Keelty	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto	110	0	0	25 Aug., 1885.
Line Repairer	William Allan	24 Aug., 1881	Ditto	150	0	0	24 Aug., 1881.
Messengers (2)	.....	.....	.....	39	0	0	each.
.....	.....	.....	.....	26	0	0	.....
Werris Creek Messenger (1)	.....	.....	.....	26	0	0	.....
West Kempsey Operator	E. A. Williams	1 Feb., 1887	Postmaster-General	62	0	0	1 Feb., 1887.
Line Repairer	Geo Carroll	1 Aug., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	150	0	0	1 Aug., 1883.

<sup>1</sup> To 30 September—resigned. <sup>2</sup> To 31 July—resigned. <sup>3</sup> To 15 Mar. 87—resigned. <sup>4</sup> To 30 April—appointed Operator, Murwillumbah  
<sup>5</sup> To 7 November—appointed Operator, Trangie. <sup>6</sup> To 31 August—appointed Operator, Tamworth.

NOTE.—The allowances to the above Officers will be found stated in a foot-note at the end of the return.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>POSTMASTER-GENERAL—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.</b>					
<i>Country Districts—continued.</i>					
West Maitland Station-master	Percy Oluy	1 June, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	310 0 0	1 Mar., 1875.
Operators	George Brighton	14 Jan., 1884	Ditto	170 0 0	1 April, 1877.
	Henry E. Kelly	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	124 0 0	9 April, 1883.
	Samuel Mansfield	1 June, 1882	Ditto	124 0 0	1 June, 1882.
	William H. Gibson	22 Jan., 1883	Ditto	124 0 0	28 Nov., 1882.
	Ethelbert S. Filmer	23 Mar., 1882	Ditto	124 0 0	23 Mar., 1882.
	Arthur H. Nicholls	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto	124 0 0	1 Feb., 1882.
	John S. Arnott	15 Sept., 1884	Ditto	85 0 0	15 Sept., 1884.
Telephone Operator	George Kelly	10 Dec., 1884	Ditto	52 0 0	10 Dec., 1884.
Line Repairer	John S. Gillies	20 April, 1885	Ditto	57 0 0	
Messengers (3)				{ 1 at 52 0 0	
				{ 2 „ 26 0 0	each.
West Tamworth Messenger (1)				39 0 0	
Wickham Messenger (1)				26 0 0	
Wilcannia Operators	John J. Molloy	1 Feb., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	175 0 0	7 Aug., 1882.
	William F. Davidson <sup>1</sup>	11 Jan., 1886	Ditto	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1884.
	Percy E. Rowe <sup>2</sup>	1 Oct., 1883	Ditto	140 0 0	16 Sept., 1875.
	Wm. O. Grant	8 Sept., 1887	Ditto	140 0 0	1 Mar., 1884.
	Pasquale A. L. Bernasconi	1 Feb., 1887	Ditto	110 0 0	1 Aug., 1881.
Messengers (2)				{ 1 at 52 0 0	
				{ 1 „ 39 0 0	
Windsor Operator	William Alexander	16 Nov., 1881	Governor and Executive Council	124 0 0	16 Nov., 1881.
Messenger (1)				26 0 0	
Wingham Messenger (1)				26 0 0	
Wollombi Operator	Thomas W. Nicholls	31 July, 1886	Postmaster-General	26 0 0	31 July, 1886.
Wollongong Operator	William Simmons	1 Aug., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	114 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
Messenger (1)				58 0 0	
Woodburn Messenger (1)				26 0 0	
Wyalah Operators	Emily Breckenridge <sup>3</sup>	19 Oct., 1886	Postmaster-General	26 0 0	19 Oct., 1886.
	Daniel Howell	21 Nov., 1887	Ditto	75 0 0	21 Nov., 1887.
Yamba Messenger (1)				39 0 0	
Yass Operators	James H. Carter	1 June, 1881	Governor and Executive Council	130 0 0	1 June, 1881.
	Fred. H. Benson	1 Sept., 1886	Ditto	110 0 0	1 Sept., 1886.
Line Repairer	Frederick A. Leseberg	8 July, 1880	Ditto	150 0 0	8 July, 1880.
Messenger (1)				39 0 0	
Yarrhapinni Station-mistress.	Annie W. Jamieson	1 Aug., 1879	Governor and Executive Council	52 0 0	1 Aug., 1879.
Yetman Station-master	Bernard J. Martin	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto	190 0 0	1 Aug., 1879.
Young Operators	Andrew Muir	1 Dec., 1882	Ditto	140 0 0	5 July, 1876.
	Duncan Johnson	24 Mar., 1885	Ditto	75 0 0	24 Mar., 1885.
Line Repairer	Henry Kline	15 Dec., 1875	Ditto	150 0 0	15 Dec., 1875.
Messenger (1)				26 0 0	
Construction Overseers—	J. U. Roberts	1 Jan., 1878	Secretary for Public Works		1 Jan., 1878.
	C. Mooney	8 June, 1877	Ditto		8 June, 1877.
	John Elder	1 Sept., 1874	Ditto		1 Sept., 1874.*
	Henry Watsford <sup>4</sup>	6 May, 1876	Ditto		6 May, 1876.*
	G. M'Cauley <sup>5</sup>	1 Jan., 1877	Ditto		1 Jan., 1877.*
	William H. Carr <sup>6</sup>	2 Oct., 1880	Ditto		2 Oct., 1880.*
	William Cruden <sup>7</sup>	1 Dec., 1874	Ditto		1 Dec., 1874.*
	H. J. Tooze <sup>8</sup>	22 Oct., 1880	Ditto		22 Oct., 1880.*
	A. L. Patison <sup>9</sup>	3 Sept., 1873	Postmaster-General		3 Sept., 1873.*
	N. Campbell <sup>10</sup>	18 Mar., 1882	Ditto		18 Mar., 1882.*
	E. Lambton	21 Nov., 1887	Ditto		21 Nov., 1877.

<sup>1</sup> To 31 January—appointed Operator, Broken Hill. <sup>2</sup> To 4 September—appointed Operator, Broken Hill. <sup>3</sup> To 2 October—resigned. <sup>4</sup> From 1 to 13 July—not employed. <sup>5</sup> From 1 June to 23 July, and 23 October to 30 October—not employed. <sup>6</sup> From 26 June to 25 August—not employed. <sup>7</sup> From 24 April to 9 August—not employed. <sup>8</sup> From 1 January to 24 February, and 1 August to 7 August—not employed. <sup>9</sup> From 1 June to 23 June—not employed; deceased, 25 December. <sup>10</sup> From 18 January to 31 December—not employed. \* Services not continuous.

NOTE.—Station-masters—Each allowed quarters, and 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. Allowed 95 lbs. of wood or 32 lbs. of coal per diem, from 1 June to 30 September in each year. No specified allowance for light. Those at Balranald, Barringun, Bellbrook, Moulamein, Newton Boyd, Pooncarrie, Urana, Wiseman's Ferry, Wollombi, and Yetman, receive 4s. per diem for forage; Wilcannia and Woodburn, 2s. 6d. per diem each; Cowra, allowed £15 per annum; Gloucester and Lismore, each £26 per annum; Euston and Kyamba, £40 per annum; Broughton Creek, £7 16s; Murrumburrah, £20; Tareena (late Salt Creek), £101 4s. Line Repairers—Each allowed 12s. per diem when travelling on duty. Those at Armidale, Bathurst, Bourke, Brewarrina, Cooma, Coolamundra, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Glen Innes, Grafton, Gundagai, Lismore, Muswellbrook, Narrabri, Orange, Tamworth, Taree, Tenterfield, Wagga Wagga, Wentworth, and West Kempsey, receive each 4s. per diem for forage. Those at Eden and Hay, £50; the one at Warialda, £40; and the one at Dungog, £26 per annum for forage. Construction Overseers—All Overseers allowed 4s. 6d. per diem for forage.

N B—All Officers give security to the amount of £100.

## PART XII.

## Secretary for Mines,

AND THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Mines ... ..	180
Mining Surveyors ... ..	182
Wardens ... ..	183
Wardens' Clerks ... ..	184
Mining Registrars, &c. ... ..	185
Officers appointed to issue Miners' Rights and Licenses ... ..	186
Bailiffs of Wardens' Courts ... ..	188
Conservation of Forests ... ..	188
Sheep Directors ... ..	189
Sheep Inspectors ... ..	194
Cattle Inspectors ... ..	195
Registration of Brands ... ..	195
Public Watering Places and Reserves ... ..	195
Imported Stock ... ..	195
Management of Pounds and Commons ... ..	195
Diamond Drills ... ..	195
Extermination of Rabbits ... ..	196
Surveyor of Public Parks ... ..	196
Trustees of Public Parks ... ..	197

SECRETARY FOR MINES.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>MINES.</b>					
Secretary for Mines	C. K. Mackellar	24 Dec., 1886	Governor, by Commission	1,500 0 0	30 Nov., 1872.
	succeeded by				
	F. Abigail	20 Jan., 1887	Ditto	1,500 0 0	20 Jan., 1887.
Under Secretary	Harrie Wood <sup>1</sup>	1 Sept., 1874	Governor and Executive Council	960 0 0	1 Sept., 1874.
Chief Clerk	Gerard Edgar Herring	1 Sept., 1874	Ditto	650 0 0	1 April, 1854.*
Registrar	Thomas Crawford Binny <sup>1</sup>	1 Sept., 1874	Ditto	410 0 0	1 Oct., 1872.
	succeeded by				
	Edward J. R. Farr <sup>1</sup>	16 April, 1887	Ditto	440 0 0	21 Dec., 1862.
Accountant	Edward J. R. Farr <sup>2</sup>	23 Oct., 1875	Ditto	415 0 0	21 Dec., 1862.
	succeeded by				
	R. H. Ormiston <sup>2</sup>	16 April, 1887	Ditto	415 0 0	18 Jan., 1871.
Clerks	Henry C. Taylor	1 Sept., 1874	Ditto	340 0 0	2 May, 1873.
	Edgar H. Ray	1 Sept., 1874	Ditto	315 0 0	1 Oct., 1873.
				to 15 April,	
				340 0 0	
				from 16 April.	
	W. H. Tunks	1 Oct., 1878	Ditto	315 0 0	29 Aug., 1872.
	Edwin C. Primrose	21 Mar., 1877	Ditto	290 0 0	1 Mar., 1875.
				to 15 April,	
				315 0 0	
				from 16 April.	
	F. R. Isler	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	265 0 0	1 Jan., 1882.
	Stephen T. Burcher	21 Mar., 1877	Ditto	265 0 0	9 Sept., 1875.
				to 15 April,	
				290 0 0	
				from 16 April.	
	William R. Collis	23 Aug., 1879	Ditto	245 0 0	1 April, 1877.
				to 15 April,	
				265 0 0	
				from 16 April.	
	R. W. H. Stone	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto	240 0 0	1 Sept., 1883.
				to 15 April,	
				245 0 0	
				from 16 April.	
	E. N. Lack	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	220 0 0	23 Aug., 1882.
				to 15 April,	
				240 0 0	
				from 16 April.	
	W. J. Chissell	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto	220 0 0	15 Sept., 1884.
	C. H. Morgan	1 Sept., 1884	Ditto	190 0 0	14 April, 1884.
				to 15 April,	
				220 0 0	
				from 16 April.	
	J. A. E. Nash	19 Dec., 1884	Ditto	170 0 0	14 Nov., 1879.
				to 15 April,	
				190 0 0	
				from 15 April.	
	H. D. Wood	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	170 0 0	9 Aug., 1883.
	W. Lloyd <sup>4</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	145 0 0	29 Dec., 1884.
				to 15 April,	
				170 0 0	
				from 16 April.	
	E. A. H. Stephen	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	145 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
	William E. O'Brien	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	145 0 0	24 Aug., 1885.
	A. H. Ferris	18 Nov., 1887	Ditto	100 0 0	14 Aug., 1885.
Probationer	A. H. Ferris	7 June, 1886	Secretary for Mines	75 0 0	14 Aug., 1885.
	Promoted				
	17 Nov., 1887				
	W. S. L. Cooper	21 July, 1886	Ditto	50 0 0	21 July, 1886
	Resigned				
	30 Sept., 1887				
Temporary Clerks	F. Little	11 Oct., 1883	Ditto	10s. per diem	11 Oct., 1883.
	G. S. O'Halloran	4 May, 1885	Ditto	10s. "	4 May, 1885.
	J. F. Williams	6 Mar., 1885	Ditto	10s. "	6 Mar., 1885.
	H. R. Ormiston	18 Jan., 1883	Ditto	75 0 0	18 Jan., 1883.
	J. Campbell	1 April, 1886	Ditto	7s. 6d. <sup>3</sup> per diem	1 April, 1886.
	A. M. Browne	19 July, 1887	Ditto	10s. "	19 July, 1887.
Messengers (6) <sup>3</sup>				1 11	
				1 11	
				4 11	
Housekeeper				140 0 0	
Office-cleaners (3)				120 0 0	
Night Watchman				110 0 0	each.
				90 0 0	
				30 0 0	each.
				125 0 0	

<sup>1</sup> Gives security to the amount of £500.      <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £1,000.      <sup>3</sup> One messenger allowed £30 as office-cleaner.      <sup>4</sup> Resigned—  
23 December, 1887.      \* Services not continuous.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES—MINES—continued.</b>					
Chief Mining Surveyor .....	E. F. Pittman <sup>1</sup> .....	29 July, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	— Mar., 1877.
Chief Draftsman .....	Walter Scott Campbell .....	19 Oct., 1874	Ditto .....	600 0 0	3 July, 1862.
Draftsmen .....	Peter Drummond .....	19 Oct., 1874	Ditto .....	415 0 0	1 April, 1861.
	Arthur T. Jaques.....	19 Oct., 1874	Ditto .....	350 0 0	1 Nov., 1864.
	Edward J. King .....	24 April, 1875	Ditto .....	315 0 0	10 Dec., 1864.
	John H. Mayes .....	1 Oct., 1875	Ditto .....	315 0 0	15 Nov., 1874.
	Edwin P. Bishop.....	16 Aug., 1877	Ditto .....	290 0 0	4 Dec., 1875.
	Henry A. James .....	16 Nov., 1877	Ditto .....	290 0 0	4 Dec., 1875.
	H. H. Onslow .....	1 Feb., 1879	Ditto .....	265 0 0	1 April, 1877.
	Edward P. Mayes .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	265 0 0	3 May, 1879.
	George H. Groville .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	265 0 0	3 May, 1879.
	Sydney A. Lee .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	21 Sept., 1876.
	H. R. Whittell.....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	18 Aug., 1879.
	J. T. Smiles .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	5 Nov., 1883.
	E. R. Connor .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	29 May, 1884.
	William Martin .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	6 May, 1884.
	Cadets .....	M. McDonald .....	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	75 0 0
Temporary Draftsmen .....	W. Gray .....	11 Feb., 1885	Secretary for Mines .....	75 0 0	11 Feb., 1885.
	J. Rowley .....	26 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....	200 0 0	14 June, 1883.
	C. B. S. Russell .....	20 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 Oct., 1884.
	G. Oom .....	19 May, 1885	Ditto .....	200 0 0	19 Feb., 1883.
Plan-mounter .....	S. Bowles .....	13 Sept., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	23 Aug., 1880.
Inspector of Mines .....	William Henry John Slec	7 Aug., 1876	Ditto .....	340 0 0	7 Aug., 1876.
Geological Surveyor (in charge.)	Charles S. Wilkinson <sup>1</sup> .....	16 July, 1874	Ditto .....	850 0 0	16 Aug., 1870.
Geological Surveyor .....	T. W. E. David <sup>1</sup> .....	27 Nov., 1882	Ditto .....	550 0 0	27 Nov., 1882.
	W. Anderson <sup>1</sup> .....	20 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	300 0 0	20 Sept., 1886.
Curator .....	J. E. Carne .....	1 Mar., 1881	Ditto .....	265 0 0	3 Mar., 1879.
Clerk and Draftsman .....	H. T. Wilkinson <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1883	Ditto .....	265 0 0	16 Nov., 1874.
Assayer .....	J. C. H. Mingaye.....	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Mar., 1887.
Paleontologist .....	R. Etheridge .....	13 April, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	13 April, 1887.
Clerk .....	A. H. Tayler .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	165 0 0	7 Jan., 1883.
Field Assistant .....	G. A. Stonier .....	1 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Feb., 1886.
Collector .....	C. Cullen .....	29 July, 1874	Secretary for Mines .....	9s. per diem	29 July, 1874.
	D. Grant <sup>3</sup> .....	24 May, 1886	Ditto .....	5s. "	24 May, 1886.
	J. Rourke <sup>4</sup> .....	16 June, 1886	Ditto .....	5s. "	16 June, 1886.
	C. Hilderbrandt, junr.....	5 Feb., 1886	Ditto .....	2s. 6d. "	5 Feb., 1886.
				to 19 Oct., 21 per week from 20 Oct.	
Temporary Assistants .....	M. Morrison .....	18 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	2s. 6d. p. diem	18 Mar., 1887.
	C. Murton.....	9 July, 1887	Ditto .....	5s. "	9 July, 1887.
	A. J. Nielson .....	22 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	10s. "	22 Aug., 1887.
	E. C. Whittell .....	7 Nov., 1887	Ditto .....	£50 per ann.	7 Nov., 1887.
	W. H. Gelding .....	18 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	10s. per diem.	18 Oct., 1887.
Caves—					
Caretaker, Jenolan .....	J. Wilson .....	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	175 0 0	1 Jan., 1867.
„ Assistant, Jenolan .....	F. J. Wilson.....	1 Jan., 1881	Ditto .....	50 0 0	1 Jan., 1880.
„ Wombeyan.....	C. W. Chalker .....	.....	Ditto .....	50 0 0	.....
„ Wellington.....	J. Sibbald.....	19 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	50 0 0	19 Mar., 1885.
Examiner of Coal Fields .....	John Mackenzie .....	22 Mar., 1872	Administrator of Government and Executive Council.	650 0 0	18 Feb., 1863.
Inspectors of Collieries.....	Jno. Dixon .....	15 June, 1882	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	15 June, 1882.
	Jas. Rowan .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	290 0 0	1 May, 1883.
	T. L. Bates .....	11 Feb., 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	11 Feb., 1887.
Clerk and Office-keeper.....	H. Winchester.....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	175 0 0	6 Oct., 1872.
Minor Roads— <sup>5</sup>					
Clerks .....	R. H. Ormiston <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1878	Ditto .....	340 0 0	18 Jan., 1871.
	W. H. Tunks <sup>4</sup> .....	1 Oct., 1878	Ditto .....	315 0 0	29 Aug., 1872.
	C. S. Bransby <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 April, 1880.
Temporary Clerk .....	F. S. R. Hunt <sup>3</sup> .....	15 Oct., 1883	Secretary for Mines .....	75 0 0	15 Oct., 1883.
Temporary Mining Surveyors	Henry B. Sullivan <sup>5</sup> .....	9 April, 1879	Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council.	300 0 0	3 Dec., 1877.
	E. Sawtelle <sup>5</sup> .....	1 Feb., 1884	Ditto .....	300 0 0	25 Oct., 1867.
	J. H. M'Ewen <sup>6</sup> .....	1 April, 1884	Secretary for Mines .....	300 0 0	1 Nov., 1880.
	T. W. Raymond <sup>6</sup> .....	10 July, 1884	Ditto .....	300 0 0	10 July, 1884.
	J. Thomas <sup>6</sup> .....	5 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	300 0 0	5 Sept., 1885.
	J. T. Gray <sup>6</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	300 0 0	— Aug., 1885.
	W. H. Lee <sup>7</sup> .....	23 June, 1885	Ditto .....	600 0 0	.....
Temporary Surveyors under the Watering Places Act.	J. T. Gray <sup>6</sup> .....	16 Nov., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	— Aug., 1885.
	J. Barling <sup>8</sup> .....	26 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	300 0 0	to 28 Feb., 1887.
				to 6 June, 1887.	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £230 per annum for equipment. <sup>2</sup> Allowed £100, Visiting Magistrate, Lord Howe's Island. <sup>3</sup> Transferred to Lands. <sup>4</sup> Transferred to Mines Clerical Staff. <sup>5</sup> Allowed £200 per annum for travelling and equipment. <sup>6</sup> Allowed £400 per annum for travelling and equipment. <sup>7</sup> Allowed £100 per annum travelling expenses. <sup>8</sup> Resigned. <sup>9</sup> To 30 April, 1887, services dispensed with. <sup>10</sup> To 13 November, 1887, services dispensed with.



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES—MINES—continued.</b>					
<b>MINING SURVEYORS.</b>					
Albury .....	W. Cowley*		Governor and Executive Council		
" .....	J. H. Wood*		Ditto		
Armidale .....	J. G. Martyn*		Ditto		
" .....	F. G. Finley*		Ditto		
" .....	F. W. Irby		Ditto		
" .....	H. Hogarth		Ditto		
Bowral .....	V. B. Riley		Ditto		
Bombala .....	M. O. Hungerford*		Ditto		
Braidwood .....	E. R. Allworth*		Ditto		
Bolivia .....	H. B. Sullivan*		Ditto		
Bourke .....	J. Granter*		Ditto		
Casino .....	R. Barling*		Ditto		
Coonabarabran .....	W. R. Davidson*		Ditto		
Cooma .....	J. C. Martin		Ditto		
Cootamundra .....	V. F. Tozer*		Ditto		
Corowa .....	W. Creed*		Ditto		
Curlewis .....	E. W. Turner*		Ditto		
Dubbo .....	H. A. D. O'Connor*		Ditto		
" .....	E. H. Barton*		Ditto		
" .....	T. H. Smith*		Ditto		
" .....	R. B. Mackenzie		Ditto		
Double Bay .....	W. M. Thompson*		Ditto		
Fernmount .....	H. A. Evans		Ditto		
Forbes .....	G. H. Sheaffe*		Ditto		
" .....	A. Maitland		Ditto		
Goulburn .....	E. Twynam*		Ditto		
" .....	R. G. Glasson*		Ditto		
" .....	F. Isaac*		Ditto		
" .....	J. C. DalGLISH*		Ditto		
Grafton .....	P. R. Donaldson*		Ditto		
" .....	C. Pennefather*		Ditto		
" .....	C. F. N. North*		Ditto		
" .....	H. Fisher*		Ditto		
Glen Innes .....	H. C. Holmes*		Ditto		
" .....	A. W. Chapman		Ditto		
" .....	R. Ronald*		Ditto		
Gundagai .....	A. W. Love*		Ditto		
Grenfell .....	R. W. Meldrum*		Ditto		
Gresford .....	H. O'S. White		Ditto		
Hay .....	R. McDonald*		Ditto		
" .....	W. Orr*		Ditto		
Hartley .....	W. Mylecharane*		Ditto		
Hillston .....	G. B. Carter*		Ditto		
" .....	J. T. Gray*		Ditto		
Inverell .....	C. C. Loxton*		Ditto		
" .....	H. Folkard*		Ditto		
" .....	G. Arthur*		Ditto		
" .....	F. L. Burdett*		Ditto		
Ilford .....	J. Dawson*		Ditto		
Joadja Creek .....	H. C. Manning*		Ditto		
Kempsey .....					
Maitland East .....	J. W. Allworth*		Governor and Executive Council		
" .....	M. J. Callaghan*		Ditto		
Manly .....	E. A. Harris*		Ditto		
Merrima .....	W. Anderson*		Ditto		
Moonbi .....	J. H. M'Ewen*		Ditto		
Moree .....	C. J. M'Muster*		Ditto		
" .....	O. Trickett		Ditto		
Moonan Brook, <i>via</i> Scone	H. F. K. Mann		Ditto		
Moruya .....	C. A. Harper*		Ditto		
Mudgee .....	T. W. Connolly*		Ditto		
Musclebrook .....	J. L. Tritton*		Ditto		
Newcastle (Phecan Flat)	E. Sawtelle*		Ditto		
Nyngan .....	E. W. B. King*		Ditto		
Orange .....	A. Lisle		Ditto		
Rockley .....	J. R. Blacket*		Ditto		
Rylstone .....	J. Dawson		Ditto		
Sydney .....	J. Heady*		Ditto		
" .....	S. E. Perdriau*		Ditto		
" .....	C. C. Bullock*		Ditto		
Stanmore .....	D. M. Maitland*		Ditto		
St. Leonards .....	J. F. Loxton*		Ditto		
Silverton .....	E. H. Dawson*		Ditto		
" .....	W. H. Lee*		Ditto		
Scone .....	W. H. Christie*		Ditto		
Stroud .....	J. J. Tucker*		Ditto		
Summer Hill .....	W. F. Busby*		Ditto		
Tamworth .....	G. Loder*		Ditto		
" .....	F. T. Lardner		Ditto		
" .....	A. Dewhurst*		Ditto		
" .....	J. Manners		Ditto		

N.B.—All Surveyors marked thus \* are specially licensed under the provisions of the Real Property Act.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES—MINES—continued.</b>					
<b>MINING SURVEYORS—continued.</b>					
Tarcutta	A. W. Love*		Governor and Executive Council		
Tenterfield	W. Drummond*		Ditto		
The Parsonage, Junee Junction	W. N. Scott		Ditto		
Trunkey	D. Stewart		Ditto		
Tumbarumba	J. Ryan		Ditto		
Tamut	T. H. Raymond*		Ditto		
"	R. G. Pratt		Ditto		
"	C. A. Martin		Ditto		
"	M. Barlow*		Ditto		
Wagga Wagga	C. F. Bolton*		Ditto		
"	G. W. Commins*		Ditto		
"	A. H. Bray*		Ditto		
Warialda	F. Russell*		Ditto		
Walcha	J. F. Campbell*		Ditto		
"	C. W. Laing*		Ditto		
Wardell	F. V. Hunter*		Ditto		
Wellington	H. A. Torry*		Ditto		
Wilcannia	T. H. Bell*		Ditto		
Wingham	J. M. Conroy*		Ditto		
Yass	H. M. Nash*		Ditto		
Yerong Creek	W. A. Lipscombe*		Ditto		
Young	H. C. Hosie*		Ditto		
"	C. Worth* (on leave)		Ditto		
N.B.—All Surveyors marked thus * are specially licensed under the provisions of the Real Property Act.					
<b>WARDENS.</b>					
Colony of New South Wales or any Mining District or portion thereof.	Harrie Wood	19 Sept., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
Districts—					
Albury	T. A. Brown		Ditto	Nil.	
Araruen and Braidwood	J. Aldcorn		Ditto		
Armidale	C. E. Smith	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	100 0 0	1 Aug., 1871.
Barraba	P. Broughton		Ditto		
Bathurst and Trunkey.	Thomas A. Smith	14 Dec., 1875	Ditto	Nil.	5 Sept., 1876.
Berrima	F. R. Wilshire		Ditto		
Bingers	W. C. Lawson	1 Jan., 1885	Ditto	75 0 0	1 Jan., 1878.
Bombala	J. Giles		Ditto		
Bullahdelah and Stroud	C. H. Fawcett	1 July, 1883	Ditto		
Carcoar	N. Connolly				
Casino	James Bray	1 July, 1883	Governor and Executive Council		
Cobar	T. C. Kerr McKell		Ditto		
Copeland	J. E. McShane		Ditto		
Cooma	M. S. Love		Ditto		
Corowa	A. K. Beveridge		Ditto		
Dubbo	W. S. Caswell		Ditto		
Dungog	C. G. Smith		Ditto		
Forbes	E. A. Sharpe		Ditto		
Glen Innes	G. Martin	21 May, 1877	Ditto		3 Mar., 1868.
Grafton	A. L. M'Dougall		Ditto		1 Sept., 1875.
Gulgong	W. D. Meares		Ditto	Nil.	
Gundagai	C. W. Weekes		Ditto		
Hill End	W. A. Steel		Ditto		
Hillston	N. C. O'Neill		Ditto		
Inverell	W. W. Fraser	29 Nov., 1877	Ditto		1 Sept., 1875.
Kempsey	J. Ducat		Ditto		
Moruya	G. Maunsell	1 Oct., 1883	Ditto		10 July, 1854.
Mount Browne (Milparinka)	C. De Boos		Ditto		
Murwillumbah	Joshua Bray	15 Oct., 1885	Ditto		
Narrandera	L. F. Donaldson		Ditto		
Nowra	L. W. A. Macarthur	29 Sept., 1880	Ditto		1 Jan., 1857.
Nundle	J. L. King*		Ditto		
Orange	J. T. Lane	21 Sept., 1875	Ditto		1 Jan., 1867.
Queanbeyan	J. C. Woore	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto		
Scane	W. F. Parker	1 July, 1883	Ditto		
Silverton	W. Brown		Ditto	100 0 0	4 Jan., 1860.
Tamworth	D. W. Irving	29 Jan., 1875	Ditto		
Temora	J. Baker		Ditto		24 June, 1861.
Tenterfield	James B. Graham	29 Jan., 1875	Ditto		1 Mar., 1859.
Tumbarumba	J. F. Makinson	1 Sept., 1883	Ditto		
Tamut	E. W. Vyner	16 April, 1875	Ditto	Nil.	1 Jan., 1865.
Wellington	F. Marsh		Ditto		
Wilcannia	G. H. Gower	1 Feb., 1883	Ditto		
Yass	H. J. Chisholm		Ditto		
Young	S. Robinson	1 Oct., 1875	Ditto		15 April, 1872.
Officer at Sydney to issue Miners' Rights, Business and Mineral Licenses.	William Newcombe	30 June, 1874	Ditto		1 Feb., 1849.
* C.P.S. at Tamworth, Visiting Warden.					

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES—MINES—continued.</b>					
<b>WARDENS' CLERKS.</b>					
Districts—					
Adelong.....	J. James		Governor and Executive Council	30	
Albury.....	C. A. Conley		Ditto	20	
Araluen.....	E. F. Carlile		Ditto	20	
Armidale.....					
Barnedman.....	T. Love		Ditto	20	
Barraba.....	P. Smclair		Ditto	Nil.	
Bathurst.....	W. G. B. Smith		Ditto	12	
Bega.....	W. Dow		Ditto	Nil.	
Bendmeor.....	Constable H. B. H. Stumbles		Ditto	10	
Berrima.....	P. Galbraith		Ditto	Nil.	
Bingera.....	T. Connolly		Ditto	25	
Blayney.....	Sergeant W. Roche		Ditto	12	
Bombala.....	W. A. Dovers		Ditto	20	
Braidwood.....	C. E. Oslear		Ditto	Nil.	
Bulladelah.....	Constable R. Quayle		Ditto	10	
Burrage.....	Constable W. Ritchie		Ditto	10	
Canowindra.....	Constable W. Cook		Ditto	Nil.	
Captain's Flat.....	Constable T. Canning		Ditto	10	
Carcoar.....	W. B. Warner		Ditto	20	
Condobolin.....	E. A. Grainger		Ditto	Nil.	
Cooma.....	J. E. Joubert		Ditto	10	
Cootamundra.....	A. J. M'Carthy		Ditto	12	
Copeland.....	J. E. M'Shane		Ditto	Nil.	
Cowra.....	B. P. P. Kemp		Ditto	Nil.	
„ North.....	Constable W. Cook		Ditto	Nil.	
Dalmorton.....	W. F. Poolc		Ditto	10	
Dubbo.....	W. J. Martin		Ditto	Nil.	
Dungog.....	C. G. Smith		Ditto	Nil.	
Eurobodalla.....	Constable H. Lea		Ditto	5	
Fairfield.....	J. P. Curran		Ditto	100	
Forbes.....	E. A. T. Pery		Ditto	Nil.	
Glen Innes.....	Vere De H. Besnard		Ditto	25	
Goulburn.....	O. A. Willans		Ditto	Nil.	
Grafton.....	W. Clarke		Ditto	Nil.	
Grenfell.....	W. H. Hazelton		Ditto	20	
Gulgong.....	H. De Boos		Ditto	50	
Gundagai.....	C. W. Weekes		Ditto	Nil.	
Gunning.....	J. F. Kenyon		Ditto	Nil.	
Hargraves.....	T. O'Brien		Ditto	20	
Hill End.....	T. Purcell		Ditto	15	
Hillston.....	M. Hogan		Ditto	15	
Ironbarks.....	Constable J. Shillington		Ditto	20	
Junce.....	A. Elliott		Ditto	Nil.	
Kempsey.....	J. Ducat		Ditto	10	
Kiandra.....	W. D. Bailey		Ditto	20	
Lionsville.....	R. Wilkinson		Ditto	10	
Lismore.....	C. Coghlan		Ditto	Nil.	
Lithgow.....	H. Lunsdaine		Ditto	Nil.	
Little River.....	P. J. Galway		Ditto	20	
Maitland, East.....	F. V. Isaac		Ditto	Nil.	
Mitchell.....	Constable T. G. Wright		Ditto	20	
Molong.....	Sergeant M. Hanley		Ditto	6	
Moruya.....	H. W. Barton		Ditto	15	
Mount Macdonald.....	G. A. Gunning		Ditto	20	
Mudgee.....	R. H. Acheson		Ditto	Nil.	
Murwillumbah.....	Joshua Bray		Ditto	Nil.	
Nana Creek.....	G. Geddes		Ditto	30	
Narrandera.....	J. W. Lees		Ditto	Nil.	
Nerriga.....	P. J. Galway		Ditto	10	
Nimitybelle.....	G. W. Myers		Ditto	10	
Nundle.....	Wm. Hawley		Ditto	20	
Oberon.....	Constable Hayes		Ditto	10	
Orange.....	S. Murphy		Ditto	Nil.	
Parke.....	W. C. Weston		Ditto	Nil.	
Penrith.....	J. K. Cleeve, jun.		Ditto	Nil.	
Queanbeyan.....	C. J. B. Helm		Ditto	Nil.	
Rockley.....	T. C. Cromie		Ditto	20	
Rylstone.....	W. W. Armstrong		Ditto	Nil.	
Scone.....	H. J. Leary		Ditto	Nil.	
Silverton.....	John Saunders		Ditto	200	
Sofala.....	M. Egan		Ditto	20	
Temora.....	J. Davoren		Ditto	25	
Tenterfield.....	F. Burne		Ditto	Nil.	
Tingha.....	W. Norton		Ditto	Nil.	
Tomingley.....	Senior-constable R. Bell		Ditto	12	
Trankey.....	W. T. Lee		Ditto	25	
Tuena.....	T. Bell		Ditto	20	
Tunberumba.....	Mrs. H. M. Langford		Ditto	20	
Tumut.....	C. J. Lloyd		Ditto	Nil.	
Uralla.....	Jas. Watt		Ditto	Nil.	
Wagonga.....	A. M. Smith		Ditto	30	

Also 5s. per cent. Commission on the sale of Miners' Rights and Licenses.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£	
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES—MINES—continued.</b>					
<b>WARDENS' CLERKS—continued.</b>					
Districts—					
Walcha .....	L. H. Smith .....		Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	} Also 5s. per cent. Commission on the sale of Miners' Rights and Licenses.
Wellington .....	A. Chiplin .....		Ditto .....	15	
Wilcannia .....	A. W. Pratt .....		Ditto .....	10	
Wilson's Downfall .....	Constable Draper .....		Ditto .....	10	
Yass .....	G. Addison .....		Ditto .....	Nil.	
Young .....	W. C. Rodgeron .....		Ditto .....	Nil.	
<b>MINING REGISTRARS.</b>					
Districts—					
Adelong .....	J. James .....		Governor and Executive Council		} Allowed Commission on sale of Miners' Rights and Licenses.
Albury .....	C. A. Conley .....		Ditto .....		
Araluen .....	E. F. Carlile .....		Ditto .....		
Barmedman .....	T. Love .....		Ditto .....		
Bathurst .....	W. G. B. Smith .....		Ditto .....		
Barraba .....	P. Sinclair .....		Ditto .....		
Bega .....	W. Dow .....		Ditto .....		
Bendemeer .....	Constable L. H. Stumbles .....		Ditto .....		
Berrima .....	F. Galbraith .....		Ditto .....		
Bingera .....	T. Connolly .....		Ditto .....		
Blayney .....	Sergeant W. Roche .....		Ditto .....		
Bombala .....	W. A. Dovers .....		Ditto .....		
Braidwood .....	C. E. Oslar .....		Ditto .....		
Broken Hill .....	C. G. Gibson .....		Ditto .....		
Bulladelah .....	Constable R. Quayle .....		Ditto .....		
Burrage .....	Constable W. Ritchie .....		Ditto .....		
Burrowa .....	J. R. Macdonald .....		Ditto .....		
Condobolin .....	E. A. Grainger .....		Ditto .....		
Canowindra .....	Constable W. Cook .....		Ditto .....		
Captain's Flat .....	Constable T. Canning .....		Ditto .....		
Carcoar .....	W. B. Warner .....		Ditto .....		
Cobar .....	T. C. K. McKell .....		Ditto .....		
Cobargo .....	L. J. Clifford .....		Ditto .....		
Copeland .....	J. E. McShane .....		Ditto .....		
Cooma .....	J. E. Joubert .....		Ditto .....		
Cootamundra .....	A. J. McCarthy .....		Ditto .....		
Cowra .....	B. P. P. Kemp .....		Ditto .....		
Cowra North .....	Constable W. Cook .....		Ditto .....		
Cudal .....	Constable Souter .....		Ditto .....		
Dalnorton .....	W. F. Poole .....		Ditto .....		
Dungog .....	C. G. Smith .....		Ditto .....		
Dubbo .....	W. J. Martin .....		Ditto .....		
Eurobodalla .....	Constable H. Lea .....		Ditto .....		
Fairfield .....	J. P. Curran .....		Ditto .....		
Forbes .....	E. A. T. Pery .....		Ditto .....		
Glen Innes .....	Vere De H. Bernard .....		Ditto .....		
Grafton .....	W. Clarke .....		Ditto .....		
Grenfell .....	W. H. Hazleton .....		Ditto .....		
Gulgong .....	H. De Boos .....		Ditto .....		
Gundaroo .....	Constable F. P. S. Ewen .....		Ditto .....		
Gunnedah .....	W. B. Connell .....		Ditto .....		
Gunning .....	J. F. Kenyon .....		Ditto .....		
Gundagai .....	C. W. Weekes .....		Ditto .....		
Goulburn .....	O. A. Willans .....		Ditto .....		
Hargraves .....	T. O'Brien .....		Ditto .....		
Hay .....	W. Chisholm .....		Ditto .....		
Hillston .....	D. G. McDougall .....		Ditto .....		
Hill End .....	T. Purcell .....		Ditto .....		
Ironbarks .....	Constable J. Shillington .....		Ditto .....		
Ivanhoe .....	Senior-constable W. E. Piggott .....		Ditto .....		
Junee .....	A. Elliott .....		Ditto .....		
Kempsey .....	J. Ducat .....		Ditto .....		
Kiandra .....	W. D. Bailey .....		Ditto .....		
Lithgow .....	H. Lumsdaine .....		Ditto .....		
Lionsville .....	R. Wilkinson .....		Ditto .....		
Lismore .....	C. Coghlan .....		Ditto .....		
Little River .....	P. J. Galway .....		Ditto .....		
Major's Creek .....	J. Hazlett (r) .....		Ditto .....		
Milparinka .....	P. W. L. Barr .....		Ditto .....		
Milton .....	J. T. Hobbes .....		Ditto .....		
Mitchell .....	Constable T. G. Wright .....		Ditto .....		
Molong .....	Sergeant M. Hanley .....		Ditto .....		
Moruya .....	W. Barton .....		Ditto .....		
Mount Hope .....	Senior-constable M. Finn .....		Ditto .....		
Mount M'Donald .....	R. A. Gunning .....		Ditto .....		
Mudgee .....	R. H. Achison .....		Ditto .....		
Murrumburrah .....	C. Cutcliffe .....		Ditto .....		
Nana Creek .....	G. Geddes .....		Ditto .....		
Narrandera .....	J. W. Lees .....		Ditto .....		
Nerriga .....	P. J. Galway .....		Ditto .....		
Nimitybelle .....	G. W. Myers .....		Ditto .....		
Nowra .....	L. W. A. McArthur .....		Ditto .....		
Nundle .....	W. Hawley .....		Ditto .....		

<sup>1</sup> Receives £10 per annum

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES—MINES—continued.</b>					
<b>MINING REGISTRARS—continued.</b>					
<b>Districts—</b>					
Nymagee .....	R. T. Garland .....	.....	Governor and Executive Council		
Oberon .....	Constable Hayes .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Orange .....	S. Murphy .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Parkes .....	W. C. Weston .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Queanbeyan .....	C. J. B. Helm .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Reedy Flat .....	Constable J. T. Hely <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Rockley .....	T. C. Croume .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Scone .....	H. J. Leary .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Silverton .....	J. Saunders .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Sofala .....	M. Fagan .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Taralga .....	J. Whiting .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Tarcutta .....	Constable Anderson .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Taree .....	J. A. Creagh .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Temora .....	J. Davoren .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Tenterfield .....	F. Burne .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Tibooburra .....	J. Thorne .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Tingha .....	W. Norton .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Tomingley .....	Senior-constable R. Bell .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Trunkey .....	W. T. Lee .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Tuena .....	T. Bell .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Tumbarumba .....	Mrs. H. M. Langford .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Tumut .....	C. J. Lloyd .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Uralla .....	J. Watt .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Urana .....	R. B. Hayes .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Wagonga .....	A. M. Smith .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Walcha .....	L. H. Smith .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Wellington .....	A. Chuplin .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Wilcannia .....	A. W. Pratt .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Wilson's Downfall .....	Constable J. G. Draper .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Young .....	W. C. Rodgerson .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Yass .....	G. Addison .....	.....	Ditto .....		
<sup>1</sup> Receives £5 per annum.					
<b>OFFICERS APPOINTED TO ISSUE MINERS' RIGHTS AND LICENSES.</b>					
<b>Districts—</b>					
Adelong .....	J. James .....	.....	Governor and Executive Council		
Albury .....	C. A. Conley .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Araluen .....	E. F. Carlile .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Armidale .....	C. L. C. Badham .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Barraba .....	T. Sinclair .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Barmedman .....	Thos. Love .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Bateman's Bay .....	Sen.-con. J. M'Carthy .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Bathurst .....	W. G. B. Smith .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Bega .....	W. Dow .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Bendemeer .....	Constable L. H. Stumbles .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Berrima .....	F. Galbraith .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Bingera .....	T. Connolly .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Blayney .....	Sergeant W. Roche .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Bombala .....	W. A. Dovers .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Bourke .....	W. J. Smythe .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Braidwood .....	C. E. Oslear .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Brewarrina .....	J. Dawson .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Broken Hill .....	C. G. Gibson .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Bulladelah .....	Constable R. Quayle .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Burruga .....	W. Ritchie .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Burrowa .....	J. R. Macdonald .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Canowindra .....	Constable W. Cook .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Captain's Flat .....	Constable T. Canning .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Carcoar .....	W. B. Warner .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Cobar .....	T. C. K. McKell .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Cobargo .....	L. J. Clifford .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Cooma .....	J. E. Joubert .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Cootamundra .....	A. J. McCarthy .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Coonabarabran .....	J. W. Edwards .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Copeland .....	J. E. McShane .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Corowa .....	F. Battye .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Cowra .....	B. P. P. Kemp .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Cowra North .....	Constable W. Cook .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Cudal .....	Constable Souter .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Dalmorton .....	W. F. Poole .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Dubbo .....	W. J. Martin .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Dungog .....	C. G. Smith .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Emmaville .....	M. Sheahan .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Eurobodalla .....	Constable H. Lea .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Fairfield .....	J. P. Curran .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Forbes .....	E. A. T. Pery .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Glen Innes .....	Vere D. H. Bernard .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Grafton .....	W. Clarke .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Grenfell .....	W. H. Hazelton .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Guilgong .....	H. De Boos .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Gunning .....	J. F. Kenyon .....	.....	Ditto .....		
Allowed Commission on the sale of Miners' Rights and Licenses, and collection of Revenue on account of Leases.					

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES—MINES—continued.</b>					
<b>OFFICERS APPOINTED TO ISSUE MINERS' RIGHTS AND LICENSES—continued.</b>					
Districts—					
Gundagai .....	C. W. Woekes .....		Governor and Executive Council		
Gundaroo .....	Constable F. S. P. Ewen .....		Ditto .....		
Gunnedah .....	W. B. Connell .....		Ditto .....		
Goulburn .....	O. A. Willans .....		Ditto .....		
Hargraves .....	T. O'Brien .....		Ditto .....		
Hartley .....	H. Lumsdaine .....		Ditto .....		
Hay .....	W. Chisholm .....		Ditto .....		
Hillston .....	D. G. McDougall .....		Ditto .....		
Hill End .....	T. Purcell .....		Ditto .....		
Ironbarks .....	Constable J. Shillington .....		Ditto .....		
Ivanhoe .....	Sen -con. W. T. Piggott .....		Ditto .....		
June .....	A. Elliott .....		Ditto .....		
Kempsey .....	J. Ducat .....		Ditto .....		
Kiandra .....	W. D. Bailey .....		Ditto .....		
Lionsville .....	B. Wilkinson .....		Ditto .....		
Lismore .....	C. Coghlan .....		Ditto .....		
Little River .....	P. J. Galway .....		Ditto .....		
Lithgow .....	H. Lumsdaine .....		Ditto .....		
Major's Creek .....	J. Heazlett .....		Ditto .....		
Marulan .....					
Milton .....	J. T. Hobbes .....		Governor and Executive Council		
Milparinka .....	P. W. L. Barr .....		Ditto .....		
Mitchell .....	Constable T. G. Wright .....		Ditto .....		
Molong .....	Sergeant M. Hanley .....		Ditto .....		
Moruya .....	W. Barton .....		Ditto .....		
Mount M'Donald .....	G. A. Gunning .....		Ditto .....		
Mount Hope .....	Senior-constable M. Filan .....		Ditto .....		
Mudgee .....	R. H. Acheson .....		Ditto .....		
Murrumbidgee .....	J. R. Evans .....		Ditto .....		
Murrumburrah .....	C. Cutcliffe .....		Ditto .....		
Murwillumbah .....	Joshua Bray .....		Ditto .....		
Nana Creek .....	G. Geddes .....		Ditto .....		
Narrandera .....	J. W. Lees .....		Ditto .....		
Nerriga .....	P. J. Galway .....		Ditto .....		
Nimitybelle .....	G. W. Myers .....		Ditto .....		
Nowra .....	L. W. A. Macarthur .....		Ditto .....		
Nundle .....	W. Hawley .....		Ditto .....		
Nymagee .....	R. T. Garland .....		Ditto .....		
Oberon .....	Constable Hayes .....		Ditto .....		
Orange .....	S. Murphy .....		Ditto .....		
Parkes .....	W. C. Weston .....		Ditto .....		
Paterson .....	W. Le Brun Brown .....		Ditto .....		
Penrith .....	J. K. Cleeve, jun. ....		Ditto .....		
Port Macquarie .....	J. Butler, J.P. ....		Ditto .....		
Puramboota .....	A. F. Lloyd .....		Ditto .....		
Queanbeyan .....	C. J. P. Helm .....		Ditto .....		
Raymond Terrace .....	C. R. Middleton .....		Ditto .....		
Reedy Flat .....	Constable J. T. Kelly .....		Ditto .....		
Rockley .....	T. C. Cromie .....		Ditto .....		
Rylstone .....	W. W. Armstrong .....		Ditto .....		
Seone .....	H. J. Leary .....		Ditto .....		
Silverton .....	J. Saunders .....		Ditto .....		
Singleton .....	W. Dudding .....		Ditto .....		
Sofala .....	M. Pagan .....		Ditto .....		
Stroud .....	T. Laman .....		Ditto .....		
Sydney .....	W. Newcombe .....		Ditto .....		
Tamworth .....	D. W. Irving .....		Ditto .....		
Taralga .....	J. Whiting .....		Ditto .....		
Tarcutta .....	Constable Anderson .....		Ditto .....		
Temora .....	J. Davoren .....		Ditto .....		
Tenterfield .....	F. Burne .....		Ditto .....		
Tibooburra .....	J. Thorne .....		Ditto .....		
Tingha .....	W. Norton .....		Ditto .....		
Tucna .....	T. Bell .....		Ditto .....		
Tumberumba .....	Mrs. H. M. Langford .....		Ditto .....		
Tumut .....	C. J. Lloyd .....		Ditto .....		
Trunkey .....	W. T. Lee .....		Ditto .....		
Tomingley .....	Senior-constable R. Bell .....		Ditto .....		
Uralla .....	J. Watt .....		Ditto .....		
Urana .....	R. B. Hayes .....		Ditto .....		
Walcha .....	L. H. Smith .....		Ditto .....		
Wagga .....	J. McKensy .....		Ditto .....		
Wagonga .....	A. M. Smith .....		Ditto .....		
Wellington .....	A. Chiplin .....		Ditto .....		
Wilcannia .....	A. W. Pratt .....		Ditto .....		
Wilson's Downfall .....	Constable J. G. Draper .....		Ditto .....		
Wingham .....	J. A. Creagh .....		Ditto .....		
Wollongong .....	D. R. Jamieson .....		Ditto .....		
Yarrara .....	J. K. Armstrong .....		Ditto .....		
Young .....	W. C. Rodgeron .....		Ditto .....		
Yass .....	G. Addison .....		Ditto .....		

Allowed Commission on the sale of Miners' Rights and Licenses, and collection of Revenue on account of Leases.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES—MINES—continued.</b>					
<b>BAILIFFS OF WARDENS' COURTS.</b>					
<b>Districts—</b>					
Adelong .....	J. C. Wagner .....	.....	Governor and Executive Council	20 0 0	
Albury .....	W. Sims .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0	
Araluen .....	G. Taylor .....	.....	Ditto .....	20 0 0	
Armidale .....	P. Dean .....	.....	Ditto .....	20 0 0	
Barmeduan .....	B. McKeon .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0	
Bathurst .....	J. H. Berney .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0	
Bendemeer .....	Constable L. S. Stumbles .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0	
Bombala .....	J. M. Gleeson .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0	
Braidwood .....	G. F. Taylor .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0	
Carcoar .....	C. Higgs .....	.....	Ditto .....	15 0 0	
Copeland .....	Senior-constable Stone .....	.....	Ditto .....	15 0 0	
Cowra .....	J. Muir .....	.....	Ditto .....	15 0 0	
Dubbo .....	W. H. Parker .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0	
Dungog .....	G. Muddle .....	.....	Ditto .....	15 0 0	
Emmaville .....	J. P. Stuart .....	.....	Ditto .....	20 0 0	
Forbes .....	G. E. Job .....	.....	Ditto .....	20 0 0	
Glen Innes .....	P. Kinsella .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0	
Grafton .....	F. Doberer .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0	
Grenfell .....	W. H. Hazelton .....	.....	Ditto .....	20 0 0	
Gulgong .....	J. B. Clarke .....	.....	Ditto .....	20 0 0	
Gundagai .....	F. Morano .....	.....	Ditto .....	15 0 0	
Gunning .....	R. Sherriff .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0	
Hargraves .....	T. O'Brien .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0	
Hill End .....	T. Purcell .....	.....	Ditto .....	25 0 0	
Inverell .....	C. Egan .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0	
Ironbarks .....	F. J. Read .....	.....	Ditto .....	20 0 0	
Kiandra .....	J. Love .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0	
Little River .....	Constable J. Scrott .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0	
Mitchell .....	J. Le Messurier .....	.....	Ditto .....	15 0 0	
Mudgee .....	H. E. Wells .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0	
Moruya .....	H. W. Barton .....	.....	Ditto .....	15 0 0	
Nowra .....	C. Murray .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0	
Orange .....	T. W. Reeve .....	.....	Ditto .....	15 0 0	
Parkes .....	C. Cawley .....	.....	Ditto .....	20 0 0	
Queanbeyan .....	J. H. Hinksman .....	.....	Ditto .....	20 0 0	
Silverton .....	J. Collins .....	.....	Ditto .....	15 0 0	
Sofala .....	Senior-constable Fagan .....	.....	Ditto .....	20 0 0	
Temora .....	James Davoren .....	.....	Ditto .....	30 0 0	
Tenterfield .....	William Laird .....	.....	Ditto .....	20 0 0	
Tingha .....	Jas. Rank .....	.....	Ditto .....	20 0 0	
Trunkey .....	W. H. Madew .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0	
Tumbarumba .....	W. Loveridge .....	.....	Ditto .....	15 0 0	
Tucua .....	W. H. Madew .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0	
Tumut .....	J. Carr .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0	
Uralla .....	Senior-constable Condran .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0	
Wagonga .....	J. Shottin .....	.....	Ditto .....	20 0 0	
Wellington .....	P. Madden .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0	
Wilcannia .....	Arthur Pratt .....	.....	Ditto .....	10 0 0	
<b>CONSERVATION OF FORESTS.</b>					
<i>(Transferred to Lands Department, from 31 December, 1887.)</i>					
<b>Head Office—</b>					
Chief Clerk .....	William Francis Piper .....	1 Mar., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	1 May, 1863.*
Clerks .....	Arthur A. Daniel .....	1 April, 1882	Ditto .....	240 0 0	4 Feb., 1875.
	M. Meredith .....	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
	J. S. Cheesbrough .....	1 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Aug., 1883.
	Charles H. Bennett .....	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	190 0 0	5 Aug., 1879.
	William C. Hinwood .....	1 June, 1883	Ditto .....	190 0 0	1 April, 1882.
	John R. Bell .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	190 0 0	10 Mar., 1881.
	T. F. C. Binny .....	9 Aug., 1883	Ditto .....	140 0 0	9 Aug., 1883.
Temporary Clerk .....	J. Quinlan .....	1 Jan., 1886	Minister for Mines .....	25 0 0	1 Jan., 1886.
				to 30 June	
				35 0 0	
				from 1 July.	
Inspector of Forests .....	John Duff .....	1 Dec., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	390 0 0	1 Sept., 1866.
<b>Forest Rangers—</b>					
Armidale .....	R. L. Siddins .....	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Boat Harbour .....	Walter Mechain .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	215 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Bowral .....	H. O. Rolton .....	1 July, 1882	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 July, 1882.
Booral .....	A. Rudder .....	20 Aug., 1884	Ditto .....	205 0 0	20 Aug., 1884.
Casino .....	Thomas H. Green .....	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Jan., 1876.
Condobolin .....	Thomas Kidston .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	215 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Cowra .....	Robert Stevenson .....	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	215 0 0	14 Mar., 1877.
Penrith .....	Israel Nonke .....	1 April, 1879	Ditto .....	210 0 0	11 Oct., 1875.
Deniliquin .....	Osborne Wilshire <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	210 0 0	12 Oct., 1877.
Gosford .....	John Martin .....	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	215 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Grafton .....	F. P. Fluxham .....	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	215 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Gunnedah .....	H. W. Powell .....	1 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Mar., 1885.
Glen Innes .....	E. J. Deverell .....	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Kempsey (Werrol Creek) .....	W. Macdonald .....	7 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	200 0 0	— Oct., 1876.*
Lismore .....	J. W. Wilson .....	1 Oct., 1879	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.*

<sup>1</sup> £75 per annum as Assistant Inspector of Fisheries.

\* Services not continuous

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES—CONSERVATION OF FORESTS—continued.</b>					
<b>Forest Rangers—</b>					
Moama .....	Joseph Guilfoyle .....	1 Dec., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	210 0 0	1 June, 1876.
Moama .....	John A. Manton <sup>1</sup> .....	22 Sept., 1875	Ditto .....	265 0 0	22 Sept., 1875.
Mudgee .....	P. Collen .....	1 Mar., 1883	Ditto .....	205 0 0	— July, 1878.*
Narrabri .....	T. H. B. M'Gee .....	1 July, 1884	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 July, 1884.
Narrandera .....	James G. Condell .....	1 Jan., 1879	Ditto .....	210 0 0	17 Oct., 1859.*
Port Macquarie .....	G. R. Brown .....	1 Oct., 1879	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Sept., 1875.*
Queanbeyan .....	T. M. Evans .....	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
Singleton .....	E. Coberoff .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	205 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Silverton .....	R. O'Connell .....	1 Dec., 1884	Minister for Mines .....	15 0 0	28 Aug., 1878.
Tocumwail .....	Samuel Payten .....	1 Jan., 1879	Governor and Executive Council	210 0 0	21 Sept., 1876.
Urana .....	H. S. Shadforth .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	205 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Ulladulla .....	John S. Allan .....	1 Oct., 1879	Ditto .....	210 0 0	20 Mar., 1879.
Wagga Wagga North .....	William Allen <sup>2</sup> .....	1 May, 1880	Ditto .....	210 0 0	1 Mar., 1876.
Wagga Wagga North, and South Albury, and Tumut.	J. S. Taylor .....	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	215 0 0	1 Mar., 1882.
<b>Assistant Forest Rangers—</b>					
Adelong .....	J. Ward .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	160 0 0	19 Mar., 1877.
Coonamble .....	George King .....	16 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	160 0 0	16 Nov., 1883.
Cooranbong .....	F. E. Brunker .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	155 0 0	1 July, 1883.
Dubbo .....	W. Coulter .....	7 Aug., 1886	Ditto .....	150 0 0	7 Aug., 1886.
Eden .....	J. Musgrave .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	155 0 0	15 Oct., 1869.
Forbes .....	R. J. Cork .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	180 0 0	14 May, 1877.
Grafton .....	F. M. C. Forster <sup>3</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1882	Ditto .....	155 0 0	7 April, 1876.*
Grenfell .....	J. G. Postlethwaite .....	1 July, 1884	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 July, 1884.
Inverell .....	W. Byron .....	1 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	155 0 0	9 June, 1873.*
Koondrook .....	W. Cousins <sup>4</sup> .....	1 July, 1883	Ditto .....	160 0 0	1 July, 1883.
<b>Acting Forest Rangers—</b>					
Lord Howe Island .....	C. Stevens .....	1 April, 1882	Secretary for Mines .....	30 0 0	1 April, 1882.
	J. Robbins .....	1 April, 1882	Ditto .....	30 0 0	1 April, 1882.
Caretaker of Forest Reserves, Oberon.	Jeremiah Wilson .....	27 Aug., 1877	Ditto .....	10s. 11d. when employed in ranging Forests.	27 Aug., 1877.
Engine-driver, Steam-launch "Neptune," Murray River (Monma)	J. Russell .....	20 Mar., 1878	Ditto .....	£10 1/2 month	20 Mar., 1878.
Boy Assistant .....	C. Clark .....	20 Mar., 1878	Ditto .....	5s. per diem	20 Mar., 1878.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £20 office rent.

<sup>2</sup> Retired from 10 June, 1887.

<sup>3</sup> Transferred to Port Harbour, Services not continuous.

<sup>4</sup> Allowed £50 per annum as Collector of Customs.

**SHEEP DIRECTORS.**

District.	Names of Directors.	How Appointed.	When gazetted.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
Albury .....	William Kiddle, Esq., Walbundrie... C. H. Douglas, Esq., Walla Walla... James William M'Kellar, Esq., Hawk- view .....	Electd by the Sheep- owners of the District...}	16 Feb., 1887	Nil.	
Armidale .....	Alexander Maercan, Esq., Howlong... John Grieve, Esq., Bungowanah... Edwin C. Blomfield, Esq., Borolong, Armidale .....	Ditto .....	18 Mar., 1887		
Balranald .....	John Rogerson, Esq., Gostwyck, Uralla George R. Gill, Esq., Emu Creek, Walcha Richard Hargrave, Esq., junr., Hillgrove George P. Morse, Esq., Abington, Bun- dara .....	Ditto .....	11 Feb., 1887		
Bathurst .....	G. C. Jaffrey, Esq., Cha Sing... T. Cumming, Esq., Ker Kerie... J. H. Morphett, Esq., Yanga... W. J. Mein, Esq., Moolpa... Alexander Lawrence, Esq., Canally... J. N. Gilmour, Bathampton .....	Ditto .....	25 Feb., 1887		
Berrima .....	J. M'Kinnon, Limekilns... Wilson M'Cauley, Nowstead, Tarana... Chas. M'Phillamy, Esq., Orton Park... F. Treweeke, Clifton Grove, Orange... E. Carter, Esq., Golden Grove... David Morrice, Esq., Ealing Forest, Cross Roads .....	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock.....}	4 Mar., 1887		
	A. D. Badgery, Esq., Sutton Forest... W. J. Cordeaux, Esq., Bendooley, Ber- rima .....				
	M. Butler, Esq., Woodlands .....				



District.	Names of Directors.	How appointed.	When gazetted.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES—SHEEP DIRECTORS—continued.</b>					
Bombala .....	Alexander C. S. Fraser, Esq., Baco, Nimitybelle .....	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock .....	25 Feb., 1887		
	Ronald Campbell, Esq., J.P., Bombala Station .....				
	John Cruickshank, Esq., J.P., Gunningrah	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District...	25 Feb., 1887		
Boothigai .....	Henry Tollemache Edwards, Esq., J.P., Bibenluka .....				
	Hyam Moses Joseph, Esq., J.P., Mahratta	Ditto .....	25 Feb., 1887		
	John Armstrong, Esq., Gunbar .....				
	Austan Loughnan, Esq., Hunthawang ..	Ditto .....	25 Feb., 1887		
	R. L. Gray, Esq., North Merowil .....				
	Evan Evans, Esq., Roto .....	Ditto .....	25 Feb., 1887		
	David Tully, Esq., Merungle .....				
	John M'Caughey, Esq., Tocale .....	Ditto .....	25 Feb., 1887		
	M. Tully, Esq., Warraweena .....				
	M. R. Dwyer, Esq., Mulga No. 1 .....	Ditto .....	25 Feb., 1887		
	D. W. F. Hatten, Esq., Yanda .....				
	Malcolm Robertson, Esq., Jandra .....	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock .....	19 Mar., 1886		
Braidwood .....	W. F. Gordon, Esq., Manaar .....				
	J. Wallace, Esq., Nithsdale .....	Ditto .....	18 Mar., 1887		
	Rowland Hassall, Esq., Braidwood .....				
	George Hush, Esq., Eastfield .....	Ditto .....	18 Mar., 1887		
	H. F. Maddrell, Esq., Braidwood .....				
	J. H. Henderson, Esq., Quantambone ..	Ditto .....	18 Mar., 1887		
	Thomas J. Sherwin, Esq., Nullawa .....				
	John Turner Maerme, Esq., Brenda .....	Ditto .....	18 Mar., 1887		
	Colin M'Kenzie, Esq., Weilmoringle .....				
	William Dickson, Esq., Yarrowin .....	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1887		
	Timothy Thomas Gannon, Esq., J.P., Moruya .....				
	Francis M'Mahon, Esq., J.P., Ulladulla.	Ditto .....	June, 1887		
	Robert Anderson, Esq., J.P., Lake Vern, Bergolia .....				
	James Warden, Esq., Ulladulla .....	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District...	23 Feb., 1887		Nil.
	John M'Keon, Esq., J.P., Moruya .....				
	succeeded by	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock .....	4 Mar., 1887		
	Ernest Hawden, Esq., Kylee Park, Moruya				
	T. L. L. Learmonth, Esq., Eenewecna ..	Ditto .....	12 Feb., 1887		
	E. H. Kater, Esq., Mumblebone .....				
	E. S. Antill, Esq., senr., Gunningbar .....	Ditto .....	18 Mar., 1887		
	John Reid, Esq., Tabratong .....				
	R. K. Gillespie, Esq., Enaweena, Warren	Ditto .....	12 Feb., 1887		
	Henry Glasson, Esq., Stanfield .....				
	Jas. Hall, Esq., Cook's Vale, Peelwood ..	Ditto .....	18 Mar., 1887		
	Francis Rawden Chesney Hopkins, Esq., Errowanbang .....				
	Irvie J. Sloan, Esq., North Logan, Cowra	Ditto .....	18 Mar., 1887		
	B. Stimpson, Esq., Carcoar .....				
	Charles Edwards, Esq., Runnymede .....	Ditto .....	18 Mar., 1887		
	J. B. M'Dougall, Esq., Casino .....				
	W. C. Bundock, Esq., J.P., Wyangerie ..	Ditto .....	18 Mar., 1887		
	H. Barnes, sen., Esq., J.P., Dryabba .....				
	J. C. Irving, Esq., Tomki .....	Ditto .....	18 Mar., 1887		
	Mathew J. Brown, Esq., Meryula .....				
	P. Oakden, Esq., Lerida .....	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District...	25 Feb., 1887		
	C. A. Chesney, Esq., Tindary .....				
	P. Leslie, Esq., Amphitheatre .....	Ditto .....	12 Feb., 1887		
	J. S. Barrow, Esq., Meryula .....				
	D. S. McLeod, Esq., Bygaloree .....	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock .....	4 Mar., 1887		
	J. L. Rowe, Esq., Borambil .....				
	R. Hope, Esq., Moonbi .....	Ditto .....	11 Feb., 1887		
	N. A. Gatenby, Esq., Burra Burra .....				
	Wm. H. Clements, Esq., Palesthane .....	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District...	11 Feb., 1887		
	David Rylie, Esq., Coolringdon .....				
	J. W. Edwards, Esq., Bobundira .....	Ditto .....	11 Feb., 1887		
	Wm. Cosgrove, Esq., Riversdale .....				
	Jas. Jos. Dererawa, Esq., The Springs ..	Ditto .....	11 Feb., 1887		
	Arthur W. Brooks, Esq., Gezezerick ..				
	S. Hole, Esq., Bomera, Coolah .....	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock .....	1 Mar., 1887		
	H. H. Kelly, Esq., Garawilla, Coonabarabran .....				
	John M'Master, Esq., Weetalabah .....	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1887		
	John Hogg, Esq., Coolah .....				
	C. Featherstonhaugh, Esq., Goorianawah, Bardine .....	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1887		

Districts.	Names of Directors.	How appointed.	When gazetted.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES—SHEEP DIRECTORS—continued.</b>					
Coonamble .....	John Groves, Esq., Haddon Rig, Warren Edward Whitney, Esq., Nebea .....	Elected by the Sheep- owners of the District.. }	15 Feb., 1887		
	James Patrick, Esq., Myall Park, Gilgandra .....				
Corowa .....	Mark Herman, Esq., Kialgra..... William Geo. Taylor, Esq., Bimble .....	Ditto .....	25 Feb., 1887		
	A. Anderson, Esq., Brocklesby, Corowa... John G. Gray, Esq., Kentucky, Corowa... George Furguson Simpson, Esq., Nou- ranie, Jerilderie.....				
Deniliquin.....	J. Sloane, Esq., Mulwala .....	Ditto .....	12 Feb., 1887		
	James Sproule, Esq., Momolong, Corowa P. Tracey, Esq., Willow Dale .....				
Dubbo .....	C. W. Brown, Esq., J.P., Branston .....	Ditto .....	25 Feb., 1887		
	J. W. M'Laurin, Esq., J.P., Morocco .....				
	James Dickson, Esq., J.P., Caroonboon .....	Ditto .....	25 Feb., 1887		
	R. W. Franks, Esq., J.P., Boabula .....				
	F. E. Body, Esq., Bundemar .....	Ditto .....	25 Feb., 1887		
	R. T. B. Caden, Esq., Apsley .....				
	C. M'Kinnon, Esq., Dribong .....	Ditto .....	25 Feb., 1887		
	F. Mack, Esq., Narromine .....				
	J. D. M'Kay, Esq., Bulganderamine .....	Ditto .....	25 Feb., 1887		
	John Jauncey, Esq., Angledale, Bega... William John Lane, Esq., Kameruka, Bega.....				
Eden .....	William Allan, Esq., Elingrove.....	Ditto .....	25 Feb., 1887		
	Henry Otton, Esq., Ottonville, Bega..... Robert Ritchie, Esq., Daisy Hill, Bega .....				
	J. Govan, Esq., Weelong .....	Ditto .....	19 Feb., 1887		
	E. U. Boyd, Esq., Boyd .....				
Forbes .....	H. C. Clements, Esq., Eugowra .....	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock .....	19 Feb., 1886		
	Thos. Leshe, Esq., Blink Bonnie .....				
	J. G. Lackey, Esq., Nelangaloo .....	Elected by the Sheep- owners of the District... }	12 Feb., 1887		
	G. A. Cruickshank, Esq., Byron .....				
Glen Innes .....	D. M'Rac, Esq., Furrucabad .....	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock .....	25 Feb., 1887		
	James Campbell, Esq., Pindai .....				
	Cecil Blossome, Esq., Ranger's Valley... John Fletcher, Esq., Barrun .....	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1887	Nil.	
	Robert Henderson, Esq., Gurumdah..... E. D. Badgery, Esq., Lake Bathurst .....				
Goulburn... ..	Henry Maurice, Esq., Marulan .....	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1887	Nil.	
	T. Marsden, Esq., J.P., Goulburn .....				
	Thomas Ayling, Esq., Wardsworth .....	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1887		
	T. H. Smith, Esq., J.P., Gordon Brook W. Small, Esq., J.P., Swan Creek .....				
Grafton .....	Edward Hargrave, Esq., Hornsby, Grafton S. Buchan, Esq., Nymbodia .....	Ditto .....	1 Mar., 1887		
	J. Zuill, Esq., J.P., Blake's Creek, Law- rence .....				
	Wm. Bootes, Esq., Mundarloo .....	Elected by the Sheep- owners of the District.. }	25 Feb., 1887		
	A. Rankin, Esq., Bombowlee.....				
Gundagai .....	James Robinson, Esq., Kimo .....	Ditto .....	25 Feb., 1887		
	J. Beveridge, Esq., Tenandra Park .....				
	James Crowe, Esq., Gobarralong .....	Ditto .....	25 Feb., 1887		
	James Anderson, Esq., Canoon .....				
Hay .....	Andrew M'Farland, Esq., Thelangerin ..	Ditto .....	25 Feb., 1887		
	Geo. Melrose, Esq., Mangladel .....				
	D. Grant, Esq., Illilawa .....	Ditto .....	11 Feb., 1887		
	John Dill, Esq., Toogimbie .....				
	W. Wood, Esq., Benambra .....	Ditto .....	19 Feb., 1887		
	James Edmund Rial, Esq., Copabella, Yarrara .....				
Hume .....	J. Ross, Esq., Kinross .....	Ditto .....	11 Feb., 1887		
	James Bruce, Esq., Germanton .....				
	J. M'Laurin, Esq., Yarra Yarra .....	Ditto .....	19 Feb., 1887		
	W. Bedford, Esq., Kajuligah.....				
Ivanhoe.....	R. C. Webb, Esq., Kilfern .....	Ditto .....	19 Feb., 1887		
	R. H. M. Morrison, Esq., Moolah, Mossiel H. E. Brougham, Esq., Tiochurst.....				
	John Waugh, Esq., Clare .....	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock .....	18 Mar., 1887		
	G. Hindmarsh, Esq., Gerringong .....				
Kiama .....	G. Sommarville, Esq., Kiama .....	Ditto .....	4 Mar., 1887		
	R. Miller, Esq., Gerringong .....				
	T. Armstrong, Esq., Albion Park .....	Ditto .....	4 Mar., 1887		
	W. Moles, Esq., Tullimbah, Albion Park S. Chift, Esq., East Maitland .....				
Maitland .....	Geo. A. Eckford, Esq., Maitland .....	Ditto .....	4 Mar., 1887		
	J. F. Doyle, Esq.....				
	E. V. C. Mayne, Esq., Branxton .....	Ditto .....	4 Mar., 1887		
	J. B. Christian, Esq. ....				

Districts.	Names of Directors.	How appointed.	When gazetted.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES—SHEEP DIRECTORS—continued.</b>					
Menindie .....	David H. Power, Esq., Cuthro K. E. Brodribb, Esq., Poolamacea G. McCulloch, Esq., Mount Gipps J. S. Armstrong, Esq., Burta H. T. Phillips, Esq., Kinchega J. B. Bettington, Esq., Brindley Park, Merriwa	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District...	18 Mar., 1887		
Merriwa .....	Arthur Phillip Cooper, Esq., Terragong A. I. Trull, Esq., Llangollan, Cassilis Farquhar Macdonald, Esq., Merrivale A. Busby, Esq., Cassilis	Ditto .....	12 Feb., 1887		
Molong .....	H. S. M. Betts, Esq., Vale Head, Molong H. C. Wall, Esq., Davy's Plains L. N. Smith, Esq., Boree. Cabonne G. Bruce, Esq., Loombah, Molong D. McCallum, Esq., Brymedura, Molong G. W. Paine, Esq., Moree (deceased)	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock.....	17 Feb., 1887		
Moree .....	James McDonald, Benarbo C. B. Crowley, Esq., Moree A. G. F. Munro, Esq., Weebollohollo P. C. Watt, Esq., Moree J. E. Cory, Esq., Terry-hic-hic S. A. Blackman, Esq., Coceyal, Homo Rulo R. Rouse, Esq., jun., Birigambil, Galgong V. J. Dowling, Esq., Lue, Dungaree Herbert A. Cox, Esq., Burrundalla Alexander H. Cox, Esq., Oakfield, Mudgee	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District...	15 Feb., 1887		
Mudgee .....	W. A. Wilson, Esq., Murrurundi W. E. Abbott, Esq., Wingen F. R. White, Esq., Blandford J. L. Suckling, Esq., Bursham, Blandford J. H. Doyle, Esq., Invermarn, Scone Wm. Pirie, Esq., Terriaro	Ditto .....	11 Feb., 1887		
Murrurundi .....	J. B. Brodie, Esq., Boolcarrol F. J. Parks, Esq., Boggabri J. Mosely, Esq., Tippercenah R. F. M. Eckford, Esq., Glenroy, Millie G. Hebden, Esq., Gogeldrie R. Mitchell, Esq., jun., Bundigarie John Holloway, Esq., Mumbledool John H. Spiller, Esq., Tubbo A. A. Devlin, Esq., Uarah J. M. Antill, Esq., J.P., Jarvisfield F. A. Downes, Esq., J.P., Brownlow Hills W. R. Antill, Esq., J.P., Abbotsford John Lakeman, Esq., Camden G. Bradbury, Esq., J.P., Lingham Holme, Picton	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock.....	18 Mar., 1887		
Narrabri .....	R. D. Barton, Esq., Burren C. A. Long, Esq., Drilldool, Wee Waa J. C. Campbell, Esq., Bullerawa, Wee Waa D. Taylor, Esq., Kcelandi B. B. Campbell, Esq., Cubbo, Wee Waa John C. McIntyre, Esq., J.P., Port Macquarie J. B. M'Ivor, Esq., Willi Willi W. D. Scott, Esq., Moparrabah, Kempsey J. S. Ducat, Esq., Moonaba G. J. Wilson, Esq., Eugowra, Rowland Plains A. T. Laurie, Esq., J.P., Rawden Vale A. Laurie, Esq., J.P., Taree J. Higgins, Esq., Berrico J. Williams, Esq., Kantbi J. D. Andrews, Esq., Woodside C. H. M'Keachnie, Esq., Booroomba, Thurwa W. F. Rutledge, Esq., Gidleigh, Bungendore Edward K. Crace, Esq., Gungahleen, Gurinderra F. Campbell, Esq., Yurralumla, Queanbeyan James Cunningham, Esq., Tuggranong G. Loder, Esq., Abbey Green, Singleton John C. S. M'Douall, Esq., New Freugh, Whittingham E. White, Esq., Martindale, Denman R. A. Hill, Esq., Ravensworth J. Alford, Esq., Maryville, Jerry's Plains	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District...	26 Feb., 1887	Nil.	
Narrandera .....	J. M. Antill, Esq., J.P., Jarvisfield F. A. Downes, Esq., J.P., Brownlow Hills W. R. Antill, Esq., J.P., Abbotsford John Lakeman, Esq., Camden G. Bradbury, Esq., J.P., Lingham Holme, Picton	Ditto .....	25 Feb., 1887		
Picton .....	R. D. Barton, Esq., Burren C. A. Long, Esq., Drilldool, Wee Waa J. C. Campbell, Esq., Bullerawa, Wee Waa D. Taylor, Esq., Kcelandi B. B. Campbell, Esq., Cubbo, Wee Waa John C. McIntyre, Esq., J.P., Port Macquarie J. B. M'Ivor, Esq., Willi Willi W. D. Scott, Esq., Moparrabah, Kempsey J. S. Ducat, Esq., Moonaba G. J. Wilson, Esq., Eugowra, Rowland Plains A. T. Laurie, Esq., J.P., Rawden Vale A. Laurie, Esq., J.P., Taree J. Higgins, Esq., Berrico J. Williams, Esq., Kantbi J. D. Andrews, Esq., Woodside C. H. M'Keachnie, Esq., Booroomba, Thurwa W. F. Rutledge, Esq., Gidleigh, Bungendore Edward K. Crace, Esq., Gungahleen, Gurinderra F. Campbell, Esq., Yurralumla, Queanbeyan James Cunningham, Esq., Tuggranong G. Loder, Esq., Abbey Green, Singleton John C. S. M'Douall, Esq., New Freugh, Whittingham E. White, Esq., Martindale, Denman R. A. Hill, Esq., Ravensworth J. Alford, Esq., Maryville, Jerry's Plains	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock.....	18 Mar., 1887		
Port Macquarie .....	J. B. M'Ivor, Esq., Willi Willi W. D. Scott, Esq., Moparrabah, Kempsey J. S. Ducat, Esq., Moonaba G. J. Wilson, Esq., Eugowra, Rowland Plains A. T. Laurie, Esq., J.P., Rawden Vale A. Laurie, Esq., J.P., Taree J. Higgins, Esq., Berrico J. Williams, Esq., Kantbi J. D. Andrews, Esq., Woodside C. H. M'Keachnie, Esq., Booroomba, Thurwa W. F. Rutledge, Esq., Gidleigh, Bungendore Edward K. Crace, Esq., Gungahleen, Gurinderra F. Campbell, Esq., Yurralumla, Queanbeyan James Cunningham, Esq., Tuggranong G. Loder, Esq., Abbey Green, Singleton John C. S. M'Douall, Esq., New Freugh, Whittingham E. White, Esq., Martindale, Denman R. A. Hill, Esq., Ravensworth J. Alford, Esq., Maryville, Jerry's Plains	Ditto .....	4 Mar., 1887		
Port Stephens .....	A. T. Laurie, Esq., J.P., Rawden Vale A. Laurie, Esq., J.P., Taree J. Higgins, Esq., Berrico J. Williams, Esq., Kantbi J. D. Andrews, Esq., Woodside C. H. M'Keachnie, Esq., Booroomba, Thurwa W. F. Rutledge, Esq., Gidleigh, Bungendore Edward K. Crace, Esq., Gungahleen, Gurinderra F. Campbell, Esq., Yurralumla, Queanbeyan James Cunningham, Esq., Tuggranong G. Loder, Esq., Abbey Green, Singleton John C. S. M'Douall, Esq., New Freugh, Whittingham E. White, Esq., Martindale, Denman R. A. Hill, Esq., Ravensworth J. Alford, Esq., Maryville, Jerry's Plains	Ditto .....	4 Mar., 1887		
Queanbeyan .....	W. F. Rutledge, Esq., Gidleigh, Bungendore Edward K. Crace, Esq., Gungahleen, Gurinderra F. Campbell, Esq., Yurralumla, Queanbeyan James Cunningham, Esq., Tuggranong G. Loder, Esq., Abbey Green, Singleton John C. S. M'Douall, Esq., New Freugh, Whittingham E. White, Esq., Martindale, Denman R. A. Hill, Esq., Ravensworth J. Alford, Esq., Maryville, Jerry's Plains	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District...	25 Feb., 1887		
Singleton .....	James Cunningham, Esq., Tuggranong G. Loder, Esq., Abbey Green, Singleton John C. S. M'Douall, Esq., New Freugh, Whittingham E. White, Esq., Martindale, Denman R. A. Hill, Esq., Ravensworth J. Alford, Esq., Maryville, Jerry's Plains	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock.....	1 Mar., 1887		

Districts.	Names of Directors.	How appointed.	When gazetted.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES—SHEEP DIRECTORS—continued.</b>					
Sydney .....	G. N. Griffiths, Esq., Sydney..... John Do V. Lamb, Esq., Gresham-street J. B. Christian, Esq., Sydney .....	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock .....	4 Mar., 1887		
	D. McMaster, Esq., Darling Point .....				
	R. G. Higgins, Esq., Potts' Point .....				
Tamworth .....	James G. Dight, Esq., Carrol..... J. M. L. M'Donald, Esq., Wallabadah... G. B. C. King, Esq., Goonoo Goonoo ... John C. Manchec, Esq., Glen Moan, Willow Tree.....	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District ...	12 Feb., 1887		
	A. Rodgers, Esq., Attunga.....				
Tenterfield .....	William J. Cadell, Esq., Deepwater .....	Ditto .....	11 Feb., 1887		
	William Henry Walker, Esq., Tenterfield				
	A. R. Fraser, Esq., Mole River.....				
	A. Greenup, Esq., Maryland .....				
	E. A. P. Gordon, Esq., Strathbogie .....				
Urana .....	R. B. Anderson, Esq., Brookong, Urana. S. H. Carse, Esq., Yanko Station, Jerilderie .....	Ditto .....	12 Feb., 1887		
	J. Cochran, Esq., Widgiewa .....				
	S. Ormrod, Esq., Butherawa .....				
	D. McLarty, Esq., Bundure, Jerilderie...				
Wagga Wagga...	Richard Cox, Esq., Marra .....	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock .....	4 Mar., 1887		
	J. Robertson, Esq., Mimosa .....				
	J. King, Esq., Rock .....				
	A. Mackay, Esq., Pomingalarno .....				
	J. Hawkins, Esq., Eunonyharenyya .....				
Walgett .....	John Simpson, Esq., Booraora .....	Ditto .....	18 Mar., 1887		
	John K. Fleming, Esq., Ulah, Walgett				
	Hugh Miller, Esq., Goangra .....				
	R. W. Chuse, Esq., Llanilloo.....				
	A. W. Bucknell, Esq., Yarrawa, Moree...				
Warialda .....	J. R. Black, Esq., Wallangra..... Austin Mack, Esq., Myall Creek, Bingera G. H. Gordon, Esq., Gragin .....	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District ...	15 Feb., 1887		Nil.
	H. M'Donald, Esq., Myall Creek, Bingera				
	J. W. Scott, Esq., Bogamldi.....				
Wentworth .....	George Crozier, Esq., Moorna .....	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock .....	1 Mar., 1887		
	Charles H. Wreford, Esq., J.P., Moorana				
	R. Tully, Esq., J.P., Lake Victoria .....				
	D. H. Cudmore, Esq., J.P., Aroca .....				
	A. T. Brooke, Esq., J.P., Tapio .....				
	succeeded by James Ormond, Esq., Tapio .....	Elected by the Sheep-owners of the District ...	17 May, 1887		
Wilcannia .....	David Brown, Esq., Kalara .....	Ditto .....	1 April, 1887		
	Gideon M'Pherson, Esq., Weinterega ..				
	succeeded by Frank Dareby, Esq., Cuthawarra .....				
	Alex. Munroe, Esq., Mount Murchison				
	A. J. Johnson, Esq., Murlie .....				
	John T. Coates, Esq., Culpaulin .....				
	succeeded by L. Clarke, Esq., Culpaulin.....	Ditto .....	30 April, 1887		
Windsor .....	Wm. Lamrock, Esq., J.P., Grosevale ... J. D. Single, Esq., Castlereagh .....	Secretary for Mines, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Stock .....	25 Feb., 1887		
	A. Town, Esq., Richmond.....				
	W. H. Bowman, Esq., Kurrajong Heights				
	J. K. Letlibridge, Esq., Tregear, St. Mary's .....				
Yass .....	Argyle M'Callum, Esq., Good Hope..... J. M'Bean, Esq., Black Range, Yass ..	Ditto .....	18 Mar., 1887		
	R. P. Johnson, Esq., Nanima, Yass .....				
	J. T. Jones, Esq., Taemas .....				
	John H. K. Hume, Esq., Collingwood ..				
Young .....	G. H. Green, Esq., Jandra, Young .....	Elected by the Sheep-Directors of the District }	5 Mar., 1886		
	R. H. Roberts, Esq., Currawang, Murumburrah .....				
	E. J. Allen, Esq., Stony Crack .....				
	Wm. Wilson, Esq., Cunningham Plains				
	F. W. Hume, Esq., Tarengo, Burrowa..				

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES—continued.</b>					
<b>SHEEP INSPECTORS.</b>					
Chief Inspector of Sheep...	Alexander Bruce <sup>1</sup>	27 Jan., 1864	Governor and Executive Council	650 0 0	24 Dec., 1861.
Clerks .....	George J. Robinson <sup>2</sup>	21 Sept., 1883	Ditto	290 0 0	1 May, 1857.
	A. C. Thomson	14 June, 1886	Ditto	265 0 0	— Aug., 1868.
	P. J. Byrne	16 Dec., 1884	Ditto	190 0 0	13 Oct., 1883.
Draughtsman .....	W. S. Leigh <sup>3</sup>	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto	240 0 0	4 June, 1883.
Temporary Clerks .....	P. J. Coghlan	1 Sept., 1884	Secretary for Mines	ros. per diem	23 May, 1883.
	J. B. Bamford	9 July, 1884	Ditto	ros. "	9 July, 1884.
	E. A. Bailey	15 Feb., 1886	Ditto	ros. "	11 June, 1879.
Inspectors for the Districts of—					
Albury .....	George E. Mackay	7 Mar., 1884	Governor and Executive Council, on nomination of Sheep Directors	360 0 0	21 Mar., 1882.
Armidale .....	C. J. Vynor, M.R.C.V.S.	23 Dec., 1885	Ditto	260 0 0	6 June, 1884.
Bahranald .....	John M'Leod, J.P.	18 April, 1867	Ditto	360 0 0	3 June, 1862.
Bathurst .....	George S. Smith	27 Feb., 1885	Ditto	260 0 0	16 June, 1884.
Bombala .....	Robert W. Dawson	20 Nov., 1885	Ditto	260 0 0	26 June, 1884.
Bourke .....	James Mallon	2 May, 1883	Ditto	260 0 0	2 May, 1883.
Braidwood .....	H. L. Mater	12 Jan., 1883	Ditto	260 0 0	12 Jan., 1883.
Carcoar .....	P. L. Smith	21 April, 1885	Ditto	260 0 0	7 April, 1884.
Cobar .....	James Cotton*	20 Mar., 1882	Ditto	360 0 0	20 Mar., 1882.
Condobolin .....	Richard D. Jones	31 Aug., 1880	Ditto	300 0 0	31 Aug., 1880.
Cooma .....	Charles Hudson	14 July, 1882	Ditto	260 0 0	14 July, 1882.
Coonabarabran .....	Arthur Mackie	14 July, 1880	Ditto	260 0 0	14 July, 1880.
	John A. Garrick	16 Nov., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	260 0 0	25 Aug., 1886.
Coonamble .....	Thos. W. Medley	27 May, 1885	Governor and Executive Council on nomination of Sheep Directors	260 0 0	2 Mar., 1885.
Corowa .....	Robert Lowes, J.P.	1 Dec., 1876	Ditto	360 0 0	1 Dec., 1876.
Deniliquin .....	Alexander M'Collough, J.P.	1 Nov., 1874	Ditto	360 0 0	1 Nov., 1874.
Dubbo .....	Robert G. Dullumty	14 Jan., 1879	Ditto	260 0 0	14 Jan., 1879.
Eden, Port of .....	G. P. Koon*	17 Feb., 1882	Ditto	25 0 0	28 Dec., 1845.
Forbes .....	W. G. Dowling	6 May, 1886	Ditto	260 0 0	12 Mar., 1886.
Glen Innes .....	Matthew J. St. Clair	14 Dec., 1880	Ditto	260 0 0	14 Dec., 1880.
Goulburn .....	Frederick M. Charteris	7 May, 1867	Ditto	260 0 0	7 June, 1864.
Grafton .....	Thomas Bawden	11 Dec., 1880	Ditto	100 0 0	1 May, 1866.†
Gundagai .....	David Lowe McKenzie	20 Feb., 1880	Ditto	260 0 0	20 Feb., 1880.
Hay .....	John Austin Keighran	1 Nov., 1874	Ditto	360 0 0	1 Nov., 1874.
Hume .....	Gordon Bruce	22 Mar., 1867	Ditto	360 0 0	17 July, 1866.
Ivanhoe .....	James Yeo <sup>4</sup>	26 May, 1885	Ditto	260 0 0	11 Mar., 1885.
	E. W. Proctor	21 Sept., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	260 0 0	21 Sept., 1887.
Maitland .....	Samuel Durham, M.R.C.V.S.	26 Feb., 1885	Governor and Executive Council, on nomination of Sheep Directors	260 0 0	12 May, 1884.
Memudie .....	J. C. W. Crommelin	15 Nov., 1886	Secretary for Mines	300 0 0	9 July, 1872.
Merriwa .....	John Roper	6 April, 1868	Governor and Executive Council, on nomination of Sheep Directors	260 0 0	5 Jan., 1847.†
Moama .....	Theodore Watson	18 April, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	160 0 0	18 April, 1887.
Molong .....	E. G. Finch	1 May, 1885	Governor and Executive Council on nomination of Sheep Directors	260 0 0	1 May, 1885.
Mudgee .....	Henry Single	8 Sept., 1874	Ditto	260 0 0	8 Sept., 1874.
Murrumbidgee .....	John Wall Brodie	26 Feb., 1884	Ditto	160 0 0	1 Jan., 1883.
Moree .....	Joseph Wilks	16 Oct., 1886	Secretary for Mines	200 0 0	16 Oct., 1886.
Narrandera .....	W. J. Elworthy*	1 Oct., 1883	Governor and Executive Council, on nomination of Sheep Directors	310 0 0	1 Oct., 1883.
Narrabri .....	A. W. P. Copeman	25 Aug., 1876	Ditto	360 0 0	25 Aug., 1876.
Port Macquarie .....	John Ducat	8 June, 1869	Ditto	160 0 0	8 June, 1869.
Singleton .....	Edward Alford	9 April, 1867	Ditto	260 0 0	22 Sept., 1865.
Sydney .....	Edward Stanley, F.R.C.V.S. <sup>5</sup>	24 Dec., 1885	Ditto	260 0 0	23 Dec., 1884.
Assistant (Acting)	A. Welman	2 Dec., 1886	Secretary for Mines	13/6 per diem	2 Dec., 1886.
	A. James	7 Oct., 1887	Ministerial	300 0 0	7 Oct., 1887.
Tanworth .....	Wm. D. Dowc	30 April, 1875	Governor and Executive Council, on nomination of Sheep Directors	260 0 0	30 April, 1875.
Urana .....	P. R. Brett	10 Feb., 1882	Ditto	260 0 0	10 Feb., 1882.
Wagga Wagga .....	Charles Lyne	1 May, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	260 0 0	1 May, 1887.
Walgett .....	J. R. Doyle	29 Oct., 1880	Governor and Executive Council, on nomination of Sheep Directors	310 0 0	29 Oct., 1880.
Warialda .....	F. W. Ridley	18 April, 1867	Ditto	310 0 0	15 Mar., 1864.
Wentworth .....	D. A. Morgan	1 Nov., 1883	Ditto	360 0 0	1 Nov., 1883.
Wilcannia .....	Mark J. C. Tully	11 April, 1885	Ditto	260 0 0	11 April 1885.
Windsor .....	George A. Cleveo	14 Feb., 1868	Ditto	260 0 0	14 Feb., 1868.
Yass .....	James F. Turner	17 May, 1880	Ditto	260 0 0	17 May, 1880.
Young .....	Charles C. Wildash	23 April, 1867	Ditto	260 0 0	16 Aug., 1864.
Quarantine-keeper, Randwick.	Leonard Morris	1 Oct., 1883	Secretary for Mines	110 0 0	1 Oct., 1883.
	succeeded by				
	A. H. Everingham	1 Feb., 1887	Ditto	110 0 0	1 Feb., 1887.

<sup>1</sup> Allowed £50 per annum for forage. Gives security to the amount of £500. <sup>2</sup> Gives security to the amount of £100. <sup>3</sup> Transferred from Diamond Drill Branch, 1 January, 1887. <sup>4</sup> Transferred to Moss Vale. <sup>5</sup> See Imported Stock. \* All Inspectors except those marked thus\* receive £25 per annum as Deputy Registrars of Brands. † Services not continuous.

NOTE.—Inspectors with salaries of £150 and under allowed £2 10s. per annum for stationery; all other Inspectors allowed £5 per annum. All Inspectors give security for £100 each.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

195

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	

SECRETARY FOR MINES—*continued.*CATTLE INSPECTORS.<sup>1</sup>

Districts—	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
Eden.....	G. P. Keon .....	17 Feb., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	28 Dec., 1845.
Newcastle.....	Samuel Durham, M.R.C.V.S.	1 July, 1884	Ditto .....		12 May, 1884.

<sup>1</sup> Also Sheep Inspectors.

## BRANDS

Registrar of Brands .....	Alexander Bruce .....	1 July, 1874	Under Act 37 Vic. No. 17 .....		24 Dec., 1861.
Deputy Registrar of Brands and Clerk-in-charge.	Edward C. Weller .....	21 Sept., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	340 0 0	5 May, 1870.
Clerk .....	William E. Patchett .....	1 Dec., 1883	Ditto .....	240 0 0	1 Sept., 1871.

## IMPORTED STOCK.

Government Veterinarian....	Edwd. Stanley, F.R.C.V.S. <sup>1</sup>	24 Dec., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	23 Dec., 1884.
Quarantine-keepers—					
Shark Island .....	John Houseman .....	1 Mar., 1886	Secretary for Mines .....	110 0 0	1 Mar., 1886.
	succeeded by				
	Wm. Keith .....				
Bradley's Head .....	Alfred H. Everingham .....	21 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	110 0 0	21 Oct., 1884.
	succeeded by				
	Chas. Strachan.....				

<sup>1</sup> Also Inspector of Sheep. Salary increased to £200 from 1 January, 1887.

## MANAGEMENT OF POUNDS AND COMMONS.

Clerk .....	Cecil W. Dargin <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Sept., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	240 0 0	24 April, 1882.
-------------	------------------------------------	---------------	--------------------------------	---------	-----------------

<sup>1</sup> Salary increased to £240 from 1 January, 1887.

## PUBLIC WATERING PLACES AND RESERVES.

Chief Inspector .....	Harry A. Gilliat <sup>1</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	440 0 0	6 Oct., 1879.
Inspectors .....	James W. Boulbee <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	14 Feb., 1886.
	John Low <sup>2</sup> .....	27 June, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	27 June, 1887.
	Farquhar Mackenzie <sup>2</sup> .....	27 June, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	27 June, 1887.
Engineer .....	H. G. McKinney <sup>2</sup> .....	11 May, 1887	Ministerial .....	650 0 0	13 Jan., 1880.
Clerk-in-charge .....	J. S. Ramsay <sup>2</sup> .....	11 May, 1887	Ditto .....	300 0 0	31 Aug., 1879.
Draftsmen .....	W. C. Higinbotham <sup>2</sup> .....	11 May, 1887	Ditto .....	360 0 0	— July, 1875.
	F. H. Maynard <sup>2</sup> .....	11 May, 1887	Ditto .....	220 0 0	19 Jan., 1884.
Field Assistant .....	S. Keele .....	4 July, 1887	Ditto .....	10/- per day	
Clerk .....	Sydney A. Myring .....	1 Dec., 1884	Governor and Executive Council	190 0 0	28 April, 1884.
Temporary Clerks .....	Robert W. George .....	27 Oct., 1886	Secretary for Mines .....	10s. per diem.	9 Feb., 1885.
	Thomas H. Sapsford .....	22 Dec., 1886	Ditto .....	50 0 0	22 Dec., 1886.
	A. Vernon.....	30 Aug., 1887	Ditto .....	25 0 0	30 Aug., 1887.
Caretakers (70) .....				from 3s. to 12s. per day.	

<sup>1</sup> Allowed 30s. per diem when travelling on duty, and £52 per annum for chairman's wages.<sup>2</sup> Allowed £200 per annum for travelling expenses.<sup>3</sup> Transferred from Water Conservation Commission.

## DIAMOND DRILL BRANCH.

Superintendent of Drills ...	W. H. J. Slee .....	15 Sept., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	7 Aug., 1876.
Clerk-in-charge .....	John S. M'Neill .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	240 0 0	7 Feb., 1884.
Clerks .....	Robert Dalrymple .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	220 0 0	21 June, 1882.
	David M'Colloch.....	1 Jan., 1887	Ditto .....	190 0 0	28 Aug., 1884.

Office.	Name	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES—continued.</b>					
<b>RABBIT BRANCH.</b>					
<b>EXTERMINATION OF RABBITS.</b>					
Officer-in-charge.....	H. C. Taylor .....	1 April, 1886	Governor and Executive Council .....		19 April, 1872.
Superintending Inspectors...	J. Strachan .....	1 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	400 0 0	1 May, 1883.
	H. E. Vindin .....	1 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	360 0 0	24 Mar., 1884.
Inspectors at—					
Belaraben, via Mossgiel...	G. Lucas .....	18 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	310 0 0	4 Sept., 1884.
Balrarnald .....	D. M'K. Cameron .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	310 0 0	1 May, 1883.
" .....	E. Cotching <sup>1</sup> .....	8 Jun., 1885	Ditto .....	305 0 0	8 Jan., 1885.
" .....	succeeded by				
" .....	J. R. Gorinan <sup>2</sup> .....	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	300 0 0	18 May, 1885.
Booligal .....	A. R. West <sup>3</sup> .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	310 0 0	1 May, 1883.
" .....	succeeded by				
" .....	J. S. Campbell <sup>4</sup> .....	10 April, 1885	Ditto .....	305 0 0	10 April, 1885.
Bourko .....	M. T. Day .....	15 July, 1884	Ditto .....	310 0 0	15 July, 1884.
" .....	F. W. King <sup>5</sup> .....	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	22 June, 1885.
Cannonbar .....	P. C. Cantwell .....	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	8 July, 1885.
Carathool .....	T. Downing <sup>6</sup> .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	310 0 0	1 May, 1883.
Cohar .....	R. Lindsay .....	25 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	250 0 0	10 July, 1884.
Corowa .....	J. T. Lee .....	4 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	310 0 0	1 June, 1882.*
Cuthero Station, via Wentworth.	J. M'Maugh .....	14 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	310 0 0	14 Nov., 1883.
Deniliquin .....	J. Phillips <sup>7</sup> .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	310 0 0	1 May, 1883.
Germanton .....	C. Crichton <sup>8</sup> .....	1 Jan., 1886	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 June, 1886.
Gilgunnia .....	C. Strachan <sup>9</sup> .....	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	26 July, 1885.
Hatfield .....	W. H. Birt .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	310 0 0	1 May, 1883.
Hay .....	W. Fraser .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	310 0 0	1 May, 1883.
Hillston .....	T. B. Carne <sup>10</sup> .....	12 May, 1886	Ditto .....	310 0 0	24 Sept., 1877.
Ivanhoe .....	J. J. Croker <sup>11</sup> .....	13 July, 1883	Ditto .....	310 0 0	13 July, 1883.
Jerilderie .....	F. N. Alldritt .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	310 0 0	1 May, 1883.
Lake Cudgellieo.....	L. Hyland.....	29 Jan., 1884	Ditto .....	310 0 0	29 Jan., 1884.
Louth .....	W. Fraser .....	15 April, 1885	Ditto .....	305 0 0	8 June, 1883.
Menindie .....	H. P. Richardson .....	22 Mar., 1884	Ditto .....	310 0 0	1 May, 1883.
" .....	T. H. Elwin .....	1 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1 July, 1885.
Mossgiel .....	G. Day .....	4 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	310 0 0	4 Oct., 1884.
Narrandera .....	S. W. Daniel .....	3 Feb., 1885	Ditto .....	310 0 0	1872.*
" .....	A. S. Podmore .....	13 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	310 0 0	19 May, 1884.
Oxley .....	H. Ross .....	1 July, 1886	Ditto .....	305 0 0	1 May, 1883.
Silverton .....	J. Bertram .....	1 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	300 0 0	18 June, 1885.
Tareena, via Wentworth..	G. S. M. Grant .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	310 0 0	1 May, 1883.
Tibooburra .....	J. A. Comyns .....	1 June, 1887	Ditto .....	250 0 0	1 Feb., 1885.
" .....	J. A. O'Flaherty .....	1 Oct., 1887	Ditto .....	200 0 0	12 Mar., 1886.
Tilpa .....	K. H. Bennett <sup>12</sup> .....	19 Dec., 1883	Ditto .....	310 0 0	19 Dec., 1883.
Tongo Station, via Wilcannia.	W. J. Treasura .....	14 July, 1884	Ditto .....	310 0 0	14 July, 1884.
Wentworth .....	R. W. Gaden .....	23 Nov., 1883	Ditto .....	310 0 0	23 Nov., 1883.
" .....	J. B. Battley .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	310 0 0	1 May, 1883.
Wilcannia .....	G. H. Wallace <sup>13</sup> .....	1 Nov., 1884	Ditto .....	310 0 0	1 Nov., 1884.
" .....	succeeded by				
" .....	R. H. Clarence <sup>14</sup> .....	1 May, 1883	Ditto .....	310 0 0	1 May, 1883.
" .....	A. J. Churko .....	1 Aug., 1885	Ditto .....	300 0 0	8 April, 1884.
Yandarlo.....	C. C. Holding .....	18 July, 1885	Ditto .....	300 0 0	1872.*
" .....	A. R. Torrens .....	30 Mar., 1885	Ditto .....	305 0 0	30 Mar., 1885.
Clerks .....	W. H. Tomlins .....	1 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	265 0 0	22 Feb., 1884.
" .....	S. Chancellor .....	26 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	240 0 0	27 Dec., 1883.
" .....	W. R. Stanley .....	26 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	240 0 0	4 Mar., 1881.*
" .....	J. M. Walker .....	26 Sept., 1885	Ditto .....	220 0 0	1 Sept., 1884.
Temporary Clerks .....	J. Barry .....	21 Jan., 1884	Secretary for Mines .....	10/- per diem	21 Jan., 1884.
" .....	A. Sedgwick .....	15 Sept., 1884	Ditto .....	125 0 0	1 Nov., 1883.
" .....	C. Hanson.....	7 Oct., 1884	Ditto .....	75 0 0	7 Oct., 1884.
" .....	J. Tuck .....	23 Dec., 1884	Ditto .....	10/- per diem	23 Dec., 1884.
" .....	T. N. Williams .....	19 July, 1886	Ditto .....	10/- "	19 July, 1886.
" .....	J. L. Wiseman.....	21 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	10/- "	21 Sept., 1887.
" .....	D. M'B. Brennedc .....	26 Sept., 1887	Ditto .....	10/- "	26 Sept., 1887.

<sup>1</sup>To 21 September, resigned. <sup>2</sup>Transferred from Liverpool. <sup>3</sup>To 7 March, dismissed. <sup>4</sup>Transferred from Wagga Wagga. <sup>5</sup>Transferred from Tibooburra. <sup>6</sup>Transferred from Mount Hope. <sup>7</sup>Transferred from Hillston. <sup>8</sup>Transferred from Albury. <sup>9</sup>Transferred from Mount Hope. <sup>10</sup>Transferred from Deniliquin. <sup>11</sup>Transferred from Tilpa. <sup>12</sup>Transferred from Ivanhoe. <sup>13</sup>To 26 April, dismissed. <sup>14</sup>Transferred from Carrathool.  
\* Services not continuous.

Note.—Inspectors are allowed £3 per annum for stationary. All the Inspectors give security for £100 each.

**SURVEYOR OF PUBLIC PARKS.**

Surveyor of Public Parks...	William Marshall Cooper <sup>1</sup>	1 May, 1883	Governor and Executive Council	550 0 0	20 June, 1877.
Probationer .....	John Phelan <sup>2</sup> .....	1 June, 1886	Secretary for Mines .....	50 0 0	1 June, 1886.
Temporary Clerk, Field Assistant, & Draftsman.	J. G. Turner <sup>1</sup> .....	22 Mar., 1886	Ditto .....	10/- per diem	1 Jan., 1881.

<sup>1</sup> Services dispensed with from 31 December, 1837. <sup>2</sup> Transferred with Branch to Lands Department from 31 December, 1837.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of Dedication of Park.
<b>TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC PARKS.</b>					
1.—NATIONAL PARK. Area, about 35,000a.					
Trustees .....	Sir J. Robertson, K.C.M.G. Adw. Hardie McCulloch, M.P. Walter Bradley .....	26 April, 1879	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	Original— 26 Apl., 1879. Extended— 3 Aug., 1880. Addition— 24 Apl., 1883.
	Joseph Graham, J.P. ... Charles Moore, F.L.S. ... Angus Cameron, M.P. ... George F. Wauk .....				
	Sir R. Wisdom, K.C.M.G.) Edmund B. Woodhouse ...				
	James Squire Farnell, M.P. ...				
	John Williams, J.P. ...				
	James Patrick Garvan, M.P. ...				
	14 Nov., 1884				
Secretary .....	William Freeman .....	Trustees .....		75	
Assistant Secretary .....	Michael Maloney .....	Ditto .....		75	
2.—WYNYARD SQUARE.					
Trustees .....	H. G. A. Wright, M.D.) Charles Moore <sup>1</sup> , F.L.S.) John Davies, C.M.G. ...	28 Oct., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	1 July, 1887.
	Benjamin Palmer .....				
	John Taylor .....				
	Alban Joseph Riley, M.P.) Thomas Playfair .....				
	George Merriman, M.P.)				
Secretary .....	Chas. J. Newall .....	Trustees .....		20	
1 <sup>1</sup> Director of Botanic Gardens.					
3.—HYDE, COOK, AND PHILIP PARKS. Area—Hyde Park, about 40a.; Cook Park, about 3½a.; Philip Park, about 4½a.					
Trustees .....	The Hon. Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.L.C.) Hon. James Norton, M.L.C.) Charles Moore, F.L.S. <sup>1</sup> .. Edward Pierson Ramsay <sup>2</sup> ..	8 Oct., 1878	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	3 May, 1878.
	Hon. Chas. Moore, M.L.C.) Alexander Dean .....				
	18 Oct., 1878	Ditto .....		Nil.	
	13 July, 1883	Ditto .....		Nil.	
Secretary .....	William Henry Catlett ..	Trustees .....		50 0 0	
1 <sup>1</sup> Director of Botanic Gardens.      2 <sup>2</sup> Curator of Australian Museum.					
4.—OBSERVATORY PARK, FLAGSTAFF HILL. Area, 6a. 1r.					
Trustees .....	Chas. Moore, F.L.S. <sup>1</sup> ... ) Henry Chamberlaine Rus- sell, B.A., F.R.A.S. <sup>2</sup> )	21 Dec., 1875	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	29 April, 1884.
	Geo. Merriman .....				
	13 July, 1883				
1 <sup>1</sup> Director of Botanic Gardens.      2 <sup>2</sup> Government Astronomer.					
5.—BELMORE PARK. Area, 12a.					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 May, 1868.
6.—PRINCE ALFRED PARK Area, 12a. 3r.					
.....	Municipal Council of Sydney ..	12 Oct., 1869	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	22 Dec., 1865.
7.—VICTORIA (UNIVERSITY) PARK Area, 2½a. 3r. 16p.					
Trustees .....	The Hon. Sir William M. Manning, L.L.D.) Joshua Frey Josephson James Larkin .....	11 Oct., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	21 Oct., 1884.
	James Francis Smith ..				
	Henry Hargreaves .....				
	Charles Moore, F.L.S. <sup>1</sup> ..				
	Angus Cameron, M.P. ...				
	Joseph Mitchell .....				
	Fredk. Jamison Gibbes, M.P.)				
Secretary .....	John McLachlan .....	Trustees .....		25 0 0	
1 <sup>1</sup> Director of Botanic Gardens.					
8.—REDFERN PARK Area, 12a. or. 25p.					
Trustee .....	Borough Council of Red- fern.	11 Dec., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	10 Nov., 1885.



Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of Dedication of Park.
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES—TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC PARKS—continued.</b>					
9.—RUSHCUTTER BAY PARK. Resumed, ga. 1r. 13p.; reclaimed, 18a.					
Trustees .....	Sir J. G. L. Innes ..... Robert Butcher ..... Richard Holdsworth ... Edward Bennett ..... Thomas Rowe ..... John Gilchrist ..... The Hon. G. A. Lloyd, M.P. .... J. H. Want, M.P. .... Thomas S. Clibborn..... John Williams, J.P. .... John M. Purves .....	11 Dec., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	1878.
Honorary Secretary .....	Victor Cohen .....	3 Sept., 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	
10.—WENTWORTH PARK, GLEBE. Resumed, 4a. 3r. 31p.; reclaimed, 27a.					
Trustees .....	The Hon. Geoffrey Eagar The Hon. Francis Abigail, M.P. .... Charles Moore, F.L.S.... George Merriman ..... Michael Chapman, M.P. .... John H. Scamer ..... John Harris ..... George Munro ..... Angus Cameron, M.P. .... Thomas J. Dunn, J.P. .... William Bull, sen. .... Chas. J. Newall .....	11 Dec., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	—, 1873.
Secretary.....	Chas. J. Newall .....		Trustees .....		
11.—GLADSTONE PARK, BALMAIN. Area, 5a.					
Trustees .....	John Broomfield, J.P. .... James Aberdeen Jones... Alexander Gow ..... John Stedman ..... William M. Burns, J.P. .... W. A. Hutchinson ..... Jacob Garrard, M.P. ....	15 Sept., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	22 Sept., 1882.
12.—BIRCHGROVE PARK, BALMAIN. Area, 8a.					
Trustees .....	Albert Elkington ..... Quarton L. Deloitte..... George Clubb ..... Edward H. Buchanan... Charles Phillips ..... Jacob Garrard, M.P. .... M. A. H. Fitzhardinge ...	21 Nov., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
		7 Dec., 1883			
13.—MOUNT CARMEL PARK, WATERLOO. Area, 7a. 1r. 1p.					
Trustees .....	Municipal Council of Waterloo.	29 April, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
14.—LEICHHARDT PARK. Area, 24a. 2r.					
Trustees .....	William Inglis ..... John T. Fraser, J.P. .... James Campbell ..... Robert Fowler ..... Charles Hearn ..... Samuel G. Davison ..... John F. Whiting .....	21 Oct., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	23 May, 1882.
15.—PETERSHAM PARK. Area, 8a. 3r. 2p.					
Trustees .....	Borough Council of Petersham	28 Oct., 1887		Nil.	
16.—ROSE BAY PARK. Area, 6a. 2r. 18p.					
Trustees .....	The Hon. C. K. Mackellar, M.B., C.M., M.L.C. The Hon. Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G. .... John B. Donkin ..... Francis E. Joseph ..... Joshua F. Josephson ... Morrice A. Black.....	15 Sept., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	18 Nov., 1884.
		4 Mar., 1887	Ditto .....	Nil.	

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of Dedication of Park.
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES—TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC PARKS—continued.</b>					
17.—MACDONALDTOWN PARK. Area, 22a. 3r. 8p.					
Trustees .....	John Goddard .....	31 July, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	} 20 Oct., 1882.
	Charles W. Bloomfield .....				
	Frederick Fallick .....				
	Peter James .....				
	Henry Knight .....				
Additional Trustees .....	William Scott .....	3 Nov., 1885	Ditto .....	Nil.	
	Charles Jesson .....				
	Cornelius Hannan .....				
	Francis Russell .....				
	Thomas Evans .....				
	George C. Watson .....				
	John Turner .....				
18.—CAMPERDOWN PARK. Area, 14a. cr. 30p.					
Trustees .....	Robert Fowler .....	31 July, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	23 May, 1882.
	Robert Thompson .....				
	George Hudson Sparkes .....				
	John Cahill .....	18 May, 1886	Ditto .....	Nil.	
	James Bennett .....				
	Alfred Bignall .....				
19.—MARUCKVILLE PARK. Area, 10a.					
Trustees .....	Samuel Cook .....	9 June, 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
	William G. Judd .....				
	Joseph Graham, J.P. ...				
	Charles Boots .....				
	Alexander Rea .....				
20.—CANTERBURY PARK. Area, 2ca.					
Trustees .....	Thos. Austin Davis .....	11 July, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	15 Dec., 1885.
	Jno. Campbell Sharp .....				
	Frederick Clissold, J.P. ...				
	Jas. Stocombe .....				
	M. H. Lachlan .....				
21.—ASHFIELD PARK. Area, 16a.					
Trustees .....	John Pope, J.P. ....	23 Feb., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	18 Dec., 1885.
	John Mills, J.P. ....				
	Frederick Clissold, J.P. ...				
	John Story Jamieson, J.P. ...				
	Samuel Hodgson Smyth, J.P. ...				
	Edward Ridge, J.P. ....				
	W. W. Richardson .....				
	Mark J. Hammond .....				
22.—BURWOOD PARK. Area, 13a.					
Trustees .....	Borough Council .....	23 Oct., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	4 Oct., 1882.
23.—FIVE DOCK PARK. Area, 21a. 2r. 27p.					
Trustees .....	Municipal Council .....	2 Feb., 1886	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	8 Dec., 1885.
24.—WAVERLEY PARK. Area, 27a. 2r. 10p.					
Trustees .....	Borough Council .....	18 June, 1880	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
25.—BRONTE PARK, WAVERLEY. Area, about 14a.					
Trustees .....	Municipal Council of Waverley.	26 April, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
26.—VARNA PARK, WAVERLEY. Area, 3a 2r. 22p.					
Trustees .....	Borough Council of Waverley.	8 Nov., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	13 May, 1887

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of Dedication of Park.
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES—TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC PARKS—continued.</b>					
27.—MACPHERSON PARK, WAVERLEY. Area, 2r. 30½p.					
Trustees .....	Borough Council of Waverley.	8 Nov., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	13 May, 1887
28.—DICKSON PARK, WAVERLEY. Area, 2a. 2r. 37½p.					
Trustees .....	Borough Council of Waverley.	11 Nov., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	13 May, 1887
29.—SIMPSON PARK, WAVERLEY. Area, 1r. 33½p.					
Trustees .....	Borough Council of Waverley.	11 Nov., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	13 May, 1887.
30.—DONDI PARK. Area, 25a. 2r. 16p.					
Trustees .....	Borough Council of Waverley.	14 Aug., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	9 June, 1882.
31.—RANDWICK PARK. Area, 25a.					
Trustees .....	Borough Council of Randwick.	17 June, 1884	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	29 April, 1884.
32.—COOGEE BAY PARK. Area, 8a. 3r. 10p.—2a. 1r. 28p.					
Trustees .....	Hon. Chas. Moore, M.L.C. J. Thompson Geo. Wall John Lee	— June, 1866 29 May, 1877 3 Jan., 1883	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	1 June, 1866.
33.—COOGEE BAY PARK. Area, 4a.—4a. 3r.—4a. 2r.					
Trustees .....	Hon. Chas. Moore, M.L.C. J. Thompson Geo. Wall	— June, 1866 29 May, 1877	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	1 June, 1866.
34.—COOGEE BAY PARK. Area, 1a. 3r. 19p.—2a. 0r. 39p.					
Trustees .....	Borough Council of Randwick.	.....	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	23 May, 1879.
35.—BAMORAL PARK, HUNTER'S BEACH. Area, 8a. 2r. 10p.					
Trustees .....	Alfred George Leo George Matcham Pitt Richard Harnett William Dind, senior Isaac Ellis Ives, M.P. The Honorable Robert Palmer Abbott, M.L.C. Joseph Palmer Abbott, M.P. Thomas Kingsmill Abbott James Patrick Garvan, M.P. Andrew Armstrong.....	18 May, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	3 May, 1878.
36.—GAP PARK, WATSON'S BAY. Area, ga. 1r. 4p.					
Trustees .....	Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G. Alfred W. Sladen, J.P. Robert Cork	22 July, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	13 May, 1887.
37.—CAMP COVE PARK, WATSON'S BAY. Area, about 2r. 20p.					
Trustees .....	Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G. Alfred W. Sladen, J.P. James A. Murray Jonathan C. Sibley, M.D.	17 May, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
38.—MANLY PARK. Area, 12a. 2r. 22p.					
Trustees .....	Municipal Council	4 Nov., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of Dedication of Park.
<b>SECRETARY FOR MINES—TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC PARKS—continued.</b>					
39.—ESPLANADE PARK, MANLY. About 14 acres.					
Trustees .....	George Matcham Pitt... Robert Matcham Pitt... John B. Smithers ..... John Woods..... Chas. H. Hayes ..... Charles A. Laurence ...	19 April, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	14 Nov., 1879.
40.—EAST ESPLANADE PARK, MANLY Area, about 2a. 2r.					
Trustees .....	Municipal Council of Manly	11 Nov., 1887	.....	Nil.	
41.—TOWER HILL PARK, MANLY. Area, about 1a. 3r. 20p.					
Trustees .....	Municipal Council of Manly	11 Nov., 1887	.....	Nil.	
42.—CENTRAL PARK, MANLY. Area, about 1a. 3r. 22p.					
Trustees .....	Municipal Council of Manly	11 Nov., 1887	.....	Nil.	
43.—KANGAROO PARK, MANLY. Area, about 5a.					
Trustees .....	Municipal Council of Manly	11 Nov., 1887	.....	Nil.	
44.—SOUTH STEYNE PARK, MANLY. Area, about 1a. 2r.					
Trustees .....	Municipal Council of Manly	11 Nov., 1887	.....	Nil.	
45.—GILBERT PARK, MANLY. Area, about 31p.					
Trustees .....	Municipal Council of Manly	11 Nov., 1887	.....	Nil.	
46.—SCARBOROUGH PARK, BOTANY. Area, 97r.					
Trustees .....	Samuel Cook ..... Morrice Alexander Black Wm. Neill, J.P. .... John Bowmer ..... Edward Jules Wehlow.. James Henry .....	14 July, 1879 27 Oct., 1882	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	23 May, 1879.
47. COOK PARK, BOTANY. Area, about 105a					
Trustees .....	Samuel Cook ..... William Neill, J.P. .... John Bowmer ..... James Henry ..... William George Judd... Edward Jules Wehlow	18 May, 1886	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	20 Oct., 1885.
48.—BANKSTOWN PARK. Area, 3ca. 2r.					
Trustees .....	Thomas Hodson ..... John Barnett ..... James Bremner .....	4 Mar., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
49.—GRANVILLE PARK Area, 19a. 1r. 87p.					
Trustees .....	Municipal Council of Granville...	7 Jan., 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	{ 19 Feb., 1886. 4 Aug., 1886.
50.—PARRAMATTA PARK. Area,					
Trustees .....	Andrew Payten ..... Wm. Fulleger ..... Hugh Taylor, M.P. .... Chas. Joseph Byrnes ... Samuel Purchase.....	4 Aug., 1865 23 Dec., 1870 26 June, 1877 27 Oct., 1885	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	
51.—ST. JOHN'S PARK, PARRAMATTA. Area, 1r. 5p.					
Trustees .....	Hugh Taylor, M.P. .... John Taylor, J.P. .... Richard Harper, J.P. .... Francis Wickham ..... Francis T. Watkins, J.P.	26 April, 1887	Governor and Executive Council	Nil.	12 Jan., 1883



## PART XIII.

## Miscellaneous.

## SUMMARY.

	PAGE.
Ecclesiastical Establishment ... ..	204
Education ... ..	206
Pensions ... ..	209
Pensions—Civil Service Act, 1884 ... ..	212
Gratuities—Civil Service Act, 1884 ... ..	214
Foreign Consuls ... ..	215
Returning Officers... ..	216
Agreements Validating Officers ... ..	217
Guardians of Minors ... ..	218

## ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

RETURN of the ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT, for the Year 1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary. £ s. d.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
<b>CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF SYDNEY.</b>					
Dean of Sydney .....	Very Rev. William Macquarie Cowper, M.A. }	12 July, 1858	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	12 July, 1858.
Parish of St. Phillip (City) .....		1 Aug., 1858	Ditto .....	160 0 0	
Parish of St. James (City) .....	Rev. Robert Allwood, B.A.	1 Jan., 1840	Governor .....	200 0 0	8 Dec., 1839.
Parish of Alexandria (Surry Hills, City) .....	„ Hulton S. King .....	1 Jan., 1857	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	
Parish of Petersham (Cook's River) .....	„ George King .....	15 Feb., 1863	Ditto .....	200 0 0	15 July, 1849.
Ditto (Ashfield) .....	„ William Lumsdaine..	1 Oct., 1860	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Oct., 1860.
<b>DISTRICT OF PARRAMATTA.</b>					
Parish of St. John.....	Rev. Robert L. King, B.A.	1 July, 1855	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 July, 1855.
Parish of Prospect.....	„ Thomas Donkin, B.D.	1 Aug., 1855	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1854.
<b>DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL.</b>					
Parish of St. Luke.....	Rev. Charles F. D. Priddle	1 July, 1855	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Feb., 1855.
Parish of Minto.....	„ George N. Woodd, B.A.	1 July, 1855	Ditto .....	200 0 0	5 Nov., 1837.
<b>DISTRICT OF CAMPBELLTOWN.</b>					
Parish of St. Peter .....	Rev. Edward Smith, B.A.	1 April, 1857	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 July, 1838.
<b>DISTRICTS—</b>					
Picton .....	„ James Carter .....	1 Jan., 1860	Ditto .....	80 17 6	
Wollongong .....	„ Thomas C. Ewing ..	1 Sept., 1857	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 July, 1846.
Berrima (Sutton Forest) ..	„ Thomas Horton .....	1 July, 1858	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1852.
Yass .....	„ Thomas Kemmis .....	12 Oct., 1859	Ditto .....	200 0 0	12 Oct., 1859.
<b>CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF NEWCASTLE.</b>					
<b>DISTRICTS—</b>					
Paterson .....	Rev. F. W. Addams .....	1 Oct., 1846	Governor .....	200 0 0	12 Jan., 1846.
Morpeth, Hinton, and Middlethorpe .....	„ C. Walsh .....	1 Aug., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Aug., 1860.
East Maitland .....	„ L. Tyrrell .....	1 Dec., 1862	Ditto .....	200 0 0	
Raymond Terrace .....	„ J. R. Blomfield .....	1 May, 1852	Ditto .....	200 0 0	16 Mar., 1851.
Lochinvar and Branxton ..	„ F. D. Bode .....	1 Dec., 1862	Ditto .....	100 0 0	
Muswellbrook .....	„ W. E. White .....	1 Mar., 1860	Ditto .....	200 0 0	
Seone.....	„ C. Child, B.A.....	1 Feb., 1853	Governor .....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1850.
Murrumbidgee .....	„ J. J. Nash, M.A.....	1 June, 1859	Governor and Executive Council	100 0 0	1 June, 1859.
Dungog.....	„ S. Simm .....	1 Dec., 1862	Ditto .....	100 0 0	
Manning River.....	„ W. C. Hawkins .....	1 Jan., 1861	Ditto .....	100 0 0	
Clarence River .....	„ A. E. Selwyn .....	1 Jan., 1853	Governor .....	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1853.
<b>CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF GOULBURN.</b>					
Lord Bishop of Goulburn ..	Right Rev. Mesac Thomas	1 Jan., 1882	Her Majesty by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom	100 0 0	25 Mar., 1863.
<b>DISTRICTS—</b>					
Bungonia .....	Rev. Edmond B. Proctor, M.A.	1 Sept., 1856	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 July, 1852.
Canberra (Queanbeyan) ..	„ Pierce G. Smith, M.A.	26 May, 1855	Governor.....	150 0 0	26 May, 1855.
Queanbeyan .....	„ Alberto D. Soares ..	1 April, 1857	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 April, 1857.
Cooma .....	„ Thomas Druitt.....	1 Dec., 1856	Ditto .....	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1854.
Collector (Yass).....	„ Daniel P. M. Hulbert, M.A.	1 April, 1857	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 April, 1857.
<b>CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF BATHURST.</b>					
<b>DISTRICT—</b>					
Carcoar .....	Rev. John A. Burke, M.A	1 Aug., 1858	Governor and Executive Council	200 0 0	1 Aug., 1858.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.
				£ s. d.	
<b>ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT—continued.</b>					
<b>CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DIOCESE OF GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE.</b>					
DISTRICT— Armidale .....	Rev. Septimus Hungerford	1 April, 1854	Governor.....	100 0 0	— 1853.
<b>ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.</b>					
Vicar-General.....	Very Reverend Samuel J. A. Sheehy.	1 Feb., 1862	Governor and Executive Council	300 0 0	1 May, 1850.
<b>DISTRICT OF SYDNEY.</b>					
Parish of Alexandria (Surry Hills, City).	Rev. John Sheridan.....	1 Oct., 1857	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 May, 1850.
Parish of Hunter's Hill, District of Parramatta.	" Claudius Maria Joly ..	1 April, 1859	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Parish of St. Luke, District of Liverpool.	" Peter Young <sup>1</sup> .....	1 July, 1860	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 July, 1843.
<b>DISTRICTS—</b>					
Wollongong .....	Rev. D. M. O'Connell.....	16 May, 1873	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Sept., 1848.
Windsor .....	" Patrick Hallinan, D.D.	1 May, 1852	Governor.....	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1846.
Camden.....	" J. J. Rigney .....	1 Nov., 1861	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	16 July, 1838.
Kiama .....	" Michael Flanagan ..	1 July, 1860	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Ditto (Millendary).....	" Patrick Birch .....	16 July, 1859	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Shoalhaven .....	" David John D'Arcy..	1 Mar., 1863	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Berrima .....	" William Lanigan.....	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Braidwood (Araruen) ..	" Edward O'Brien .....	15 July, 1852	Governor.....	150 0 0	15 July, 1852.
Yass .....	" James Hanley .....	1 July, 1861	Ditto .....	200 0 0	1 Dec., 1843.
Mudgee.....	" Callagan M'Carthy ..	1 Sept., 1852	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1850.
Hartley .....	" James Phelan .....	16 Mar., 1858	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 Nov., 1853.
Orange .....	" Miles Edmund Athy..	1 Sept., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
<sup>1</sup> Deceased, 23 October, 1837.					
<b>PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.</b>					
<b>DISTRICTS—</b>					
Muswellbrook .....	Rev. Duncan Ross .....	1 Oct., 1860	Governor and Executive Council	102 0 0	
Paterson .....	" Thomas Stirling .....	3 Feb., 1856	Ditto .....	150 0 0	1 Mar., 1854.
Port Macquarie .....	" Edward Holland.....	16 Aug., 1853	Governor.....	150 0 0	16 Aug., 1853.
Singleton .....	" James S. White .....	10 May, 1847	Ditto .....	150 0 0	10 May, 1847.
Windsor .....	" David Moore .....	1 Mar., 1863	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	
<b>WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.</b>					
<b>DISTRICTS—</b>					
Maitland .....	Rev. Joseph Oram .....	1 April, 1862	Governor and Executive Council	150 0 0	1 April, 1854.
Bathurst .....	" W. Kelynack .....	1 Jan., 1860	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Orange .....	" W. Clarke .....	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Penrith .....	" J. W. Dowson .....	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Manning River.....	" J. Somerville .....	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	
Camden.....	" G. Martin.....	1 Jan., 1862	Ditto .....	150 0 0	



EDUCATION.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

RETURN of the UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, for the Year 1887.

Office.	Name.	Annual Salary.			Fees from Students.			Total.			Remarks.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Chancellor .....	The Hon. Sir W. M. Manning, LL.D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Vice-Chancellor .....	H. N. MacLaurin, M.A., M.D. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fellows of Senate .....	The Hon. Edmund Barton, M.A. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Retired.
	The Most Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ex-officio.
	The Hon. F. M. Darley, M.A. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ex-officio.
	The Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ex-officio.
	Professor Gurney, M.A. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ex-officio.
	The Hon. Sir John Hay, M.A., K.C.M.G.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ex-officio.
	The Hon. Sir P. A. Jennings, K.C.M.G.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ex-officio.
	P. Sydney Jones, M.D. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ex-officio.
	George Knox, M.A. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ex-officio.
	Professor Liversidge, M.A., F.R.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ex-officio.
	A. P. Backhouse, M.A. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ex-officio.
	The Hon. William Macleay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ex-officio.
	Alexander Oliver, M.A. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ex-officio.
	The Hon. A. Renwick, B.A., M.D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ex-officio.
	Christopher Rolleston, C.M.G.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ex-officio.
	H. O. Russell, B.A. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ex-officio.
	Professor Scott, M.A. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ex-officio.
	The Hon. Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., G.C.M.G.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Retired.
	Professor Stephens, M.A. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ex-officio.
	Professor T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ex-officio.
	The Hon. Mr. Justice Windeyer, M.A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ex-officio.
Professor of Classics .....	Walter Scott, M.A. ....	900	0	0	*364	7	0	1,473	1	1	
Professor of Modern Literature .....	Mungo W. M'Callum, M.A. ....	900	0	0	†208	14	1	1,233	9	0	
Professor of Mathematics .....	Theodore T. Gurney, M.A. ....	900	0	0	*103	8	6	1,610	1	11	
Professor of Physics .....	Richard Threlfall, B.A. ....	900	0	0	†230	0	6	1,234	7	1	
Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy.	Archibald Liversidge, F.R.S. ....	450	0	0	*325	15	3	733	1	9	Half salary; absent from Colony.
Professor of Natural History .....	William J. Stephens, M.A. ....	900	0	0	†384	6	8	1,160	17	5	
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.	T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D. ....	900	0	0	*217	7	0	1,283	15	6	
Professor of Engineering .....	William H. Warren .....	500	0	0	†117	0	1	602	0	6	
Registrar .....	Henry E. Bayly, M.A. ....	600	0	0	*78	4	6	728	6	9	
Lecturer in Classics .....	Laurens F. M. Armstrong, B.A.	350	0	0	†23	16	0	387	17	0	
Lecturer in Architecture .....	J. Sulman, F.R.I.B.A. ....	.....	.....	.....	*42	0	0	42	0	0	
Lecturers in Mathematics .....	F. J. Horner, M.A. ....	75	5	5	.....	.....	.....	75	5	5	Deceased.
	G. C. Halliday, B.A. ....	100	0	0	.....	.....	.....	100	0	0	Lent Term only.
	E. M. Moors, M.A. ....	233	6	8	.....	.....	.....	233	6	8	Trinity and Michaelmas Terms.
Lecturer in French .....	A. Bulteau .....	300	0	0	†26	2	0	326	2	0	
Lecturer in German .....	Rudolph Max, LL.D. ....	150	0	0	.....	.....	.....	150	0	0	
Temporary Lecturer in Chemistry	Edwin Quayle .....	450	0	0	.....	.....	.....	450	0	0	
Demonstrator in Practical Chemistry.	Albert H. Helms, M.A., Ph.D. ....	350	0	0	†111	16	0	461	16	0	
Demonstrator in Physics .....	J. F. Adair, M.A. ....	29	3	4	.....	.....	.....	29	3	4	For one month only.
Lecturer in Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.	William A. Haswell, M.A. ....	500	0	0	*33	12	0	539	17	0	
Demonstrator in Anatomy .....	J. T. Wilson, M.B. ....	262	10	0	†6	5	0	267	11	0	From 1 April.
Demonstrator in Physiology .....	Alex. McCormick, M.D. ....	350	0	0	.....	.....	.....	350	0	0	
Lecturer in Surgery .....	Frederick Milford, M.D. ....	300	0	0	*130	4	0	430	4	0	
Lecturer in Pathology .....	W. Csmac Wilkinson, M.D. ....	300	0	0	*91	7	0	391	7	0	
Lecturer in Materia Medica .....	Thomas Dixon, M.B. ....	200	0	0	*59	17	0	259	17	0	
Lecturer Assistant in Physics .....	James Cook .....	250	0	0	.....	.....	.....	250	0	0	
Lecturer in Principles and Practice of Medicine.	James Cox, M.D. ....	200	0	0	*31	10	0	231	10	0	
Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence	W. H. Goode, M.D. ....	100	0	0	*15	15	0	115	15	0	
Lecturer in Midwifery, &c. ....	Thomas Chambers, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.	200	0	0	.....	.....	.....	200	0	0	
Lecturer in Psychology .....	F. N. Manning, M.D. ....	50	0	0	*6	6	0	56	6	0	For Michaelmas Term only.
Clinical Lecturers in Surgery .....	W. H. Goode, M.D. ....	50	0	0	*19	19	0	69	19	0	
	G. T. Hankins, M.R.C.S. ....	50	0	0	*19	19	0	69	19	0	
Clinical Lecturers in Medicine .....	A. Shewen, M.D. ....	50	0	0	*10	10	0	60	10	0	
	A. Murray Orum, M.D. ....	50	0	0	*10	10	0	60	10	0	
Clinical Tutor .....	E. J. Jenkins, M.D. ....	20	16	8	.....	.....	.....	20	16	8	From 17 Oct. to 31 Dec

\* Lecture Fees. † Examination Fees.

NEW SOUTH WALES—1887.

Office.	Name.	Annual Salary.			Fees from Students.			Total.			Remarks.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
<b>EDUCATION—UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY—continued.</b>											
Evening Lecturers—											
Chemistry .....	Edwin Quayle .....	100	0	0	* 29	2	9	129	2	9	
Classics .....	Thos. Butler, B.A. ....	400	0	0	{ † 55	7	9	608	2	2	
					{ * 152	14	5				
Mathematics .....	E. Newham, M.A. ....	400	0	0	{ † 35	14	0	493	16	0	
					{ * 58	2	0				
French .....	Rudolph Max, LL.D. ....	200	0	0	* 9	14	3	209	14	3	
German .....	Rudolph Max, LL.D. ....										
University Extension Lecturers—											
Modern History .....	Rev. A. Gilchrist, LL.D. ....	100	0	0				100	0	0	
Political Economy .....	A. C. Wylie .....	150	0	0				150	0	0	
Law Lecturers .....	W. H. Coffey, B.A., LL.B. ....	66	13	4	* 23	2	0	89	15	4	Lent and Trinity Terms
	W. H. Edmunds, M.A., LL.B. ....	100	0	0	* 6	6	0	106	6	0	
	A. C. Wylie .....	100	0	0	* 27	6	0	127	6	0	Michaelmas Term only
	E. Scholes .....	33	6	8				33	6	8	
Auditor .....	Hon. G. Eagar .....	50	0	0				50	0	0	
Chief Clerk and Accountant .....	Robert A. Dallan .....	250	0	0				250	0	0	
Clerk .....	William S. Mayer .....	100	0	0				100	0	0	
Assistant Librarian .....	Ralph Hardy .....	156	0	0				156	0	0	
Examiners .....	J. Donovan, LL.D. ....				† 10	0	0	10	0	0	
	Rev. J. C. Corlette, D.D. ....				† 20	0	0	20	0	0	
	Professor Nanson .....				† 75	0	0	75	0	0	
	W. A. Dixon, F.C.S. ....				† 15	15	0	15	15	0	
	Professor Kernolt .....				† 10	10	0	10	10	0	
	J. J. Fletcher, M.A., B.Sc. ....				† 10	10	0	10	10	0	
	B. R. Wise, B.A. ....				† 23	11	0	23	11	0	
	R. M. Sly, LL.D. ....				† 10	0	0	10	0	0	
Ex-Bedell .....	Joseph Burrows .....	50	0	0				50	0	0	
Bedell .....	Samuel Craddock .....	125	0	0				125	0	0	
Messengers .....	John Beech .....	109	4	0				109	4	0	
	James Dean .....	109	4	0				109	4	0	
	John Hufton .....	130	0	0				130	0	0	
	Thomas Venables .....	54	15	6				54	15	6	Since 1 June.
Gardener .....	Henry Goodhew .....	125	0	0				125	0	0	
Under-gardeners .....	John Bickley .....	109	4	0				109	4	0	
	Wm. Barber .....	109	4	0				109	4	0	
Carpenter .....	Charles Cosgrave .....	15	0	0				15	0	0	28 Nov. to 31 Dec.
Chemical Laboratory Assistant .....	Edward Hufton .....	150	0	0				150	0	0	
Chemical Laboratory Boy .....	F. Platts .....	26	0	0				26	0	0	
Anatomical Laboratory Assistant .....	John Shewan .....	175	0	0				175	0	0	
Medical School Boy .....	Louis Schaefer .....	39	0	0				39	0	0	
Boy in Natural History Department .....	Sydney Hanks .....	54	12	0				54	12	0	
<b>EXAMINERS AT PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.</b>											
	H. S. Hawkins, M.A. ....				110	8	0	110	8	0	
	E. L. Montefiore .....				13	10	0	13	10	0	
	Hector R. Maclean .....				5	5	0	5	5	0	
	Alexander Rae .....				5	5	0	5	5	0	
	J. J. Fletcher, M.A., B.Sc. ....				3	3	0	3	3	0	
	J. P. H. Murray .....				12	15	0	12	15	0	
	Rev. A. Gilchrist, LL.D. ....				57	17	0	57	17	0	

In addition to the above, the following Officers are unsalaried, viz:—

Esquire Bedell, John Kulloch, M.A.  
 Examiners in Law—Mr. Justice Windeyer (Dean); Mr. Justice Faucett; M. H. Stephen, Q.C.  
 Examiners in Medicine—Geo. Bennett, M.D.; J. C. Cox, M.D.; C. K. Mackellar, M.B.; H. N. MacLaurin, M.D.; F. Nulton Manning, M.D.;  
 Chas. McKay, M.D.; F. H. Quisite, M.D.; Arthur Renwick, M.D.; Sir Alfred Roberts, M.R.C.S.

\* Lecture Fees. † Examination Fees.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

RETURN of St. PAUL'S COLLEGE, for the Year 1887.

Office.	Name.	Salary per annum.		Total.
		Fixed.	Variable.	
Warden .....	Rev. Canon Wm. H. Sharp, M.A. <sup>1</sup> .....	£ 500	£ 226 6 8	£ 726 6 8
Mathematical Tutor .....	H. Pearce, Esq., M.A. <sup>2</sup> .....	68 0 0		68 0 0
	(Part of the year.)			
Bursar .....	J. R. Street, Esq. ....			
Accountant .....	J. C. Taylor, Esq. ....	20 0 0		20 0 0
	Total .....	£ 588 0 0	226 6 8	£ 814 6 8

<sup>1</sup> Allowed a residence.

<sup>2</sup> Allowed rooms in College

BLUE BOOK OF

EDUCATION—continued.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

RETURN of St. JOHN'S COLLEGE, for the Year 1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Allowances.	Fees from Students.	Total.
Rector .....	Very Rev. James J. O'Brien, D.D.	18 Feb., 1884	Fellows of St. John's College, under Act of Incorporation.	£ s. d. 500 0 0	£ s. d. 150 0 0	£ s. d. 600 0 0	£ s. d. 1,250 0 0
Lecturers.....	Rev. W. Kelly, S.J..... Charles Coghlan, LL.D..... Rev. E. J. Butler, M.A.....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0
Total .....				800 0 0	150 0 0	600 0 0	1,550 0 0

ST ANDREW'S COLLEGE.

RETURN of St. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, for the Year 1887.

Office.	Name.	Salary per annum.	Additional Salary allowed by the Council.	Total.
Principal .....	Rev. John Kinross, B.A., D.D. <sup>1</sup> .....	£ s. d. 500 0 0	£ s. d. 100 0 0	£ s. d. 600 0 0
Treasurer .....	James Anderson .....	.....	58 0 0	58 0 0
Tutor.....	G. H. Halliday <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0
Total .....		500 0 0	218 0 0	718 0 0

<sup>1</sup>Allowed a residence.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

RETURN of the SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

Office.	Name.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Fees from Pupils.	Total.	Remarks.
Head Master.....	Albert Byethesca Weigall .....	£ s. d. 500 0 0	*250 0 0	£ s. d. 953 0 0	£ s. d. 1,703 0 0	*House rent.
Mathematical Master .....	William Newbery .....	600 0 0	.....	.....	600 0 0	
Second Classical Master ...	Charles Edward Hewlett .....	450 0 0	.....	.....	450 0 0	
Second Mathematical Master ..	Herbert James Carter .....	350 0 0	.....	.....	350 0 0	
Assistant Masters.....	Arthur Key Farrar .....	400 0 0	.....	.....	400 0 0	
	Charles Dashwood Goldie .....	250 0 0	.....	.....	250 0 0	
	Leonard Hemery Lindon.....	350 0 0	.....	.....	350 0 0	
	Arthur Giles .....	350 0 0	*33 6 8	.....	383 6 8	*Chemistry.
	Alfred de Lisle Hammond .....	125 0 0	.....	.....	125 0 0	Resigned, 30 April.
	William H. W. Nicholls .....	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	
	Arthur Hill Griffith .....	200 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0	
	John Mackintosh .....	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	
	Charles de Kantzow .....	200 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0	
	William H. B. Wells.....	250 0 0	.....	.....	250 0 0	
	Charles T. Soar .....	125 0 0	.....	.....	125 0 0	
	David M'Burney .....	258 6 8	62 10 0	.....	320 16 8	
	H. M. Joseclyne .....	154 3 4	.....	.....	154 3 4	
	— Forty .....	20 0 0	.....	.....	20 0 0	
	Norman Fitz .....	43 6 8	.....	.....	43 6 8	
Supernumerary Master ..	Edwin Whitfield .....	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	
Master of Modern Languages	Rudolf Max .....	230 0 0	.....	.....	230 0 0	
Drawing Master .....	Josiah Thomas Crook .....	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	
Janitor and Drill Sergeant	Frank Morris .....	180 0 0	32 10 0	.....	212 10 0	
Secretary and Accountant to Trustees.	William Henry Catlett .....	100 0 0	59 14 7	.....	159 14 7	
Total.....		£ 6,135 16 8	438 1 3	953 0 0	7,526 17 11	

PENSIONS.

RETURN of PENSIONS payable out of the Revenues of the Colony, &c., during the Year 1887.

Name.	Amount of Pension.			Authority under which the Pension was granted.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£	s.	d.			
<b>SCHEDULE B.—Pensions paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. (46 Vic. No. 19.)</b>						
Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B.	1,820	0	0	18 and 19 Vict., cap. 54	10 Nov., 1873	Late Chief Justice.
Sir Wm. Montagu Manning, Knight.	1,820	0	0	Governor-General and Executive Council.	18 Oct., 1887	" Puisne Judge.
Ditto	800	0	0	Ditto	18 Oct., 1887	" Solicitor-General.
Francis L. S. Merewether	900	0	0	18 and 19 Vic., cap. 54	6 June, 1856	" Auditor-General.
James Warner	70	0	0	Governor-General and Executive Council.	1 June, 1853	" Assistant Surveyor.
Thomas Bevan	9	2	6	Secretary of State	1 July, 1850	" Trooper, Mounted Police.
Edward Wilson	14	18	3	Governor and Executive Council.	1 July, 1850	" " Pourith Police.
Thomas Reilly	32	13	4	Ditto	17 Dec., 1859	" Sergeant to the Governor-General's Orderlies.
William W. Darke	153	0	11	Ditto	1 Jan., 1860	" Assistant Surveyor.
H. R. Labatt <sup>1</sup>	53	12	7	Ditto	1 Dec., 1871	" Engineer, Department of Harbours and River Navigation.
Mrs. Shanks	50	0	0	Ditto	1871	Widow of Pilot Shanks.
Mrs. Anne Petrie	100	0	0	Ditto	1 Jan., 1853	Daughter of Captain Flinders, R.N.
David Moores <sup>2</sup>	48	12	2	Ditto	1 Aug., 1864	Late Foreman, Colonial Stores.
Eliza B. Daly	109	0	0		8 May, 1883	
Mrs. Maria Bate Wise	200	0	0	Governor and Executive Council.	28 Sept., 1865	Widow of Justice Wise.
Mrs. Margaret Edwards	50	0	0	Ditto	22 June, 1867	Widow of Pilot Edwards.
Mrs. Julia Robinson	150	0	0	Ditto	29 July, 1867	" Robinson.
Mrs. Jane Reeder	75	0	0	Ditto	29 July, 1867	" Reeder.
Mrs. Hannah Pope	1/3	7	diem	Ditto	10 May, 1867	Late Housekeeper, Colonial Secretary's Office.
Ellen Del Prado	39	11	8	Ditto	1 Jan., 1871	" Audit Office.
John S. Adam	228	11	5	Ditto	14 Mar., 1876	" Chief Draftsman, Survey Office.
Mrs. Petersen	30	0	0	Ditto	1 July, 1875	Widow of Mr. Petersen.
Mrs. Wickham <sup>3</sup>	84	0	0	Ditto	1 Jan., 1877	Late Postmistress, Parramatta.
E. H. Hargraves	250	0	0	Ditto	1 Jan., 1877	For Public Services.
Henry Halloran, C.M.G.	800	0	0	Ditto	21 Jan., 1878	Late Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office.
R. T. Hall	166	0	0	Ditto	1 Nov., 1879	" Examiner of Accounts, Audit Office.
T. C. Battley	118	12	0	Ditto	1 Jan., 1880	" Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gosford.
L. J. Brennan	171	8	0	Ditto	1 April, 1880	" Superintendent of Stores.
Charles P. M. Lockhart	214	0	0	Ditto	1 Jan., 1881	
H. Broderick	196	0	0	Ditto	1 June, 1881	
James H. Palmer	321	8	6	Ditto	1 Aug., 1884	Late Shorthand-writer, Legislative Assembly.
Annie Elliott	75	0	0	Ditto	1 Nov., 1886	Widow of Alex. Elliott, Warder, Sydney Gaol.
John A. Scarr	311	0	0	Ditto	4 May, 1887	Late Shorthand-writer, Legislative Council.
John B. Martin	157	17	0	Ditto	1887	" Clerk of Petty Sessions, Camden.
Robt. Dawson	262	10	0	Ditto	1 Jan., 1887	" Police Magistrate, Cooma.
<sup>1</sup> Deceased, 23 July, 1887. <sup>2</sup> Deceased, July, 1887. <sup>3</sup> In receipt of a pension granted under the Civil Service Superannuation Repeal Act						
<b>Pensions granted under the "Superannuation Repeal Act of 1873." (36 VICTORIA No. 29.)</b>						
Robert Allen Hunt	310	0	0	Governor and Executive Council.	1 July, 1864	Late Superintendent of the Money Order Office.
John Goulesbury Lennon	180	0	0	Ditto	20 Dec., 1864	" Principal Clerk, Revenue Branch, Treasury.
E. C. Brewer	64	3	0	Ditto	12 May, 1865	" Sheriff's Bailiff.
J. R. Humbley	123	15	0	Ditto	16 June, 1865	" Clerk, Audit Office.
Thomas Jones	75	0	0	Ditto	1 June, 1866	" Sheriff's Bailiff, Bathurst.
William C. Still	280	0	0	Ditto	21 Mar., 1866	" Landing Surveyor, Customs.
Lewis Gordon	266	13	4	Ditto	1 Aug., 1866	" District Surveyor.
John Chippendall	99	3	4	Ditto	13 May, 1867	" Gaoler, Bathurst.
E. H. Statham <sup>1</sup>	62	6	8	Ditto	1 May, 1867	" Storekeeper and Manager, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.
Stephen Cole	217	10	0	Ditto	11 June, 1868	" Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Samuel Elyard	206	13	4	Ditto	18 Aug., 1868	" Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office.
James Prout	30	0	0	Ditto	20 Sept., 1868	" Second Assistant Bailiff, Sydney.
Charles E. Newcombe	292	10	0	Ditto	1 June, 1869	" Police Magistrate, Queanbeyan.
William King	81	5	0	Ditto	1 July, 1869	" Landing Waiter, Customs.
Jemima Wickham <sup>2</sup>	84	0	0	Ditto	1 Jan., 1870	" Postmistress, Parramatta.
John Kelleher	82	0	0	Ditto	1 Jan., 1870	" Foreman of Works, Dry Dock.
Gother K. Mann	536	13	4	Ditto	1 April, 1870	" Engineer-in-Chief, &c., Cockatoo Island.
F. Underwood	186	13	4	Ditto	16 June, 1870	" Clerk, Lands Department.
Allan Williams	113	6	8	Ditto	1 June, 1870	" Accountant, Survey Department.
H. Fitzgerald	82	0	0	Ditto	1 Jan., 1870	" Foreman of Works, Dry Dock.
T. J. Jacques	326	13	4	Ditto	15 Dec., 1870	" Registrar-General.
W. C. Mayne	540	0	0	Ditto	23 May, 1871	" Auditor-General.
William Thomas	113	6	8	Ditto	1 Mar., 1871	" Clerk, Lands Department.
Harry Mackenzie	90	13	4	Ditto	1 May, 1873	" Clerk, Audit Office.
William Muir	145	13	4	Ditto	1 May, 1873	" Inspector, Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts.
<sup>1</sup> Deceased, 17 January, 1887. <sup>2</sup> In receipt of a Pension under Supplement to Schedule B.						

Name.	Amount of Pension.	Authority under which the Pension was granted.	Date from which the Pension commenced	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£ s. d.			
<b>PENSIONS—GRANTED UNDER THE "SUPERANNUATION REPEAL ACT OF 1873"—continued.</b>				
W. Hampden Platt .....	116 11 0	Governor and Executive Council.	1 May, 1873	Late First Clerk, Pay Branch, Treasury.
Thomas Adams <sup>1</sup> .....	155 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Feb., 1874	" Overseer, Government Printing Office.
George A. Gordon .....	225 0 0	Ditto .....	1 Jan., 1875	" Police Magistrate, Deniliquin.
Martha Betts .....	60 2 8	Ditto .....	16 Mar., 1875	" Matron, Protestant Orphan School.
Jasper Crough .....	49 11 8	Ditto .....	1 Feb., 1875	" Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wingham.
Alexander C. Maxwell .....	250 0 0	Ditto .....	1 May, 1881	" Registrar of the District Court, Sydney.
C. Rolleston .....	450 0 0	Ditto .....	17 July, 1883	" Auditor-General.
			<sup>1</sup> Deceased 24 October, 1887.	
<b>Paid from the Police Reward and Police Superannuation Funds.</b>				
John Agnew .....	5/3 $\frac{2}{3}$ diem	Governor and Executive Council.	1 May, 1882	1st Class Constable.
James Arthur .....	5/3 "	Ditto .....	21 Dec., 1882	" "
John Buckley .....	4/9 "	Ditto .....	30 April, 1869	Senior Sergeant.
Edward Broomfield .....	3/9 "	Ditto .....	16 Feb., 1876	Senior Constable
John Benton .....	5/7 "	Ditto .....	30 April, 1881	"
Richard Barrett .....	3/9 "	Ditto .....	18 Feb., 1882	"
Henry Bassmann .....	6/- "	Ditto .....	29 Sept., 1884	"
A. W. Berekelman .....	6/- "	Ditto .....	1 Oct., 1886	"
Geo. W. Berney .....	5/4 "	Ditto .....	14 Dec., 1887	"
Michael Cassidy .....	4/6 "	Ditto .....	1 Feb., 1859	Sergeant, Gold Police, Western District.
Patrick Cain .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	8 Oct., 1869	Constable, Eastern District.
Thomas Cooman .....	4/4 "	Ditto .....	16 Sept., 1878	Ordinary Constable.
Cæsar Cowle .....	4/4 "	Ditto .....	8 Oct., 1880	"
John Colleton .....	4/8 "	Ditto .....	1 July, 1882	1st Class Constable.
Peter Conway .....	7/6 "	Ditto .....	1 July, 1882	Sub-Inspector.
Thomas Carew <sup>1</sup> .....	7/- "	Ditto .....	4 Oct., 1882	1st Class Constable.
Denis Collins .....	4/10 "	Ditto .....	22 April, 1883	Ordinary Constable.
John Cochrane .....	5/7 "	Ditto .....	20 April, 1887	1st Class Constable.
W. S. Dangar .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	16 Dec., 1863	Constable, Kempsey.
John Davis .....	50 0 0	Ditto .....	— Aug., 1862	Chief Constable, Molong.
	per annum.			
Lawrence Dwyer .....	4/1 $\frac{2}{3}$ diem	Ditto .....	28 May, 1872	Sergeant, Sydney.
George Dearden .....	4/10 "	Ditto .....	4 Feb., 1880	Ordinary Constable.
John Dawson .....	5/10 "	Ditto .....	4 Oct., 1882	Sergeant, Sydney.
Martin Dorney .....	5/7 "	Ditto .....	21 May, 1884	1st Class Constable, Sydney.
James Dillon .....	5/- "	Ditto .....	26 Aug., 1885	" "
George Eagar .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	19 Feb., 1874	Ordinary Constable.
John Emerton <sup>2</sup> .....	6/11 "	Ditto .....	10 Aug., 1887	Sergeant.
Jeremiah Frewin .....	2/- "	Ditto .....	13 May, 1868	Senior-Sergeant, Eastern District.
James Farrant .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	30 June, 1863	Constable, Mudgee.
James Fegan .....	4/4 "	Ditto .....	30 May, 1878	Ordinary Constable.
Henry Finlay .....	3/9 "	Ditto .....	4 Feb., 1880	Senior Constable.
John Farry .....	4/8 "	Ditto .....	8 Oct., 1880	1st Class Constable.
Garrett Fitzgerald .....	5/3 "	Ditto .....	26 Aug., 1885	Ordinary Constable.
John Flaberty .....	6/- "	Ditto .....	1 Oct., 1886	Senior Constable.
Edward Giles .....	7/8 "	Ditto .....	— June, 1859	Sergeant-Major, Sofala, Gold Police.
James Garland .....	300 0 0	Ditto .....	18 Feb., 1882	Superintendent, Tamworth.
	per annum.			
John Goddard .....	7/- $\frac{2}{3}$ diem.	Ditto .....	4 Oct., 1882	1st Class Constable.
Thomas Goldrich .....	9/3 "	Ditto .....	4 Jan., 1886	Sergeant.
Thomas Graham .....	5/- "	Ditto .....	16 April, 1886	1st Class Constable.
James Hoban <sup>3</sup> .....	3/9 "	Ditto .....	3 Sept., 1886	"
Thomas Hildebrand .....	123 0 0	Ditto .....	28 Feb., 1862	Chief Constable, Wollongong.
Robert Handcock <sup>4</sup> .....	94 0 0	Ditto .....	28 Feb., 1862	Constable, Sydney.
	per annum.			
John Henry .....	5/3 $\frac{2}{3}$ diem.	Ditto .....	7 Nov., 1878	1st Class Constable.
John Harmer .....	10/6 "	Ditto .....	11 Dec., 1883	Senior Sergeant, Goulburn.
David Hawkins .....	5/3 "	Ditto .....	6 Aug., 1884	" Sydney.
Thomas Heagney .....	5/3 "	Ditto .....	6 Aug., 1884	Ordinary Constable.
Adam Haggarty .....	9/3 "	Ditto .....	6 April, 1886	Sergeant, Water Police.
John Healey .....	10/6 "	Ditto .....	14 Oct., 1887	Senior Sergeant.
S. D. Johnston .....	187 10 0	Ditto .....	28 April, 1882	Sub-Inspector, Sydney.
	per annum.			
James Johnston .....	5/7 $\frac{2}{3}$ diem.	Ditto .....	16 April, 1886	1st Class Constable.
Benjamin Johnson .....	10/6 "	Ditto .....	2 Feb., 1887	Senior Sergeant.
Robert Jones .....	5/- "	Ditto .....	14 Oct., 1887	1st Class Constable.
Roger Kennedy .....	3/4 "	Ditto .....	— Aug., 1862	Senior Constable, Maitland.
Edward Kedwell .....	3/- "	Ditto .....	— Aug., 1862	Constable, Maitland.
Abraham Kershaw .....	6/4 "	Ditto .....	30 June, 1863	Senior Sergeant, Goulburn.
William Kershaw .....	5/6 "	Ditto .....	22 May, 1860	Sergeant, Bathurst.
James Keegan .....	168 15 0	Ditto .....	24 Feb., 1883	Sub-Inspector, Braidwood.
	per annum.			
Robert Kennedy .....	5/- $\frac{2}{3}$ diem.	Ditto .....	1 Dec., 1881	Senior Constable.
Thomas Kerrigan .....	275 0 0	Ditto .....	15 Nov., 1883	Sub-Inspector, Kempsey.
	per annum.			
John Kearney .....	4/7 $\frac{2}{3}$ diem.	Ditto .....	6 Oct., 1886	Sergeant.
Henry Kerr .....	10/6 "	Ditto .....	20 April, 1887	Senior Sergeant.
Michael Key .....	3/9 "	Ditto .....	20 April, 1887	1st Class Constable.
Charles Lane .....	3/4 "	Ditto .....	— Aug., 1862	Senior Constable, Newcastle.
George Lamont .....	3/4 "	Ditto .....	20 May, 1870	Senior Constable.

<sup>1</sup> Deceased, 11 July, 1887.<sup>2</sup> Deceased, 23 August, 1887.<sup>3</sup> Pension ceased, 31 October, 1887.<sup>4</sup> Deceased, 15 September, 1887.

Name.	Amount of Pension.	Authority under which the Pension was granted.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£ s. d.			
<b>PENSIONS—PAID FROM THE POLICE REWARD AND POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS—continued.</b>				
Thomas Leonard	3/3 $\Psi$ diem	Governor and Executive Council.	19 Feb., 1877	Ordinary Constable.
J. F. Lane	6/8 "	Ditto	9 Oct., 1877	Senior Sergeant.
Richard Lee	7/10 "	Ditto	2 May, 1884	"
William Lawler	7/10 "	Ditto	6 Oct., 1885	"
John Lawler	5/7 "	Ditto	23 Nov., 1886	1st Class Constable.
C. J. P. Lydiard	375 0 0 per annum.	Ditto	1 Sept., 1887	Superintendent of Police.
John Micklelegun	5/4 $\Psi$ diem	Ditto	— Aug., 1862	District Constable, Carcoar.
James M'Kay	5/- "	Ditto	20 Aug., 1875	Senior Constable.
Robert Mayne	4/4 "	Ditto	13 Mar., 1876	Ordinary Constable.
Thomas Moss <sup>1</sup>	3/- "	Ditto	21 Aug., 1868	Constable, Eastern District.
John Moloney	5/7 "	Ditto	11 Dec., 1883	1st Class Constable.
Henry Margotts	5/7 "	Ditto	12 Jan., 1884	"
Alexander Miller	9/3 "	Ditto	26 Aug., 1885	Sergeant.
John Mara	6/- "	Ditto	4 Jan., 1886	Senior Constable.
James M'Hale <sup>1</sup>	3/4 "	Ditto	8 July, 1869	"
William M'Namara	4/4 "	Ditto	2 June, 1879	Ordinary Constable.
Allan M'Diarmid	7/6 "	Ditto	20 May, 1881	Senior Sergeant.
Patrick McDonagh	5/- "	Ditto	4 Jan., 1886	1st Class Constable.
Michael McGlynn	6/- "	Ditto	3 Sept., 1886	Senior Constable.
James Nolan	4/- "	Ditto	15 Sept., 1873	Constable.
Thomas Naghten	5/7 "	Ditto	11 May, 1885	1st Class Constable.
Daniel O'Sullivan	6/- "	Ditto	20 April, 1887	Senior Constable.
James Pottor	3/3 "	Ditto	12 Dec., 1874	"
George Payne <sup>1</sup>	3/6 "	Ditto	7 May, 1881	1st Class Constable.
Henry W. Parkinson	5/7 "	Ditto	6 Aug., 1884	"
Joseph Parker	10/6 "	Ditto	10 Dec., 1884	Senior Sergeant, Gold Escort Conductor.
Chas. Pearson	8/- "	Ditto	1 Dec., 1887	Senior Constable.
Francis Rooney	4/1 "	Ditto	6 Nov., 1868	Sergeant.
Michael Reilly	3/10 "	Ditto	2 Aug., 1859	Ordinary Constable, Carcoar.
James Roberts	3/- "	Ditto	21 Aug., 1868	Constable, Depôt.
Oliver Rae <sup>1</sup>	2/- "	Ditto	13 May, 1868	"
Chas. Ryan	5/7 "	Ditto	20 April, 1887	1st Class Constable.
Patrick Ryan	8/- "	Ditto	10 Aug., 1887	Senior Constable.
Octavius Smith	3/- "	Ditto	30 June, 1863	Constable, Port Macquarie.
James Skelton	70 0 0 per annum.	Ditto	25 Feb., 1863	Chief Constable, Dalby, Queensland.
James Smith	3/- $\Psi$ diem	Ditto	— July, 1857	Ordinary Constable, Sydney.
John Sheaves	3/- "	Ditto	2 Mar., 1871	Constable, Eastern District.
James Sheridan	6/8 "	Ditto	4 Feb., 1880	Sergeant, Eastern District.
Henry M. Stapylton	6/11 "	Ditto	6 Aug., 1884	Sergeant, Moruya.
William Sutton	9/3 "	Ditto	26 Aug., 1885	Sergeant, Sydney.
Donald Sutherland	7/- "	Ditto	26 Aug., 1885	Ordinary Constable, Berrima.
Patrick Smith	7/6 "	Ditto	14 July, 1886	1st Class Constable.
Alexander Sanderson <sup>2</sup>	5/4 "	Ditto	23 Nov., 1886	Senior Constable.
Thos. H. Smith	6/- "	Ditto	2 Feb., 1887	"
Henry Turner	3/- "	Ditto	6 Nov., 1868	Constable, Depôt.
James Thompson <sup>1</sup>	3/- "	Ditto	19 Feb., 1874	Senior Constable, Depôt.
Michael Tierney	3/- "	Ditto	21 May, 1876	Ordinary Constable.
Henry Tubman	5/10 "	Ditto	28 April, 1882	Sergeant, Sydney.
Charles Thorpe	325 0 0 per annum.	Ditto	3 Sept., 1886	Inspector, Newcastle.
Daniel Ussher	6/11 $\Psi$ diem	Ditto	16 April, 1886	Sergeant, Taree.
Frederick Williams	146 0 0 per annum.	Ditto	28 Feb., 1862	Ordinary Constable, Windsor.
R. Walker <sup>1</sup>	3/6 $\Psi$ diem	Ditto	6 Dec., 1876	1st Class Constable.
R. W. Walters	6/8 "	Ditto	8 Mar., 1878	Sub-Inspector.
Charles Walmsley	3/9 "	Ditto	2 June, 1879	Senior Constable.
Thomas H. Webb	7/- "	Ditto	10 Dec., 1884	Acting Sub-Inspector.
William Walsh	5/4 "	Ditto	3 Sept., 1886	Senior Constable.
Max Zglimicki	5/7 "	Ditto	4 Oct., 1882	"
August Zoellner	7/10 "	Ditto	8 July, 1885	Senior Sergeant.
Catherine Bannon	2/- "	Ditto	9 April, 1875	Widow of Constable William Bannon.
Edward M. Bowen	52 0 0 per annum.	Ditto	24 Nov., 1879	Son of late Senior Constable E. M. W. Bowen.
Louisa Codrington	1/- per diem	Ditto	— June, 1858	Widow of Constable Robert D. Codrington.
Annie Foy	30 0 0	Ditto	30 June, 1863	Widow of Senior Constable John Foy, Tabulam.
Julia Ledgerwood	40 0 0	Ditto	22 May, 1860	Widow of District Constable Wm. Ledgerwood, Newcastle.
Elizabeth Murphy	50 0 0	Ditto	— May, 1858	Widow of Chief Constable Peter C. Murphy, Port Macquarie.
Elizabeth Nelson	15 0 0	Ditto	15 June, 1865	Widow of Samuel Nelson, Constable, Goulburn.
Margaret Woods	62 10 0	Ditto	— May, 1855	Widow of Chief Constable, Maitland.
M. A. Wallings	150 0 0 per annum.	Ditto	21 Sept., 1878	Widow of Senior Sergeant Thomas Wallings.
M. A. Drum	5/- $\Psi$ diem	Ditto	13 Jan., 1882	Widow of Senior Constable Francis Drum.
S. J. Govers	50 0 0	Ditto	8 Jan., 1884	Widow of Constable James Govers.
Eliza Leplaw	40 0 0	Ditto	28 June, 1884	Widow of Senior Constable John Leplaw
Georgina Mitchell	75 0 0	Ditto	14 Mar., 1885	Widow of late Constable John Mitchell.
Isabella Hird	75 0 0	Ditto	14 Aug., 1885	Widow of Constable William Hird.
Ann Dundas	40 0 0 per annum.	Ditto	16 April, 1886	Widow of Senior Constable Arthur Dundas.

<sup>1</sup> In England; paid through Agent-General.<sup>2</sup> Deceased, 29/1/87.

Name.	Amount Pension.			Age.	Date from which the Pension commenced.	Service for which the Pension was granted.
	£	s.	d.			
PENSIONS—continued.						
Return of Pensions granted under "Civil Service Act, 1884." (48 VICTORIA No. 24.)						
William Cranc .....	369	16	6	58	28 May, 1885	Stipendiary Magistrate, Sydney.
Macnamara Russell .....	111	0	11	49	10 " "	Chief Draftsman, Engineer in-Chief, Railways.
James Proctor .....	90	15	0	59	1 Aug., "	Inspector, Locomotive Branch, Railways.
John M'George .....	70	3	0	38	11 Feb., "	Superintendent, Temporary Hospital for the Insane, Cooma.
Gabriel H. J. Carroll .....	86	12	0	53	7 Nov., "	Inspector of Telegraph Lines and Stations.
Thomas Newport .....	55	2	0	61	1 " "	Driver, Railways.
Matthew Dubigg .....	31	6	0	60	1 Aug., "	Public School Teacher, Nelanglo.
William Sixsmith .....	69	10	0	69	1 Dec., "	Engine-driver, Railways.
J. E. Cumming .....	77	8	0	61	30 Sept., "	Public School Teacher, Jerry's Plains.
Jerman T. Harrison .....	81	15	0	47	1 Dec., "	Post and Telegraph Master, Corowa.
Jane Stevenson .....	59	1	0	60	30 Nov., "	Public School Teacher, Camperdown.
George Palmer .....	24	13	0	75	30 " "	" " Wyong Creek.
Colin C. Pentland .....	20	10	0	73	30 " "	" " Daisy Dale.
Robert MacDougal .....	34	13	0	62	30 " "	" " Bumbury.
George Spanswick .....	72	7	0	56	18 June, "	" " Appin.
Josiah West .....	20	6	0	76	31 Dec., "	Messenger, Railways.
Joseph Bell .....	46	13	0	52	31 Mar., "	Public School Teacher, Dural.
Eliza Styles .....	123	0	0	52	30 Nov., "	" " Mudgee.
Peter D. M'Cormick .....	76	19	0	52	30 " "	" " Crown-street, Sydney.
Patrick Rohan .....	46	12	0	48	30 " "	" " Spaniard's Hill.
Michael O'Grady .....	51	2	0	54	31 " "	" " Saucy Creek.
Thomas Crothers .....	22	13	0	79	1 Jan., 1886	Railway Station-master, Harley.
Alexander Johnson .....	173	17	0	60	1 " "	1st Class Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Department.
Denis Dempsey .....	71	5	0	57	14 Feb., "	Locker, Customs.
Samuel Small .....	36	9	0	59	31 Mar., "	Store Labourer, Ordnance.
James Kelly .....	44	4	0	54	1 " "	Warder, Darlinghurst Gaol.
James Curnane .....	45	10	0	60	1 " "	" Parramatta "
Charles Parsons .....	47	8	0	55	1 " "	" Maitland "
Thomas O'Brien .....	34	3	0	71	1 " "	" Bathurst "
Anthony Darby .....	38	11	0	60	1 " "	" Darlinghurst "
Edward Walker .....	37	0	0	65	28 Feb., "	Public School Teacher, Upper Myall River.
William Wilkins .....	63	8	0	64	29 Mar., "	Messenger, Customs.
William Hanna .....	32	14	0	52	1 April, "	Warder, Albury Gaol.
Pierce Gould .....	85	7	0	70	31 Jan., "	Postmaster, Newtown.
Henry Tessier .....	49	9	0	52	28 Feb., "	Boatman, Macleay River.
Arthur J. Burnell .....	108	10	0	36	25 Jan., "	Chief Draftsman, Forbes, Surveyor-General's Department.
George Pool Hayes .....	17	12	0	65	30 April, "	Public School Teacher, Morebinger, Howlong.
Edward R. Hinder .....	104	10	0	56	31 Mar., "	" " Enfield.
Jeremiah Ledsam .....	11	19	0	81	30 June, "	Gatekeeper, Railways.
Samuel King Miller .....	100	7	0	55	31 May, "	Public School Teacher, Burrawang.
Robert Donaldson .....	106	16	0	47	1 April, "	Road Superintendent, Roads and Bridges Department.
John Stack .....	166	11	9	55	1 June, "	1st Class Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Department.
Robert D. Ward .....	40	10	0	66	16 April, "	Surgeon and Dispenser, Hyde Park Asylum.
John MacKinlay .....	64	10	0	66	9 Aug., "	Head Bailiff, District Court, Sydney.
George Poole .....	62	8	0	58	31 May, "	Boatswain, Marine Board.
John Dunkin .....	60	3	0	53	31 Aug., "	Letter-carrier, General Post Office.
Thomas Harland .....	42	3	0	71	30 Sept., "	Mate, Dredge, "Vulcan."
Francis E. Suter .....	35	10	0	69	30 " "	Cook and Steward, Dredge, "Vulcan."
George Jamieson .....	166	18	0	58	31 May, "	District Engineer, Railways.
Richard Hawkins .....	92	4	0	61	31 Aug., "	Public School Teacher, Prospect.
William Langton .....	109	7	6	60	30 Sept., "	" " Riverstone.
Thomas Field .....	33	1	0	63	1 Oct., "	Messenger, Lands.
Thomas Richards .....	480	2	0	55	1 Nov., "	Government Printer and Registrar of Copyright.
Edward Gosnell .....	36	12	0	72	30 Sept., "	Carriage-lifter, Railways.
Miles Egan .....	327	2	0	59	30 " "	Superintendent of the Vaccine Institution, Police Surgeon, &c.
W. W. Board .....	74	13	0	63	31 Oct., "	Public School Teacher, Druitt Town.
Peter Ferguson .....	70	8	0	59	25 Aug., "	Engine Driver, Railways.
Loerin Tiddy .....	75	4	0	51	30 Sept., "	Public School Teacher, Hurtsville.
John Sangster .....	255	18	9	61	1 Jan., 1887	1st Class Draftsman, Survey Office.
Edward Woodgate .....	150	19	0	60	1 " "	Railway Station-master, Dubbo.
William E. Shaw .....	84	7	0	72	1 " "	Post and Telegraph Master, Raymond Terrace.
Charles Watt .....	118	2	0	65	1 " "	Government Analyst and Inspector of Kerosene.
James Booth .....	43	19	3	59	1 " "	Teacher of the Public School, Yalwal.
John Jacob .....	49	8	0	60	1 " "	" " Third Creek.
William May .....	82	1	0	66	1 " "	Principal Messenger, Legislative Assembly.
William Walker .....	47	7	0	72	1 Feb., "	Light-keeper, Clarence Heads, Marine Board.
A. O. Grant .....	215	15	0	60	1 Jan., "	Police Magistrate, Bourke.
Mrs. M. M. G. Byrne .....	125	8	0	47	1 Oct., 1886	Matron, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta.
William Whalen .....	37	6	0	63	15 " "	Watchman, Railway Department.
Mrs. Mary A. Price .....	31	15	3	46	1 Jan., 1887	Teacher, Public School, Mount Murray.
William Groves .....	52	8	0	55	1 Feb., "	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.
Martin Fleming .....	41	18	0	49	1 " "	" " " "
Thomas Carlisle .....	163	15	0	62	1 May, "	Traffic Auditor, Railway Department.
Wm. Hunter .....	79	4	0	66	1 March, "	Compositor, Government Printing Office.
Robert Henderson .....	38	11	0	62	13 Feb., "	Attendant, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.
Thomas Fancourt .....	232	6	0	68	1 " "	Warehousekeeper and Inspector of Warehouses, Customs.
William Gillberthorpe .....	37	2	0	64	1 April, "	Acting 1st Class Warder, Darlinghurst Gaol.
Henry Goldsmith .....	109	6	0	63	1 July, "	School Attendance Officer, Department of Public Instruction.
Clement T. Rodd .....	74	9	0	43	1 Feb., "	Custodian of Plans, Surveyor-General's Office.
W. E. Plunkett .....	553	1	0	57	23 Nov., "	Under Secretary for Justice.
George R. Easton .....	97	7	0	71	1 May, "	Pilot, Marine Board.

Name	Amount of Pension.			Age.	Date from which the Pensions commenced.	Services for which the Pension was granted.
	£	s.	d.			
PENSIONS—continued.						
Return of Pensions granted under "Civil Service Act, 1884." (48 VICTORIA No. 24.)						
Charles B. Cuttriss .....	174	17	0	58	1 May, 1887	Post and Telegraph Master, King-street.
John C. Browne.....	68	10	0	62	1 April, "	Teacher, Public School, Tirrannia Creek.
J. A. Read .....	208	16	8	63	1 Jan., "	Chief Clerk, Supreme Court.
John Mills .....	54	3	0	67	1 May, "	Teacher, Public School, Blacktown.
Patrick O'Dwyer Moloney ..	101	4	0	63	1 July, "	School Attendance Officer, Department of Public Instruction.
John Wilson .....	64	9	0	64	1 "	"
Wm. Beck .....	167	0	0	67	8 June, "	Landing-waiter, Customs.
Andrew Porter .....	108	18	0	45	1 "	Clerk, General Post Office.
Benjamin Mawson .....	44	9	0	62	1 "	Head Porter, Railway Department.
James Reid.....	36	0	0	60	22 May, "	Screwery.
Richard H. Crackanthorp ..	85	5	0	61	6 "	Clerk, General Post Office.
John H. Erumett .....	30	9	0	63	1 July, "	Teacher, Public School, Forest Hill.
Henry Wheeler .....	56	17	0	85	1 "	Post and Telegraph Master, Muswoltbrook.
Thomas Williamson .....	56	15	0	64	1 "	Foreman Blacksmith, Fitzroy Dock.
Phillip Snape .....	88	13	0	69	1 "	Police Magistrate, Gulgong.
George Lambert .....	54	8	0	64	1 Sept., "	Teacher, Public School, Guildford.
James Scowcroft .....	90	6	0	69	9 June, "	Post and Telegraph Master, Redfern.
E. H. Tompson .....	110	17	0	68	1 July, "	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wagga Wagga.
H. A. Allan .....	116	10	0	41	1 "	1st Class Draftsman, Survey Office.
Edward Brown .....	182	6	0	48	1 "	Clerk, Lands Department.
Michael Canty .....	124	9	0	36	1 "	1st Class Draftsman, Survey Office.
D. H. Chisholm.....	200	10	0	42	1 "	Chief Draftsman, District Survey Office, Albury.
John Davidson .....	221	1	0	60	1 "	1st Clerk, Survey Office.
J. W. Ellis.....	384	8	0	68	1 "	Chief Draftsman, Survey Office.
Thomas Evans .....	168	18	0	42	1 "	Accountant, "
Francis Gerard .....	160	9	0	38	1 "	Chief Draftsman, Occupation Branch, Lands.
J. F. Goggin .....	189	7	0	46	1 "	1st Class Draftsman, Survey Office.
W. A. B. Greaves .....	288	17	0	58	1 "	1st Class Surveyor, "
J. F. Landers.....	287	8	0	57	1 "	Secretary and Cashier, "
George Lewis.....	196	13	0	43	1 "	1st Class Draftsman, "
Thomas H. Lewis .....	393	4	0	58	1 "	" " "
George Long .....	164	15	0	77	1 "	" " "
William Macdonald .....	97	17	0	64	1 "	Clerk, Department of Lands.
Charles E. Neate .....	197	18	0	58	1 "	" " "
Thomas E. L. Newman.....	97	2	0	39	1 "	" " "
Edmund Paterson .....	117	1	0	59	1 "	" " "
George W. Sharp .....	115	6	0	55	1 "	Lithographic Engraver, Department of Lands.
John James Slade .....	149	12	0	48	1 "	2nd Class Draftsman, Survey Office.
Edward Stack .....	69	18	0	40	1 "	Clerk, Survey Office.
Thomas Stevens .....	211	2	0	48	1 "	1st Class Draftsman, "
Richard G. Underwood .....	127	12	0	47	1 "	Description Writer, "
Frank Williams .....	99	3	0	40	1 "	Clerk, Department of Lands.
Francis B. W. Woolrych.....	208	11	0	61	1 Nov., "	Surveyor, "
Thomas McNaught .....	70	11	0	60	1 July, "	Teacher, Public School, Broughton Creek.
James A. C. Willis .....	324	1	0	54	1 "	1st Class Draftsman, Survey Office.
John Wiseman .....	167	16	0	39	1 "	Clerk in Charge, Local Land Board, Grafton.
Malcolm Groat .....	104	17	0	74	1 "	School Attendance Officer, Department of Public Instruction.
Patrick Downey.....	77	12	0	61	1 "	" " " " " "
George Turner .....	106	13	6	61	1 "	" " " " " "
Goodwin R. Packer .....	150	10	0	37	1 May, "	Chief Draftsman, Local Land Office, Grafton.
William Ahearn .....	38	15	0	58	1 Aug., "	Boatman, Newcastle, Customs.
Henry Schwartzkoff .....	146	11	0	51	1 Oct., 1886	Ast. Superintendent Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta.
John S. Arnett .....	60	10	0	54	15 July, 1887	Post and Telegraph Master, Wickham.
Robert Cork .....	105	11	0	65	1 Nov., "	Sea Pilot, Marine Board.
George Sanders .....	83	10	0	61	1 July, "	School Attendance Officer, Department of Public Instruction.
William Forde .....	253	18	0	49	1 Sept., "	Chief Clerk, Department of Public Works.
H. J. Bolding .....	104	17	0	77	28 July, "	Police Magistrate, Narrabri.
John Ward Veitch .....	74	4	0	55	1 Sept., "	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.
John Fitch .....	106	12	0	61	1 "	Engineer and Master Dredge "Gamma, Harbours and Rivers."
Dr. Richard Harris .....	63	4	0	80	1 "	Health Officer, &c., Newcastle.
Roderick McGregor .....	80	10	0	47	11 Mar., 1886	Teacher, Public School, Cambewarra.
John Eccles .....	180	10	0	62	1 July, 1887	Lithographic Printer, Lands Department.
W. Collis .....	92	14	0	33	1 Aug., "	Draftsman, "
W. H. Maybury.....	81	12	0	72	1 July, "	Sheriffs Officer, Goulburn.
Emanuel Lync .....	78	10	0	66	1 "	School Attendance Officer, Department of Public Instruction.
Archibald Wilson .....	65	16	0	55	1 "	Stationary Engine-driver, Railways.
William Chandler .....	11	2	0	79	16 "	Gatekeeper, Railway Department.
Thomas P. McLerie .....	156	0	0	39	14 Nov., "	First Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Department.
J. R. Neate .....	133	16	0	56	1 July, "	Clerk, Local Land Board, Albury.
W. J. Biddlecomb.....	37	18	0	54	23 Aug., "	Teacher, Public School, Cranbury.
John Swyny .....	169	8	0	61	1 Nov., "	Sub-Collector of Customs, Albury.
Anthony Charles Donelan ..	107	10	0	41	17 July, "	Locker, Customs.
R. D. Fitzgerald .....	553	11	0	56	1 Dec., "	Deputy Surveyor-General, Lands.
William Nicoll .....	36	2	0	75	1 "	Carriage Builder, Railways.
Alexander Anderson.....	67	4	0	65	1 Oct., "	Teacher, Public School, Gledswood.



## CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1884—48 VICTORIA, No. 24.

## GRATUITIES.

RETURN of GRATUITIES granted during the year 1887.

Name.	Gratuity.	Date from which the Gratuity was granted.	Service for which Gratuity was granted.
Sarah C. Abbott .....	£ s. d. 107 10 0	4 Jan., 1887	Widow of S. Abbott, Station-master, Treleigh, Railways.
Elizabeth Bardon .....	122 10 0	6 " "	" R. Bardon, Clerk, Department of Mines.
Rebecca A. D. Brentnall .....	140 0 0	8 " "	" C. J. Brentnall, Inspector of Stock.
Sarah Ann Courname .....	73 0 0	20 " "	" Daniel Courname, Warder, Cooma Gaol.
H. M. Hussey .....	125 0 0	22 " "	" J. G. Hussey, Gaoler at Parramatta.
Mariann Nealo .....	68 15 0	7 Feb., "	" N. Nealo, Locker, Customs.
James Johnston .....	34 5 0	7 " "	Fireman, Marine Board.
Emily A. Gurney .....	132 10 0	23 " "	Widow of George A. Gurney, Clerk in the Office of Clerk of the Peace.
Ellen O'Brien .....	96 5 0	4 Mar., "	" Thos. O'Brien, Railway Station-master, Lochinvar.
Elizabeth S. Burnett .....	57 4 0	7 " "	" John Burnett, of Harbours and Rivers Department.
Annie Bagot .....	75 0 0	17 " "	" G. S. Bagot, Clerk, Audit Branch, Railways.
Kate Carter .....	100 0 0	18 " "	" John Carter, Railway Department.
Elizabeth Jameson .....	71 13 4	18 " "	Teacher, Public School, Yerrijong.
Eliza Barker .....	100 0 0	28 " "	Widow of Wm. Barker, Stamper and Sorter, General Post Office.
James W. P. Bennett .....	140 9 3	1 April, "	Post and Telegraph Master, Lake Cudgellico.
Children of John Andrew .....	60 0 0	4 " "	Family of late John Andrew, Clerk, Railways.
Michael O'Shea .....	295 16 11	4 " "	Drill instructor, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta.
William Stone .....	375 10 0	13 " "	Railway Letter-sorter, General Post Office.
T. C. Binny .....	531 13 4	15 " "	Registrar, Department of Mines.
Lily le Jenne .....	195 0 0	26 " "	Widow of Paul le Jenne, C.P.S. at Campbelltown.
John Humphries .....	95 1 1	12 May, "	Boatman, Marine Board.
Thomas J. M'Cormick .....	138 17 9	12 " "	Stamper and Sorter, General Post Office.
Louisa R. Vivian .....	300 0 0	26 " "	Widow of John A. Vivian, 2nd Clerk Assistant, Legislative Assembly.
John Macdonnell .....	119 1 3	26 " "	Messenger, Department of Lands.
Wm. Allen .....	192 3 9	30 " "	Forest Ranger, Department of Mines.
Charles P. Johnson .....	53 2 6	30 " "	Teacher, Provisional School at Angledool.
Henrietta Green .....	163 0 0	30 " "	Widow of Alfred Green, Sub-collector of Customs, Tweed River.
Minnie Wilson .....	230 11 2	28 June, "	Mistress, Public School, Bullanaming-street.
C. A. Ruddock .....	90 0 0	28 " "	Widow of Joseph Ruddock, Teacher, Public School, Canowindra.
T. W. Callinan .....	64 11 8	30 " "	Clerk, Store Branch, Railways.
James Quinan .....	99 6 1	9 July, "	Inspector of Fisheries.
Jerome J. Guiry .....	144 8 10	18 " "	Clerk, Office of the Clerk of the Peace.
Thomas Hiles .....	271 10 6	27 " "	" Roads and Bridges Department.
Thomas Place .....	148 19 8	4 Aug., "	Boatman, Marine Board.
Anthony P. Culhane .....	47 12 9	4 " "	Teacher, Public School, Dusodic.
Susannah Tait .....	73 10 0	29 " "	Widow of Alexander Tait, Boatman, Marine Board.
S. Alexander .....	222 13 5	4 " "	Draftsman, Survey Office.
J. R. Allan .....	27 3 0	4 " "	" "
G. G. M. Cansdell .....	480 14 7	4 " "	" "
G. D. Duff .....	108 3 11	4 " "	" "
W. Gleeson .....	27 3 0	4 " "	" "
M. J. F. Gread .....	205 0 0	4 " "	" "
O. H. Henning .....	325 18 9	4 " "	Assistant Examiner, Survey Office.
H. Inder .....	200 16 8	4 " "	Clerk, Department of Lands.
J. M. Kennedy .....	264 18 7	4 " "	Draftsman, Survey Office.
D. S. M'Minn .....	318 5 7	4 " "	" "
J. M'Neill .....	167 11 5	4 " "	Clerk "
E. W. Minchen .....	267 7 2	4 " "	Draftsman "
E. R. Morris .....	264 18 7	4 " "	Lithographic Draftsman, Survey Office.
F. W. Sharp .....	200 0 0	4 " "	" "
F. Smith .....	225 0 0	4 " "	Clerk, Department of Lands.
G. G. Turri .....	269 1 3	4 " "	Draftsman, Survey Office.
G. W. Walker .....	208 6 8	4 " "	Plan-mounter. "
W. Webster .....	381 11 11	4 " "	Examiner of Diagrams, Survey Office.
L. A. Van Wessem .....	109 9 11	4 " "	Draftsman, "
E. G. Williams .....	192 12 9	4 " "	Clerk, Department of Lands.
Alfred Asher .....	112 5 10	16 " "	School Attendance Officer, Department of Public Instruction.
George R. Barnes .....	65 0 0	16 " "	Junior Draftsman, "
H. S. Carpenter .....	97 0 3	16 " "	School Attendance Officer, "
F. A. H. Cork .....	97 15 6	16 " "	" "
W. R. Curran .....	113 1 1	16 " "	" "
Frederick Dadley .....	238 8 9	16 " "	Clerk of Works, "
David Duncan .....	96 13 4	16 " "	" "
Denis Dwyer .....	113 1 1	16 " "	School Attendance Officer, "
Henry Evans .....	111 10 6	16 " "	" "
Charles C. Fagan .....	96 5 0	16 " "	" "
Herbert Henry .....	127 10 0	16 " "	Draftsman, "
William H. Margrie .....	226 11 3	16 " "	Clerk of Works, "
Andrew M'George .....	97 0 3	16 " "	School Attendance Officer, "
Thomas K. Nurthen .....	53 6 8	16 " "	Clerk of Works, "
Gerald Petre .....	41 13 4	16 " "	Draftsman, "
Rowland T. Sutton .....	118 8 0	16 " "	School Attendance Officer, "
James C. Thornton .....	97 15 6	16 " "	" "
William Turner .....	97 15 6	16 " "	" "
C. C. Walkinshaw .....	87 7 3	16 " "	" "
Frederick J. White .....	97 0 3	16 " "	" "
Alexander J. Williamson .....	55 4 2	16 " "	Draftsman, "
Wilham G. Wilson .....	118 8 0	16 " "	School Attendance Officer, "
Lily Ann Isaac .....	53 17 5	24 " "	Post-mistress, Scene.
Michael Delaney .....	262 15 6	24 " "	Officekeeper, Telegraph Department.
William F. Lloyd .....	403 15 0	9 Sept., "	Storekeeper, Fitzroy Dock, Harbours and Rivers.

Name.	Gratuity.	Date from which the Gratuity was granted.	Service for which Gratuity was granted.
	£ s. d.		
<b>GRATUITIES—CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1884—continued.</b>			
Catherine Oakley .....	97 10 0	9 Sept., 1887	Widow of John Oakley, Clerk, Railway Department.
Annie O. Pringle.....	440 0 0	9 " "	Matron, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta.
Edward Sharp.....	215 8 4	21 " "	School Attendance Officer, Department of Public Instruction.
Henry Garnett .....	101 7 1	21 " "	"
Minnie Mailer.....	53 15 0	21 " "	Widow of H. J. Mailer, Clerk, Railway Department.
Alice Godden .....	97 10 0	21 " "	" H. R. Godden, Timekeeper, Railway Department.
M. A. Rusden .....	220 0 0	27 " "	" F. T. Rusden, Police Magistrate, Merriwa.
B. M. Furber .....	175 0 0	29 " "	" A. F. Furber, Foreman Bookbinder, Government Printing Office.
J. J. Finn.....	231 17 6	29 " "	Draftsman, Department of Lands.
F. W. H. Richardson.....	45 6 6	6 Oct., "	Teacher, Public School, Carrick.
W. Booth .....	34 0 6	6 " "	Clerk, Department of Lands.
R. A. Goff .....	537 15 6	20 " "	Deputy Comptroller of Prisons.
Samuel Chatwin.....	148 19 2	20 " "	Fitter, Department of Railways.
J. A. M'Lennan .....	103 2 6	21 " "	Clerk, Department of Lands.
M. E. Pitcairn.....	250 0 0	10 Nov., "	Widow of Robert Pitcairn, Crown Prosecutor.
J. O. Avis.....	102 4 6	15 " "	Bookbinder, Government Printing Office.
O. F. de Rozzoli.....	191 5 0	17 " "	Draftsman, Lands Department.
A. Hicks .....	300 0 0	18 " "	Widow of D. S. Hicks, Department of Public Instruction.
F. L. Daley .....	67 10 0	18 " "	" M. Daley, Clerk, Railway Department.
Sarah Street.....	90 0 0	29 " "	" C. L. Street, Teacher, Public School, Ilford.
P. P. Tuckerman.....	164 18 7	10 " "	Clerk, Surrey Office.
E. M. Stewart.....	245 0 0	26 Oct., "	Widow of W. R. Stewart, Assistant C.P.S., Central Police Office.
E. Wright .....	325 0 0	26 " "	" John Wright, Principal of Fort-street Training School.
Alfred Rowan .....	194 2 0	21 Dec., "	Clerk, Railway Department.
Jane Horn .....	16 5 5	23 " "	Widow of Charles Horn, Railway Station-master, Gundagai.
E. A. Foster .....	34 11 9	29 " "	" W. B. Foster, Clerk, General Post Office.

**FOREIGN CONSULS.**

RETURN of CONSULS of FOREIGN COUNTRIES residing in NEW SOUTH WALES in 1887.

Name of Consul.	Name of the Country which he represents	If confirmed, state the date of his Exequatur.	Remarks.
William Neill (C.) .....	Argentine Republic .....	21 July, 1884.	
Emanuel Lichtner (C.) .....	Austria Hungary .....	8 December, 1885.	
Alfred Van Rompaey (C.) .....	Belgium .....	26 February, 1883.	Provisionally.
Clement Van de Veldo (V.C.) .....		16 June, 1883.	
Don Guillermo Enrique Eldred (C.G.) .....	Chili .....	24 September, 1880.	Provisionally.
Alexander Gray (C.) .....			
Ernest W. Moon (C.G.) .....	Costa Rica .....	22 December, 1884.	
Anton Tange (C.) .....	Denmark.....	29 June, 1866.	
The Count de Segnier (C.).....	France.....		Provisionally.
M. le Marquis de Rostaing, (Ch.) (V.C.) .....			
Gustav Travers (C.G.) .....	German Empire.....	8 March, 1886.	Absent.
Carl Ludwig Sahl (C.) .....		18 October, 1872	
Wulf Christopher Wilhelm Bartels (A.C.) .....			Provisionally.
T. Greiner (A.C.G.) .....			
Ernest Octavius Smith (C.G.) .....	Hawaiian Islands .....	23 June, 1885.	
Dr. Vincenzo Marano (C.A.) .....	Italy .....		
Alexander Marks (C.) .....	Japan .....		
Alexander Gray (C.) (A.C.G.) .....	Netherlands .....		
Ernest Octavius Smith .....	Peru .....	2 March, 1877.	
Henry Marriott Woodhouse (C.) .....	Portugal.....	7 September, 1885.	
Edmund Monson Paul (C.) .....	Persia .....	17 February, 1885.	
Senor Enrique Bonnard (C.G.).....	Russia .....	17 February, 1875.	
The Honorable Henry Moore (V.C.) .....	San Salvador .....	13 January, 1883.	
Charles Gedye (C.).....	Spain .....		
Andrew Johnston Seivers (C.R.) .....	Sweden and Norway .....	14 December, 1882.	
Werner Conrad Staehelin (C.) .....			
Gilderoy Wells Griffin (C.) .....	Swiss Confederation .....	6 November, 1884.	
	United States of America.....	20 April, 1885.	
<b>AT NEWCASTLE.</b>			
Alexander Brown (C.) .....	Belgium .....	17 October, 1882.	
W. B. Sharp (A.C.) .....			
Charles Frederick Stokes (V.C.) .....	Denmark.....		
Charles Frederick Stokes (C.A.) .....	France.....		
James Cole Ellis (V.C.) .....	German Empire.....	3 May, 1873.	
Charles Frederick Stokes (C.) .....	Hawaiian Islands .....		
Alexander Brown (C.A.) .....	Italy .....		
W. B. Sharp (A.C.A.) .....			
Charles Frederick Stokes (V.C.) .....	Peru .....		
Robert Barclay Wallace (V.C.) .....	Netherlands .....		
Charles Frederick Stokes (A.C.) .....	San Salvador .....		
James Cole Ellis (C.A.) .....	Spain .....		
Robert Barclay Wallace (V.C.) .....	Sweden and Norway .....		
Henry Edward Stokes (C.A.) .....	United States of America .....		

(C.G.) Consul-General. (A.C.G.) Acting Consul-General. (C.) Consul (V.C.) Vice Consul. (C.A.) Consular Agent (A.C.) Acting Consul. (V.C.C.) Vice-Consul-Chancellor. (Ch.) Chancellor. (C.R.) Consular Representative.

RETURNING OFFICERS.

RETURN of RETURNING OFFICERS for the year 1887, and Dates of Appointment.

Electoral District.	Name.	Date when appointed.	Electoral District.	Name.	Date when appointed.
Albury .....	Valentine Flood Nagle .....	23 Nov., 1882.	West Macquarie ...	Alfred George Thompson .....	10 Nov., 1880.
Argyle .....	Andrew Gibson Finlay .....	28 Sept., 1880.	East Maitland .....	Samuel Clift .....	18-Sept., 1882.
Balmain .....	Alfred Hancock .....	28 Oct., 1886.	West Maitland.....	Alex. Wilkinson .....	1 Oct., 1886.
Balranald .....	John Clark Bowden .....	28 Sept., 1880.	Molong .....	Patrick Frederick Augustus Kinna..	10 Oct., 1885.
Bathurst .....	John Belmore Dalhanty .....	28 Oct., 1884.	Monaro .....	Charles Solomon.....	21 Nov., 1882.
The Bogan .....	George Henry Taylor.....	28 Sept., 1880.	Morpeth .....	James Brand Ritchie Robertson	28 Sept., 1880.
Boorowa .....	Frederick William Hume .....	27 Jan., 1885.	Mudgee.....	Henry Crossing .....	26 Aug., 1882.
Bourke .....	John Thomas Readford.....	11 June, 1886.	The Murray .....	Alexander Landale.....	14 Mar., 1884.
Braidwood .....	John William Bunn .....	} 28 Sept., 1880.	The Murrumbidgee	James Robert Garland .....	21 Jan., 1884.
Camden.....	John Macquarie Antill .....		The Namoi .....	John Matthew M'Donald .....	} 28 Sept., 1880.
Canterbury .....	Frederick Joseph Underwood.....		The Nepean .....	John King Lethbridge .....	
Carcoar .....	James Oliver Dodd .....		Newcastle.....	Francis James Shaw .....	
The Clarence .....	Thomas Small.....		New England .....	George Allingham .....	
Central Cumberland	Alban Gee .....	7 Oct., 1885.	Newtown .....	William Bailey .....	
Durham.....	James William Boydell.....	1 June, 1885.	Northumberland ...	Robert Turton .....	22 Feb., 1886.
Eden .....	Solomon Solomon .....	} 28 Sept., 1880.	Orange .....	George Towson .....	} 28 Sept., 1880.
Forbes .....	John Fullarton Armstrong ...		Paddington .....	John Macpherson .....	
The Globe.....	William Cary .....	17 Aug., 1883.	Parramatta .....	Wm. G. Bladon .....	6 Dec., 1886.
	succeeded by Andrew Allan.....	26 Jan., 1887.	Patrick's Plains ...	John Crichton Stuart M'Douall	} 28 Sept., 1880.
Glen Innes .....	James Martin .....	28 Sept., 1880.	Queanbeyan .....	Thomas Parr .....	
Gloucester .....	John Richardson .....	5 Nov., 1880.	Redfern.....	George Renwick.....	
Goulburn .....	John Davidson .....	7 Sept., 1883.	The Richmond.....	James Stocks .....	
Grafton.....	Alfred Lardner .....	28 Sept., 1880.	Shoalhaven .....	Zaccheus Glanville Bice .....	
Grenfell .....	William Howarth, senior .....	22 Oct., 1880.	St. Leonards.....	Benjamin Jenkins .....	13 May, 1885.
Gundagai .....	Michael Norton .....	24 Mar., 1884.	East Sydney.....	William Day .....	28 Sept., 1880.
Gunnodah.....	James George Dight .....	} 28 Sept., 1880.		succeeded by Thomas Frederick Thompson..	7 Dec., 1887.
The Gwydir .....	George Hollinworth Gordon.....		South Sydney .....	Robert Fowler.....	7 Oct., 1880.
Hartley.....	Edward Burns .....	29 Dec., 1886.		succeeded by Samuel Thomas Whiddon.....	25 Jan., 1887.
The Hastings and Manning.	John Lowry Ruthven .....	} 28 Sept., 1880.	West Sydney .....	William Henry Simpson .....	29 Sept., 1885.
The Hawkesbury ...	James Bligh Johnston .....		Tamworth.....	Alexander Johnston .....	4 Dec., 1882.
The Hume .....	Alexander Anderson .....		Tenterfield .....	David Moses .....	2 Mar., 1886.
The Hunter .....	John Lee .....		Tumut .....	Rowland Mansfield Shelley ...	} 28 Sept., 1880.
The Upper Hunter	John James Dodd .....		11 July, 1883.	Wellington .....	
Illawarra .....	Charles Frederick Smith .....	} 28 Sept., 1880.		succeeded by William Henry Forwood .....	26 Jan., 1887.
Inverell.....	James Harvey Hindmarsh.....		Wentworth .....	William James Holding .....	14 Mar., 1884.
Kiama .....	James Colley .....		Wollombi .....	George Chapman .....	31 Dec., 1883.
The Macleay.....	Frederick Goulburn Panton ...		Yass Plains .....	Edward Arthur Ieston .....	29 May, 1885.
East Macquarie ...	Charles James West .....		28 Sept., 1880.	Young .....	John Theophilus Heeley .....

AGREEMENTS VALIDATING OFFICERS.

RETURN of AGREEMENTS VALIDATING OFFICERS, for the Year 1887.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom appointed, and under what Instrument.	Annual Salary.	Date of first Appointment under the Colonial Government.			
<b>GERMANY.</b>								
Berlin .....	.....	.....	Governor and Executive Council, by Commission. (Under Act 39 Victoria No. 29.)	A fee of 5s. is allowed for certifying agreement in the case of each person.				
Bremen .....	Heinrich Loffler .....	6 May, 1876						
Hamburg, near Frankfort-on-the-Maine.	William Kirchner .....	19 Jan., 1884						
<b>NEW ZEALAND.</b>								
Auckland .....	David B. Cruickshank.....	25 May, 1876						
Christchurch .....	.....	.....						
Dunedin .....	.....	.....						
<b>QUEENSLAND.</b>								
Cooktown .....	John Walsh .....	6 May, 1876						
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA.</b>								
Adelaide .....	William Russell Hunt.....	2 Aug., 1876						
<b>SWITZERLAND.</b>								
Geneva .....	Louis Chapalay .....	29 Sept., 1876						
<b>TASMANIA.</b>								
Hobart .....	Luke Richard Castray ...	29 Jan., 1877						
<b>ITALY.</b>								
Genoa .....	Montagu Yeats Brown ...	10 April, 1883						
Naples .....	Henry Grant .....	10 April, 1883						
<b>UNITED KINGDOM.</b>								
England—								
Liverpool .....	William Gracie.....	15 Sept., 1876						
Ireland—								
Belfast.....	Henry Atkinson .....	25 May, 1876						
Cork.....	John George M'Carthy ...	25 May, 1876						
Scotland—								
Aberdeen.....	Charles Duncan .....	9 June, 1876						
Glasgow .....	Alexander Stuart.....	6 May, 1876						
	James P. K. S. Gibson ...	7 May, 1883						
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.</b>								
Boston.....	William Henry Wilkinson	25 May, 1876						
New York .....	Roderick William Cameron	6 May, 1876						
San Francisco .....	J. C. Merrill.....	6 May, 1876						
<b>VICTORIA.</b>								
Melbourne .....	William Wilmot Couche...	31 May, 1876						

## GUARDIANS OF MINORS.

RETURN of Gentlemen appointed, under the 11th section of the Act of Council 19th Victoria No. 30, as GUARDIANS OF MINORS, to give consent in cases of Marriage in the Colony.

Town—District.	Town—District.	Town—District.	Town—District.
ALBURY (Albury)— Henry Gordon, P.M.	DENILQUIN (The Murray)— R. R. Morisset.	MOAMA (The Murray)— George Redman.	SINGLETON (Patrick's Plains)— Geo. Thos. Loder. J. C. S. McDouall. R. H. Mathews
ARMIDALE (New England)— Charles E. Smith, P.M. John Moore.	DUBBO (The Bogan)— John Rylie. John Egan. Joseph F. Makinson. O. P. Clayton. T. L. Richardson—Cannonbar. William Stewart Caswell.	MOLONG (Molong)— William Cousins.	SOPALA (East Macquarie)— Henry Hinton.
BALBRANALD (Balranald)— Edward Liscombe Rowling.	BATHURST (Bathurst)— Benjamin Lee, junr., P.M.	MUDGEON (Mudgee)— W. D. Meares, P.M.	SYDNEY— Edmund Fosbery, Inspector- General of Police. John Milbourne Marsh, P.M., Water Police Office. James Sheen Dowling, D.C.J. Edward Grant Ward, Registrar-General. Charles Cowper, Sheriff.
BEGA (Eden)— John Davis, P.M. Robert Ritchie. Charles T. Stiles.	DUNGOG (Durham)— George M'Key.	MURRUMBUNDI (Upper Hunter)— Phillip W. Wright. G. R. Evans.	TAMWORTH (Tamworth)— David W. Irving. P. G. King. D. F. Evans—Gunnedah.
BERRIMA (Camden)— Charles Lindsay Nicholson.	EDEN (Eden)— Henry Wren—Bega. George Plunkett Keon.	MUSWELLBROOK (Upper Hunter)— John Hudson Keys.	TENTERFIELD (Tenterfield)— James B. Graham.
BOAT HARBOUR (Macleay)— Frederick T. Matthews.	FORBES (Forbes)— E. A. L. Sharpe. W. Brooke. Chas. St. Baker.	NARRANDERRA (The Murrumbidgee)— Lester Stuart Donaldson, P.M.	TUMUT (Tumut)— Frederick W. Vynor.
BOMBALA (Monaro)— Hysan M. Joseph.	GLEN INNES (Glen Innes)— Geo. Martin.	NEWCASTLE (Newcastle)— Charles B. Ransland. James Mair.	ULLADULLA (Shoalhaven)— Percy Hale Sheaffe.
BOURKE (Bourke)— Alexander Ogilvie Grant. Robert Maurice Hughes. John G. Macrae. Vincent Brown, Acting P.M. C. M. King, P.M.	GOULBURN (Goulburn)— Charles S. Alexander, P.M.	NOWRA (Shoalhaven)— Zaccheus Glanville Bice. John Glanville.	WAGGA WAGGA (Murrumbidgee)— Henry Bayliss.
BRAIDWOOD (Braidwood)— Robert Maddrell.	GRAFTON (Grafton)— Edward Michael Ryan. Thomas Bawden.	ORANGE (Orange)— John Tom Lane.	WALCHA (New England)— George H. Erratt.
BREWARRINA (Bourke)— James H. Tompson. Patrick D. M'Eligott.	GUNDAGAI (Gundagai)— Henry Gordon, P.M.	PARRAMATTA— Neil Stewart. Henry Byrnes.	WALGETT (The Namoi)— Charles N. Vaughan.
BRISBANE WATER (Wollombi)— Edward Reeve, P.M.	GUNNEDAH (Gunnedah)— Patrick Brougham.	PARKES (Forbes)— Thomas Tom. W. C. Weston.	WARIALDA (The Gwydir)— Alfred Augustus Adams. F. Wyndham. W. V. M. Cooke, P.M.
BROULEE (Eden)— John M'Keon.	GUNNING (Yass Plains)— Henry Saxby.	PENRITH (The Nepean)— John King Lethbridge. J. K. Cleve.	WELLINGROVE (Glen Innes)— George Martin—Glen Innes.
BURROWA— Charles Sanderson—Grenfell. David Pyne do Robert M. Vaughn do Wm. J. E. Wotton.	HARTLEY (Hartley)— Andrew Brown.	PICTON (Camden)— John Macquarie Antill.	WENTWORTH (Wentworth)— M. S. Love. C. M. King—Milparinka. A. N. Barnett, P.M.
CAMDEN (Camden)— Ebenezer Simpson.	HAY (Balranald)— Joseph Ede Pearce, P.M.	QUEANBEYAN (Queanbeyan)— J. J. Wright.	WINDSOR (The Hawkesbury)— Robert Dick.
CARGOAH (Cargoah)— William Montague Rothery. N. Connolly.	KEMPSEY (The Macleay)— Robert A. H. Kemp. William M'Lean.	RAYMOND TERRACE (Glouces- ter)— Chas. R. Middleton.	WOLLONGONG (Illawarra)— Alfred Allatoun Turner.
CASINO (The Richmond)— Wellington C. Bundoock. James Bray, P.M.	KIAMA (Kiama)— H. Connell, P.M. Jas. Colley.	RICHMOND (Hawkesbury)— Roland H. Ducker. William Lamrock. Joseph E. Onus.	YASS (Yass Plains)— Isidore Maurice Blake. Allan Campbell.
COOMA (Monaro)— Robert Dawson. John Elish Body. Milton S. Low, P.M.	LIVERPOOL (Contra! Cumber- land)— Nathaniel George Bull.	RYLSTONE (Mudgee)— William Wield Armstrong.	YOUNG (Young)— Saml. Robinson.
COONABARABRAN (The Namoi)— Frederick W. Edwards.	MAITLAND (Maitland)— Peter Green. John Lee. James N. Brooks, P.M.	SOONE (Upper Hunter)— William Fox Parker. F. A. Parbury.	
COONAMBLE (The Bogan)— Robert Raymond Bailey, P.M. Peter Aloysius Polin.	MENINDIE (Wentworth)— G. H. Gower, P.M.		
CUNDLETON (The Manning)— Henry J. Cornish.	MERRIWA (Upper Hunter)— J. B. Bettington.		

# STATISTICAL REGISTER

OF

New South Wales,

FOR THE YEAR

1887,

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS IN THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN'S OFFICE.

---

Presented to Parliament by Command.

---



SYDNEY :

BY AUTHORITY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP-STREET.

1888.



## ERRATA.

- Page 31. Summary Convictions. *For* "33,965" *read* "35,965"  
Percentage of Summarily Convicted to Total Arrests, year 1887. *For* "74.70" *read* "81.57"
- Page 148. 1886-7. Coffee. *For* "tons" *read* "lb."
- Page 198. Under Horse-power. *For* "3,052" *read* "2,790"; *for* "26,406" *read* "26,152"
- Page 200. Flour Mills—Total Hands Employed in 1882. *For* "703" *read* "613"
- Page 206. Miscellaneous Services, 1887. *For* "201,174" *read* "211,274"
- Page 224. Total Bronze Coin issued. *For* "10" *read* "710"
- Page 241. Length of Lines. *For* "473 miles" *read* "437 miles"



# STATISTICAL REGISTER.

1887.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Alphabetical Index to Contents.

Statistical View of the Progress of New South Wales from the Separation of Queensland to the year 1887.

	PAGE.
Part I.—Population, Immigration, Vital Statistics, &c. ...	1
Part II.—Crime and Civil Justice ... ..	17
Part III.—Trade and Commerce... ..	43
Part IV.—Manufactories and Works ... ..	187
Part V.—Monetary and Financial ... ..	203
Part VI.—Production ... ..	245
Part VII.—Education, Religion, and Charities... ..	269
Part VIII.—Miscellaneous ... ..	301



## ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
ACCOMMODATION in Churches and Chapels ... ..	285	Banks—Total Money Deposited and Amount per Head, 1871-87 ... ..	222
"    Prisons in the Colony ... ..	32	Banking, Land, Building, and Investment Companies—Liabilities and Assets ... ..	243
Accumulation and Exchange ... ..	221-224	Benevolent Asylums ... ..	296
Accounts—Weights and Measures ... ..	224	Births and Deaths Registered, 1887... ..	6
Acquittals in Superior and Inferior Courts ... ..	26-31	Births in the Colony, 1871-87 ... ..	7
"    for the years 1876-87 ... ..	26-31	"    and Birth-rate—City of Sydney ... ..	6
Administrations granted and Probates ... ..	39	Births and Birth-rate—Suburbs ... ..	6
Ages of Patients in Hospitals for Insane ... ..	12	"    "    Country Districts of Colony ... ..	6
"    Persons arrested for various Offences, 1887 ... ..	19	"    "    of the Colony, 1871-87 ... ..	6
"    "    for Drunkenness, 1879-87 ... ..	25	"    during each Quarter, 1877-87 ... ..	6
"    "    sentenced to Imprisonment, Labour, or Solitary Confinement ... ..	33	"    Proportion Male to Female ... ..	6
"    "    for Vagrancy, Drunkenness, or other Offences ... ..	35	"    Excess over Deaths ... ..	7
Ages of Prisoners, with previous Convictions ... ..	34	"    Number of Illegitimate ... ..	7
Agriculture and Production (Part VI) ... ..	245	"    Percentage of " ... ..	8
"    State of, throughout the Colony, 1887 ... ..	253	Birthplaces of Persons Arrested ... ..	19-24
Agricultural Implements in use ... ..	268	"    "    for Drunkenness, 1879-87 ... ..	25
Agricultural Production ... ..	253-259	"    "    sent to Gaol for Vagrancy, Drunkenness, and other Offences... ..	35
Aid, State, to Religion—Payments on account of ... ..	289	"    of Patients in Hospitals for Insane ... ..	12, 13
Alienated Land in Colony ... ..	341	Boiling-down Establishments—Tallow and Lard produced, 1877-87 ... ..	199
Amount of Wills sworn to ... ..	39	Bonded Warehouses—Stocks in ... ..	185
Animal Products Imported and Exported ... ..	165	Boot Factories... ..	199
Appellate Jurisdiction of Supreme Court ... ..	39	Boroughs and Municipalities ... ..	331-339
Apprehensions ... ..	19-25	Bound over—Persons, to keep the Peace ... ..	26
Area under cultivation ... ..	248	Breadstuffs—Trade in, and Production of ... ..	258
"    different crops, 1877-88 ... ..	255	"    Average Yearly Consumption of ... ..	258
Arrested—Degree of Education, 1877-87 ... ..	25	"    Value of Imported and Exported ... ..	258
"    Ages of Persons for various Offences ... ..	19, 20	"    Proportion of Flour Imported and made ... ..	259
"    Birthplaces and Religion of Persons ... ..	19-23	Breweries ... ..	199
Arrests—Total... ..	25	Brickworks ... ..	199
"    Percentage to whole Population, 1877-87 ... ..	25	Bronze Coin issued, 1868-87... ..	224
"    for the years, 1876-87 ... ..	25	Buildings—Public Expenditure on account of ... ..	383
"    for Habitual Drunkenness, 1876-87 ... ..	26	Bullion in Mint and Banks ... ..	223
Arrivals by Sea, 1876-87 ... ..	3	"    Store ... ..	221
"    of Immigrants at Public Expense... ..	3	"    Bank—Yearly Average, 1871-87 ... ..	217
Art Gallery—Number of Visitors during 1887 ... ..	284	"    Imported and Exported... ..	139-148
Artillery Guns ... ..	324	Business Licenses—Revenue from ... ..	352
Arts—Schools of ... ..	281	CANDLE and Soap Manufactories, 1876-87 ... ..	201
Assaults—Prisoners confined for, on 31st December, 1887 ... ..	37	Capital of Banks ... ..	215, 216
Assets of Banks at close of 1887 ... ..	217	Cattle Mortgaged ... ..	233
Asylums—Benevolent ... ..	296	"    Exported, 1876-87 ... ..	163
Attendance at Sunday Schools ... ..	187	"    Imported, 1876-87 ... ..	162
Australian Museum ... ..	278	Causes Entered for Trial, 1876-87 ... ..	39
Australasia—Gold produced in, 1851-87 ... ..	226	Certificates of Naturalization ... ..	403
BANKRUPTCIES in the Years 1876-87 ... ..	229	Chapels and Churches ... ..	385
Banks—Average Assets, 1871-87 ... ..	217	Charitable Institutions—Operations of, in 1887 ... ..	290-300
"    "    Liabilities, 1871-87 ... ..	217	Charities—Expenditure by Government in connection with Religion, Education, and (Part VII) ... ..	269
"    Capital and Profits of, during 1887 ... ..	215	Chinese—Arrivals of, by Sea, 1871-87 ... ..	4
"    Abstract of Balance Sheets, 1887 ... ..	218	"    Departures of, by Sea, 1871-87 ... ..	4
"    Increase and Decrease of Depositors ... ..	219	Churches—Number and Accommodation in ... ..	385
"    Number and Amount of Deposits, 1877-87 ... ..	219	Circuit Courts—Civil Cases ... ..	39
"    Government Savings... ..	220	"    Convictions, 1876-87 ... ..	30
"    New South Wales—Savings ... ..	218	Circulation—Coins in ... ..	222
"    Coin and Bullion in Store, Landed Property, Total Assets, and Notes in circulation, 1871-87 ... ..	221	"    Silver Coins withdrawn from ... ..	224
"    Liabilities and Assets, Capital and Profit, during each Quarter of 1887 ... ..	215	City Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen ... ..	299, 300
"    Rates of Interest to Depositors ... ..	223	City of Sydney—Revenue and Expenditure ... ..	330, 331
"    Notes in Circulation... ..	217		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Civil Cases Tried—Supreme and Circuit Courts, 1876-87	40	Deaths—Yearly Death-rate of Colony, City, Suburbs, and Country Districts, 1871-87	8
"    "    "    "    during 1887	40	Deaths and Births Registered during 1887...	6
"    Justice—Business of Supreme and Circuit Courts, 1876-87	39	"    in the Colony, City, Suburbs, and Country Districts, 1871-87	9
"    Justice and Crime (Part II)	17	"    in Hospitals during 1887	291
"    Jurisdiction of Courts—Business transacted	39	"    in Charitable Institutions	296
Classification of Prisoners reconvicted, 1874-87	34	"    by Suicides, 1876-87	11
Clergy—Amount paid to, since Abolition of State Aid	289	"    in Gaols, 1876-87	45
"    Number of, during 1887	285, 286	"    of Persons over 5 years of age in Colony, City, Suburbs, and Country Districts, 1871-87	9
Cloth—Woollen, Manufactured, 1877-87	202	"    of Children under 5 years of age in Colony, City, Suburbs, and Country Districts, 1871-87	9
Clothing and Textile Fabrics Imported and Exported, 1877-87	165	Death-rate of the Colony, 1871-87	8
Coal Imported and Exported, 1877-87	139-148	Death-rate per 1,000 of Mean Population of Persons over 5 years of age in Colony, City, Suburbs, and Country Districts, 1871-87	10
"    Raised—Quantity and Value	263, 264	Death-rate per 1,000 of Mean Population of Children under 5 years of age in Colony, City, Suburbs, and Country Districts, 1871-87	10
Coin and Bullion in Mint and Banks	223	Deaths of Children under 1 year of age in the Colony, City, Suburbs, and Country Districts, 1871-87	10
"    "    "    "    1878-87	223	Deaths of Children under 1 year of age per 1,000 Births in the Colony, City, Suburbs, and Country Districts, 1871-87	11
"    "    Imported and Exported	139-148	Percentage of Deaths of Persons under 5 and over that age in Colony, City, Suburbs, and Country Districts, 1871-87	11
Coin in the Colony, 1855-87...	222	Death-rate in Gaols, 1878-87	37
"    in the Banks—Yearly Average, 1878-87	222	Debt—Persons received into Gaols for	37
"    Silver and Bronze, issued, 1868-87	224	"    Public, of the Colony...	214
"    Silver withdrawn from Circulation	224	"    "    Distribution of	214
"    in Circulation—Fineness of	223	Debtors in Confinement, 1876-87	37
Coinage—Gold received for, 1855-87	225	Deeds Registered	230
Colleges Affiliated	278	Deficiency of Home-growth of Breadstuffs...	258
Colonial Distilled Spirits	200	Degrees Conferred by Sydney University	277
Commerce and Trade (Part III)	43	Departures by Sea, 1876-87	2
Committals, convictions, &c., 1876-87	31	Deposits in Banks at close of 1887	215
Committed for Trial—Persons	26, 27, 28	"    Government Savings Banks	220
Conjugal Rights—Petitions for Restitution of	39	"    New South Wales Savings Bank	219
Conditional Sales of Land—1862-87	349	Depositors in Banks—Interest Allowed	223
"    Area applied for and Amount of Deposit, 1887	346	Destitute Children supported by State, 1876-87	298
"    Confirmed during 1887	347	Discounts Allowed by Banks	221
"    Reduced or Increased, 1887...	349	Diseases in Gaols	38
Conditional Leases during 1887	351, 352	Dismissal of Persons Arrested	26
"    Purchases	346-9	Disposal of Cases brought before Magistrates' Courts	26
"    "    Void or Forfeited, &c., Reversed	349	"    ultimate, of Persons Arrested	31
"    "    Since 1862	349	Dissolution of Marriage—Appeals for	39
Conveyances Registered	230	Distilleries	200
Convictions—Summary of Persons Arrested	26	District Courts—Number of Suits	41
"    after Committment	27, 28	"    Business transacted	41
"    Percentage to whole Population	31	Dividends of Banks	215
"    acquittals, &c., 1876-87	31	Divorce Court—Business transacted	39
"    previous—Ages of Prisoners	34	Divorces granted	39
"    "    Prisoners with, 1876-87	34	Dredging Plant and Tugs	340
Copper—Value of, the Produce of the Colony	261	Drunkenness—Ages, Education, and Birthplaces of Persons Arrested for, 1880-87	25
Copyright and Patents	327-330	"    Birthplaces and Religion of Persons Arrested for	25
Crews of Vessels, inwards, and Nationality	168	"    Percentage of Arrests for, to Total Population, 1877-87	25
"    outwards, "    "	172	"    Convictions and Discharges of Persons Arrested, 1877-87	25
Crime and Civil Justice (Part II)	17	"    Percentage of Convictions to Total Population, 1877-87	25
Criminals Executed, 1887	12	"    Habitual, Arrests for, 1879-87	26
"    1876-87	32	Duties—Revenue collected from Customs, 1878-87	182, 183
Crops raised during 1887	249	Duties on Goods Imported	45-86
"    Land under various, 1877-88	248		
"    Liens on Growing, Registered...	233		
Crown—Judgment for the	30		
Crown Grants Registered	231		
Curator of Intestate Estates—Transactions of	40		
Current Wages during 1887	403		
Customs Revenue—1879-87	182-84		
Customs, Trade and	44-186		
Customs Duties	185		
DEAF and Dumb and Blind School...	298		
Dealings Registered under Real Property Act	231		
Deaths ...	8-15		
Deaths during each quarter of the years 1877-87	8		

## ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO CONTENTS.

iii

	PAGE.		PAGE.
EARNINGS and Expenditure of Railways ... ..	241	Exports to Foreign Countries, 1878-87 ... ..	162
Earth Thermometer—Readings of ... ..	304	" to Great Britain, Colonies, and Foreign States, 1878-87 ... ..	162
Ecclesiastical—Amounts paid to Clergy since Abolition of State Aid ... ..	289	" Overland, <i>via</i> River Murray, to Victoria and South Australia, 1887 ... ..	164
" Number of Persons of various Persuasions ...	289	" to Queensland, Overland, 1887 ... ..	164
" Places of Worship, Clergy, Accommodation, and Attendance at Churches ... ..	285		
" Sunday Schools ... ..	287	FREES collected by Master in Equity ... ..	40
Education—Amount expended by Government on Primary, since passing of present Instruction Act ... ..	272	" Prothonotary ... ..	40
" Religion and Charities (Part VII) ... ..	269	Felony—Prisoners confined for, on 31st December, 1887... ..	36
" Cost per head of Population ... ..	272	Females employed in Principal Industries, 1877-87 ... ..	198
" Number of Schools, Teachers, and Scholars, 1887 ... ..	272	Financial and Monetary (Part V) ... ..	203
" of Persons Arrested, 1876-1887 ... ..	25	Fine—Persons Punished by ... ..	26
" " " for Drunkenness, 1879-87 ... ..	25	Fire Service ... ..	325, 326
" of Prisoners for Vagrancy, Drunkenness, and other Offences ... ..	35	Flour Imported and made in the Colony ... ..	258
" Schools, Teachers, and Scholars, 1876-87 ... ..	272	" Value of ... ..	258
Elections—Municipal, Classification of Voters ... ..	338, 339	Flour Mills ... ..	200
Electric Telegraphs ... ..	235-237	Food Imported and Exported ... ..	258
Emigration of Chinese, 1871-87 ... ..	4	Foreign Countries—Imports from and Exports to... ..	44
Emigration—Total Seaward, 1876-87 ... ..	3	Free Libraries... ..	279
Employees at Post Office ... ..	239	Furniture for Public Offices—Value of ... ..	354, 401
Equity Court—Business done ... ..	39		
" Master in—Fees collected ... ..	40	GAOLS—Accommodation for Prisoners ... ..	32
Estates—Real and Leasehold ... ..	230	" Persons received into... ..	33
Examinations at Sydney University... ..	277	Gaal Punishments, 1876-87 ... ..	37
Exchange and Accumulation... ..	221-224	Gas Works ... ..	200
" Allowed by Banks... ..	221	General Return of all Railways, Tramways, Electric Telegraphs, Public Buildings, in 1887; Sewerage and Waterworks, City of Sydney, 1887 ... ..	354-401
Executions during 1887 ... ..	32	Globe Island Abattoirs ... ..	265
" 1876-87 ... ..	32	Gold-fields Act—Revenue derived under ... ..	352
Expenditure and Revenue of the Colony ... ..	205-211	Gold produced in Australasia and New Zealand, 1851 to 1887 ... ..	228
" Disbursements from Consolidated Revenue Fund ... ..	209	" " the Colony from its first discovery ... ..	228
" per head, exclusive of Loans, 1877-87 ... ..	211	" received at Mint, and where produced ... ..	225
" exclusive of Loans, 1877-87 ... ..	211	" " for Coinage—Weight and Value of ... ..	227
" from Loans ... ..	212, 213	Gold-fields—Lands, Revenue from... ..	352
" of Post Office ... ..	239	Gold-mining Machinery ... ..	262
" on Account of Furniture for Public Offices... ..	354-401	Goods carried over Railways ... ..	241
" " Harbours and Rivers ... ..	380	" shipped for Drawback, 1887 ... ..	181
" " Military and Naval Services ... ..	233	Grain—Mills for Grinding and Dressing ... ..	200
" " Public Buildings ... ..	383	Grammar School, Sydney ... ..	271, 278
" " Roads Trusts ... ..	234	Grants Registered under the Real Property Act ... ..	231
" " Public Works, &c. ... ..	212	Guns—Artillery ... ..	324
" " Railways ... ..	354		
" " Tramways ... ..	355	HABITUAL Drunkenness, 1879-87 ... ..	26
" " Telegraphs ... ..	356	Hands employed in Mills for Dressing Grain ... ..	200
" " Roads and Bridges ... ..	356	" Principal Manufactories ... ..	197
" " Sewerage, City of Sydney ... ..	401	Harbours and Rivers—Expenditure on Account of ... ..	380
" " Water Works ... ..	401	Holdings—Area of, in each Electorate ... ..	246-248
Export of Broadstuffs... ..	258	" Average sizes of, 1876-88 ... ..	252
Exports—Excess of ... ..	44	" Number of, and Total Area, 1877-88 ... ..	252
" to each Country ... ..	44	" of various sizes, 1879-88 ... ..	252
" Quantities and Values, 1887 ... ..	87	" " and Proportions to Total Land occupied ... ..	251
" of Foreign Produce from the Colony, 1878-87 ... ..	146	" Crown Lands, area Cultivated, Enclosed, &c... ..	250
" of Home Produce, 1878-87... ..	146	" over 1 acre in Area ... ..	246
" of Live Stock, the Produce of the Colony, 1876-87 ... ..	163	Home Consumption—Value of Articles Imported for ... ..	165
" of Wool, 1877-87 ... ..	163	" Produce or Manufactures Exported ... ..	161
" of Tallow, 1877-87 ... ..	163	Horses Imported and Exported, 1877-87 ... ..	162, 163
" Seaward and Overland, 1878-87 ... ..	146	Hospitals of the Colony—Patients treated in ... ..	290
" " to different Countries, 1878-87 ... ..	162	" for Insane—Patients in ... ..	290
" Value of Home Produce and Manufacture, 1878-87 ... ..	146		
" " to different Countries, 1878-87 ... ..	146	IMMIGRANTS arriving at Public Expense, 1860-87 ... ..	4
" " per head, 1870-87 ... ..	160	" " 1876-87 ... ..	3
" " Home Produce, per head, 1877-87 ... ..	160		
" " " 1878-87... ..	161		
" to Great Britain and Colonies, 1878-87 ... ..	162		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Immigration—Vital Statistics and Population (Part 1) ...	1	Land—Granted, without Purchase, 1887 ...	342
"    Total Seaward, 1876-87 ...	3	"    Grants Registered, 1876-87 ...	231
"    of Chinese, 1872-87 ...	4	"    in Cultivation... ..	254
Import of Breadstuffs ...	258	"    Leased for Pastoral Purposes ...	351
Imports—Excess of, during 1887 ...	44	"    Granted for Religious and Public Purposes ...	342
"    from and to each Country during 1887... ..	44	"    Mortgages on, Registered ...	231-233
"    quantities and values ...	45	"    Revenue, from various sources ...	352
"    for Home Consumption—Value of ...	138	"    sold—Amount received for ...	352
"    of Produce or Manufacture of British Colonies		"    "    Conditionally, 1862-87 ...	349
or Possessions, 1878-87 ...	138	"    "    in the year 1887—Revenue derived from ...	352
"    of Produce or Manufacture of Foreign Countries,		"    "    unconditionally, 1876-87 ...	345
1878-87... ..	138	"    Unalienated and Alienated in each county ...	341
"    of Produce or Manufacture of United Kingdom,		Landed Property held by Banks ...	215
1878-87... ..	138	Lands and Gold-fields—Revenue from ...	352
"    Seaward and Overland, 1878-87, from different		Larceny—Prisoners confined for, on 31st December, 1887... ..	36
Countries ...	138	Lard produced at Boiling-down Establishments, 1877-87... ..	199
"    Value of, from different Countries ...	138	Leased Lands for Pastoral Purposes ...	351
"    Value per head, 1870-87 ...	160	Leases in each district ...	350
"    "    Home Produce, 1877-87 ...	160	"    "    Conditional ..	351
"    and Exports, 1877-87, Classification of ...	165	"    "    Pastoral Homestead and Occupation ...	351
"    Number and Value of Live Stock, 1876-87 ...	162	Leasehold Estates—Transactions Registered ...	231
"    Value of Overland at each Station, 1887 ...	164	Letters Posted... ..	239
"    from British Colonies, Great Britain, and Foreign		Liabilities of Banks during each quarter of 1887 ...	215, 216
Countries, 1878-87 ...	161	Libraries—Cost of; also Receipts, &c. ...	281
"    from Foreign Countries, 1878-87 ...	161	Licenses in Force—Publicans' ...	322
"    from British Colonies and Great Britain, 1878-87		Liens on Growing Crops, Registered ...	233
Exports, and total Trade and Expenditure from		"    Wool, Registered ...	233
Loans, 1869-87... ..	215	Live Stock—Imported and Exported ...	162, 163
Imprisonment—Ages of Persons sentenced to ...	34, 35	"    "    "    1877-87 ...	162, 163
"    Persons punished by ...	26	"    in the Colony, 1860-87 ...	264
Indictments—Supreme and Circuit Courts ...	30	"    Mortgages on, Registered ...	233
"    "    and Quarter Sessions ...	30	"    not the produce of the Colony, Exported,	
"    in Courts of Quarter Sessions ...	31	1878-87 ...	152
Industrial Schools ...	298	"    the produce of the Colony, Exported, 1878-87 ...	152
"    Blind Institution. . . . .	298	Loans—Expenditure from, and Interest on... ..	212-213
Industries or Manufactories—Hands employed in... ..	198	Local Government ...	330-338
Inferior Courts—Results of Trials, 1876-87 ...	26		
Insane Patients in Hospitals... ..	13, 290	MACHINERY used in Gold-mining and Tin-mining ...	262
"    Number in Hospital, 31 December, 1875-87 ...	14	Magistrates—Persons brought before ...	26
"    "    Criminal Hospital, Parramatta, 1883-87 ...	14	Maize—Growth of, in Electorates of Colony ...	256
"    Conditions as to Marriage in Hospitals, 1887 ...	15	"    grown in Principal Districts ...	259
"    Causes of Insanity, 1880-87... ..	15	Manufactories and Mills (Part IV) ..	187
"    Deaths of Insane Persons, 1876-87 ...	15	"    of each kind Metropolitan Electorate ...	188
"    Persons—Ages of ...	13	"    "    Country Electorates ...	190
"    "    Birthplaces of ...	13	"    Females employed in principal, 1877-87 ...	198
"    "    Proportion to Population ...	14	"    Number of, Hands employed, and power	
"    Prisoners Tried and Found ...	30	of Plant, 1877-88 ...	194
Insolvencies, 1876-87... ..	229	"    of each kind, hands employed, power and	
Institution—Deaf, Dumb, and Blind ...	298	value of plant, for year 1887-8... ..	195
"    Industrial Blind ...	298	"    of Woollen Cloth ...	202
Interest on Public Debt ...	214	"    of Soap and Candles ...	201
"    Deposits in Banks ...	223	"    of Distilled Spirits ...	200
"    allowed to Depositors ...	223	"    of Tobacco ...	202
"    "    by Banks ..	221	"    of Sugar ...	201
Intestate Estates dealt with by Curator, 1877-87 ..	40	"    or Mills for Grinding and Dressing Grain ...	200
Inwards—Shipping, from Places beyond the Colony ...	166	"    Boiling Down Establishments ...	199
Iron raised, and value ...	260	"    Boot ...	199
JUDICIAL Separations—Petitions for ...	39	"    Brickworks ...	199
Junior Examinations at Sydney University ...	277	"    Breweries ...	199
KEROSENE Shale produced ...	262	"    Gas-works ...	200
LABOUR—Ages of Persons sentenced to ...	33	"    Saw-mills ...	201
Land—Alienated in the Colony and Unalienated ...	341	Marrriages Registered in the Colony... ..	4
"    Sold otherwise than Conditionally, 1887 ...	343	"    by Clergy, &c. . . . .	4
"    "    "    1876-87 ...	345	"    Number of Persons signing Marriage Register	
		with marks, 1872-87 ...	5

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Marriages Percentage of Persons Married signing Register with marks, to total signatures, 1871-87	5	Occupiers and Extent of Holdings, 1877-88	252
„ Number of Decrees for Dissolution of Marriage, and Number of Divorced Persons who re-married, 1876-87	5	Offences—Ages of Persons Arrested for various	22
Marriage rate of New South Wales, 1871-87	5	„ Reported to Police, 1876-87	32
Matriculation, Sydney University	277	„ against Property, Reported, 1876-87	32
Matrimonial Causes and Divorce Court	39	„ „ Persons, Reported, 1876-87	32
Maximum Thermometer average Readings	305	„ other than Vagrancy and Drunkenness—Age, Education, Birthplaces, and Religion of Persons sent to Gaol for	35
Minimum Thermometer average Readings	305	„ Number of Prisoners sent to Gaol for	35
Measures, Accounts, and Weights	224	„ for which persons were tried	29
Meteorology	303	Orphan Schools	298
Military Forces—Distribution of	322, 323	Outwards—Vessels Clearing at each Port	172
„ Service—Expenditure on Account of	233	PAPER Currency in Circulation	217
Mills and Manufactories (Part IV)	187	Passengers carried over Railways	241
„ for Grinding and Dressing Grain—Hands Employed	200	Pastoral Purposes—Land leased for	351
Mineral Licenses—Revenue from	352	Patents and Copyright	327-330
Minerals and Metals—Imported and Exported, 1877-87	165	Patients treated in Public Hospitals	291
Minerals—Value of, obtained in Colony, 1886-87	260	„ in Hospitals for Insane	290
„ „ Minerals, 1876-87	260	Paupers receiving Relief from Hospitals	296
„ „ „ to the close of 1887	260	„ Out-door Relief from Benevolent Asylums	296
„ Leases	352	Percentage of arrests and convictions to total arrests	31
Mines—Gold, Coal, Copper, Silver, Tin, Shale, Iron, &c.—Raised and value	260	Persons employed in Principal Manufactories, 1877-87	194
Mining—Persons engaged in 1881-87	260	„ „ Mills for Dressing Grain	200
„ other than Gold—Leases for	351	Police—Offences reported to the	32
Mint—Coin and Bullion in	224	„ Gaol Accommodation	32
„ Silver and Bronze Coin issued by	224	Political Franchise—Number of Electors in each Electorate of New South Wales upon the Roll for each year since 1880	402
„ Coinage at, from 1855-87	225	Population—Immigration and Vital Statistics (Part I)	1
„ Revenue from Charges at	225	„ Apparent Increase and Decrease—from the Census, 3rd April, 1881, to 31st December, 1887	2
„ Gold Received at—where produced	225	„ of the Colony, 1862-87	2
Miscellaneous (Part VIII)	301	„ City of Sydney, Suburbs, and Country Districts, 1871-87	2
Misdemeanours Convictions, 1876-87	30	Post Office—Letters, &c., passing through, 1876-87	239
Molasses manufactured, 1876-87	201	„ Savings Banks	220
„ Spirits distilled from—Quantity of	200	Previous Convictions—Prisoners with, 1876-87	34
Money Orders issued in 1887	240	Prison Accommodation	32
„ received in 1887	240	Prisoners—Total number of	36
„ amount of, received and issued, 1876-87	241	„ with Previous Convictions, 1876-87	34
Monetary and Financial (Part V)	203	„ Sent to Gaol for Vagrancy, Drunkenness, and other Offences	35
Mortgages Registered, 1876-87	231	„ Punishments inflicted on, in Gaol, 1876-87	37
„ on Land Registered, 1876-87	231	„ in Gaol on 31st December, 1887	36
„ „ Discharged, 1876-87	231	„ in Confinement on 31st December in each year, from 1877 to 1887	37
„ on Live Stock Registered, 1876-87	233	„ Judgment for	30
„ „ Discharged, 1876-87	233	Private Schools—Teachers, Scholars, &c.	273
Municipalities—Number of, and Electors	338, 339	Primary Education—Expenditure on	272
„ Value of Ratable Property in	330, 331	Probate and Administration granted	39
„ Revenue and Expenditure of	331, 332	Produce raised yearly in the Colony, 1877-88	256
Museums—Number of Visitors during 1887	278	Production (Part VI)	245
NATIONAL Art Gallery of New South Wales	284	Professions, Trades, and Callings of Insolvents	229
Nationality of Vessels, inwards—Tonnage and Crews	166	Profits made by Banks	215
„ „ „ Tonnage, 1876-87	173	Property left by Persons—Value of, 1863-87	244
„ „ „ outwards—Tonnage and Crews	169	Prothonotary—Fees Collected by	40
„ „ „ Tonnage, 1876-87	173	Public Hospitals	290
Naturalization	403	„ Instruction	271
Nautical School Ship "Vernon"	298	„ Schools	272
Naval Brigade—Distribution of	324	„ Examinations at the Sydney University	277
„ Artillery Volunteers—Distribution of	324	„ Works—Expenditure on account of	212
„ Service—Expenditure on account of	233	„ Worship	285
Newspapers Posted	239	„ Debt of Colony	214
Notes in Circulation	215	„ Debt—Distribution of	214
„ „ of all Banks, 1871-87	217	Publicans' Licenses in force in each District	322
Notes in Circulation	221	Punishments inflicted by Magistrates	26
Number of Distinct persons with one or more convictions against them	34	„ „ on Prisoners in Gaols	37
OBSERVATIONS at various Stations	306	Purchases, Conditional	346
„ taken—Meteorology	303		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
QUARTER Sessions—Cases ... ..	27	Shipping Built and Registered ... ..	178
„ „ Persons Tried at ... ..	29, 30	„ entered at each Port from Places beyond the Colony... ..	168
„ „ Indictments ... ..	30	„ inwards and outwards—Tonnage and Crews of ... ..	166-167
„ „ Convictions, 1876-87 ... ..	31	„ inwards and outwards—Tonnage, &c., 1872-87... ..	173
Queensland—Progress of New South Wales since Separation of ... ..	Appendix	„ inwards of each Nation ... ..	168
Quartz-mining Machinery ... ..	262	„ inwards at each Port ... ..	168
RAGGED Schools ... ..	298	Silver Coin issued, 1868-87 ... ..	224
Railways—Government Earnings and Expenditure ... ..	241	„ withdrawn from Circulation ... ..	224
„ Miles open for Traffic ... ..	241	Silver—Raised and value ... ..	260
„ Operations of ... ..	241	Size of Holdings ... ..	246-7
„ and Tramways—Public Debt incurred on account of ... ..	242	Soap and Candle Manufactories, 1876-87 ... ..	201
Rainfall at Sydney ... ..	393	Solitary Confinement—Ages of Persons Sentenced to ... ..	33
Rates of Wages Current ... ..	493	„ „ Prisoners Punished by ... ..	33
Real and Leasehold Estates—Transactions Registered ... ..	230	Special Areas proclaimed in each Land Board District, 1885-7 ... ..	353
„ Property Act—Fees received ... ..	232	Spirits Distilled from Molasses—Quantity of ... ..	199
„ „ Dealings Registered ... ..	232	Stamp Duties—Revenue from ... ..	205
Re-Exports—Value of principal Articles ... ..	165	Standard Weight of Coin in Circulation ... ..	223
Refunds recommended, 1887 ... ..	180	State Aid—Payments since Abolition of ... ..	289
Reformatory and Industrial Schools ... ..	298	State Children's Relief Department ... ..	297
Religion—Churches, &c. ... ..	285	Statistical View of the Colony ... ..	Appendix
„ Sunday Schools ... ..	287	Steamships, inwards and outwards—Nationality, Tonnage, and Crews ... ..	168, 171
„ of Prisoners for Drunkenness, Vagrancy, and other Offences ... ..	35	Stock Imported and Exported, 1877-87 ... ..	162, 163
„ of Persons Arrested ... ..	23, 24	„ Slaughtered at Glebe Island Abattoirs ... ..	265
„ Education, and Charities (Part VII) ... ..	269	„ in each Stock District ... ..	265
Religious Persuasions—Adherents to various ... ..	289	„ in the Colony, 1860-87 ... ..	264
„ of Criminals Executed ... ..	32	„ Slaughtered for food in each Electoral District ... ..	266
Reserve, Military Force—Distribution of ... ..	323	„ Quantity of Butter and Cheese made ... ..	267
Return of Reserves from Sale—Notified, 1887 ... ..	353	Stocks in Bonded Warehouses ... ..	187
„ „ Revoked, 1887 ... ..	353	Sugar Mills ... ..	201
„ „ Lease notified, 1887 ... ..	353	„ Manufactured, 1876-87 ... ..	201
„ „ Cancelled, 1887 ... ..	353	„ Refineries—Quantity of Sugar Produced ... ..	201
Revenue Collected by Customs, 1879-87 ... ..	182-4	Suicides—Number of... ..	11
„ and Receipts on account of Consolidated Revenue, 1887 ... ..	285	Summary Convictions of Persons Arrested... ..	26
„ „ „ 1871-87 ... ..	206	„ „ and Acquittals in Inferior Courts ... ..	31
„ Summary Receipts from Taxation, Land, Services, &c., and amount per head, 1871-87 ... ..	208	„ „ Punishments on, by Magistrates ... ..	26
„ from Mineral Licenses ... ..	493	Sunday Schools of various Denominations ... ..	286
„ „ Lands sold Annually and Occupation Public Lands, 1878-87 ... ..	207	Sunday School Teachers and attendance, 1877-87... ..	287
„ „ „ leased ... ..	402	Superior Courts—Persons Tried in ... ..	28
„ „ „ under Gold-fields Act ... ..	352	„ Results of Trials, 1876-87 ... ..	26
„ „ „ Miscellaneous Sources ... ..	493	Supreme Court—Civil Cases... ..	40
„ „ Municipalities ... ..	332-334	Supreme Court—Convictions, 1876-87 ... ..	38
„ „ Mint Charges ... ..	225	Supreme and Circuit Courts .. ..	39-40
„ and Expenditure of the Colony ... ..	205-211	Sureties—Persons bound over with ... ..	26
Roads and Bridges—Expenditure on account of ... ..	356	Sydney Grammar School ... ..	271
Roads Trusts ... ..	234	„ University—Degrees Conferred by... ..	277
Rum, Distilled from Molasses—Quantity of ... ..	200	„ „ Students, Professors, &c. ... ..	271
SAILING Vessels, inwards and outwards—Nationality, tonnage, and Crews ... ..	166	„ „ Students and Public Examinations ... ..	277
Savings Bank—Government ... ..	220	„ „ Receipts and Expenditure ... ..	278
„ New South Wales ... ..	218	„ City of—Revenue and Expenditure ... ..	331
Saw-mills ... ..	201	„ School of Industry ... ..	298
Scholars in Public and Private Schools ... ..	271	„ Female Refuge ... ..	299
„ Sunday Schools ... ..	288	TALLOW produced at Boiling-down Establishments, 1877-87 ... ..	199
Schools of Art—Receipts of, and Number of Volumes ... ..	278-283	Taxation per head ... ..	248
„ Orphan and Industrial ... ..	298	Teachers in Sunday Schools... ..	288
Senior Examinations at Sydney University ... ..	277	„ Public and Private Schools, 1887 ... ..	271
Shale—Kerosene, produced ... ..	262	Technological Museum—Visitors to, during 1887 ... ..	278
Schedule of Customs Duties, 51 Vic. No. 8 ... ..	185	Telegraphs ... ..	235, 238
Sheep Imported, 1877-87 ... ..	162	Temperature and Rainfall at Sydney ... ..	394
		Tin—Value of, the produce of the Colony... ..	261
		Tobacco Factories—Quantity made... ..	202
		Trade and Commerce (Part III) ... ..	43
		Traffic—Railways ... ..	241
		„ Tramways ... ..	242
		Tramways—Operations of ... ..	242



ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Transfers of Mortgages Registered ... ..	230	Vessels—Inwards, Nationality of Steam Vessels, 1877-87	176
Trial—Persons received into Gaol for ... ..	36	„ Outwards „ „ 1877-87	176
Tweed manufactured, 1877-87 ... ..	202	„ Inwards „ Sailing Vessels, 1877-87	177
UNCONDITIONAL Sales of Land, 1876-87 ... ..	345	„ Outwards „ „ 1877-87	177
United Kingdom—Imports from, and Exports to, during 1887 ... ..	44	„ Tonnage, Crews, Inwards, 1876-87 ... ..	177
University of Sydney—Students, Professors, &c. ... ..	277	„ Inwards, Average Tonnage and Crews, 1876-87...	177
„ Students and Examinations ... ..	277	„ Built and Registered in the Colony during 1876-87	178
„ Degrees conferred by ... ..	277	„ Lost on New South Wales coast, 1880-87 ... ..	178
„ Receipts and Expenditure, 1876-87	278	„ „ „ „ 1887 ... ..	179
„ Affiliated Colleges and Grammar School number of Students, with Receipts and Expenditure ... ..	278	Visitors to Museum and Art Gallery ... ..	278
VACCINATIONS by Government Medical Officers ... ..	16	Vital Statistics, Population and Immigration (Part I) ... ..	1
Vagrancy—Age, Education, Birthplaces, and Religion of Prisoners for ... ..	35	Volumes in Libraries and Schools of Art ... ..	279
Vegetable Products—Imports and Exports of ... ..	165	Voluntary Subscriptions towards Public Charities ... ..	293
“Vernon” Nautical School-ship ... ..	298	Volunteer Force—Distribution of ... ..	323
Vessels, entered at each Port from Places beyond the Colony ... ..	168	„ Expenditure on account of ... ..	233
„ Inwards, Tonnage, &c. ... ..	168	Voters—Number of Electors in each Electorate in New South Wales upon the Roll for each year since 1880	402
„ „ Nationality, Tonnage, and Crews ... ..	166	Votes at Municipal Elections ... ..	338, 339
„ Number and Tonnage, Inwards, 1876-87 ... ..	173	WAGES current ... ..	403
„ Outwards „ „ „ ... ..	169	Water Supply—Expenditure on account of ... ..	401
„ „ Destination of ... ..	170	Weights, Accounts, Measures ... ..	224
„ „ Sailing ... ..	172	Wheat—Land under, Yield per Acre, 1862-88 ... ..	256
„ „ Steam ... ..	172	„ Cultivation of—Progress in ... ..	259
„ „ during the years 1876-87 ... ..	173	„ Proportion of Land under, in Electoral Districts and Flour Imported—Value of ... ..	139
„ Built in the Colony during 1887 ... ..	178	Whipping—Persons punished by ... ..	26
„ Registered in Colony, 1876-87 ... ..	178	Wills—Sworn, Value of Property under ... ..	39
„ Inwards and Outwards, Steam, 1876-87 ... ..	174	Wines, Spirits, and Intoxicating Drink Imported and Exported ... ..	165
„ Sailing, Inwards and Outwards, 1876-87 ... ..	174	Wool Exported, 1877-87 ... ..	163
„ All, with Cargoes ... ..	175	„ Liens on, Registered ... ..	233
„ Steam „ 1876-87... ..	175	Woollen Manufactories ... ..	201
„ Sailing „ 1876-87... ..	175	Works—Gas ... ..	200
„ Nationality of, Inwards, 1872-87... ..	176	„ Public ... ..	354
„ Nationality of, Outwards, 1872-87 ... ..	176	Worship—Places of ... ..	285
		Wrecks and other casualties... ..	179
		„ on Coast of N.S.W., 1880-7 ... ..	178
		Writes issued, 1876-87 ... ..	39



## STATISTICAL VIEW of the Progress of the Colony of New South Wales from the separation of Queensland in 1859 to the year 1887.

YEAR.	* POPULATION AT END OF YEAR			BIRTHS	DEATHS	MAR-RIAGES.	ARRIVALS BY SEA.	DEPARTURES BY SEA.	SCHOOLS.		RAILWAYS		TELEGRAPHS		POST OFFICE.				MANU-FAC-TORIES AND WORKS	HANDS EMPLOYED IN MANU-FAC-TORIES, &c.	NUMBER OF ACRES UNDER CROP.	LIVE STOCK.				COAL RAISED.		GOLD COIN AND BULLION ISSUED BY THE MINT.	WOOL EXPORTED.		LAND SOLD.			SHIPPING.				VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS.	VALUE OF TOTAL EXPORTS.	PUBLIC DEBT.	PUBLIC REVENUE.	PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.	COIN IN CIRCULATION.	DEPOSITS IN BANKS.	YEAR.							
	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.						NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON ROLL.	MILES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.	GOVERNMENT LINES.		MILES OF WIRE.	NUMBER OF TELEGRAPHS.	NO OF OFFICES.	NO OF LETTERS.	NO OF NEWSPAPERS.				NO OF PACKETS AND BOOKS.	HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	£.	lbs.	£.	acres.	acres.	£.	Quantity.	Value.									CONDITIONALLY.	UNCON-DITIONALLY.	AMOUNT ACTUALLY RECEIVED.	INWARDS.		OUTWARDS.	
												NET EARNINGS.	CAPITAL EXPENDED ON LINES OF RAIL.																																				Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1860	348,546	199,426	149,120	14,233	6,562	2,915	23,031	6,847	798	34,767	70	11,841	1,422,672	.....	.....	287	4,230,761	3,668,783	83,736	567	.....	260,798	251,497	2,108,586	6,119,163	180,662	368,862	226,493	£ 1,846,552	12,809,362	1,123,699	.....	109,216	155,316	1,424	427,835	1,438	431,484	£ 7,519,285	£ 5,072,020	£ 3,830,230	£ 1,308,925	£ 1,321,724	£ 2,946,613	£ 5,721,690	1860						
1861	357,978	201,574	156,404	14,681	5,343	3,222	13,421	13,200	849	37,874	73	13,817	1,536,032	1,616	71,204	340	4,369,463	3,884,245	105,338	601	.....	297,575	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,054	146,091	342,067	218,820	£ 1,817,437	12,745,891	1,396,426	.....	189,936	222,594	1,327	366,236	1,391	379,460	£ 6,391,555	£ 5,594,839	£ 4,017,630	£ 1,421,831	£ 1,540,005	£ 2,947,719	£ 5,637,368	1861						
1862	366,721	204,199	162,522	15,431	6,524	3,326	15,386	15,079	925	42,211	97	35,146	1,907,807	2,539	101,660	368	5,092,545	3,160,936	170,782	645	.....	302,138	273,889	2,620,383	6,145,651	125,541	476,522	305,234	£ 2,775,692	13,482,139	1,283,818	357,281	88,086	216,988	1,493	454,837	1,568	467,356	£ 9,334,645	£ 7,102,562	£ 5,802,980	£ 1,557,639	£ 1,608,000	£ 2,963,116	£ 6,260,371	1862						
1863	377,712	207,560	170,152	15,679	6,653	3,314	15,205	13,796	976	46,810	124	27,073	2,166,950	2,683	124,638	397	5,662,839	4,554,739	276,814	910	.....	307,035	262,554	2,032,522	7,790,969	135,899	493,889	236,230	£ 1,876,962	14,791,849	1,262,274	259,370	96,679	192,113	1,494	479,827	1,603	511,373	£ 8,319,576	£ 6,936,839	£ 5,802,980	£ 1,534,187	£ 2,064,299	£ 2,783,284	£ 6,399,107	1863						
1864	390,864	213,365	177,499	16,881	6,415	3,480	20,667	17,448	1,022	48,427	143	43,938	2,631,790	2,817	130,500	419	5,963,562	4,600,077	287,540	960	.....	318,854	284,567	1,924,119	8,271,520	164,154	549,012	270,171	£ 2,880,668	25,827,917	2,294,615	165,617	68,198	112,719	1,849	607,168	1,842	647,057	10,135,708	9,037,832	£ 6,073,180	£ 1,661,805	£ 1,862,245	£ 3,025,761	£ 6,330,196	1864						
1865	409,147	223,254	185,893	17,283	6,596	3,578	26,266	18,154	1,069	53,453	143	57,106	2,746,373	2,989	138,785	435	6,328,353	4,689,858	249,904	1,017	.....	378,254	282,587	1,961,905	8,132,511	146,901	585,525	274,303	£ 2,359,562	29,858,791	2,283,560	151,540	110,307	213,241	1,912	635,888	2,120	690,294	10,635,507	9,563,818	£ 5,749,630	£ 1,899,468	£ 1,760,516	£ 3,009,523	£ 6,571,972	1865						
1866	428,813	235,116	193,697	16,950	7,361	3,162	25,528	15,093	1,155	59,594	143	62,305	2,786,094	3,346	143,523	455	6,678,371	4,513,185	249,939	1,119	.....	451,225	278,437	1,771,809	11,562,155	137,915	774,238	324,049	£ 2,955,732	36,980,685	2,830,348	358,652	117,889	261,590	2,099	730,354	2,259	784,381	9,403,192	9,913,839	£ 6,418,030	£ 2,012,079	£ 2,125,414	£ 3,198,207	£ 6,752,115	1866						
1867	444,709	243,131	201,578	18,317	8,631	3,426	19,972	13,450	1,180	63,183	204	71,748	3,282,320	3,567	130,447	477	6,748,356	3,897,905	180,297	1,146	.....	413,164	280,201	1,728,427	13,909,574	173,168	770,012	342,655	£ 2,492,853	21,708,902	1,711,322	232,176	138,906	264,660	1,868	646,970	2,104	726,721	7,624,812	7,077,759	£ 6,917,630	£ 2,012,042	£ 2,219,521	£ 3,552,399	£ 6,833,081	1867						
1868	463,188	254,003	209,185	18,485	7,225	3,736	26,564	18,679	1,254	66,835	247	80,158	4,060,950	4,385	132,872	487	6,555,890	3,580,332	116,987	1,446	.....	418,756	280,818	1,761,411	15,080,625	176,901	954,231	417,809	£ 2,315,728	25,721,632	1,879,751	239,517	151,829	265,250	2,073	724,193	2,218	776,449	9,240,414	7,192,904	£ 8,561,830	£ 2,107,157	£ 2,646,303	£ 4,114,549	£ 7,425,354	1868						
1869	481,448	263,899	217,549	19,243	6,691	3,799	19,756	13,717	1,304	71,523	318	88,613	4,631,329	5,053	145,370	521	7,143,634	3,593,553	158,034	1,556	.....	482,324	280,304	1,735,904	14,989,923	175,921	919,771	346,116	£ 1,319,388	51,269,672	3,162,522	397,329	164,890	319,613	2,022	741,369	2,236	833,248	8,392,753	9,933,442	£ 9,546,030	£ 2,202,970	£ 2,649,329	£ 3,208,296	£ 7,570,499	1869						
1870	505,059	272,543	226,116	19,648	6,558	3,848	18,621	14,206	1,381	74,503	339	101,139	5,566,092	5,247	173,812	562	7,083,500	3,814,700	157,700	1,692	.....	426,976	337,597	2,195,096	16,308,585	243,066	868,564	316,836	£ 1,243,298	47,440,610	2,741,141	329,318	94,374	250,843	1,858	689,820	2,066	771,942	7,757,281	7,990,038	£ 9,681,130	£ 2,102,697	£ 2,638,264	£ 3,313,186	£ 7,044,464	1870						
1871	517,758	282,816	231,912	20,143	6,407	3,953	19,820	12,974	1,450	77,889	358	158,257	5,887,258	5,579	218,530	570	7,509,500	3,992,100	158,300	1,813	.....	417,801	304,100	2,011,888	16,278,697	213,193	898,784	316,340	£ 2,870,419	65,611,953	4,748,160	358,682	88,638	262,531	1,891	706,019	2,123	791,460	10,933,508	11,259,909	10,614,330	2,238,900	2,733,102	4,417,180	7,989,801	1871						
1872	535,219	292,015	243,204	20,250	7,468	3,925	24,107	16,881	1,464	106,691	398	217,071	6,388,727	6,114	336,065	622	8,654,000	4,841,200	170,500	1,919	.....	451,634	328,408	2,237,660	17,560,048	218,901	1,012,426	396,198	£ 2,091,728	50,233,453	3,342,900	749,587	166,834	436,483	2,011	774,490	2,091	813,550	9,567,843	10,476,654	10,773,230	2,802,011	2,461,391	4,768,700	10,382,513	1872						
1873	553,833	301,399	252,434	21,444	7,611	4,384	24,022	16,770	1,508	110,287	403	246,201	6,739,918	6,521	365,360	654	9,602,600	4,961,700	209,600	1,959	.....	456,825	334,462	2,794,327	18,990,595	240,680	1,192,862	665,747	£ 1,528,963	31,606,846	2,201,910	1,391,719	390,688	845,410	2,161	874,804	2,212	887,674	10,959,864	12,618,755	10,842,415	3,330,913	2,333,166	4,161,869	11,649,955	1873						
1874	574,943	312,843	262,100	22,178	8,652	4,343	29,756	19,279	1,517	119,133	403	278,872	6,844,546	7,449	370,326	681	11,120,100	5,794,200	270,300	1,994	.....	461,957	316,691	2,556,699	22,797,416	219,958	1,304,612	790,224	£ 2,036,612	75,156,924	5,010,125	1,586,282	702,758	1,163,572	2,217	1,016,369	2,168	974,525	11,645,420	12,398,518	10,516,371	3,514,314	3,273,827	4,562,669	13,463,973	1874						
1875	594,297	323,080	271,217	22,528	10,771	4,605	30,967	20,350	1,586	124,756	473	318,174	7,245,379	8,012	419,745	752	13,717,900	6,262,600	337,000	2,424	.....	451,130	357,696	3,134,086	25,353,924	199,950	1,329,729	819,130	£ 2,128,517	87,534,280	5,651,643	1,756,678	1,135,274	1,760,370	2,376	1,109,086	2,294	1,059,101	13,735,133	13,797,397	11,470,637	4,126,303	3,391,024	4,705,024	15,300,764	1875						
1876	614,181	333,515	280,666	23,298	11,193	4,630	32,912	21,923	1,629	131,620	554	353,819	7,990,601	8,472	588,301	782	14,466,900	6,917,200	413,900	2,517	.....	513,840	366,703	3,131,013	25,269,755	173,604	1,319,918	803,300	£ 1,651,293	100,736,330	5,565,173	1,984,212	1,673,059	2,513,404	2,313	1,074,425	2,265	1,053,300	13,800,505	13,061,412	11,759,519	5,037,661	4,499,013	4,924,049	16,563,438	1876						
1877	643,707	350,323	293,378	23,851	9,869	4,994	33,628	20,174	1,695	138,267	613	396,935	8,883,177	9,761	1,001,884	810	16,509,000	8,385,030	398,600	2,602	21,932	546,556	328,150	3,716,385	21,521,662	191,677	1,444,271	858,998	£ 1,596,657	102,150,246	5,256,038	1,699,816	2,150,750	2,967,857	2,361	1,136,206	2,301	1,101,775	14,852,778	13,457,900	11,724,419	5,751,878	4,501,210	4,829,876	18,147,754	1877						
1878	671,868	365,625	306,263	25,328	10,763	5,317	39,879	22,913	1,744	148,788	733	366,005																																								

## PART I.

## POPULATION, IMMIGRATION, AND VITAL STATISTICS.

## CONTENTS.

Number of Table		Page.
	Population—	
1	Apparent increase since Census of 1881 ... ..	2
2	Estimated, of Colony, at close of each year, 1862-87 ... ..	2
3	„ of City, Suburbs, and Country Districts, 1871-87 ... ..	2
4	„ increase for each year, 1872-87 ... ..	2
5	Immigration—Total seaward, 1876-87 ... ..	3
6	Emigration—Total seaward, 1876-87 ... ..	3
	Immigration—	
7	At the Public Expense, 1860-87 ... ..	4
8	Of Chinese, 1872-87 ... ..	4
	Marriages—	
9	Number registered, 1877-87... ..	4
10	And Marriage rate, 1871-87... ..	5
11	Percentage solemnized by Clergy, &c. ... ..	5
12	Persons signing with marks ... ..	5
13	Percentage of Persons signing with marks... ..	5
14	Decrees for Dissolution of, and Remarriages of Divorced Persons, 1876-87 ... ..	5
	Births—	
15	And Deaths Registered during each Quarter of 1887 ... ..	6
16	And Birth-rate, during each year, 1871-87 ... ..	6
17	During each Quarter of the year, 1877-87 ... ..	6
18	Proportion of Male to Female Births, 1871-87 ... ..	6
19	Yearly rate of—Colony, Sydney and Suburbs, and Country, 1871-87 ... ..	6
20	In Colony, Sydney and Suburbs, and Country, 1871-87 ... ..	7
21	Excess over Deaths ... ..	7
22	Number of Illegitimate, 1871-87 ... ..	7
23	Percentage of Illegitimate ... ..	8
	Deaths—	
24	And Death-rate of Colony, 1871-87 .. ..	8
25	During each Quarter of the year, 1877-87... ..	8
26	Yearly rate of—in Colony, Sydney and Suburbs, and Country, 1871-87 ... ..	8
27	In Colony, Sydney and Suburbs, and Country, 1871-87 ... ..	9
28	Over 5 years, Sydney and Suburbs, and Country, 1871-87 ... ..	9
29	Of Children, under 5 years .. ..	9
30	Per thousand, over 5 years .. ..	10
31	„ under 5 years .. ..	10
32	Children, under 1 year ... ..	10
33	Per thousand, Children under 1 year ... ..	11
34	Percentage under and over 5 years, 1871-87 ... ..	11
35	Suicides—Number and modes of Death of, 1876-87 ... ..	11
	Insanity—	
36	Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., of Patients, Reception House ... ..	12
37	„ „ „ Hospitals for Insane ... ..	12
38	Admissions, &c., into Hospitals for Insane, and Percentage of Population ... ..	14
39	Number in Hospitals at close of each year, 1875-87 ... ..	14
40	Proportion of Insane Persons to total Population, 1871-87 ... ..	14
41	Criminal Insane at Parramatta, and Nature of Crimes ... ..	14
42	Conditions as to Marriage of Inmates of Asylums ... ..	15
43	Causes of, Apparent and Assigned ... ..	15
44	Death-rate of the Insane, 1876-87 ... ..	15
	Vaccination—	
45	In Country Districts ... ..	16
46	Sydney and Suburbs ... ..	16

POPULATION.

No. 1.—APPARENT INCREASE and DECREASE of the POPULATION of the Colony, from the Census of 3rd April, 1881, to the 31st December, 1887.

Year.	Births.		Arrivals by Sea.		Deaths.		Departures by Sea.		Apparent increase from Births and Immigration.		Apparent decrease from Deaths and Emigration.		Apparent Net Increase.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881 ..... (from 3 April)	11,275	10,742	24,526	9,493	4,953	3,414	12,719	5,153	35,801	20,235	17,672	8,567	18,129 (nine months only.)	11,668	29,797
1882 .....	15,087	14,615	32,687	14,602	7,596	5,220	20,114	7,858	47,774	29,217	27,710	13,078	20,064	16,139	36,203
1883 .....	16,014	15,267	46,543	20,663	7,116	5,133	24,286	10,110	62,557	35,930	31,402	15,243	31,155	20,687	51,842
1884 .....	17,417	16,529	49,972	22,514	8,325	5,895	28,304	11,950	67,389	39,043	36,629	17,845	30,760	21,198	51,958
1885 .....	17,939	17,104	54,843	23,295	8,900	6,382	26,976	11,479	72,782	40,399	35,876	17,861	36,906	22,538	59,444
1886 .....	18,700	17,584	50,234	20,154	8,501	6,086	30,994	10,902	68,934	37,738	39,495	16,988	29,439	20,750	50,189
1887 .....	18,901	18,335	49,503	18,102	7,776	5,672	32,163	11,926	68,404	36,437	39,939	17,598	28,465	18,339	47,304
Apparent net Increase since Census .....													194,918	131,819	326,737
Population for Census of 1881 .....													411,149	340,319	751,468
Apparent Total Population on 31st December, 1887 .....													606,067	472,138	1,078,205

NOTE.—There are no means of ascertaining the overland migration between New South Wales and the neighbouring Colonies.

No. 2.—ESTIMATED POPULATION of the COLONY, on the 31st December in each year, 1862-1887.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1862 .....	204,199	162,522	366,721	1875 .....	323,080	271,217	594,297
1863 .....	207,560	170,152	377,712	1876 .....	333,515	280,666	614,181
1864 .....	213,365	177,499	390,864	1877 .....	350,329	293,378	643,707
1865 .....	223,254	185,893	409,147	1878 .....	365,625	306,263	671,888
1866 .....	235,116	193,697	428,813	1879 .....	386,926	322,533	709,459
1867 .....	243,131	201,578	444,709	1880 .....	405,277	336,616	741,893
1868 .....	254,903	209,185	463,188	1881 .....	426,944	351,746	778,690
1869 .....	263,899	217,549	481,448	1882 .....	443,314	367,519	810,833
1870 .....	272,543	226,116	498,659	1883 .....	470,009	387,735	857,744
1871 .....	282,846	234,912	517,758	1884 .....	495,571	408,377	903,948
1872 .....	292,015	243,204	535,219	1885 .....	527,533	430,381	957,914
1873 .....	301,399	252,434	553,833	1886 .....	551,343	450,623	1,001,966
1874 .....	312,843	262,100	574,943	1887 .....	574,012	468,907	1,042,919

Unrecorded arrivals and departures are allowed for in this estimate—hence the difference between it and the estimate of population given above.

No. 3.—ESTIMATED POPULATION of the COLONY, CITY, SUBURBS, and COUNTRY DISTRICTS, on 31st December in each year, 1871-1887.

Year.	Colony.			City.			Suburbs.			Country.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871 .....	282,846	234,912	517,758	38,631	39,949	77,680	30,662	32,279	62,941	213,553	163,584	377,137
1872 .....	292,015	243,204	535,219	39,668	39,787	79,455	32,440	33,870	66,310	219,907	169,547	389,454
1873 .....	301,399	252,434	553,833	40,774	40,708	81,482	34,207	35,757	69,964	226,418	175,969	402,387
1874 .....	312,843	262,100	574,943	42,123	41,508	83,631	36,583	37,964	74,547	234,137	182,628	416,765
1875 .....	323,080	271,217	594,297	43,191	42,076	85,267	38,756	40,052	78,808	241,133	189,089	430,222
1876 .....	333,515	280,666	614,181	44,440	42,821	87,261	40,939	42,314	83,253	248,136	195,531	443,667
1877 .....	350,329	293,378	643,707	46,832	44,176	91,008	45,019	46,298	91,317	258,478	202,904	461,382
1878 .....	365,625	306,263	671,888	48,809	45,419	94,228	48,358	50,560	98,918	268,458	210,484	478,942
1879 .....	386,926	322,533	709,459	51,748	47,076	98,824	53,547	55,901	109,448	281,631	219,556	501,187
1880 .....	405,277	336,616	741,893	53,910	48,251	102,161	57,932	60,078	118,010	293,435	228,287	521,722
1881 .....	426,944	351,746	778,690	56,793	49,785	106,578	63,746	64,968	128,714	306,405	236,993	543,398
1882 .....	443,314	367,519	810,833	58,828	51,284	110,112	67,629	70,490	138,119	316,857	245,745	562,602
1883 .....	470,009	387,735	857,744	62,603	53,244	115,847	74,530	78,420	152,950	332,876	256,071	588,947
1884 .....	495,571	408,377	903,948	66,152	55,289	121,441	81,194	86,566	167,760	348,225	266,522	614,747
1885 .....	527,533	430,381	957,914	67,380	55,530	122,910	93,130	98,505	191,635	367,023	276,346	643,369
1886 .....	551,343	450,623	1,001,966	68,607	55,772	124,379	103,268	106,651	209,919	379,468	288,200	667,668
1887 .....	574,012	468,907	1,042,919	69,418	56,432	125,850	112,444	112,572	225,016	392,150	299,903	692,053

No. 4.—ESTIMATED INCREASE of POPULATION, Male and Female, for each year, 1872-1887.

Year.	Increase of Male Population.	Increase of Female Population.	Total Increase.	Year.	Increase of Male Population.	Increase of Female Population.	Total Increase.
1872 .....	9,169	8,292	17,461	1880 .....	18,351	14,083	32,434
1873 .....	9,384	9,230	18,614	1881 .....	21,667	15,130	36,797
1874 .....	11,444	9,666	21,110	1882 .....	16,370	15,773	32,143
1875 .....	10,237	9,117	19,354	1883 .....	26,695	20,216	46,911
1876 .....	10,435	9,449	19,884	1884 .....	25,562	20,642	46,204
1877 .....	16,814	12,712	29,526	1885 .....	31,962	22,001	53,963
1878 .....	15,296	12,885	28,181	1886 .....	23,810	20,242	44,052
1879 .....	21,301	16,270	37,571	1887 .....	22,669	18,284	40,953

## IMMIGRATION.

**No. 5.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS who arrived in the Colony SEAWARD, distinguishing those at the Public Expense—1876—1887.**

Year.	Immigrants at the Public Expense from the United Kingdom (under the Assisted Immigration Regulations).							Immigrants at their own Expense from all Countries.							Total Number of Immigrants arrived.						Total Males.	Total Females.	General Total.					
	Adults.			Children under 12 years.			Total.	Adults.			Children.			Chinese.	Total.	Adults.			Children.					Chinese.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.					Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1876	642	429	1,071	208	184	392	1,463	20,614	6,345	26,959	2,156	1,668	3,824	696	31,479	21,256	6,774	28,030	2,364	1,852	4,216	696	24,316	8,626	32,942			
1877	2,892	1,627	4,519	743	756	1,499	*6018	20,746	7,020	27,766	2,152	1,808	3,960	884	32,610	23,638	8,647	32,285	2,895	2,564	5,459	884	27,417	11,211	38,628			
1878	2,091	1,754	3,845	699	646	1,345	†5190	20,769	7,427	28,196	2,173	1,835	4,008	2,485	34,680	22,860	9,181	32,041	2,872	2,481	5,353	2,485	28,217	11,662	39,879			
1879	1,906	2,141	4,047	840	844	1,684	5,731	23,832	8,528	32,360	2,297	2,134	4,431	1,979	38,770	25,738	10,669	36,407	3,137	2,978	6,115	1,979	30,854	13,647	44,501			
1880	1,150	1,195	2,345	414	375	789	3,134	25,744	9,304	35,048	2,518	2,228	4,746	2,942	42,736	26,894	10,499	37,393	2,932	2,603	5,535	2,942	32,768	13,102	45,870			
1881	929	1,029	1,958	327	292	619	2,577	25,783	9,741	35,524	2,689	2,468	5,157	4,465	45,146	26,712	10,770	37,482	3,016	2,760	5,776	4,465	34,193	13,530	47,723			
1882	1,209	991	2,200	509	524	1,033	3,233	27,207	10,542	37,749	2,755	2,545	5,300	1,007	44,056	28,416	11,533	39,949	3,264	3,069	6,333	1,007	32,687	14,602	47,289			
1883	3,370	2,718	6,088	1,154	1,127	2,281	3,369	36,576	13,412	49,988	3,507	3,406	6,913	1,936	58,837	39,946	16,130	56,076	4,661	4,533	9,194	1,936	46,543	20,663	67,206			
1884	2,785	2,606	5,391	1,095	1,082	2,177	7,568	40,214	15,244	55,458	3,687	3,582	7,269	2,191	64,918	42,999	17,850	60,849	4,782	4,664	9,446	2,191	49,972	22,514	72,486			
1885	1,871	2,211	4,082	736	736	1,472	5,554	45,047	16,618	61,665	4,260	3,730	7,990	2,929	72,584	46,918	18,829	65,747	4,996	4,466	9,462	2,929	54,843	23,295	78,138			
1886	1,044	1,905	2,949	572	560	1,132	4,081	41,758	14,763	56,521	3,768	2,926	6,694	3,092	66,307	42,802	16,668	59,470	4,340	3,486	7,826	3,092	50,234	20,154	70,388			
1887	131	687	818	286	258	544	1,362	41,259	14,405	55,664	3,391	2,752	6,143	4,436	66,243	41,390	15,092	56,482	3,677	3,010	6,687	4,436	49,503	18,102	67,605			

\* Includes 761 assisted immigrants who arrived from New York.

† Do. 173 do.

NOTE.—No account is kept of the number of persons who arrive overland from the adjacent Colonies.

## EMIGRATION.

**No. 6.—NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS who departed from the Colony SEAWARD—1876—1887.**

Year.	Adults.			Children.			Chinese.	Total Males.	Total Females.	General Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
1876	14,089	4,945	19,034	1,162	787	1,949	940	16,191	5,732	21,923
1877	12,908	5,150	18,058	980	646	1,626	490	14,378	5,796	20,174
1878	13,691	5,393	19,084	1,409	860	2,269	1,560	16,660	6,253	22,913
1879	12,853	5,415	18,268	1,215	655	1,870	557	14,625	6,070	20,695
1880	16,270	7,054	23,324	1,612	747	2,359	876	18,758	7,801	26,559
1881	15,101	6,704	21,805	1,424	667	2,091	929	17,454	7,371	24,825
1882	17,683	7,080	24,763	1,547	778	2,325	884	20,114	7,858	27,972
1883	21,039	8,845	29,884	1,845	1,265	3,110	1,402	24,286	10,110	34,396
1884	25,093	10,390	35,483	2,173	1,560	3,733	1,038	28,304	11,950	40,254
1885	23,385	10,136	33,521	1,865	1,343	3,208	1,726	26,976	11,479	38,455
1886	27,441	9,805	37,246	1,670	1,097	2,767	1,883	30,994	10,902	41,896
1887	27,460	10,636	38,096	1,930	1,290	3,220	2,773	32,163	11,926	44,089

NOTE.—No account is kept of the number of persons departing overland to the adjacent Colonies.

STATISTICS, 1887—POPULATION, &c.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION—continued.

No. 7.—NUMBER of IMMIGRANTS who arrived in the Colony of New South Wales at the Public Expense, 1860-1887.

Year.	Adults.			Children under 12 years.			Total.	Birthplaces				Religion.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Other Countries.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Other Religions.
1860	1,351	1,235	2,586	245	258	503	3,089	966	311	1,780	32	1,525	1,564	.....
1861	794	595	1,389	101	99	200	1,589	259	88	1,240	2	513	1,076	.....
1862	1,172	1,047	2,219	214	198	412	2,631	557	165	1,898	11	962	1,664	5
1863	1,966	1,872	3,838	391	404	795	4,633	1,028	295	3,275	35	1,879	2,754	.....
1864	1,701	1,672	3,373	289	315	604	3,977	732	275	2,951	19	1,616	2,354	7
1865	1,073	1,214	2,287	213	217	430	2,717	495	155	2,041	26	974	1,732	11
1866	501	543	1,044	92	68	160	1,204	190	64	937	13	369	830	5
1867	385	435	820	66	58	124	944	123	57	759	5	302	642	.....
1868	183	215	398	41	31	72	470	99	41	324	6	187	282	1
1869	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	28	299	327	15	15	30	357	259	10	75	13	281	76	.....
1872	25	271	296	16	14	30	326	240	70	7	9	261	65	.....
1873	13	119	132	3	5	8	140	104	2	34	.....	108	32	.....
1874	427	411	838	109	133	242	1,080	533	108	433	6	721	359	.....
1875	395	324	719	135	119	254	973	494	163	306	10	675	298	.....
1876	642	429	1,071	208	184	392	1,463	841	188	407	27	1,086	375	2
1877	2,892	1,627	4,519	743	756	1,499	6,018	3,689	418	1,446	465	4,554	1,403	61
1878	2,091	1,754	3,845	699	646	1,345	5,190	2,864	304	1,840	182	3,417	1,716	57
1879	1,906	2,141	4,047	840	844	1,684	5,731	2,808	700	2,125	98	3,697	2,013	21
1880	1,150	1,195	2,345	414	375	789	3,134	1,205	213	1,648	68	1,649	1,470	15
1881	929	1,029	1,958	327	292	619	2,577	906	211	1,389	71	1,235	1,292	50
1882	1,209	991	2,200	509	524	1,033	3,233	2,017	408	764	44	2,587	626	20
1883	3,370	2,718	6,088	1,154	1,127	2,281	8,369	5,382	937	1,903	147	6,442	1,758	169
1884	2,785	2,606	5,391	1,095	1,082	2,177	7,568	4,626	1,314	1,593	125	6,016	1,315	237
1885	1,871	2,211	4,082	736	736	1,472	5,554	3,249	969	1,207	129	4,370	1,077	107
1886	1,044	1,905	2,949	572	560	1,132	4,081	2,237	580	1,180	84	3,043	975	63
1887	131	687	818	286	258	544	1,362	777	233	289	63	1,030	283	49
Total ...	30,034	29,545	59,626	9,513	9,318	18,831	78,457	36,680	8,279	31,761	1,690	49,499	28,031	880

No. 8.—IMMIGRATION and EMIGRATION of CHINESE.

Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.
1872...	229	597	1880...	2,942	876
1873...	406	400	1881...	4,405	929
1874...	853	933	1882...	1,007	884
1875...	625	1,209	1883...	1,936	1,402
1876...	696	940	1884...	2,191	1,038
1877...	884	490	1885...	2,929	1,726
1878...	2,485	1,560	1886...	3,092	1,883
1879...	1,979	557	1887...	4,436	2,773

MARRIAGES.

No. 9.—NUMBER of MARRIAGES registered in the Colony, 1877-87.

Denomination.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Church of England ...	No. 1,869	No. 2,098	No. 2,182	No. 2,252	No. 2,487	No. 2,768	No. 2,949	No. 2,893	No. 2,990	No. 2,987	No. 3,056
Roman Catholic ...	990	1,009	982	1,021	1,171	1,315	1,414	1,448	1,258	1,323	1,221
Presbyterian ...	854	821	722	768	872	955	950	1,009	1,155	1,147	1,030
Wesleyan ...	509	556	605	618	651	704	712	759	739	832	770
Primitive Methodist ...	110	94	111	101	146	134	157	165	193	207	227
Congregational ...	243	291	331	364	433	516	565	484	532	554	536
Baptist ...	70	89	90	93	85	79	101	117	137	120	120
Unitarian ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	4	7	1
Hebrew ...	20	20	22	17	27	22	24	27	27	18	27
Protestant Episcopal ...	3	7	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Free Church of England ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	5	3	.....
German Evangelical ...	20	11	13	9	13	14	10	18	26	17	20
Christians ...	3	11	7	9	3	5	1	5	2	31	34
Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Independent (unconnected) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	5	31	21	26
Welsh Church ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Free Christian Church ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friends ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Salvation Army ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	11	10
Bible Christians ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6	.....	.....
Anglo-Israelites ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Church ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Franco-Australian Mission ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Registrars' Offices ...	303	309	322	318	392	434	486	537	510	533	508
Totals ...	4,994	5,317	5,391	5,572	6,284	6,948	7,405	7,482	7,618	7,811	7,590

STATISTICS, 1887—POPULATION, &c.

MARRIAGES—continued.

No. 10.—MARRIAGES and MARRIAGE RATE in the Colony, City and Suburbs of Sydney, and Country Districts, 1871-87.

Year.	Marriages Registered.			Marriages per 1,000 of Mean Population.			Year.	Marriages Registered.			Marriages per 1,000 of Mean Population.				
	Colony.	Metropolis (Sydney and Suburbs.)	Country Districts.	Colony.	Metropolis.	Country.		Colony.	Metropolis (Sydney and Suburbs.)	Country Districts.	Colony.	Metropolis.	Country.		
1871	3,953	1,430	2,523	7.77	10.39	6.81	1880	5,572	2,333	3,239	7.68	10.89	6.33		
1872	3,925	1,341	2,584	7.45	9.36	6.74	1881	6,284	2,675	3,609	8.26	11.75	6.78		
1873	4,384	1,574	2,810	8.05	10.59	7.10	1882	6,948	3,062	3,886	8.74	12.67	7.02		
1874	4,343	1,537	2,806	7.69	9.93	6.85	1883	7,405	3,282	4,123	8.87	12.76	7.16		
1875	4,605	1,658	2,947	7.87	10.29	6.96	1884	7,482	3,424	4,058	8.49	12.27	6.74		
1876	4,630	1,727	2,903	7.66	10.32	6.64	1885	7,618	3,579	4,039	8.18	11.85	6.42		
1877	4,994	1,899	3,095	7.94	10.76	6.84	1886	7,811	3,769	4,042	7.97	11.63	6.16		
1878	5,317	2,050	3,267	8.08	10.92	6.95	1887	7,590	3,513	4,077	7.42	10.24	5.99		
1879	5,391	2,166	3,225	7.80	10.80	6.58	Mean Marriage Rate for 17 years						7.99	11.02	6.71

No. 11.—PERCENTAGE of MARRIAGES solemnized by Clergy and at Registrars' Offices.

Year.	Total Marriages.	Marriages by Registrars.	Percentage of Marriages by Registrars.	Percentage of Marriages by Clergy.	Year.	Total Marriages.	Marriages by Registrars.	Percentage of Marriages by Registrars.	Percentage of Marriages by Clergy.	
1871	3,953	219	5.54	94.46	1880	5,572	318	5.71	94.29	
1872	3,925	191	4.87	95.13	1881	6,284	392	6.24	93.76	
1873	4,384	179	4.08	95.92	1882	6,948	434	6.25	93.75	
1874	4,343	208	4.79	95.21	1883	7,405	486	6.56	93.44	
1875	4,605	250	5.44	94.56	1884	7,482	537	7.18	92.82	
1876	4,630	275	5.94	94.06	1885	7,618	510	6.70	93.30	
1877	4,994	393	6.07	93.93	1886	7,811	533	6.82	93.18	
1878	5,317	399	5.81	94.19	1887	7,590	508	6.69	93.31	
1879	5,391	322	5.97	94.03	Average for 17 years .....				5.92	94.08

No. 12.—NUMBER of PERSONS signing Marriage Register with Marks, 1872-87.

Year.	City.			Suburbs.			Country.			Colony.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1872	83	159	242	18	29	47	563	417	780	464	605	1,069
1873	106	164	270	22	31	53	439	490	929	567	685	1,252
1874	79	146	225	21	25	46	358	410	768	458	581	1,039
1875	106	157	263	9	19	28	385	455	838	500	629	1,129
1876	72	121	193	12	21	33	359	385	744	443	527	970
1877	77	146	223	29	36	65	316	371	687	422	553	975
1878	84	119	203	26	32	58	300	302	602	410	453	863
1879	83	99	182	34	31	65	253	318	571	370	448	818
1880	83	128	211	27	31	58	228	246	474	338	405	743
1881	57	141	198	32	40	72	258	344	602	347	525	872
1882	101	140	241	31	46	77	222	242	464	354	428	782
1883	81	122	203	45	54	99	293	308	601	419	484	903
1884	59	84	143	41	49	90	250	300	550	350	433	783
1885	66	93	159	28	52	80	234	250	484	328	395	723
1886	56	101	157	27	34	61	211	193	404	294	328	622
1887	40	70	110	10	29	39	181	201	382	231	300	531

No. 13.—PERCENTAGE of PERSONS MARRIED signing Register with Marks to total Signatures.—Period 1871-87.

Year.	City.	Suburbs.	Country.	Colony.	Year.	City.	Suburbs.	Country.	Colony.
1871	13.12	10.98	18.92	16.96	1880	6.58	3.97	7.31	6.66
1872	11.49	8.23	15.09	13.62	1881	5.41	4.24	8.34	6.94
1873	10.73	8.38	16.53	14.26	1882	6.17	3.47	6.03	5.63
1874	10.12	7.93	15.85	11.96	1883	5.00	4.00	7.28	6.10
1875	10.67	3.28	14.21	12.26	1884	3.60	3.12	6.77	5.23
1876	7.63	3.56	16.71	10.47	1885	3.76	2.03	5.99	4.74
1877	8.30	5.85	11.10	9.76	1886	3.63	1.90	5.00	3.98
1878	7.16	4.59	9.21	8.10	1887	2.85	1.23	4.68	3.50
1879	6.42	4.34	8.85	7.58	Mean.	7.22	4.77	10.46	8.69

No. 14.—NUMBER of DECREES for Dissolution of Marriage, and number of Divorced Persons who Remarried, 1876-87.

Year.	Decrees for Dissolution of Marriage.	Number of Divorced Persons who were Married during year.		Year.	Decrees for Dissolution of Marriage.	Number of Divorced Persons who were Married during year.				
		Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			
1876	19	2	1	1883	14	11	5			
1877	19	1	3	1884	27	6	6			
1878	11	2	3	1885	23	9	6			
1879	10	4	2	1886	32	8	8			
1880	22	.....	1	1887	24	4	11			
1881	15	1	5	Total				235	51	53
1882	19	2	2							



BIRTHS.

No. 15.—BIRTHS and DEATHS of both Sexes registered in the Colony during each Quarter of the Year 1887.

Quarter ended—	Births.			Quarter ended—	Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
31 March ...	4,665	4,410	9,075	31 March ...	2,340	1,640	3,980
30 June ...	4,628	4,555	9,183	30 June ...	1,872	1,490	3,362
30 September ...	4,985	4,905	9,890	30 September ...	1,647	1,158	2,805
31 December ...	4,623	4,465	9,088	31 December ...	1,917	1,384	3,301
Total ..	18,901	18,335	37,236	Total ...	7,776	5,672	13,448

No. 16.—BIRTHS and BIRTH-RATE during each year from 1871 to 1887.

Year	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth-rate per Thousand of Mean Population.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth-rate per Thousand of Mean Population.
1871 .....	10,326	9,817	20,143	39.63	1880 ...	14,424	13,738	28,162	38.80
1872 .....	10,276	9,974	20,250	38.46	1881 ...	14,891	14,102	28,993	38.13
1873 .....	10,952	10,492	21,444	37.99	1882 ...	15,087	14,615	29,702	37.37
1874 .....	11,323	10,855	22,178	39.29	1883 ...	16,014	15,267	31,281	37.49
1875 .....	11,380	11,148	22,528	38.53	1884 ...	17,417	16,529	33,946	38.53
1876 .....	11,791	11,507	23,298	38.55	1885 ...	17,939	17,104	35,043	37.64
1877 .....	12,292	11,559	23,851	37.92	1886 ...	18,700	17,584	36,284	37.03
1878 .....	13,082	12,246	25,328	38.50	1887 ...	18,901	18,335	37,236	36.42
1879 ...	13,840	13,093	26,933	38.99	Mean Birth-rate for 17 years.....				38.19

No. 17.—BIRTHS during each quarter of the Years 1877-87.

Year.	Quarter ended 31st March.	Quarter ended 30th June.	Quarter ended 30th September.	Quarter ended 31st December.	Year.	Quarter ended 31st March.	Quarter ended 30th June.	Quarter ended 30th September.	Quarter ended 31st December.
1877.....	5,620	5,837	6,421	5,973	1883 ...	7,378	7,755	8,000	8,148
1878.....	5,962	6,165	6,976	6,225	1884 ...	8,141	8,443	9,160	8,202
1879.....	6,231	6,591	7,264	6,847	1885 ...	8,178	8,508	9,656	8,701
1880.....	6,590	7,116	7,230	7,226	1886 ...	8,451	8,976	9,592	9,265
1881.....	6,976	6,983	7,514	7,520	1887 ...	9,075	9,183	9,890	9,088
1882.....	7,195	7,273	7,827	7,407					

No. 18.—PROPORTION of MALE to FEMALE Births—1871-87.

Year.	Male Births to every 100 Female Births.	Year.	Male Births to every 100 Female Births.	Year.	Male Births to every 100 Female Births.
1871 ...	105.18	1877 ...	106.34	1883 ...	104.89
1872 ..	103.03	1878 ...	106.83	1884 ...	105.37
1873 ...	104.38	1879 ...	105.71	1885 ...	104.88
1874 ...	104.31	1880 ...	105.00	1886 ...	106.35
1875 ...	102.08	1881 ...	105.59	1887 ...	103.09
1876 ...	102.47	1882 ...	103.23		

No. 19.—YEARLY BIRTH-RATE of the Colony, City and Suburbs of Sydney, and Country Districts, for the period 1871-87.

Year.	Births per Thousand of the Population.			
	Colony.	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.	Country.
1871 ...	39.63	38.91	42.62	39.29
1872 ...	38.46	36.63	37.69	38.06
1873 ...	37.99	38.09	40.55	39.44
1874 ...	39.29	37.81	38.57	39.72
1875 ...	38.53	37.44	37.92	38.86
1876 ...	38.55	38.37	37.73	38.74
1877 ...	37.92	38.13	37.18	38.02
1878 ...	38.50	37.61	38.66	38.64
1879 ...	38.99	38.47	39.84	38.91
1880 ...	38.80	37.16	40.61	38.72
1881 ...	38.13	35.84	41.91	37.70
1882 ...	37.37	34.04	44.04	36.29
1883 ...	37.49	33.24	44.80	36.45
1884 ...	38.33	34.80	48.28	36.67
1885 ...	37.64	32.43	45.96	36.23
1886 ...	37.03	31.41	45.89	35.33
1887 ...	36.42	30.01	44.50	35.66
Mean ...	38.19	35.93	41.52	37.86

## STATISTICS, 1887—POPULATION, &amp;c.

7

## BIRTHS—continued.

No. 20.—BIRTHS in the Colony, City, Suburbs of Sydney, and Country Districts, 1871–87.

Year.	Colony.			City.			Suburbs.			Country.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	10,326	9,817	20,143	1,535	1,445	2,980	1,342	1,259	2,601	7,449	7,113	14,562
1872	10,276	9,974	20,250	1,487	1,392	2,879	1,226	1,210	2,436	7,563	7,372	14,935
1873	10,952	10,492	21,444	1,556	1,509	3,065	1,453	1,310	2,763	7,943	7,673	15,616
1874	11,323	10,855	22,178	1,628	1,493	3,121	1,452	1,335	2,787	8,243	8,027	16,270
1875	11,380	11,148	22,528	1,595	1,567	3,162	1,481	1,427	2,908	8,304	8,154	16,458
1876	11,791	11,507	23,298	1,694	1,616	3,310	1,518	1,540	3,058	8,579	8,351	16,930
1877	12,292	11,559	23,851	1,732	1,667	3,399	1,662	1,584	3,246	8,898	8,308	17,206
1878	13,082	12,246	25,328	1,764	1,720	3,484	1,848	1,826	3,674	9,470	8,700	18,170
1879	13,840	13,093	26,933	1,889	1,825	3,714	2,122	2,025	4,147	9,829	9,243	19,072
1880	14,424	13,738	28,162	1,855	1,850	3,735	2,317	2,302	4,619	10,252	9,556	19,808
1881	14,891	14,102	28,993	1,895	1,846	3,741	2,702	2,469	5,171	10,294	9,787	20,081
1882	15,087	14,615	29,702	1,877	1,877	3,754	2,970	2,906	5,876	10,240	9,832	20,072
1883	16,014	15,267	31,281	1,974	1,782	3,756	3,273	3,261	6,534	10,767	10,224	20,991
1884	17,417	16,529	33,946	2,119	2,010	4,129	3,945	3,798	7,743	11,353	10,721	22,074
1885	17,939	17,104	35,043	1,931	1,955	3,886	4,316	4,064	8,380	11,692	11,085	22,777
1886	18,700	17,584	36,284	1,988	1,846	3,834	4,814	4,481	9,295	11,898	11,257	23,155
1887	18,901	18,335	37,236	1,881	1,896	3,777	4,820	4,823	9,643	12,200	11,616	23,816

No. 21.—EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS in Colony, City, Suburbs, and Country, 1871–87.

Year.	Colony.			City.			Suburbs.			Country.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	6,444	7,292	13,736	664	733	1,397	861	857	1,718	4,919	5,702	10,621
1872	5,834	6,948	12,782	485	584	1,069	727	794	1,521	4,622	5,570	10,192
1873	6,353	7,480	13,833	546	719	1,265	915	851	1,766	4,892	5,910	10,802
1874	6,301	7,225	13,526	525	519	1,044	827	761	1,588	4,949	5,945	10,894
1875	5,135	6,622	11,757	209	280	489	651	610	1,261	4,275	5,732	10,007
1876	5,283	6,822	12,105	376	443	819	667	706	1,373	4,240	5,673	9,913
1877	6,415	7,567	13,982	638	761	1,399	987	938	1,925	4,790	5,868	10,658
1878	6,798	7,767	14,565	511	652	1,163	991	1,032	2,023	5,266	6,083	11,379
1879	7,758	8,975	16,733	633	815	1,448	1,276	1,223	2,499	5,849	6,937	12,786
1880	7,786	9,145	16,931	390	605	995	1,185	1,254	2,439	6,211	7,286	13,497
1881	8,138	9,319	17,457	632	863	1,495	1,616	1,449	3,065	5,890	7,007	12,897
1882	7,491	9,395	16,886	466	763	1,229	1,632	1,747	3,379	5,393	6,885	12,278
1883	8,898	10,134	19,032	728	795	1,523	1,857	1,962	3,819	6,313	7,377	13,690
1884	9,092	10,634	19,726	705	889	1,594	2,130	2,222	4,352	6,257	7,523	13,780
1885	9,039	10,722	19,761	480	770	1,250	2,266	2,257	4,523	6,293	7,695	13,988
1886	10,199	11,498	21,697	722	888	1,610	2,654	2,596	5,250	6,823	8,014	14,837
1887	11,125	12,663	23,788	781	1,054	1,835	2,857	3,182	6,039	7,487	8,427	15,914

No. 22.—NUMBER OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS in the Colony, City, Suburbs, and Country Districts, 1871–1887.

Year.	Colony.			City.			Suburbs.			Country.			Year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1871	394	388	782	105	101	206	30	31	61	259	256	515	1871
1872	415	401	816	94	88	182	34	32	66	287	281	568	1872
1873	433	456	889	98	101	199	42	44	86	293	311	604	1873
1874	462	473	935	117	124	241	40	48	88	305	301	606	1874
1875	494	453	947	132	128	260	41	44	85	321	281	602	1875
1876	522	428	950	170	136	306	43	45	88	309	247	556	1876
1877	510	479	989	161	144	305	34	43	77	315	292	607	1877
1878	536	485	1,021	165	152	317	54	54	108	317	279	596	1878
1879	605	610	1,215	195	194	389	65	52	117	345	364	709	1879
1880	624	602	1,226	204	207	411	69	81	150	351	314	665	1880
1881	640	623	1,263	203	222	425	84	83	167	353	318	671	1881
1882	635	626	1,261	220	220	440	75	86	161	340	320	660	1882
1883	700	618	1,318	240	199	439	118	119	237	342	300	642	1883
1884	744	751	1,495	272	255	527	132	127	259	340	369	709	1884
1885	820	792	1,612	266	263	529	171	145	316	383	384	767	1885
1886	838	849	1,687	278	255	533	188	184	372	372	410	782	1886
1887	835	876	1,711	245	251	496	197	180	377	393	445	838	1887

STATISTICS, 1887—POPULATION, &c.

BIRTHS—continued.

No. 23.—ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS—Percentage of TOTAL BIRTHS in the Colony, City, Suburbs, and Country Districts 1871-87.

Year.	Colony.	City.	Suburbs.	Country.	Year.	Colony.	City.	Suburbs.	Country.
1871	3'88	6'91	2'34	3'53	1880	4'35	11'00	3'25	3'36
1872	4'02	6'32	2'70	3'80	1881	4'35	11'36	3'23	3'34
1873	4'14	6'49	3'11	3'86	1882	4'24	11'72	2'74	3'28
1874	4'21	7'72	3'15	3'72	1883	4'21	11'68	3'62	3'05
1875	4'20	8'22	2'92	3'65	1884	4'40	12'76	3'34	3'21
1876	4'07	9'24	2'87	3'28	1885	4'60	13'61	3'77	3'37
1877	4'14	8'97	2'37	3'52	1886	4'65	13'90	4'00	3'38
1878	4'03	9'09	2'93	3'28	1887	4'59	13'13	3'91	3'52
1879	4'51	10'47	2'82	3'72					

Note.—The Benevolent Asylum, Pitt-street, is in the City.

DEATHS.

No. 24.—DEATHS and DEATH-RATE of the Colony, 1871-87.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Death Rate per 1,000 of mean Population.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	3,882	2,525	6,407	13'98	10'95	12'61
1872	4,442	3,026	7,468	15'45	12'66	14'18
1873	4,599	3,012	7,611	15'50	12'15	13'98
1874	5,022	3,630	8,652	16'35	14'11	15'33
1875	6,245	4,526	10,771	19'64	16'97	18'42
1876	6,508	4,685	11,193	19'82	16'98	18'52
1877	5,877	3,992	9,869	17'19	13'90	15'69
1878	6,284	4,479	10,763	17'55	14'94	16'36
1879	6,082	4,118	10,200	16'16	13'10	14'76
1880	6,638	4,593	11,231	16'76	13'94	15'47
1881	6,753	4,783	11,536	16'23	13'90	15'17
1882	7,596	5,220	12,816	17'45	14'51	16'12
1883	7,116	5,133	12,249	15'58	13'59	14'68
1884	8,325	5,895	14,220	17'24	14'81	16'14
1885	8,900	6,382	15,282	17'40	15'22	16'41
1886	8,501	6,086	14,587	15'76	13'82	14'88
1887	7,776	5,672	13,448	13'82	12'34	13'15
Mean death-rate for 17 years				16'58	13'99	15'40

No. 25.—DEATHS during each Quarter of the Year, 1877-87.

Year.	31st March.	30th June.	30th September.	31st December.	Year.	31st March.	30th June.	30th September.	31st December.
1877	2,843	2,659	2,127	2,240	1883	3,125	3,081	2,790	3,253
1878	2,953	3,018	2,336	2,456	1844	3,699	3,602	3,126	3,793
1879	2,857	2,563	2,232	2,548	1885	3,924	3,750	3,586	4,022
1880	2,677	2,621	2,571	3,362	1886	3,718	3,720	3,320	3,829
1881	3,169	2,825	1,668	2,934	1887	3,980	3,362	2,805	3,301
1882	3,485	3,290	2,911	3,130					

No. 26.—YEARLY DEATH-RATE of the Colony, City and Suburbs of Sydney, and Country Districts, for the period 1871-87.

Year.	Deaths per Thousand of the Population.				Year.	Deaths per Thousand of the Population.			
	Colony.	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.	Country.		Colony.	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.	Country.
1871	12'60	20'67	14'46	10'63	1881	15'17	21'50	17'07	13'48
1872	14'18	23'03	14'15	12'37	1882	16'12	23'30	18'71	14'09
1873	13'97	22'37	14'63	12'15	1883	14'68	19'76	18'65	12'68
1874	15'32	25'16	16'59	13'12	1884	16'14	21'36	21'14	13'78
1875	18'42	31'65	21'47	15'23	1885	16'41	21'99	21'14	13'98
1876	18'52	28'87	20'79	16'05	1886	14'88	17'74	20'34	12'69
1877	15'69	22'43	15'13	14'47	1887	13'15	15'20	16'81	11'62
1878	16'36	23'05	17'37	14'44					
1879	14'76	23'47	15'83	12'82	Mean	15'40	22'99	17'83	13'28
1880	15'47	27'26	19'16	12'34					

STATISTICS, 1887—POPULATION, &c.

DEATHS—continued.

No. 27.—DEATHS in the Colony, City, Suburbs, and Country Districts, 1871-87.

Year.	Colony.			City.			Suburbs.			Country.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1871	3,882	2,525	6,407	871	712	1,583	481	402	883	2,530	1,411	3,941
1872	4,442	3,026	7,468	1,002	808	1,810	499	416	915	2,941	1,802	4,743
1873	4,599	3,012	7,611	1,010	790	1,800	538	459	997	3,051	1,763	4,814
1874	5,022	3,630	8,652	1,103	974	2,077	625	574	1,199	3,294	2,082	5,376
1875	6,245	4,526	10,771	1,386	1,287	2,673	830	817	1,647	4,029	2,422	6,451
1876	6,508	4,685	11,193	1,318	1,173	2,491	851	834	1,685	4,339	2,678	7,017
1877	5,877	3,992	9,869	1,094	906	2,000	675	646	1,321	4,108	2,440	6,548
1878	6,284	4,479	10,763	1,253	1,068	2,321	857	794	1,651	4,174	2,617	6,791
1879	6,082	4,118	10,200	1,256	1,010	2,266	846	802	1,648	3,980	2,306	6,286
1880	6,638	4,593	11,231	1,465	1,275	2,740	1,132	1,048	2,180	4,041	2,270	6,311
1881	6,753	4,783	11,536	1,263	983	2,246	1,086	1,020	2,106	4,404	2,780	7,184
1882	7,596	5,220	12,816	1,411	1,114	2,525	1,338	1,159	2,497	4,847	2,947	7,794
1883	7,116	5,133	12,249	1,246	987	2,233	1,416	1,299	2,715	4,454	2,847	7,301
1884	8,325	5,895	14,220	1,414	1,121	2,535	1,815	1,576	3,391	5,096	3,198	8,294
1885	8,900	6,382	15,282	1,451	1,185	2,636	2,050	1,807	3,857	5,399	3,390	8,789
1886	8,501	6,086	14,587	1,266	958	2,224	2,160	1,885	4,045	5,975	3,243	8,318
1887	7,776	5,672	13,448	1,100	842	1,942	1,963	1,641	3,604	4,713	3,189	7,902

No. 28.—DEATHS of PERSONS over 5 Years of Age in the Colony, City, Suburbs, and Country Districts, 1871-87.

Year.	Colony.			City.			Suburbs.			Country.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1871	2400	1302	3702	482	358	840	222	174	396	1696	770	2466
1872	2721	1544	4265	549	446	995	219	193	412	1953	905	2858
1873	2999	1688	4687	606	475	1081	266	221	487	2127	992	3119
1874	3114	1770	4884	631	517	1148	278	249	527	2205	1004	3209
1875	3611	2202	5813	754	655	1409	361	373	734	2496	1174	3670
1876	4022	2500	6522	789	678	1467	379	389	768	2854	1433	4287
1877	3548	2028	5576	648	537	1185	310	288	598	2590	1203	3793
1878	3745	2134	5879	723	576	1299	391	340	731	2631	1218	3849
1879	3740	2091	5831	764	603	1367	381	365	746	2595	1123	3718
1880	3960	2361	6321	804	643	1447	448	456	904	2718	1252	3970
1881	4173	2474	6647	808	590	1398	495	464	959	2870	1420	4290
1882	4682	2682	7364	888	647	1535	618	524	1142	3176	1511	4687
1883	4298	2647	6945	730	563	1293	678	582	1260	2890	1502	4392
1884	4965	3027	7992	861	621	1482	836	717	1553	3268	1689	4957
1885	5381	3289	8670	920	673	1593	947	819	1766	3514	1797	5311
1886	5128	3165	8293	755	530	1305	1013	882	1895	3340	1753	5093
1887	4799	3045	7844	702	470	1172	983	787	1770	3114	1788	4902

No. 29.—DEATHS of CHILDREN under 5 Years of Age, in the Colony, City, Suburbs, and Country Districts, 1871-87.

Year.	Colony.			City.			Suburbs.			Country.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1871	1482	1223	2705	389	354	743	259	228	487	834	641	1475
1872	1721	1482	3203	453	362	815	280	223	503	988	897	1885
1873	1600	1324	2924	404	315	719	272	238	510	924	771	1695
1874	1908	1860	3768	472	457	929	347	325	672	1089	1078	2167
1875	2634	2324	4958	632	632	1264	469	444	913	1533	1248	2781
1876	2486	2185	4671	529	495	1024	472	445	917	1485	1245	2730
1877	2329	1964	4293	446	369	815	365	358	723	1518	1237	2755
1878	2539	2345	4884	530	492	1022	466	454	920	1543	1399	2942
1879	2342	2027	4369	492	407	899	465	437	902	1385	1183	2568
1880	2678	2232	4910	661	632	1293	684	592	1276	1323	1018	2341
1881	2580	2309	4889	455	393	848	591	556	1147	1534	1360	2894
1882	2914	2538	5452	523	467	990	720	635	1355	1671	1436	3107
1883	2818	2486	5304	516	424	940	738	717	1455	1564	1345	2909
1884	3360	2868	6228	553	500	1053	979	859	1838	1828	1509	3337
1885	3519	3093	6612	531	512	1043	1103	988	2091	1885	1593	3478
1886	3373	2921	6294	491	428	919	1147	1003	2150	1735	1490	3225
1887	2977	2627	5604	398	372	770	980	854	1834	1599	1401	3000

STATISTICS, 1887—POPULATION, &c.

DEATHS—continued.

No. 30.—DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the mean Population of Persons over 5 Years of Age, in the Colony, City Suburbs, and Country Districts, 1871-1887.

Year.	Colony.			City.			Suburbs.			Country.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Per 1,000 of mean Population.			Per 1,000 of mean Population.			Per 1,000 of mean Population.			Per 1,000 of mean Population.		
1871 ...	10'18	6'83	8'70	14'86	10'91	12'87	9'12	6'57	7'79	9'47	5'91	7'97
1872 ...	11'15	7'86	9'68	16'44	13'34	14'89	8'39	6'93	7'64	10'58	6'83	9'31
1873 ...	11'89	8'28	10'28	17'65	13'91	15'79	9'60	7'52	8'53	11'18	7'07	9'44
1874 ...	11'91	8'34	10'31	17'79	14'79	16'30	9'40	7'94	8'65	11'22	6'89	9'38
1875 ...	13'29	9'97	11'81	20'53	18'31	19'43	11'34	11'13	11'23	12'29	7'75	10'35
1876 ...	14'09	10'92	12'78	20'80	18'56	19'70	10'97	11'06	11'02	13'62	9'15	11'71
1877 ...	12'17	8'50	10'47	16'36	14'33	15'38	8'27	7'56	7'91	11'91	7'40	9'98
1878 ...	11'53	8'51	10'51	17'39	14'91	16'20	9'69	7'82	8'85	11'61	7'18	9'71
1879 ...	11'51	7'92	9'90	17'46	15'14	16'35	8'63	7'84	8'22	10'95	6'32	8'97
1880 ...	11'58	8'53	10'21	17'44	15'69	16'61	9'27	8'98	9'12	10'98	6'59	9'07
1881 ...	11'61	8'56	10'25	16'65	13'99	15'42	9'40	8'50	8'94	11'12	7'38	9'52
1882 ...	12'45	8'87	10'86	17'47	16'27	16'38	10'93	8'90	9'90	11'83	7'56	10'00
1883 ...	10'88	8'34	9'75	13'62	12'50	13'11	11'14	8'96	10'02	13'86	7'24	9'00
1884 ...	11'86	9'03	10'60	15'09	13'24	14'26	12'60	10'00	11'25	11'07	7'84	9'68
1885 ...	12'10	9'28	10'85	15'12	13'77	14'51	13'01	10'45	11'68	11'30	7'92	9'87
1886 ...	10'92	8'51	9'87	12'05	10'40	11'32	12'70	10'46	11'54	10'26	7'41	9'06
1887 ...	9'81	7'85	8'94	10'70	9'03	9'97	11'31	8'87	10'07	9'25	7'74	8'40
Mean...	11'70	8'59	10'34	16'31	14'06	15'21	10'34	8'79	9'55	11'32	7'28	9'49

No. 31.—DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the Mean Population of Children under 5 Years of Age in the Colony, City, Suburbs, and Country Districts, 1871-87.

Year.	Colony.			City.			Suburbs.			Country.		
	Per 1,000 of mean Population.			Per 1,000 of mean Population.			Per 1,000 of mean Population.			Per 1,000 of mean Population.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1871 ...	35'31	29'75	32'56	70'01	60'90	65'35	49'33	45'72	47'57	26'77	21'15	24'00
1872 ...	39'62	34'66	37'16	78'45	60'41	69'26	51'25	42'47	46'05	30'68	28'46	29'58
1873 ...	35'90	30'01	32'97	68'46	51'65	59'91	48'20	43'77	46'02	27'98	23'67	25'84
1874 ...	41'68	41'06	41'37	78'75	74'33	76'51	59'49	58'85	59'18	32'08	32'06	32'07
1875 ...	56'70	50'54	53'64	106'37	104'91	105'64	80'02	80'71	80'35	44'53	36'22	40'37
1876 ...	52'96	46'37	49'66	89'66	83'51	86'55	80'98	80'40	80'71	42'15	34'90	38'52
1877 ...	48'49	40'39	44'41	73'70	61'13	67'42	60'63	62'54	61'56	42'21	33'55	37'83
1878 ...	51'26	47'53	49'39	84'56	79'57	82'08	73'06	74'79	73'91	41'83	37'72	39'77
1879 ...	45'40	40'05	42'75	75'36	63'22	69'34	67'98	66'27	67'13	36'24	31'48	33'88
1880 ...	49'42	42'16	45'83	98'21	94'38	95'30	92'13	81'73	86'99	33'05	29'94	31'62
1881 ...	45'36	41'84	43'61	66'42	57'18	61'79	72'17	69'79	71'00	36'67	33'70	35'21
1882 ...	49'09	44'06	46'61	74'75	65'84	70'27	78'51	71'30	74'93	38'69	34'55	36'66
1883 ...	45'62	41'26	43'46	72'20	58'53	65'32	71'94	75'14	73'48	35'25	30'94	33'12
1884 ...	52'19	45'58	48'92	75'28	67'73	71'49	84'96	80'22	82'22	40'16	33'52	36'98
1885 ...	52'51	47'22	49'90	70'99	68'65	69'82	85'08	77'84	81'50	40'48	35'13	37'84
1886 ...	48'18	42'61	45'42	64'77	57'01	60'91	78'96	70'78	74'92	36'22	31'78	34'03
1887 ...	40'49	36'57	38'55	51'72	49'26	50'50	60'50	53'91	57'24	32'22	28'92	30'59
Mean...	46'48	41'27	43'89	76'45	68'13	72'20	70'30	66'84	68'57	36'31	31'63	33'99

No. 32.—DEATHS of Children under 1 Year of Age, in the Colony, City, Suburbs, and Country Districts, 1871-87.

Year.	Colony	City.	Suburbs.	Country.
1871 ...	1,812	467	318	1,027
1872 ...	2,116	507	339	1,270
1873 ...	1,985	487	341	1,157
1874 ...	2,428	588	403	1,437
1875 ...	2,695	613	461	1,621
1876 ...	2,639	561	521	1,547
1877 ...	2,785	562	476	1,747
1878 ...	3,126	650	591	1,885
1879 ...	2,886	612	594	1,680
1880 ...	3,200	785	821	1,594
1881 ...	3,341	608	836	1,897
1882 ...	3,897	737	1,028	2,132
1883 ...	3,590	668	1,012	1,910
1884 ...	4,285	769	1,272	2,244
1885 ...	4,596	780	1,512	2,304
1886 ...	4,635	702	1,573	2,360
1887 ...	3,934	573	1,319	2,042

## STATISTICS, 1887—POPULATION, &amp;c.

11

No. 33.—DEATHS of Children under 1 Year of Age per 1,000 Births, in the Colony, City, Suburbs, and Country Districts—Period, 1871-87.

Year.	Colony.	City.	Suburbs.	Country.
1871	89.9	156.7	122.2	70.5
1872	104.4	176.1	139.1	85.0
1873	92.5	158.8	123.4	74.0
1874	109.4	188.4	144.6	88.3
1875	119.6	193.8	158.5	98.4
1876	112.8	169.4	170.3	91.3
1877	116.7	165.3	146.6	101.5
1878	123.4	186.5	160.8	103.7
1879	107.1	164.7	143.2	88.0
1880	113.6	210.1	177.7	80.4
1881	115.2	162.5	161.6	94.4
1882	131.2	190.3	174.9	106.2
1883	114.7	177.8	154.8	90.9
1884	126.2	186.2	164.2	101.6
1885	131.1	200.7	180.4	101.1
1886	127.7	183.1	169.2	101.9
1887	105.7	151.7	136.8	85.7
Mean	114.2	178.1	154.6	91.9

No. 34.—PERCENTAGE of DEATHS of Persons under 5 Years, and over that age, in the Colony, City, Suburbs, and Country Districts, 1871-87.

Year	Colony.		City of Sydney.		Suburbs.		Country.	
	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.
1871	42.21	57.79	46.93	53.07	55.15	44.85	37.42	62.58
1872	42.91	57.09	45.02	54.98	54.97	45.03	39.74	60.26
1873	38.42	61.58	39.94	60.06	51.15	48.85	35.62	64.38
1874	43.55	56.45	44.72	55.28	56.04	43.96	40.31	59.69
1875	46.03	53.97	47.29	52.71	55.43	44.57	43.10	56.90
1876	41.72	58.28	41.10	58.90	54.42	45.58	38.89	61.11
1877	43.49	56.51	40.75	59.25	54.73	45.27	42.07	57.93
1878	45.37	54.63	44.00	56.00	55.72	44.28	43.32	56.68
1879	42.85	57.17	39.67	60.33	54.73	45.27	40.85	59.15
1880	43.71	56.29	47.19	52.81	58.53	41.47	37.09	62.91
1881	42.38	57.62	37.75	62.25	54.46	45.54	40.28	59.72
1882	42.54	57.46	39.21	60.79	54.26	45.74	39.86	60.14
1883	43.30	56.70	42.09	57.91	53.59	46.41	39.84	60.16
1884	43.79	56.21	41.53	58.47	54.20	45.80	40.23	59.77
1885	43.26	56.74	39.53	60.47	54.21	45.79	39.57	60.43
1886	43.15	56.85	41.32	58.68	53.15	46.85	38.77	61.23
1887	41.67	58.33	39.65	60.35	50.89	49.11	37.97	62.03

No. 35.—NUMBER of DEATH OF SUICIDES, together with the modes adopted for taking life—1876-87.

Year.	Shooting.		Cut, Stab, &c.		Poison.		Drowning.		Hanging.		Other Modes.*		All Cases.			Rates p 10,000 of population.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1876	2	...	12	2	7	6	3	1	12	...	2	...	38	9	47	78
1877	9	...	11	1	9	2	8	2	10	2	6	...	53	7	60	95
1878	...	...	8	...	5	...	2	...	9	...	1	...	25	...	25	38
1879	9	...	10	1	6	2	5	...	11	1	1	...	42	4	46	67
1880	11	...	9	3	15	4	3	3	12	5	3	...	53	15	68	94
1881	16	...	10	1	8	2	8	2	22	2	11	1	75	8	83	109
1882	6	...	10	...	8	5	5	4	11	2	4	...	44	11	55	69
1883	12	...	10	...	5	1	2	...	14	1	8	1	51	3	54	65
1884	17	...	12	1	9	6	8	3	14	4	6	1	66	15	81	92
1885	19	1	18	...	13	5	1	3	26	5	4	...	81	14	95	102
1886	24	1	12	...	14	6	3	3	23	3	6	...	82	13	95	97
1887	23	...	13	...	16	13	14	2	26	3	6	1	98	19	117	114

\* Falls from high places, charcoal funes, &amp;c.

No. 36.—ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, &c., of PATIENTS in the

	Remaining on 31 December, 1886.			Admitted during 1887.			Total number of Patients under care.			Patients Discharged.								
										Recovered, discharged by certificate.			Recovered, discharged from Police Court.			Discharged relieved.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
On remand under section I, Lunacy Act Amendment Act	4	...	4	181	73	254	185	73	258	...	...	...	126	34	160	...	...	...
Under lunacy certificate	2	1	3	193	108	301	195	109	304	18	10	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	1	7	374	181	555	380	182	562	18	10	28	126	34	160	...	...	...

No. 37.—ADMISSIONS, READMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, &c., as well as the NATIONALITY

	Remaining on 31 December, 1886.			Admissions in the Year 1887.									Transferred from other Hospitals or Licensed Houses.			Total number of Patients under care.			Patients Discharged.					
				Admitted for the first time.			Readmitted.			Discharged recovered.									Discharged relieved.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park	377	252	629	95	82	177	8	8	16	2	3	5	482	345	827	41	45	86	2	6	8			
" Gladesville	472	271	743	104	53	157	17	10	27	3	2	5	596	336	932	54	37	91	5	2	7			
" Parramatta { Free	609	347	956	64	21	85	3	1	4	11	3	14	687	372	1059	14	10	24	...	1	1			
" Parramatta { Criminal	48	8	56	16	3	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	11	75	3	...	3	...	...	...			
" Newcastle	125	117	242	10	4	14	1	2	3	2	2	4	138	125	263	...	...	...	3	2	5			
Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River Road	13	78	91	13	16	29	1	...	1	1	...	1	28	94	122	3	7	10	1	3	4			
Total	1644	1073	2717	302	179	481	30	21	51	19	10	29	1995	1283	3278	115	99	214	11	14	25			

	Native Countries																	
	British Colonies.									Great								
	New South Wales.			Other British Colonies.			Total.			England.			Scotland.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park	124	87	211	16	14	30	140	101	241	144	89	233	25	22	47			
" Gladesville	135	104	239	13	14	27	148	118	266	171	79	250	35	18	53			
" Parramatta { Free	137	86	223	10	8	24	153	94	247	178	76	254	34	18	52			
" Parramatta { Criminal	11	1	12	4	1	5	15	2	17	12	2	14	2	...	2			
" Newcastle	105	102	207	11	5	16	116	107	223	15	9	24	1	2	3			
Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River Road	12	31	43	4	5	9	16	36	52	4	22	26	3	...	3			
Total	524	411	935	64	47	111	588	458	1046	524	277	801	100	60	160			

	Ages of														
	1 to 5 years.			5 to 10 years.			10 to 15 years.			15 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11	102	75	177
" Gladesville	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	11	8	19	89	75	164
" Parramatta { Free	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11	51	34	85
" Parramatta { Criminal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	1	9
" Newcastle	1	2	3	12	7	19	25	16	41	26	26	52	40	30	70
Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River Road	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	5	7	7	14	9	25	34
Total	1	2	3	12	8	20	27	20	47	55	53	108	299	240	539

STATISTICS, 1887—POPULATION. &c.

ACY.

RECEPTION-HOUSE for the Insane at DARLINGHURST, during the Year 1887.

Transferred, Died, &c.															Remaining on 31 December, 1887.			Average number under care.		
Sent to Police Court and returned to Reception House under certificate.			Transferred to Hospitals or Licensed Houses.			Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days.			Died.			Total number discharged, died, &c.								
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
50	35	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	178	70	248	7	3	10	4	1	5
...	...	...	173	98	271	...	...	...	3	1	4	194	109	303	1	...	1	4	2	6
50	35	85	173	98	271	...	...	...	5	2	7	372	179	551	8	3	11	8	3	11

and Ages, of the PATIENTS in the HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, &c., during the Year 1887.

Transferred, Died, and Escaped.												Remaining on 31 December, 1887.			Average numbers resident during the Year 1887.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions and Readmissions during the Year 1887.			Percentage of Patients relieved on Admissions and Readmissions during the Year 1887.			Percentage of Deaths on average numbers resident during the Year 1887.		
Transferred to other Hospitals or Licensed Houses.			Died.			Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days.			Total number discharged, died, and escaped.																	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
3	4	7	38	20	58	...	...	...	84	75	159	398	270	668	384	253	637	39'80	50'00	44'55	1'93	6'66	4'14	9'89	7'90	9'10
3	1	4	32	18	50	2	...	2	96	58	154	500	278	778	477	257	734	44'62	58'73	49'45	4'13	3'7	3'80	6'70	7'00	6'81
4	1	5	33	25	58	2	...	2	53	37	90	634	335	969	621	341	962	20'89	45'45	26'96	...	4'54	1'12	5'31	7'33	6'02
8	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	13	53	9	62	49	9	58	18'75	...	15'78	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8	10	18	...	...	...	11	12	23	127	113	240	124	114	238	...	...	...	27'27	33'33	29'41	6'45	8'77	7'56
1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	13	18	23	81	104	15	78	93	21'42	43'75	33'33	7'14	18'75	13'33	...	1'28	1'07
19	10	29	111	74	185	4	...	4	260	197	457	1735	1086	2821	1670	1052	2722	34'63	49'50	40'22	3'31	7'00	4'69	6'64	7'03	6'79

of the Patients.

Britain.						France.			Germany.			China.			Other Countries.			Total other Countries.			Total.					
Ireland.		Total.				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
111	120	231	280	231	511	6	2	8	15	4	19	10	...	10	31	7	38	62	13	75	482	345	827			
145	110	255	351	207	558	4	2	6	27	3	30	22	...	22	44	6	50	97	11	108	596	336	932			
198	162	360	410	256	666	4	1	5	21	5	26	39	...	39	60	16	76	124	22	146	687	372	1059			
25	7	32	39	9	48	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	7	7	1	...	1	10	...	10	64	11	75			
4	6	10	20	17	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3	138	125	263			
2	32	34	9	54	63	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	4	7	28	94	122			
485	437	922	1109	774	1883	14	5	19	67	14	81	78	...	78	139	32	171	298	51	349	1995	1283	3278			

the Patients.

30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.			50 to 60 years.			60 to 70 years.			70 to 80 years.			80 years and upwards.			Total.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
136	84	220	131	95	226	74	44	118	27	23	50	5	15	20	2	3	5	482	345	827
155	78	233	147	86	233	104	45	149	63	32	95	24	10	34	2	2	4	596	336	932
125	72	197	199	92	291	179	89	268	76	51	127	44	26	70	8	2	10	687	372	1059
19	3	22	8	5	13	19	2	21	8	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	64	11	75
17	23	40	4	18	22	6	...	6	4	2	6	2	1	3	1	...	1	138	125	263
4	34	38	4	10	14	3	9	12	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	94	122
456	294	750	493	306	799	385	189	574	178	112	290	76	52	128	13	7	20	1995	1283	3278



LUNACY—continued.

No. 38.—NUMBER of ADMISSIONS into INSTITUTION for the INSANE, and PROPORTION to the mean POPULATION of the Colony.

Year.	Admissions.	Proportion to Population, per 1,000.	Year.	Admissions.	Proportion to Population, per 1,000.
1871 .....	340	·66	1880 .....	476	·65
1872 .....	303	·57	1881 .....	494	·64
1873 .....	342	·62	1882 .....	473	·59
1874 .....	330	·58	1883 .....	476	·57
1875 .....	356	·60	1884 .....	493	·55
1876 .....	360	·59	1885 .....	567	·60
1877 .....	457	·72	1886 .....	567	·57
1878 .....	424	·64	1887 .....	532	·52
1879 .....	440	·63	Mean rate per 1,000 for period .....		·60

No. 39.—NUMBER of PERSONS REMAINING in HOSPITALS for the INSANE on 31st December in each year, 1875-87.

Hospital.	1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Callan Park .....							44		107		129		140	404	146		160		201	12	330	128	877	252	308	270
Gladesville .....	363	279	347	269	354	277	334	322	330	347	335	309	404	447	423	478	323	493	348	478	299	472	371	500	278	
Parramatta (Free) .....	531	209	645	194	542	194	555	201	544	203	658	205	552	205	677	201	678	346	807	350	606	357	609	347	634	385
" (Convict) .....	28	7	59	12	21	6	20	6	19	5	18	4	18	3	17	3	17	3								
" (Criminal) .....					38	4	40	4	61	6	53	6	50	6	44	6	50	6	60	7	48	17	48	8	63	9
Cook's River .....	7	104	5	130	4	130	5	128	6	127	6	120	6	132	9	135	7	139	7	143	10	140	13	78	23	81
Newcastle .....	121	63	122	69	129	67	121	70	124	83	124	104	128	107	130	109	134	112	129	112	127	113	125	117	127	113
Cooma .....					63		60		57		61		62		60		60									
Total number .....	1045	652	1078	605	1151	678	1179	737	1233	773	1282	817	1360	363	1430	377	1474	920	1552	972	1599	1044	1644	1073	1735	1686
	1697		1738		1820		1916		2011		2099		2218		2307		2403		2524		2643		2717		2821	

No. 40.—NUMBER of INSANE PERSONS in HOSPITALS on the 31st December of each year from 1871 to 1887, and PROPORTION per 1,000 of the total population.

Year.	Number of Insane.	Proportion of Insane per 1,000.	Year.	Number of Insane.	Proportion of Insane per 1,000.
1871 .....	1,387	2·67	1880 .....	2,099	2·82
1872 .....	1,440	2·69	1881 .....	2,218	2·84
1873 .....	1,526	2·75	1882 .....	2,307	2·84
1874 .....	1,588	2·76	1883 .....	2,403	2·87
1875 .....	1,697	2·85	1884 .....	2,524	2·89
1876 .....	1,743	2·83	1885 .....	2,643	2·89
1877 .....	1,829	2·84	1886 .....	2,717	2·71
1878 .....	1,916	2·85	1887 .....	2,821	2·76
1879 .....	2,011	2·83	Mean rate for period .....		2·80

No. 41.—NUMBER of PATIENTS remaining in HOSPITAL for the CRIMINAL INSANE at PARRAMATTA and CRIMES for which they are detained—1883-1887.

Crime.	1883.			1884.			1885.			1886.			1887.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Murder .....	18	2	20	18	3	21	21	3	24	20	3	23	20	3	23
Attempt to murder .....	2		2	3		3	2		2	2		2	2		2
Manslaughter .....	1		1	1		1	1		1	2		2	2		2
Rape .....	3		3	2		2	2		2	2		2	2		2
Indecent assault .....	1		1	1		1	2		2	2		2	2		2
Unnatural offence .....	1		1	1		1	1		1	1		1	2		2
Cutting and wounding, shooting with intent, &c. ....	10	2	12	12	2	14	8	2	10	8	3	11	11	3	14
Burglary and house-breaking .....	1		1	3		3	3		3	4		4	3		3
Sheep and horse stealing .....	2		2	3		3	2		2	2		2	3		3
Larceny and petty thefts .....	2		2	2		2	1		1	1		1	3		3
Arson and malicious burning .....	3	1	4	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Attempting suicide .....		1	1		1	1		1	1		1	2		1	1
Garrotting .....	1		1												
Vagrancy .....	2		2	1		1	3		3	2		2	1		1
Embezzlement .....	1		1												
Uttering and forging .....	1		1												
Obtaining money under false pretences .....	1		1												
Piracy .....													1		1
Total number .....	50	6	56	50	7	57	48	7	55	48	8	56	53	9	62

STATISTICS, 1887—POPULATION, &c.

LUNACY—continued.

No. 42.—RETURN showing CONDITIONS AS TO MARRIAGE OF THOSE ADMITTED AND READMITTED, AND THOSE UNDER CARE, IN THE HOSPITALS AND LICENSED HOUSE FOR THE INSANE DURING THE YEAR 1887.

	Admissions and readmissions			Under care during 1887.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single ... ..	189	63	252	1,279	489	1,768
Married ... ..	107	116	223	417	562	979
Widowed ... ..	11	18	29	74	126	200
Unascertained... ..	25	3	28	225	106	331
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>3,278</b>

No. 43.—CAUSES OF INSANITY,\* APPARENT OR ASSIGNED, IN THE ADMISSIONS AND READMISSIONS TO THE HOSPITALS AND LICENSED HOUSE FOR THE INSANE DURING SEVEN YEARS, 1880-87.

	1880.			1881.			1882.			1883.			1884.			1885.			1886.			1887.				
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
<b>MORAL—</b>																										
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives &c.)	4	9	13	5	11	16	1	10	17	2	9	11	2	9	11	5	10	15	2	14	16	4	13	17		
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties)	8	..	8	10	1	11	6	1	7	13	4	17	6	2	8	14	8	17	16	1	10	12	6	18		
Mental anxiety and worry (not included in above two heads) and overwork	0	0	12	9	2	11	10	9	19	16	9	25	6	6	12	3	10	13	7	3	10	8	6	14	14	14
Religious excitement	0	4	10	8	6	14	7	6	13	10	6	16	7	14	21	10	6	16	9	7	10	6	3	9	8	8
Love affairs (including seduction)	2	3	5	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	4	7	2	9	3	3
Fright and nervous shock	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	4	4	..	2	2	..	4	4	1	5	6	2	2	4	..	..	..	2	2
Isolation	2	2	4	0	2	11	5	..	5	4	3	7	5	3	8	8	1	9	7	3	10	7	..	7	7	7
Nostalgia	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	3	..	3	2	2	4	..	1	1	1	1
<b>PHYSICAL—</b>																										
Intemperance in drink	29	6	35	44	10	54	47	20	67	46	18	64	33	16	49	80	18	98	50	17	73	68	15	81	81	81
Intemperance (sexual)	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	2
Stroke	11	2	13	18	1	19	12	4	16	7	1	8	8	8	11	10	2	12	15	1	16	11	..	11	11	11
Veneral disease	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Self-abuse	1	1	2	8	..	8	9	..	9	9	..	9	15	..	15	5	..	5	9	1	10	8	..	8	8	8
Accident or injury	8	1	9	6	..	6	9	1	10	13	1	14	6	..	6	10	10	17	3	20	23	8	1	9	9	9
Pregnancy	..	1	1	4	..	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	2	4	2	2	4	3	3	6	3	3
Parturition and puerperal state	..	14	14	..	12	12	..	17	17	..	11	11	..	19	19	..	2	2	..	25	25	..	17	17	17	17
Lactation	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	4	4	4
Uterine and ovarian disorders	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Puberty	..	2	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Change of Life	..	..	..	3	3	6	..	2	2	..	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	9	9	9	9
Fever	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	5	6	3	3	6	2	2	4	3	4	7	4	2	6	4	1	5	5	5
Privation and overwork	..	2	2	19	..	19	9	..	9	2	1	3	3	..	3	1	3	4	6	3	9	4	1	5	5	5
Phthisis	2	..	2	2	2	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsy	16	7	23	22	7	29	3	6	9	10	10	20	21	5	26	22	16	38	13	10	23	20	14	40	40	40
Disease of skull and brain	0	2	2	1	1	2	1	7	8	7	16	23	12	2	14	7	2	9	6	4	10	8	4	12	12	12
Other bodily disorders, &c., and chronic ill-health	4	6	10	12	8	20	5	..	5	5	2	7	4	2	6	3	1	4	11	9	20	10	10	20	20	20
Old age	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	7	7	..	..	..	9	7	16	12	5	17	12	3	15	16	6	22	22	22
Excess of opium	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	2	2	2
Excess of tobacco	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Previous attacks	29	32	61	9	7	16	20	13	33	2	1	3	3	4	7	12	12	24	15	3	18	34	19	53	53	53
Hereditary influence ascertained	27	15	42	20	19	39	20	17	37	5	5	10	8	3	11	20	17	37	21	11	32	15	26	41	41	41
Congenital defect ascertained	10	10	20	16	8	24	18	6	24	17	10	27	12	8	20	10	6	16	10	8	18	14	10	24	24	24
Other ascertained causes	20	4	24	5	9	14	6	3	9	8	3	11	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	97	49	146	91	83	174	97	39	136	102	71	173	134	74	208	98	95	193	116	61	176	113	37	150	150	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>692</b>	

\* These "Causes" are taken from the statements in the papers received with the Patients on admission, and are verified or corrected as far as possible by the Medical Officers.

No. 44.—PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS OF INSANE PERSONS TO AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT IN HOSPITALS, 1876-87.

Year	Percentage of Deaths of Insane.			Year	Percentage of Deaths of Insane.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1876 ... ..	7.76	5.85	7.03	1883 ... ..	9.71	4.98	6.64
1877 ... ..	8.90	4.25	7.19	1884 ... ..	8.18	6.22	7.43
1878 ... ..	8.57	5.23	7.32	1885 ... ..	7.61	4.97	6.59
1879 ... ..	7.63	4.28	6.85	1886 ... ..	7.54	6.37	7.08
1880 ... ..	7.75	5.93	7.04	1887 ... ..	6.64	7.03	6.79
1881 ... ..	6.52	4.21	5.63	Mean ... ..	7.79	5.41	6.82
1882 ... ..	6.76	5.61	6.32				

## VACCINATION.

No. 45.—VACCINATION in the Country during the years 1877 to 1887.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Under 1 year ...	1,774	802	1,243	832	4,389	366	154	1,109	326	229	261
1-5 ... ..	5,843	1,342	2,223	1,823	18,476	614	272	2,732	699	403	1,015
5-10 ... ..	4,326	894	1,515	2,044	20,993	601	169	2,594	650	372	889
10 and upwards...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,623	288	5	134	201	187	22
Total... ..	11,943	3,038	4,981	4,699	51,481	1,869	600	6,569	1,876	1,191	2,187

No. 46.—VACCINATION in the City and Suburbs from 1877 to 1887.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Under 1 year ...	1,101	162	224	143	1,060	130	114	143	63	116	229
1-5 ... ..	2,960	275	331	227	3,386	164	130	341	96	190	338
5-10 ... ..	1,247	95	102	90	2,952	80	52	146	86	146	259
10 and upwards...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,340	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total... ..	5,308	532	657	460	8,738	380	296	630	245	452	826

## PART II.

## CRIME AND CIVIL JUSTICE.

## CONTENTS.

Number of Table		Page.
Apprehensions—		
1	For various classes of Offences—Ages of Offenders and manner—Cases were dealt with	19
2	Birthplaces and Religions of Persons arrested ... ..	19
3	For various Offences, with Ages, Education, &c., of Persons arrested ... ..	20
4	" " with Religions and Birthplaces of Persons arrested ... ..	23
5	Degree of Education of Persons arrested, 1877-87 ... ..	25
6	Percentage of each degree of Education to total arrests, 1876-87 ... ..	25
7	For Drunkenness—Education, Ages, and Birthplaces, 1880-87 ... ..	25
8	" Convictions and Discharges, 1877-87... ..	25
9	" Percentage to whole Population, 1877-87 ... ..	25
10	For Habitual Drunkenness, 1879-87 ... ..	26
Disposal of Cases brought before Courts—		
11	Persons brought before Magistrates' Courts, and disposal of Cases ... ..	26
12	Summary Convictions and Punishments awarded ... ..	26
13	Offences, Apprehensions, Convictions, and Acquittals, 1876-87 ... ..	26
14	Quarter Sessions Cases ... ..	27
15	Offences for which Prisoners were Tried at Supreme and Circuit Courts ... ..	28
16	" " " " Quarter Sessions ... ..	29
17	Results of Indictments in Supreme and Circuit Courts and Quarter Sessions ..	30
18	Convictions for Felonies and Misdemeanours, 1876-87 ... ..	30
19	Indictments for various Offences in Supreme and Circuit Courts, 1876-87 ... ..	30
20	" " " " in Courts of Quarter Sessions, 1876-87 ... ..	31
21	Ultimate disposal of Cases of all Persons arrested, 1876-87 ... ..	31
22	Percentage of Arrests, Convictions, &c., to whole Population, 1876-87 ... ..	31
23	Number of Offences reported to the Police ... ..	32
24	Criminals executed, with Age, Offence, &c. ... ..	32
25	" during each year from 1876 to 1887 ... ..	32

Number of Table.		Page.
	<b>Gaols and Prisoners—</b>	
26	Prison Accommodation provided in each Gaol ... ..	32
27	Prisoners received into each Gaol for Trial, &c., and under Sentence ... ..	33
28	Ages of Prisoners sentenced to Labour, Solitary Confinement, &c. ... ..	33
29	"    "    with previous Convictions, 1887 ... ..	34
30	Number of distinct Persons with one or more Convictions recorded against them, 1876-87	34
31	Classification of Prisoners re-convicted, 1874-87 ... ..	34
32	Persons sent to Gaol for Drunkenness and Vagrancy, &c.—Ages ... ..	35
33	"    "    "    "    Education ... ..	35
34	"    "    "    "    Birthplaces ... ..	35
35	"    "    "    "    Religions ... ..	35
36	Prisoners in Confinement at the close of 1887 ... ..	36
37	"    "    "    of each year, 1877-87 ... ..	37
38	Debtors in Confinement, 1876-87 ... ..	37
39	Punishments inflicted for Breaches of Gaol Discipline ... ..	37
40	"    "    "    "    1876-87 ... ..	37
41	Deaths and Death-rate in all Gaols, 1878-87 ... ..	37
42	Diseases most prevalent in the various Gaols ... ..	38
	<b>Civil Justice—</b>	
43	Business of Supreme and Circuit Courts and Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court, 1876-87 ... ..	39
44	Civil Cases tried in Supreme and Circuit Courts ... ..	40
45	"    "    "    "    from 1876 to 1887 ... ..	40
46	Fees collected—Prothonotary and Master in Equity, 1877-87 ... ..	40
47	Intestate Estates dealt with, 1877-87 ... ..	40
48	District Court Suits during year 1876-7 ... ..	41
49	District Court Suits during year 1887-8 ... ..	42

## APPREHENSIONS.

**No. 1.—NUMBER and AGES of PERSONS APPREHENDED for various Classes of Offences during the Year 1887, and the manner in which the Cases were dealt with.**

Offences.	Total Apprehensions.	Ages.							How disposed of.		
		Under 15.	15-20.	20-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	Over 60.	Dismissed.	Summarily Convicted.	Committed.
Against the person ... ..	2,820	14	234	1,243	727	398	146	58	651	1,842	327
Against property, with violence ... ..	294	9	52	149	48	23	10	3	95	36	163
Against property, without violence ... ..	5,126	339	732	2,022	1,115	576	228	114	1,557	2,875	694
Forgery and offences against the currency ... ..	130	3	18	49	37	9	7	7	24	3	103
Against good order, including drunkenness ... ..	33,753	439	1,597	9,009	9,385	7,239	3,927	2,157	3,702	30,032	19
Not included in the preceding ... ..	1,971	25	140	675	530	354	168	79	732	1,177	62
Total ... ..	44,094	829	2,773	13,147	11,842	8,599	4,486	2,418	6,761	35,965	1,368

NOTE.—The number of persons tried during the year was 1,521; of these, 1,402 were committed for trial in 1887. The number committed after arrest was 1,303, as shown above.

**No. 2.—BIRTHPLACES and RELIGIONS of PERSONS APPREHENDED by the NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE—1887.**

Offences.	Total Apprehensions.	Birthplaces.										Religions.											
		New South Wales.	Other Australian Colonies.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Other British Possessions.	France.	Germany.	China.	Other Foreign Countries.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Independents.	Baptists.	Other Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Other Persuasions.	No Religion.	Unknown.
Against the person ... ..	2,820	1,136	219	518	507	160	32	14	39	57	138	1,032	222	50	1	9	55	1,281	8	51	18	86	7
Against property, with violence ... ..	294	145	35	55	20	7	7	1	2	9	13	115	18	6	...	1	12	124	...	11	1	8	...
Against property, without violence ... ..	5,126	2,237	480	1,015	671	247	71	30	63	87	225	2,235	361	124	10	24	88	2,037	37	90	15	102	3
Forgery and offences against the currency ... ..	130	43	3	39	13	5	2	3	15	1	6	62	11	1	...	2	11	29	9	1	...	4	...
Against good order ... ..	33,753	9,149	1,869	7,861	9,375	2,912	419	202	311	223	1,132	12,246	3,291	430	162	61	603	15,589	55	223	123	924	44
Not included above ... ..	1,971	553	138	468	439	123	30	15	43	36	126	816	143	35	5	10	37	814	10	30	15	52	4
Total ... ..	44,094	13,263	2,744	9,956	11,025	3,454	561	265	473	413	1,940	16,504	4,046	646	178	107	808	19,874	119	406	172	1,176	58













STATISTICS, 1887—CRIME AND CIVIL JUSTICE.

APPREHENSIONS—continued.

No. 5.—DEGREE OF EDUCATION OF PERSONS ARRESTED, 1877-87.

Year.	Neither read nor write.	Read only.	Read and write.	Superior Education.	Total Arrests.
1877	3,842	1,269	23,238	.....	28,349
1878	4,017	1,529	25,172	.....	30,718
1879	3,493	1,230	27,984	153	32,860
1880	4,065	1,197	30,350	162	35,774
1881	4,034	1,123	36,083	162	41,402
1882	4,059	964	34,553	182	39,758
1883	3,859	1,058	38,071	189	43,177
1884	3,871	1,096	41,030	202	46,199
1885	3,925	937	43,185	214	48,261
1886	4,142	916	43,588	208	48,854
1887	3,873	709	39,295	217	44,094

No. 6.—PERCENTAGE OF EACH DEGREE OF EDUCATION TO TOTAL ARRESTS, 1876-87.

Year.	Neither read nor write.	Read only.	Read and write, and Superior Education.	Year.	Neither read nor write.	Read only.	Read and write, and Superior Education.
1876	14.22	4.89	80.89	1882	10.20	2.42	87.38
1877	13.55	4.47	81.98	1883	8.93	2.45	88.62
1878	13.07	4.97	81.96	1884	8.37	2.37	89.26
1879	10.62	3.74	85.64	1885	8.13	1.94	89.93
1880	11.36	3.34	85.30	1886	8.49	1.87	89.64
1881	9.74	2.71	87.55	1887	8.79	1.60	89.61

No. 7.—EDUCATION, AGES, and BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS, 1880-87.

Year.	Total Arrests.	Education.				Ages.							Birthplaces.									
		Neither read nor write.	Read only.	Read and write.	Superior Education.	Under 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	Over 60 years.	New South Wales.	Other Australian Colonies.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Other British Possessions.	France.	Germany.	China.	Other Foreign Countries.
1880	18,777	1,706	491	16,431	59	10	547	4,931	5,770	4,111	2,153	1,255	3,733	357	4,983	6,866	1,615	178	126	230	22	567
1881	22,560	1,763	418	20,324	55	18	538	5,870	6,616	5,384	2,630	1,504	4,523	551	5,958	8,259	1,860	275	203	303	56	572
1882	21,393	1,831	422	19,074	66	9	464	5,182	6,152	5,242	2,700	1,644	4,397	590	5,473	7,324	2,077	169	142	308	35	878
1883	23,178	1,698	492	20,909	79	17	533	5,958	6,802	5,441	2,876	1,551	4,954	630	5,748	8,224	1,968	266	197	301	39	801
1884	24,438	1,639	507	22,202	90	21	557	6,236	6,983	6,046	3,068	1,587	5,841	829	5,897	8,285	2,286	303	146	230	29	859
1885	26,291	1,822	459	23,914	96	13	554	6,820	7,722	6,474	2,991	1,717	5,479	1,033	6,734	8,866	2,457	364	132	329	40	857
1886	26,310	1,844	424	23,961	81	5	548	6,551	7,698	6,582	3,344	1,582	5,432	947	6,528	9,010	2,449	374	137	322	28	1,083
1887	22,706	1,613	323	20,659	111	2	503	5,600	6,845	5,474	2,868	1,414	5,053	1,082	5,597	7,088	2,224	274	115	230	30	1,013

No. 8.—ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS: CONVICTIONS and DISCHARGES, 1877-87.

Year.	Arrests	Convictions.	Discharges.	Percentage of Convictions to Total Arrests.	Percentage of Discharges to Total Arrests.	Percentage of Convictions to whole Population
1877	16,696	13,479	3,217	80.7	19.3	2.14
1878	17,224	14,039	2,385	81.9	15.1	2.22
1879	17,715	15,394	2,321	86.8	13.2	2.22
1880	18,777	15,996	2,781	85.1	14.9	2.20
1881	22,560	20,748	1,812	91.9	8.1	2.72
1882	21,393	18,593	2,800	86.9	13.1	2.34
1883	23,178	20,991	2,187	90.5	9.5	2.52
1884	24,438	21,957	2,481	89.8	10.2	2.49
1885	26,291	23,782	2,509	90.4	9.6	2.55
1886	26,310	23,758	2,552	90.3	9.7	2.43
1887	22,706	20,596	2,110	90.7	9.3	1.97

No. 9.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS for the period 1877-87, with PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION.

Year.	Total Arrests.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Total Arrests to whole Population.	Percentage of Males arrested to Total Male Population.	Percentage of Females arrested to Total Female Population.
1877	16,696	12,726	3,970	2.65	3.72	1.38
1878	17,224	13,166	4,108	2.61	3.67	1.37
1879	17,715	13,574	4,141	2.56	3.61	1.31
1880	18,777	14,801	3,976	2.58	3.72	1.21
1881	22,560	18,200	4,360	2.96	4.36	1.26
1882	21,393	17,574	3,819	2.69	4.03	1.06
1883	23,178	19,244	3,934	2.77	4.21	1.04
1884	24,438	20,261	4,177	2.77	4.19	1.04
1885	26,291	21,944	4,347	2.82	4.29	1.03
1886	26,310	21,879	4,431	2.69	4.06	1.01
1887	22,706	19,229	3,477	2.16	3.35	.76

APPREHENSIONS—continued.

No. 10.—NUMBER of PERSONS ARRESTED for HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS, with PERCENTAGE of ARRESTS to total Arrests for Drunkenness, 1879-87.

Year.	No.	Percentage of Arrests to total Arrests for Drunkenness.	Year.	No.	Percentage of Arrests to total Arrests for Drunkenness.
1879	136	0.76	1884	108	0.44
1880	107	0.56	1885	116	0.44
1881	101	0.51	1886	113	0.43
1882	141	0.65	1887	119	0.52
1883	100	0.43			

DISPOSAL OF CASES BROUGHT BEFORE COURTS.

No. 11.—NUMBER of PERSONS brought before the Magistrates' Courts, and manner in which they were disposed of.

Offences.	Total number of Persons brought before the Magistrates' Courts.	Number of Persons.			
		Discharged for want of prosecution, or for want of evidence.	Whose cases were dismissed on the merits.	Summarily convicted.	Committed for trial.
Against the person .....	8,903	2,485	1,356	4,667	395
Against property .....	8,017	1,977	1,288	3,876	876
Other cases (Not including cases brought up for lunacy.)	55,199	6,476	3,521	45,071	131
Total number of persons summoned or apprehended ... ..	72,119	10,938	6,165	53,614	1,402

Note.—Includes cases heard *ex parte*, but not civil cases.

No. 12.—NUMBER of SUMMARY CONVICTIONS and KIND of PUNISHMENTS inflicted for various Offences by the Benches of Magistrates in 1887.

Punishment.	Total Number of Punishments.	For Offences against the Person.	For Offences against Property.	For other Offences.
Fine .....	28,079	2,678	1,267	24,134
Imprisonment, in lieu of fine or surety .....	18,667	968	553	17,146
Peremptory imprisonment .....	4,506	542	1,849	2,115
Whipping .....	3	1		2
Imprisonment with whipping .....				
Bound over with or without sureties .....	349	183	32	134
Other punishments .....	2,010	295	175	1,540
Total .....	53,614	4,667	3,876	45,071

Note.—Includes summons cases.

No. 13.—OFFENCES, APPREHENSIONS, CONVICTIONS, and ACQUITTALS, for the period 1876-87.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
The number of offences reported to the Police .....	19,111	21,604	24,649	23,479	26,127	28,806	29,125	31,162	35,548	34,210	37,568	34,599
The number of persons apprehended by the Police, or summoned before the Magistrates .....	45,105	47,739	53,325	53,870	57,784	66,600	65,936	72,231	75,680	77,092	81,503	72,119
The number of summary convictions .....												
1. For offences against the person .....	3,931	4,567	5,014	4,885	5,151	5,239	5,350	6,257	5,810	5,159	5,187	4,667
2. For offences against property .....	2,694	2,788	3,087	3,217	3,286	3,453	4,014	3,395	3,594	3,649	3,676	3,876
3. For other offences .....	23,779	25,648	29,823	30,726	33,768	42,438	40,762	45,811	48,502	50,537	53,405	45,071
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts .....												
1. In the Inferior Courts .....	184	228	188	210	204	164	188	239	289	206	284	214
2. For offences against property .....	430	448	555	651	772	669	589	608	599	525	637	548
3. For other offences .....	208	153	216	229	172	225	288	161	40	54	30	92
*The number of persons acquitted .....												
1. In the Inferior Courts .....	5,575	5,431	5,178	5,688	5,223	5,569	5,514	5,840	6,219	6,004	6,018	6,165
2. In the Superior Courts .....	377	369	549	418	404	400	521	450	482	447	433	421

\* Not including persons discharged for want of evidence or want of prosecution

## STATISTICS, 1887—CRIME AND CIVIL JUSTICE.

27

DISPOSAL OF CASES BROUGHT BEFORE COURTS—*continued.*

## No. 14.—NUMBER OF CASES AT EACH OF THE COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1887.

	Felonies.				Misdemeanours.				Total.			
	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
<b>Metropolitan and Hunter District—</b>												
Sydney ... ..	419	359	252	107	101	82	61	21	520	441	313	128
Campbelltown ... ..	4	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	3
Maitland ... ..	45	38	24	14	16	14	12	2	61	52	36	16
Muswellbrook ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Parramatta ... ..	18	16	11	5	1	...	...	...	19	16	11	5
Singleton ... ..	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Windsor ... ..	7	5	5	...	1	1	1	...	8	6	6	...
Total ... ..	497	424	293	131	119	97	74	23	616	521	367	154
<b>Southern District—</b>												
Bega ... ..	7	6	4	2	1	1	1	...	8	7	5	2
Bombala ... ..	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	1
Braidwood ... ..	9	8	4	4	4	3	1	13	12	7	5	
Cooma ... ..	18	13	6	7	1	1	...	19	14	6	8	
Goulburn ... ..	35	29	20	9	9	8	7	1	44	37	27	10
Queanbeyan ... ..	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	6	6	3	3	
Wollongong ... ..	21	20	10	10	5	3	2	1	26	23	12	11
Yuss ... ..	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	1
Total ... ..	101	87	51	36	22	19	14	5	123	106	65	41
<b>Northern District—</b>												
Armidale ... ..	9	8	6	2	2	2	2	...	11	10	8	2
Bingera ... ..	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	2	1	1
Casino ... ..	33	15	9	6	...	...	...	...	33	15	9	6
Glen Innes ... ..	6	5	3	2	2	2	2	...	8	7	5	2
Grafton ... ..	20	14	7	7	2	2	1	1	22	16	8	8
Inverell ... ..	7	6	3	3	2	2	2	...	9	8	5	3
Kempsey ... ..	8	5	1	4	3	3	3	...	11	8	4	4
Lismore ... ..	9	8	5	3	3	3	3	...	12	11	6	3
Moree ... ..	6	4	4	...	2	2	2	...	8	6	6	...
Port Macquarie ... ..	7	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	7	4	1	3
Tamworth ... ..	7	4	4	...	1	1	1	...	8	5	5	...
Taree ... ..	5	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	4
Tenterfield ... ..	10	10	6	4	2	2	2	...	12	12	8	4
Total ... ..	130	90	51	39	20	19	18	1	150	109	69	40
<b>Western District—</b>												
Bathurst ... ..	15	13	10	3	4	4	2	2	19	17	12	5
Cowra ... ..	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...
Dubbo ... ..	26	18	9	9	3	3	3	...	29	21	12	9
Forbes ... ..	15	13	12	1	5	5	4	1	20	18	16	2
Mudgee ... ..	14	10	8	2	...	...	...	...	14	10	8	2
Orange ... ..	18	10	6	4	5	4	3	1	23	14	9	5
Wellington ... ..	4	3	3	...	2	2	...	2	6	5	3	2
Cobar ... ..	6	5	1	4	1	1	1	...	7	6	2	4
Total ... ..	102	76	53	23	20	19	13	6	122	95	66	29
<b>South-Western District—</b>												
Albury ... ..	12	11	7	4	3	3	3	...	15	14	10	4
Cootamundra ... ..	3	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	4	3	1	2
Deniliquin ... ..	10	10	9	1	3	3	3	...	13	13	12	1
Grenfell ... ..	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...
Gundagai ... ..	11	6	4	2	3	...	...	...	14	6	4	2
Hay ... ..	15	13	9	4	...	...	...	...	15	13	9	4
Wagga Wagga ... ..	40	32	26	6	4	3	2	1	44	35	28	7
Young ... ..	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1
Total ... ..	98	81	61	20	14	9	8	1	112	90	69	21
<b>North-Western District—</b>												
Bourke ... ..	22	19	12	7	4	3	3	...	26	22	15	7
Coonabarabran ... ..	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...
Coonamble ... ..	2	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	4	2	1	1
Gunnedah ... ..	9	7	4	3	1	1	1	...	10	8	5	3
Hillston ... ..	6	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	5	...
Murrurundi ... ..	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...
Narrabri ... ..	4	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	3
Walgett ... ..	13	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	13	8	7	1
Wentworth ... ..	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	...	5	4	3	1
Wilcannia ... ..	24	19	15	4	6	3	3	...	30	22	18	4
Balranald ... ..	8	8	3	5	...	...	...	...	8	8	3	5
Silverton ... ..	9	9	6	3	9	9	9	...	18	18	15	3
Total ... ..	106	86	58	28	24	19	19	...	130	105	77	28
<b>GRAND TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>313</b>

DISPOSAL OF CASES BROUGHT BEFORE COURTS—continued.

No. 15.—NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of OFFENCES for which Prisoners were tried at the SUPREME and CIRCUIT COURTS during the Year 1887.

Table with columns for Offences and various courts: Central Criminal Court, Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Denbigh, Dubbo, Goulburn, Grafton, Maitland, Mudgee, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga, Yass, Hay, Young, and General Total. Rows include Felonies (Murder, Rape, Robbery, etc.) and Misdemeanours (Fraudulent insolvency, Assault, etc.).

STATISTICS, 1887—CRIME AND CIVIL JUSTICE.

4018

STATISTICS, 1887—CRIME AND CIVIL JUSTICE.

DISPOSAL OF CASES BROUGHT BEFORE COURTS—continued.

No. 16.—NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of OFFENCES for which persons were tried at the COURTS of QUARTER SESSIONS during the Year 1887.

Table with columns for OFFENCES, Metropolitan and Hunter, Southern District, Northern District, Western District, South-Western District, North-Western District, and Total. It lists various crimes like Robbery, Larceny, Burglary, etc., and provides counts for Committals, Trials, Convictions, and Acquittals for each.



DISPOSAL OF CASES BROUGHT BEFORE COURTS—continued.

No. 17.—RESULTS OF INDICTMENTS in the SUPREME and CIRCUIT COURTS and COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

How the Cases tried in the Superior Courts ended.	Total.	Murder other than Wife and Child Murder.	The Returns below include the Indictments for Attempts and Conspiracies to Commit the several Offences.											
			Manslaughter.	Attempt at Murder.	Wife Murder.	Child Murder.	Concealment of Birth.	Abortion.	Rape.	Unnatural Crimes.	Other Offences against the Person.	Malignant injuries to Property.	Robbery with violence.	Other Offences against Property.
<b>Supreme and Circuit Courts—</b>														
Judgment for the Crown ... ..	141	2	1	2	2	2	4	26	5	2	62	35		
Judgment for the prisoner ... ..	108	4	3	5	5	1	2	4	10	3	1	30	31	
Cases failing for want of prosecution ... ..	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
Prisoner found insane ... ..	6	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<b>Courts of Quarter Sessions—</b>														
Judgment for the Crown ... ..	713	2	2	2	2	1	13	142	3	17	478	57		
Judgment for the prisoner ... ..	313	2	2	2	2	3	6	57	6	16	214	7		
Cases failing for want of prosecution ... ..	220	1	1	1	1	1	4	37	3	2	157	14		
Prisoner found insane ... ..	7	1	1	3	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	1		
<b>SUMMARY:—</b>														
Judgment for the Crown ... ..	854	2	1	2	2	2	17	168	8	19	540	92		
Judgment for the prisoner ... ..	421	4	5	5	3	5	10	76	9	17	244	38		
Cases failing for want of prosecution ... ..	233	1	1	1	2	1	4	37	5	2	159	21		
Prisoner found insane ... ..	13	1	1	3	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	1		
<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>1,521</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>152</b>

\* Riot—twelve convicted together.

No. 18.—NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS in the SUPREME and CIRCUIT COURTS and COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS, for the period 1876-87.

Year.	Felonies.			Misdemeanours.			Total Number of Convictions.
	Supreme and Circuit Courts.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	Supreme and Circuit Courts.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	
1876	163	439	602	58	150	208	810
1877	133	418	551	51	215	266	817
1878	188	465	653	88	245	333	986
1879	176	572	748	66	276	342	1,090
1880	142	674	816	58	278	336	1,152
1881	116	618	734	66	266	332	1,066
1882	127	587	714	44	307	351	1,065
1883	91	611	702	47	263	310	1,012
1884	105	598	703	50	174	224	927
1885	103	524	627	47	111	158	785
1886	110	641	751	31	175	206	957
1887	102	567	669	39	146	185	854

No. 19.—NUMBER OF PERSONS INDICTED in the SUPREME and CIRCUIT COURTS for some of the most prominent Offences during each of the Years 1876-87.

Offence.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Murder other than wife and child murder	17	9	17	12	19	8	8	10	15	18	10	6
Manslaughter ... ..	19	14	13	14	9	26	13	7	20	12	20	5
Attempt at murder... ..	7	6	9	13	5	*4	10	5	14	10	5	8
Wife murder ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Child murder ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	7	2
Concealment of birth ... ..	2	5	4	1	4	3	2	2	...	1	3	1
Abortion ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2
Rape... ..	17	15	22	17	16	16	20	6	13	6	23	2
Unnatural crimes ... ..	4	8	17	16	10	10	9	...	7	8	6	8
Other offences against the person... ..	36	44	68	39	46	19	20	16	46	59	37	45
Malignant injuries to property ... ..	...	11	7	4	5	13	14	6	18	6	6	10
Robbery with violence ... ..	10	18	7	11	16	2	6	2	7	2	1	3
Other offences against property ... ..	...	8	19	6	20	5	2	5	123	98	101	94
Miscellaneous offences ... ..	247	166	250	201	114	137	150	99	19	26	18	74
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>359</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>268</b>

\* Two charged with attempt to commit suicide.  
Note.—The Criminal Law Amendment Act came into force on 1st July, 1883.

STATISTICS, 1887—CRIME AND CIVIL JUSTICE.

DISPOSAL OF CASES BROUGHT BEFORE COURTS—continued.

No. 20.—NUMBER OF PERSONS INDICTED, for some of most prominent Offences at Courts of Quarter Sessions during each of the Years 1876-87.

Nature of Offence.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Robbery with violence ... ..	26	17	47	19	27	41	36	40	28	24	40	35
Stealing from the person ... ..	68	115	128	101	139	104	108	115	67	69	62	50
Stealing in a dwelling ... ..	22	28	31	50	65	55	60	44	35	48	41	43
Larceny ... ..	275	251	290	306	375	285	296	358	256	225	253	202
Forgery and uttering ... ..	57	53	58	104	75	73	91	67	87	83	115	89
Embezzlement ... ..	22	20	34	29	32	35	56	41	34	17	39	41
Horse-stealing ... ..	92	90	89	133	143	127	124	110	104	89	68	77
Cattle-stealing ... ..	40	18	38	29	28	28	29	32	16	38	20	35
Perjury ... ..	9	12	14	9	18	11	26	16	12	3	9	3
Obtaining money, &c., by false pretences...	79	87	99	116	102	100	118	66	121	84	78	111
Assault ... ..	13	30	25	39	47	38	48	47	59	27	36	28
Attempt to commit suicide ... ..	30	30	38	39	30	16	34	52	56	45	49	50
Wounding, unlawfully, maliciously, &c. ...	52	92	58	66	64	41	72	43	47	34	57	36

NOTE.—The Criminal Law Amendment Act came into force on 1st July, 1883.

No. 21.—ARRESTS, SUMMARY CONVICTIONS, ACQUITTALS, and COMMITTALS; also, CONVICTIONS and ACQUITTALS IN SUPERIOR COURTS, and ultimate DISPOSAL of all PERSONS ARRESTED, 1876-87.

Year.	Arrests.	Summary Convictions and Acquittals in Inferior Courts.*		Committals.*	Convicted and Acquitted in the Superior Courts.		Ultimate Disposal of all Persons Arrested.	
	Total number of Arrests.	Summary Convictions.	Acquitted or Discharged.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.	Acquitted after Commitment (including those Discharged).	Ultimately Convicted.	Ultimately Acquitted.
1876	26,993	19,405	6,263	1,265	810	455	20,275	6,718
1877	28,349	20,721	6,256	1,372	817	555	21,538	6,811
1878	30,718	23,216	5,818	1,684	986	698	24,202	6,516
1879	32,860	25,506	5,759	1,595	1,090	505	26,896	6,264
1880	35,774	27,523	6,509	1,682	1,152	530	28,675	7,099
1881	41,402	33,063	6,748	1,591	1,066	525	34,129	7,273
1882	39,758	31,384	6,789	1,585	1,065	520	32,449	7,309
1883	43,177	35,437	6,154	1,586	1,012	574	36,449	6,728
1884	46,199	37,415	7,205	1,579	928	651	38,343	7,856
1885	48,261	40,002	6,792	1,467	785	682	40,787	7,474
1886	48,854	40,180	7,225	1,449	†957	492	†41,137	7,717
1887	44,094	33,965	6,761	1,368	854	514	†34,819	9,275

\* Persons summoned not included. † Includes convictions of persons not committed by Magistrates.

No. 22.—PERCENTAGE OF ARRESTS and CONVICTIONS to the whole Population; and of those SUMMARILY dealt with, to TOTAL ARRESTS; also, of those CONVICTED and ACQUITTED after COMMITMENT, to TOTAL COMMITTALS, 1876-87.

Year.	Arrests.	Summarily Convicted.	Summarily Acquitted or Discharged.	Committals.	Convicted in the Superior Courts.	Acquitted in the Superior Courts.	Ultimately Convicted.	Ultimately Acquitted.
	Percentage of Arrests to the whole Population.	Percentage of Summary Convictions to Total Arrests.	Percentage of those Acquitted or Discharged to Total Arrests.	Percentage to Total Arrests.	Percentage to Total Committals.	Percentage to Total Committals.	Percentage to the whole Population.	Percentage to the Total Arrests.
1876	4'46	72'12	23'20	4'68	64'03	35'97	3'35	24'88
1877	4'50	73'09	22'07	4'83	59'54	40'46	3'42	24'02
1878	4'66	75'58	18'94	5'48	58'55	41'45	5'67	21'21
1879	4'75	77'63	17'52	4'85	68'34	31'66	3'85	19'06
1880	4'92	76'94	18'36	4'70	68'49	31'51	3'80	19'84
1881	5'44	79'86	16'29	3'85	67'00	33'00	4'48	17'56
1882	5'00	78'94	17'07	3'99	67'19	32'81	4'08	18'38
1883	5'17	82'08	14'26	3'66	63'81	36'19	4'36	15'58
1884	5'24	80'99	15'59	3'42	58'77	41'23	4'35	17'00
1885	5'18	82'89	14'07	3'04	53'52	46'48	4'38	17'55
1886	4'99	82'24	14'79	2'97	66'04	33'96	4'21	15'79
1887	4'22	74'70	15'33	3'10	62'40	37'57	3'33	21'03

STATISTICS, 1887—CRIME AND CIVIL JUSTICE.

DISPOSAL OF CASES BROUGHT BEFORE COURTS—*continued.*

No. 23.—NUMBER OF OFFENCES reported to the POLICE, 1876 to 1887.

Year.	Total number of Offences reported	Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Other Offences (excluding Drunkenness*).
		No.	No.	No.
1876	19,111	3,863	7,294	7,954
1877	21,604	4,405	7,629	9,570
1878	24,649	4,407	8,740	11,502
1879	23,479	3,759	7,452	12,268
1880	26,127	3,864	8,046	14,217
1881	28,806	4,355	8,374	16,077
1882	29,125	4,157	9,018	15,950
1883	31,162	4,619	7,697	18,846
1884	35,548	4,995	9,229	21,324
1885	34,210	4,810	8,951	20,449
1886	37,568	4,813	9,794	22,961
1887	34,599	4,290	9,764	20,545

No. 24.—NUMBER OF CRIMINALS EXECUTED during the Year 1887.

Where Executed.	Religion.	Age.	Offence.	Where Born.	Number.
Sydney	Roman Catholic	17	Rape	Waterloo	4
	do	19		Redfern	
	do	17		Dapto	
	Presbyterian	19		Victoria	

No. 25.—NUMBER OF CRIMINALS EXECUTED in each Year, from 1876 to 1887.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1876	4	1882	3
1877	2	1883	1
1878	1	1884	2
1879	1	1885	3
1880	4	1886	2
1881	2	1887	4

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

No. 26.—PRISON ACCOMMODATION provided in the VARIOUS GAOLS of the COLONY.

Gaol, where situated.	Prisoners the Gaol is capable of containing in separate cells.	Prisoners the Gaol is capable of containing where prisoners are associated.	Gaol, where situated.	Prisoners the Gaol is capable of containing in separate cells.	Prisoners the Gaol is capable of containing where prisoners are associated.
GAOLS.			POLICE GAOLS— <i>continued.</i>		
Darlinghurst	346	754	Coomabarabran	5	20
Albury	24	72	Coomamble	5	20
Armidale	24	68	Cootamundra	2	30
Bathurst	38	123	Cowra	4	9
Berrima	80	100	Forbes	4	12
Deniliquin	16	80	Glen Innes	5	20
Dubbo	10	43	Grenfell	3	10
Goulburn	182	546	Gundagai	6	20
Grafton	14	42	Gunnedah	4	16
Hay	12	58	Ililston	4	10
Maitland	110	182	Inverell	6	18
Mudgee	24	72	Kempsey West	2	4
Parramatta	223	514	Moree	2	7
Tamworth	12	64	Murrurundi	4	12
Trial Bay	64	64	Muswellbrook	4	10
Wagga Wagga	11	33	Narrabri	6	36
Wollongong	12	36	Orange	8	33
Yass	16	48	Port Macquarie	10	30
Young	12	42	Queanbeyan	6	20
	1,230	2,941	Singleton	4	20
			Taree	4	12
			Tenterfield	6	18
			Walgett	6	30
			Warralda	4	20
			Wellington	5	20
			Wentworth	12	42
			Wilcannia	5	21
			Windsor	12	36
				201	723
POLICE GAOLS.			GENERAL TOTAL		
Balranald	2	4		1,431	3,664
Bega	4	7			
Bingera	4	20			
Bourke	13	36			
Braidwood	12	36			
Campbelltown	4	12			
Casino	6	27			
Cobar	4	10			
Cooma	5	15			

STATISTICS, 1887—CRIME AND CIVIL JUSTICE.

GAOLS AND PRISONERS—continued.

No. 27.—NUMBER of PRISONERS RECEIVED into the VARIOUS GAOLS during the Year 1887.

Gaol, where situated.	Prisoners received.						Prisoners received under sentence.						Total Prisoners received			Greatest number received at any one time.	
	As Debtors.		For Trial, &c.		In transit.		Labour.		Imprisonment.		Solitary Confinement.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
Darlinghurst ...	32	1	1,345	341	127	1	1,203	501	4,602	2,450	...	...	7,309	3,294	10,603	63	20
Albury ...	...	...	56	...	2	1	73	11	72	12	...	...	203	21	227	10	...
Armidale ...	...	...	46	1	6	...	33	5	24	16	...	...	109	22	131	4	...
Bathurst ...	...	...	95	8	21	6	200	57	60	27	...	...	376	98	474	21	1
Berrima ...	1	...	5	...	...	...	124	...	29	1	...	...	159	1	160	15	...
Deniliquin ...	...	...	12	1	4	...	47	12	19	4	...	...	82	17	99	4	...
Dubbo ...	...	...	62	14	29	6	43	5	82	18	...	...	216	43	259	5	5
Goulburn ...	...	...	39	3	21	6	189	128	84	51	1	...	334	188	522	5	17
Grafton ...	2	1	96	5	5	1	37	2	54	6	...	...	194	15	209	5	1
Hay ...	...	...	18	...	12	1	72	4	124	20	...	...	226	25	251	17	...
Maitland ...	...	...	119	18	20	10	231	42	303	56	...	...	673	126	799	13	...
Mudgee ...	...	...	16	8	11	...	50	14	23	4	...	...	100	26	126	13	8
Parramatta ...	...	...	57	1	...	...	671	6	573	6	...	...	1,301	13	1,314	26	...
Tamworth ...	...	...	46	3	4	1	44	5	63	22	...	...	157	31	188	5	1
Trial Bay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25	10	...
Wagga Wagga ...	1	...	41	2	9	1	53	...	128	24	...	...	232	27	259	7	...
Wollongong ...	1	...	35	...	5	...	60	7	129	14	...	...	230	21	251	12	...
Yass ...	...	...	40	10	1	1	33	3	34	7	...	...	108	21	129	14	...
Young ...	...	...	26	4	4	1	44	7	48	11	...	...	122	23	145	5	2
<b>Total Gaols</b> ...	<b>37</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3,232</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>6,451</b>	<b>2,749</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>12,156</b>	<b>4,015</b>	<b>16,171</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>55</b>
Balranald ...	...	...	4	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	2	...
Bega ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	15	...	13	2	...	...	33	2	35	2	...
Bingera ...	...	...	8	...	3	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	18	1	19	2	...
Bourke ...	...	...	19	...	8	1	29	3	151	25	...	...	207	29	236	3	1
Braidwood ...	...	...	8	...	5	...	18	2	18	1	...	...	49	3	52	6	...
Campbelltown ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	31	...	41	9	...	...	76	9	85	4	...
Casino ...	2	...	20	...	...	...	30	3	...	...	...	...	59	3	62	3	1
Cobar ...	1	...	2	1	3	...	10	2	21	...	...	...	37	3	40	7	1
Cooma ...	...	...	9	...	10	3	17	3	22	...	2	...	60	6	66	2	1
Coonabarabran ...	...	...	3	...	2	...	23	...	17	...	...	...	45	...	45	3	...
Coonamble ...	6	...	9	1	3	...	67	6	2	...	...	...	87	7	94	4	1
Cootamundra ...	...	...	3	...	2	...	82	10	3	...	...	...	90	10	100	6	...
Cowra ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	22	...	11	2	...	...	44	2	46	3	...
Forbes ...	...	...	13	1	4	...	17	3	66	14	...	...	100	18	118	4	...
Glen Innes ...	...	...	10	...	9	3	21	2	31	1	...	...	71	6	77	3	...
Grenfell ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	22	...	...	...	26	...	26	...	...
Gundagai ...	...	...	5	...	6	...	13	...	55	...	...	...	79	...	79	2	...
Gunnedah ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	25	1	47	3	...	...	75	4	79	3	...
Hillston ...	...	...	23	...	7	...	8	1	9	...	...	...	47	1	48	3	...
Inverell ...	...	...	12	1	3	...	13	3	19	...	...	...	47	4	51	3	...
Kempsey West ...	...	...	9	...	13	...	28	1	7	...	...	...	57	1	58	4	...
Moree ...	...	...	15	...	...	...	31	1	4	...	...	...	50	1	51	3	...
Murrumbidgee ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	24	7	...	...	31	7	38	2	...
Muswellbrook ...	...	...	1	...	10	...	6	...	14	...	...	...	31	...	31	2	...
Narrabri ...	1	...	2	...	34	2	22	4	18	3	...	...	77	9	86	9	...
Orange ...	...	...	19	4	41	12	11	...	116	13	...	...	187	29	216	5	...
Port Macquarie ...	...	...	12	...	4	...	37	2	2	...	...	...	55	2	57	2	...
Queanbeyan ...	...	...	10	1	12	2	15	...	28	2	...	...	65	5	70	4	2
Singleton ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	23	5	...	...	28	5	33	2	...
Taree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	9	3	...	...	15	3	18	2	1
Tenterfield ...	1	...	11	...	10	4	26	6	17	2	...	...	65	12	77	3	1
Walgett ...	...	...	8	...	2	...	25	...	62	...	...	...	97	...	97	5	...
Warialda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...
Wellington ...	...	...	20	...	4	...	31	3	54	4	...	...	109	7	116	6	...
Wentworth ...	...	...	5	...	11	2	5	...	26	...	...	...	47	2	49	3	...
Wilcannia ...	...	...	19	2	...	...	60	4	43	...	...	...	122	6	128	11	...
Windsor ...	...	...	...	1	4	1	24	4	71	9	3	...	102	15	117	3	1
<b>Total of Police Gaols</b> ...	<b>11</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,404</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>2,616</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Total of Gaols</b> ...	<b>37</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3,232</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>6,451</b>	<b>2,749</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>12,156</b>	<b>4,015</b>	<b>16,171</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b> ...	<b>48</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>4,021</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>7,520</b>	<b>2,855</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>14,560</b>	<b>4,227</b>	<b>18,787</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>65</b>

No. 28.—AGES of all PERSONS SENTENCED to LABOUR, IMPRISONMENT, or SOLITARY CONFINEMENT during the Year 1887.

Ages.	Sentenced to Labour.			Sentenced to Imprisonment.			Sentenced to Solitary Confinement.			Total Persons Sentenced.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years ...	1	...	1	7	4	11	...	...	...	8	4	12
10 to 20 ...	407	116	523	595	151	659	6	...	6	918	270	1,188
20 to 30 ...	1,668	294	1,962	2,321	845	3,166	3	...	3	3,992	1,139	5,131
30 to 40 ...	915	217	1,132	1,955	871	2,826	4	...	4	2,874	1,088	3,962
40 to 50 ...	523	146	669	1,417	611	2,028	...	...	...	1,940	757	2,697
50 and upwards ...	507	100	607	1,315	370	1,685	...	...	...	1,822	470	2,292
<b>Totals</b> ...	<b>4,021</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>4,894</b>	<b>7,520</b>	<b>2,855</b>	<b>10,375</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11,554</b>	<b>3,728</b>	<b>15,282</b>

GAOLS AND PRISONERS—continued.

No. 29.—NUMBER and AGES of PERSONS CONVICTED for the FIRST TIME, and also of those with PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS COMMITTED to GAOL during the Year 1887.

Ages.	First conviction.			Committed once before.			Committed twice before.			Committed three or more times before.			Total with previous convictions.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 10 years .....	12	8	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 to 20 years .....	540	102	642	82	23	105	27	22	49	21	10	31	130	55	185
20 to 30 years .....	2,127	279	3,406	337	83	420	137	50	187	117	71	188	591	204	795
30 to 40 years .....	1,604	204	1,808	200	72	272	87	44	131	100	96	196	387	212	599
40 to 50 years .....	1,026	155	1,181	171	53	224	62	29	91	93	60	153	326	142	468
50 years and upwards.....	959	116	1,075	122	43	165	68	19	87	141	34	175	331	96	427
Total ...	6,268	864	7,132	912	274	1,186	381	164	545	472	271	743	1,765	709	2,474

Note.—This table was compiled from returns furnished by the officers-in-charge of Gaols, and differs somewhat from Nos. 30 and 31, which tables should be used in preference, where possible.

No. 30.—NUMBER of DISTINCT PERSONS COMMITTED to GAOL for the FIRST TIME, and number of those with PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS, 1876-87.

Year.	First conviction.	Previous convictions.			Total with previous convictions.	Total convictions
		Two convictions.	Three convictions.	Four or more convictions.		
1876.....	.....	269	1,197*	...	1,466	10,192
1877.....	.....	271	1,200*	...	1,471	10,878
1878.....	5,652	1,228	2,299*	...	3,527	11,747
1879.....	6,998	397	1,303*	...	1,700	13,238
1880.....	6,983	707	903	70	1,680	13,579
1881.....	7,175	1,227	588	1,179	2,994	15,798
1882.....	6,408	1,556	601	1,053	3,210	14,244
1883.....	7,737	1,340	653	1,063	3,056	15,405
1884.....	9,055	1,427	670	1,112	3,209	16,997
1885.....	9,074	1,591	717	1,047	3,355	17,369
1886.....	8,887	1,549	636	1,003	3,188	17,037
1887.....	7,165	1,228	514	699	2,441	15,282

\* Three or more convictions: The particulars in this table were obtained from the reports of the Comptroller-General of Prisons.

No. 31.—CLASSIFICATION of PRISONERS RE-CONVICTED, 1874-87.

Year.	1st Class.—Sentence, 5 years and upwards.			2nd Class.—Sentence, less than 5 years.			3rd Class.—Sentence, imprisonment only.			Drunkards and petty offenders omitted from the foregoing.		
	Second conviction.	Third conviction.	Fourth, or more.	Second conviction.	Third conviction.	Fourth, or more.	Second conviction.	Third conviction.	Fourth, or more.	Second conviction.	Third conviction.	Fourth, or more.
1874.....	4	14	...	28	26	.....	7	5	.....	281	895	.....
1875.....	21	22	.....	36	59	.....	34	35	.....	145	724	.....
1876.....	19	40	.....	56	86	.....	25	44	.....	169	1,027	.....
1877.....	12	30	.....	83	91	.....	7	22	.....	169	1,057	.....
1878.....	10	27	.....	51	66	.....	17	28	.....	1,150	2,178	.....
1879.....	4	22	.....	50	65	.....	24	51	.....	319	1,165	.....
1880.....	20	3	3	186	39	30	113	38	37	388	823	.....
1881.....	8	3	4	107	54	63	98	43	16	1,014	488	1,096
1882.....	16	5	12	231	82	93	152	38	85	1,157	476	863
1883.....	53	4	9	257	50	64	75	20	31	955	579	959
1884.....	35	10	46	136	72	57	86	29	37	1,170	559	972
1885.....	20	19	29	133	81	72	101	38	35	1,337	579	911
1886.....	23	10	23	108	43	115	93	31	51	1,325	552	814
1887.....	18	6	28	113	52	74	79	13	20	1,018	443	577

Previous to the year 1880 prisoners with four or more convictions are included with those convicted for the third time. The particulars in this table were obtained from the reports of the Comptroller-General of Prisons.

## STATISTICS, 1887—CRIME AND CIVIL JUSTICE.

35

GAOLS AND PRISONERS—*continued.*

No. 32.—NUMBER of DISTINCT PERSONS received into the various Gaols CONVICTED of DRUNKENNESS and VAGRANCY and OTHER OFFENCES during the year 1887.

## AGES.

Age.	Convicted of Drunkenness and Vagrancy.			Convicted of Other Offences.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 10 years ... ..	6	7	13	6	1	7	12	8	20
10 to 20 " ... ..	322	130	452	348	27	375	670	157	827
20 to 30 " ... ..	1,549	431	1,980	1,169	52	1,221	2,718	483	3,201
30 to 40 " ... ..	1,285	369	1,654	706	47	753	1,991	416	2,407
40 to 50 " ... ..	965	263	1,228	387	34	421	1,353	297	1,649
50 and upwards ... ..	943	199	1,142	347	13	360	1,290	212	1,502
Total ... ..	5,070	1,399	6,469	2,963	174	3,137	8,033	1,573	9,606

No. 33.—NUMBER of DISTINCT PERSONS received into the various Gaols CONVICTED of DRUNKENNESS and VAGRANCY and OTHER OFFENCES during 1887.

## DEGREE OF EDUCATION.

Degree of Education.	Convicted of Drunkenness and Vagrancy.			Convicted of Other Offences.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Superior education ... ..	23	.....	23	35	4	39	58	4	62
Read and write ... ..	4,374	1,177	5,551	2,504	124	2,628	6,878	1,301	8,179
Read only ... ..	115	56	171	101	15	116	216	71	287
Cannot read ... ..	558	166	724	323	31	354	881	197	1,078
Total ... ..	5,070	1,399	6,469	2,963	174	3,137	8,033	1,573	9,606

No. 34.—NUMBER of DISTINCT PERSONS received into the various Gaols CONVICTED of DRUNKENNESS and VAGRANCY and OTHER OFFENCES in 1887.

## BIRTHPLACES.

Birthplaces.	Convicted of Drunkenness and Vagrancy.			Convicted of Other Offences.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Australian Colonies ... ..	1,859	698	2,557	1,405	95	1,500	3,264	793	4,057
England and Wales ... ..	1,326	198	1,524	645	24	669	1,971	222	2,193
Ireland ... ..	1,097	414	1,511	418	44	462	1,515	458	1,973
Scotland ... ..	404	62	466	154	7	161	558	69	627
Other British Possessions ... ..	69	6	75	41	3	44	110	9	119
China ... ..	30	.....	30	52	.....	52	82	.....	82
Other Countries ... ..	285	21	306	248	1	249	533	22	555
Total ... ..	5,070	1,399	6,469	2,963	174	3,137	8,033	1,573	9,606

No. 35.—NUMBER of DISTINCT PERSONS received into Gaols CONVICTED of DRUNKENNESS, VAGRANCY, and OTHER OFFENCES, during 1887.

## RELIGIONS.

Religions.	Convicted of Drunkenness and Vagrancy.			Convicted of Other Offences.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Church of England ... ..	1,972	489	2,461	1,233	57	1,290	3,205	546	3,751
Presbyterians ... ..	419	68	487	197	5	202	616	73	689
Wesleyans ... ..	78	11	89	64	4	68	142	15	157
Independents ... ..	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Baptists ... ..	10	.....	10	9	1	10	19	1	20
Other Protestants ... ..	34	4	38	33	.....	33	67	4	71
Roman Catholics... ..	2,444	821	3,265	1,297	106	1,403	3,741	927	4,668
Jews ... ..	14	2	16	14	1	15	28	3	31
Pagans ... ..	21	.....	21	43	.....	43	64	.....	64
Other Persuasions ... ..	42	3	45	40	.....	40	82	3	85
No Religion ... ..	30	1	31	25	.....	25	55	1	56
Religion unknown ... ..	3	.....	3	8	.....	8	11	.....	11
Total ... ..	5,070	1,399	6,469	2,963	174	3,137	8,033	1,573	9,606

NOTE.—Prisoners *in transitu* are included in the four preceding tables. The totals are therefore slightly in excess of the truth. The actual number of distinct persons sent to gaol being 9,546.

GAOLS AND PRISONERS—continued.

No. 36.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT on the 31st December, 1887.

Gaol—where situated.	Number in Confinement on 31 December, 1887.																									
	Total.	Felony.						Petty Larceny.						Assaults.						Other Offences						
		Tried.	Untried.	Total.		Tried.	Untried.	Total.		Tried.	Untried.	Total.		Tried.	Untried.	Total.		Tried.	Untried.	Total.						
				M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Darlinghurst .....	539	195	188	7	16	2	204	9	65	14	14	1	79	15	45	2	1	46	2	195	166	15	3	210	169	
Albury .....	45	4	20	2	2	...	22	2	7	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	...	4	...	12	2	...	...	12	2	
Armidale .....	25	4	3	...	1	...	4	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	10	4	
Bathurst .....	58	25	24	2	3	...	27	2	3	4	...	...	3	4	2	...	...	2	...	22	18	4	1	26	19	
Berrina .....	104	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	
Deniquin .....	24	2	11	...	1	...	12	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	8	2	
Dubbo .....	36	7	19	2	4	...	23	2	6	1	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	1	...	4	4	2	...	6	4	
Goulburn .....	227	28	209	10	2	...	211	10	5	3	...	...	5	3	5	...	...	5	...	6	15	...	...	6	15	
Grafton .....	23	1	14	...	5	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	
Hay .....	35	3	12	...	...	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	7	...	11	2	1	13	3	
Maitland .....	123	13	76	1	4	...	80	1	6	1	...	...	6	1	2	...	...	2	...	33	11	4	...	37	11	
Mudgec .....	37	8	18	...	1	...	19	...	8	1	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	1	...	9	7	
Parramatta .....	412	...	215	...	2	...	217	...	45	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	35	...	114	...	...	...	115	...	
Tamworth .....	37	5	23	2	1	...	24	2	4	...	...	...	4	...	34	...	1	...	4	...	3	3	2	...	5	3
Trial Bay .....	55	...	55	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wagga Wagga .....	16	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	2	...	10	1	
Wollongong .....	28	1	4	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	6	...	...	6	...	11	1	...	...	11	1	
Yass .....	11	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	2	1	...	5	2	
Young .....	32	7	21	1	3	...	24	1	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	...	...	4	3	
Total of Gaols .....	1,869	306	1,013	27	48	2	1,061	29	180	26	16	1	196	27	115	2	4	1	119	3	455	242	38	5	493	247
Balranald .....	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bega .....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bingera .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bourke .....	12	2	4	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	...	...	5	2	
Bradwood .....	4	2	2	1	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Campbelltown .....	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Casino .....	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cobar .....	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	
Cooma .....	4	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	4	1	
Coonabarabran .....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Coonamble .....	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
Cootamundra .....	13	4	...	...	1	1	1	9	1	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	4	...	
Cowra .....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	
Forbes .....	5	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Glen Innes .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	3	
Grenfell .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Gundagai .....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Gunnedah .....	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	
Hillston .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	
Inverell .....	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Kempsey West .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Moree .....	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Murrurundi .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Muswellbrook .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Narrabri .....	7	1	4	1	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Orange .....	15	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	4	...	6	...	1	...	7	...	
Port Macquarie .....	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	5	1	
Queanbeyan .....	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	
Singleton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Taree .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tenterfield .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Walgett .....	8	...	3	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Warnalda .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wellington .....	13	...	5	...	2	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Wentworth .....	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Wilcanna .....	19	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	6	...	5	1	...	...	5	1	
Windsor .....	6	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	4	1	
Total Police Gaols..	184	21	29	3	16	2	45	5	41	2	2	...	43	2	22	1	5	...	27	1	64	13	5	...	69	13
Total Gaols .....	1,869	306	1,013	27	48	2	1,061	29	180	26	16	1	196	27	115	2	4	1	119	3	455	242	38	5	493	247
General Total .....	2,053	327	1,042	30	64	4	1,106	34	221	28	18	1	239	29	137	3	9	1	146	4	519	255	43	5	562	260

STATISTICS, 1887—CRIME AND CIVIL JUSTICE.

GAOLS AND PRISONERS—continued.

No. 37.—NUMBER of PERSONS in CONFINEMENT on 31st December in each year, from 1877 to 1887.

Year.	Total Persons in Confinement.	Male.	Female.	Number Tried and Sentenced for—								Number awaiting Trial for—							
				Felony.		Petty Larceny.		Assaults.		Other Offences.		Felony.		Petty Larceny.		Assaults.		Other Offences.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1877	1,521	1,293	228	798	57	81	16	32	3	226	133	100	11	25	5	5	...	26	3
1878	1,781	1,512	269	855	51	127	22	50	4	286	174	119	8	39	3	6	...	30	7
1879	1,951	1,641	310	911	42	176	29	70	21	308	199	111	14	24	...	12	...	29	5
1880	2,121	1,759	362	950	34	189	31	106	8	305	276	99	8	11	...	6	...	33	5
1881	2,075	1,753	322	825	18	201	15	78	5	508	271	83	3	18	2	6	1	35	7
1882	1,935	1,646	289	844	25	168	18	89	3	396	228	97	9	14	1	11	...	27	5
1883	2,168	1,826	342	802	47	263	26	138	15	481	242	82	6	17	1	10	1	33	4
1884	2,464	2,115	349	949	33	295	29	140	6	582	269	68	3	24	1	12	1	45	7
1885	2,559	2,222	337	1,047	33	307	47	162	10	508	238	85	4	8	...	14	...	31	5
1886	2,501	2,119	382	1,070	40	296	32	121	11	531	236	66	5	13	...	8	...	14	8
1887	2,380	2,053	327	1,042	30	221	28	137	3	519	255	64	4	18	1	9	1	43	5

No. 38.—DEBTORS in CONFINEMENT in each year, from 1876 to 1887.

Year.	Number of Debtors in Confinement.		Total	Year.	Number of Debtors in Confinement.		Total
	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	
1876	31	1	32	1882	44	1	45
1877	42	...	42	1883	27	1	28
1878	49	2	51	1884	61	3	64
1879	46	2	48	1885	50	2	52
1880	46	1	47	1886	61	1	62
1881	52	...	52	1887	48	2	50

No. 39.—NUMBER of PRISONERS PUNISHED for BREACHES of GAOL DISCIPLINE during the year 1887, also DEATHS in GAOL, together with ages of prisoners.

Ages of Prisoners.	Gaol Punishments during the year.						Deaths.		
	Solitary Confinement.		Other Punishments.		Total.		M.	F.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
10 to 20 years	250	56	62	5	312	61	4	1	5
20 to 30 "	682	72	242	9	924	81	2	3	5
30 to 40 "	217	30	63	5	280	35	5	...	5
40 to 50 "	84	17	23	...	107	17	6	1	7
50 years and upward...	35	2	7	...	42	2	15	3	16
Total .....	1,268	177	397	19	1,665	196	30	8	38

No. 40.—PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED on PRISONERS in Gaols, from 1876 to 1887.

Year.	Number of Prisoners received under Sentence.		Solitary Confinement.		Other Punishments.		Total Punishments		Year.	Number of Prisoners received under Sentence.		Solitary Confinement.		Other Punishment.		Total Punishments.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1876	6,862	3,330	392	106	346	107	738	213	1882	10,326	3,918	1,036	97	300	19	1,336	116
1877	7,047	3,831	468	33	301	94	769	127	1883	11,309	4,096	1,091	158	239	29	1,330	187
1878	7,641	4,106	640	128	167	25	807	153	1884	12,836	4,161	1,295	178	399	37	1,694	215
1879	9,151	4,087	909	152	246	38	1,155	190	1885	13,045	4,324	1,249	186	360	39	1,609	225
1880	9,544	4,035	997	213	194	69	1,191	282	1886	12,650	4,382	1,226	194	337	52	1,563	246
1881	11,266	4,532	1,058	167	317	15	1,375	182	1887	11,554	3,728	1,268	177	397	19	1,665	196

No. 41.—TOTAL DEATHS and DEATH-RATE in all Gaols, from 1878 to 1887.

Year.	Number of Persons under Sentence. a		Deaths.		Death-rate per Thousand Persons under Sentence.		Death-rate per Thousand Persons of both Sexes under Sentence.	Year.	Number of Persons under Sentence. a		Deaths.		Death-rate per Thousand Persons under Sentence.		Death-rate per Thousand Persons of both Sexes under Sentence.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1878	8,809	1,891	39	7	4.42	3.70	4.39	1883	10,708	2,020	30	5	2.80	2.47	2.75
1879	8,496	1,983	36	7	4.23	3.53	4.10	1884	12,160	2,272	35	4	2.88	1.76	2.70
1880	8,662	1,952	37	...	4.27	...	3.48	1885	12,445	3,448	39	11	3.13	3.19	4.01
1881	10,185	2,105	53	7	5.20	3.32	4.88	1886	12,175	2,459	38	10	3.11	4.07	3.27
1882	9,717	1,976	40	6	4.12	3.03	3.92	1887	10,152	1,955	30	8	2.95	4.09	3.13

a Distinct persons, including prisoners whose term had not expired at close of previous year.



GAOLS AND PRISONERS—continued.

No. 42.—DISEASES that have been most prevalent in the several GAOLS and POLICE GAOLS during the Year 1887.

Table with columns for GAOLS, Diseases (Fever, Diarrhoeal Diseases, Venereal Disease, etc.), Total Number of Cases treated, and Day of Month. Rows include Sydney, Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Berrima, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Goulburn, Grafton, Hay, Maitland, Mudgee, Parramatta, Tamworth, Trial Bay, Wagga Wagga, Wollongong, Yass, Young, and various Police Gaols like Balranald, Bega, Bingera, Bourke, Braidwood, etc.

STATISTICS, 1887—CRIME AND CIVIL JUSTICE.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

No. 43.—BUSINESS OF THE SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS, AND THE DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES COURT, FOR THE YEAR 1876-87.

SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS																	
Year.	Civil Jurisdiction.			Equity.					Testamentary.			Appellate Jurisdiction.					
	No. of Writs issued.	No. of Causes entered for Trial.	Total Amount for which Judgment signed.	State-ments of Defence.	No. of Claims.	No. of Petitions.	No. of Decrees and Orders.	No. of Probates and Ad- ministrations Will annexed.	Amount sworn to.	No. of Letters of Admistra- tion.	Amount sworn to.	No. of Cases from Insol- vency Court.	No. of Cases from District Court.				
			£ s. d.					£ s. d.		£ s. d.							
1876	2,530	293	106,257 12 6	32	Nil	21	152	511	1,677,972 0 0	415	223,189 0 0	1	6				
1877	2,887	286	127,204 14 10	37	Nil	48	102	530	1,336,599 0 0	471	291,391 8 11	1	5				
1878	3,280	319	278,126 10 5	50	Nil	72	115	573	1,735,064 10 0	514	281,367 0 0	3	9				
1879	3,806	292	436,355 17 6	48	Nil	65	153	579	2,116,906 2 6	472	269,991 11 8	3	8				
1880	3,312	330	202,253 15 2	59	35	53	166	667	1,323,822 18 10	506	210,816 0 0	5	9				
1881	2,845	331	.....	55	87	33	93	671	2,011,305 0 0	526	307,818 0 0	3	15				
1882	3,161	414	169,520 12 0	51	106	50	96	810	3,586,554 0 0	589	581,528 0 0	3	18				
1883	3,830	377	.....	81	153	41	210	862	3,528,602 0 0	613	588,029 0 0	2	15				
1884	4,547	513	370,647 13 0	77	166	91	289	933	3,642,709 0 0	648	605,543 0 0	...	14				
1885	4,079	481	399,951 15 6	93	162	69	295	961	3,721,805 0 0	659	601,542 0 0	3	27				
1886	5,649	526	410,274 14 5	81	184	78	294	1,026	4,726,918 0 0	706	768,628 0 0	7	45				
1887	5,149	530	457,704 0 0	101	218	87	298	961	3,621,874 0 0	665	641,426 0 0	4	19				

\* Cannot be ascertained. † Includes statements of claim filed under the new Equity Act. ‡ Includes 49 days special sittings, one Court.  
 \*\* Includes 42 days' special sittings, one Court.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES COURT.

Year.	Petitions for Dissolution of Marriage.	Petitions for Judicial separation.	Petitions for Alimony.	Appearance entered.	Answers filed.	Affidavits filed.	Citations filed.	Repletions filed.	Motions for hearing.	Orders to set down Causes for hearing.	Decrees for Dissolution of Marriage.	Rules discharged.	Cases alimony granted in.	Orders to protect wife's earnings.	Orders for substitution of service.	Orders to examine witnesses under Commission.	Orders of Court.	Orders to proceed in forma Pauperis.	Orders for service out of jurisdiction.	Orders dismissing Petitions on application.	Subpoenas.	Commission to examine witnesses.	Records of Issues.	Appeals to full Court.	Attachments issued.	Petition for restitution of conjugal rights.	Orders on appeal.
1876	22	1	2	4	2	169	19	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	
1877	18	...	3	5	2	208	25	...	11	11	19	1	3	...	3	...	15	2	...	...	18	...	10	...	...	...	
1878	17	...	2	5	4	199	22	...	49	15	11	...	3	...	4	...	6	1	...	...	15	...	9	2	1	2	
1879	19	1	3	5	3	176	24	...	28	10	10	1	3	...	4	...	20	1	...	...	18	...	10	2	6	1	
1880	31	1	6	7	5	313	34	...	59	27	22	1	5	63	6	...	39	...	...	...	36	2	20	1	1	1	
1881	23	...	...	...	...	230	26	...	22	22	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	35	...	19	1	1	...	
1882	23	...	...	...	...	156	21	...	38	20	19	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	13	...	1	...	
1883	38	1	6	10	6	288	36	...	50	28	14	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	26	...	...	...	
1884	30	8	6	7	4	322	39	...	72	30	27	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	27	...	...	1	
1885	38	5	6	6	5	278	31	...	71	29	23	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	25	...	...	1	
1886	45	4	7	18	11	355	46	...	101	32	32	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	35	...	...	...	
1887	45	3	5	19	11	503	52	...	154	37	25	3	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	137	...	40	2	3	4	

\* Cannot be ascertained.

CIVIL JUSTICE—continued.

No. 44.—NUMBER OF CIVIL CASES tried in the SUPREME and CIRCUIT COURTS during the Year 1887.

District where tried.	Juries of Four.		Juries of Twelve.		Total.
	Defended.	Undefended or Settled	Common.	Special.	
Supreme Court, Sydney ... ..	181	229	.....	.....	410
Circuit Courts					
Albury ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Armidale ... ..	2	2	.....	.....	4
Bathurst ... ..	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Deniliquin ... ..	2	2	.....	.....	4
Dubbo ... ..	3	2	.....	.....	5
Goulburn ... ..	6	3	.....	.....	9
Grafton ... ..	5	4	.....	.....	9
Maitland ... ..	5	6	.....	.....	11
Mudgee ... ..	1	1	.....	.....	2
Tamworth ... ..	5	3	.....	.....	8
Wagga Wagga ... ..	2	1	.....	.....	3
Yass ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Young ... ..	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Hay ... ..	2	2	.....	.....	4
TOTAL, CIRCUIT COURTS ... ..	42	26	.....	.....	68
GENERAL TOTAL ... ..	223	255	.....	.....	478

No. 45.—NUMBER OF CIVIL CASES tried in the SUPREME and CIRCUIT COURTS, 1876-87.

Year.	Before Special Juries of Twelve.	Before Juries of Four.		Total.	Year.	Before Special Juries of Twelve.	Before Juries of Four.		Total.
		Defended Cases.	Undefended or Settled Cases.				Defended Cases.	Undefended or Settled Cases.	
1876	.....	208	85	293	1882	11	239	164	414
1877	4	184	98	286	1883	3	222	152	377
1878	3	196	120	319	1884	1	270	222	493
1879	1	178	113	292	1885	8	247	239	494
1880	3	199	148	350	1886	7	248	248	503
1881	1	172	158	331	1887	.....	223	255	478

No. 46.—AMOUNT OF FEES collected in the Departments of the Prothonotary and the Master in Equity, during the Years 1877-87.

Year.	Curator of Intestate Estates—Commission and Fees on Estates of persons dying Intestate	Divorce.	Prothonotary—Miscellaneous.	Master in Equity.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1877	428 14 1	89 14 7	3,193 10 7	465 17 11	4,177 17 2
1878	448 5 9	74 7 3	3,727 16 6	573 5 7	4,823 15 1
1879	380 9 1	83 19 4	3,864 8 9	696 13 3	5,025 10 5
1880	816 8 5	145 15 5	3,970 15 8	737 6 5	5,670 5 11
1881	1,227 7 8	136 13 11	4,008 11 2	712 3 4	6,084 16 1
1882	1,154 7 2	100 1 10	5,603 19 3	1,036 15 3	7,895 3 6
1883	2,014 14 2	215 18 5	5,793 12 7	1,030 19 0	9,055 4 2
1884	1,422 4 7	210 1 11	6,141 3 9	1,592 3 2	9,365 13 5
1885	1,339 2 0	221 18 2	6,852 5 0	1,618 18 10	10,032 4 0
1886	1,357 5 7	310 7 7	6,464 11 6	1,727 16 4	9,860 1 0
1887	1,530 18 4	310 14 5	7,118 7 7	1,733 7 8	10,693 8 0

No. 47.—NUMBER OF INTESTATE ESTATES dealt with by the Curator during the Years 1877-87.

Year.	Intestate Estates dealt with by the Curator.		Amount received by the Curator.		Amount paid by the Curator.	
	Number.		On fresh Estates.	On Estates remaining from previous years.	On fresh Estates.	On Estates remaining from previous years.
	Fresh Estates.	Estates remaining from previous years.				
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1877	228	.....	13,188 15 3	.....	5,679 8 4	.....
1878	203	.....	16,658 17 1	.....	4,568 15 9	.....
1879	195	.....	11,421 17 6	.....	10,098 16 1	.....
1880	212	.....	23,748 8 11	33,926 18 10	3,016 9 7	.....
1881	300	.....	27,702 5 9	31,352 12 6	3,783 10 10	.....
1882	280	.....	22,748 13 6	.....	3,407 1 6	14,330 8 0
1883	283	.....	34,923 5 7	.....	6,703 13 0	13,852 9 0
1884	320	.....	29,201 8 7	.....	5,618 1 7	23,676 13 4
1885	351	.....	23,955 6 10	.....	3,990 4 4	18,184 11 1
1886	271	.....	13,411 2 1	12,493 4 11	3,618 15 6	18,076 14 5
1887	319	.....	21,087 19 11	6,890 14 8	9,956 18 11	10,426 2 2

STATISTICS, 1887—CRIME AND CIVIL JUSTICE.

CIVIL JUSTICE—continued.

No. 48.—NUMBER of SUITS commenced in the several DISTRICT COURTS in the Colony, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1887, and other particulars.

District.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.	The Number of Cases.			Result of the Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			The Number of Cases left in Arrear.	The Number of						
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.		Without hearing.	By Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.		For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Appeals.		Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.	Notions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.			
	£	s.	d.						£	s.	d.									
<b>METROPOLITAN AND HUNTER DISTRICT.</b>																				
Campbelltown	56	1,083	0	11	19	2	35	35	32	3	69	14	10							
Maitland	141	3,385	3	6	75		66	1	65	59	146	18	0			2				
Moswellbrook	12	377	16	3	6		0		6	6	11	12	0							
Newcastle	514	11,830	11	0	239		193	2	191	172	782	13	10	1		32				
Parramatta	291	7,280	10	9	193	1	76	1	75	60	565	3	7			11				
Penrith	63	1,154	0	8	12		51		51	44	35	13	0							
Scots	4	106	2	6	1		3		3	2	27	18	2							
Singleton	43	1,012	18	11	31		12		12	0	96	8	4							
Sydney	7,335	171,427	13	4	3,060		2,972	26	2,946	2,754	219	11,901	18	0		408				
Windsor		1,092	13	3	39		53		53	44	79	11	8			2				
	8,548	199,625	17	1	4,025	8	3,467	30	3,437	3,188	270	13,717	16	5	9	448	9	2		
<b>SOUTHERN DISTRICT.</b>																				
Bega	173	4,549	15	0	105		73	2	71	69	256	1	0							
Bombala	126	7,691	14	4	27		99		99	98	414	8	0							
Braidwood	13	636	16	4	4		11	1	10	10	22	9	6			3				
Cooma	253	6,731	19	6	88	2	167	11	166	153	855	2	3			1				
Eden	18	1,073	16	8	4	1	13	3	10	10	81	7	6			2				
Goulburn	233	9,473	1	0	103	1	142	6	136	125	174	4	6	1		37				
Gunning	23	520	3	7	9		12		12	10	18	5	2			2				
Klana	39	1,901	8	0	16		23	1	22	21	127	8	6			1				
Milton	24	842	8	7	12		12		12	10	13	13	0							
Moruya	45	1,253	1	6	38		12	1	11	11	20	11	6			1				
Moss Vale	61	2,040	0	1	15		48	2	43	42	60	0	6			4				
Nowra	46	1,843	7	4	25		20	4	16	19	43	6	0			1				
Queanbeyan	48	2,135	4	0	20	1	26	3	23	21	192	17	10			1				
Wollongong	117	2,640	3	4	66	3	50	1	51	50	280	1	6			2				
Yass	167	2,051	0	7	42		65	4	61	61	103	2	10			1				
	1,394	45,384	1	4	659	8	770	39	737	708	68	2,637	19	7	1	61	0	4		
<b>SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.</b>																				
Albury	125	6,133	16	2	44		73	2	70	73	80	14	6			3				
Burrowa	49	690	4	0	23		26		26	23	29	16	6							
Cootamundra	59	1,427	0	11	19		40		40	34	100	13	0							
Corowa	27	852	16	9	20		7	1	6	6	30	11	0							
Deniliquin	36	1,113	0	0	14		22		22	16	166	1	10							
Grenfell	29	2,051	16	7	10		19	2	17	15	63	1	6							
Gundagai	63	2,209	7	7	41		23		23	23	59	11	0							
Hay	58	1,830	13	3	39		19	1	18	17	193	19	0							
Narrandera	27	1,171	17	6	6		21		21	19	113	17	0							
Temora	5	106	14	0	1		4		4	4	10	5	0							
Tumut	20	790	1	0	13		7		7	5	72	7	6							
Wagga Wagga	206	6,693	9	10	132	1	41	1	40	33	100	10	6			82				
Young	79	3,442	15	10	41		30	1	29	22	196	17	0			8				
	789	23,483	13	6	403	1	342	8	334	295	47	1,218	6	3		43				
<b>WESTERN DISTRICT.</b>																				
Bathurst	181	4,725	10	9	74		54	2	52	42	323	15	8			3				
Carcoar	42	1,507	5	6	29		11	1	10	9	142	10	6			2				
Cowra	68	3,323	13	1	33		35	6	30	34	278	2	0							
Dubbo	107	2,568	14	0	68		35	2	33	30	137	1	4			4				
Forbes	49	2,216	10	8	21		25	3	22	24	97	8	2			3				
Lithgow	20	436	14	1	13		7		7	7	31	3	10							
Murrumbidgee	5	105	5	10	4		1		1	1	4	3	6							
Molong	27	1,072	11	5	10	1	16		16	9	22	7	6							
Mudgee	64	2,075	14	10	20		36	1	35	28	99	10	4			8				
Orange	68	2,517	4	0	18		27		27	22	269	13	4			23				
Warren	33	2,247	13	0	11		22	3	19	13	34	15	0							
Wollington	24	933	5	1	6		17	1	16	15	16	4	0			1				
	633	24,343	7	11	307	1	286	18	268	233	53	1,507	0	2		44				
<b>NORTHERN DISTRICT.</b>																				
Armidale	133	2,919	9	2	62		71		71	67	68	10	0							
Bungera	10	538	0	2			9		9	7	9	10	0			1				
Casino	83	2,753	10	7	29		54		54	50	99	5	5							
Emmaville	14	351	16	9	5		8	1	7	7	17	1	2			1				
Glen Innes	94	2,417	10	3	38		66	2	64	49	325	15	1							
Grafton	239	5,423	8	4	99		124	2	122	115	405	9	5			16				
Inverell	80	2,204	5	0	44		93		93	23	43	12	6			3				
Kempsey	83	3,863	7	8	53		28	1	27	23	235	3	3			2				
Lismore	209	9,640	0	4	73	1	185		185	163	633	7	10	1		10				
Maclean	43	1,534	12	9	17		26		26	19	99	19	0							
Morée	69	2,356	13	11	16		53		53	53	182	6	8							
Port Macquarie	26	346	10	1	4		21		21	21	23	18	6			1				
Tamworth	94	2,895	14	5	52		37		37	35	153	5	6			5				
Three	97	2,772	6	11	53		44		44	37	232	18	2							
Tenterfield	42	1,112	17	7	15		27		27	23	56	17	6							
Warialda	2	31	10	4	2						0	16	6							
	1,378	41,140	1	3	602	1	776	6	770	697	79	2,631	15	10	1	39				
<b>NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.</b>																				
Balranald	11	261	3	11	3		8		8	7	4	18	6							
Bourke	83	3,481	15	6	49		35		35	33	295	19	4							
Cobar	38	2,073	11	1	5		17	4	18	14	91	2	0			4				
Coonabarabran	13	362	2	9	3		10		10	9	9	19	8			16				
Coonamble	22	890	10	5	5		14		14	11	76	12	0			3				
Gunnedah	27	1,022	14	9	18		9	1	8	6	128	11	4			1				
Hillston	35	1,988	9	3	13		21		21	20	93	1	10			1				
Menindie	14	874	19	0	9		5		5	1	11	17	0							
Murrumbidgee	27	837	18	6	8		19		19	18	35	1	0							
Narrabri	49	1,362	18	4	24		25	2	23	21	33	9	6							
Walgett	84	1,733	1	10	25		9		9	8	25	6	0							
Wentworth	16	457	16	5	6		8		8	8	50	17	6			1				
Wilcannia	55	3,343	19	5	29		24	1	23	20	44	9	0			2				
	428	13,821	1	2	197		204	8	196	176	28	900	13	8	5	4	1	27	1	
<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b>	<b>13170</b>	<b>357,893</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6,653</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5,851</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>5,742</b>	<b>5,207</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>22,018</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>

CIVIL JUSTICE—continued.

No. 49.—NUMBER of SUITS commenced in the several DISTRICT COURTS in the Colony, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st day of March, 1888, and other particulars.

District.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of the Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			The Number of Cases left in Arrear.	The Number of	
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	By Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.
<b>METROPOLITAN AND HUNTER DISTRICT.</b>																
Campbelltown	75	£ 1,778 18 2	35	..	37	..	37	31	6	£ 140 11 0	..	..	..	3	..	..
Maitland	154	3,205 15 7	73	..	80	1	79	73	7	141 10 8	..	..	..	1	..	..
Muswellbrook	8	272 2 4	4	..	4	..	4	3	1	34 3 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newcastle	462	9,050 11 2	202	..	210	4	215	193	21	603 17 3	6	2	..	31	..	..
Parramatta	258	6,425 10 6	137	..	91	..	91	78	13	566 6 2	..	..	..	30	..	..
Penrith	66	1,379 17 2	23	..	43	..	43	34	9	35 19 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scots	2	125 19 0	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	23 4 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singleton	66	1,371 4 3	15	..	38	..	38	31	7	54 15 2	..	..	..	3	..	..
Sydney	6,420	127,148 6 11	2,559	..	2,542	13	2,529	2,371	171	10,922 3 7	12	..	..	325	12	8
Windsor	35	1,243 9 11	32	..	62	..	62	45	7	73 10 6	..	..	..	1	..	..
	0,582	162,001 14 0	3,080	..	3,108	18	3,900	2,866	242	12,590 14 0	17	2	..	304	12	3
<b>SOUTHERN DISTRICT.</b>																
Rega	138	4,835 5 8	76	1	60	5	55	54	6	235 3 0	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bombala	45	1,705 1 5	10	..	32	2	30	31	1	123 18 3	..	..	..	3	..	..
Braidwood	20	604 18 10	8	..	12	1	11	10	2	10 12 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cooma	128	4,076 3 9	51	..	74	2	72	67	7	389 4 4	..	..	..	1	2	1
Eden	10	490 1 8	2	..	8	1	7	8	..	51 18 6	..	..	..	..	1	..
Goulburn	241	8,351 13 6	107	1	133	10	123	111	22	233 12 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gunning	14	534 17 6	5	..	6	..	6	5	1	15 12 0	..	..	..	3	..	..
Kinna	20	1,109 6 5	11	..	15	1	14	12	3	106 8 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milton	17	628 19 4	8	..	9	..	9	0	..	15 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moruya	20	621 16 8	16	..	12	..	12	8	4	70 14 10	1	..	1	1	..	..
Moss Vale	107	3,637 8 5	37	..	69	3	67	48	12	110 4 10	..	..	..	10	..	..
Norwa	91	1,902 16 11	39	..	55	..	55	44	11	161 12 6	..	..	..	..	1	..
Queanbeyan	62	2,078 16 4	16	..	41	0	35	35	6	181 7 10	..	..	..	5	..	..
Wollongong	83	2,468 10 1	20	1	62	2	50	39	13	286 12 5	..	..	..	10	..	..
Yass	134	2,097 19 1	49	..	86	..	85	70	15	54 6 0	..	..	..	..	1	..
	1,146	34,662 12 9	455	3	654	33	621	551	108	2,045 11 1	1	..	1	34	6	1
<b>SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.</b>																
Albury	138	4,784 10 8	49	..	89	9	80	78	11	83 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burrowa	37	993 8 4	17	..	20	..	20	16	4	40 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cootamundra	38	1,059 7 10	8	..	28	1	27	26	2	115 18 0	..	..	..	2	..	..
Corowa	8	444 11 4	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	19 8 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deniliquin	65	2,138 6 2	19	..	44	1	43	35	9	220 12 0	..	..	..	2	1	1
Grenfell	19	1,287 15 10	12	..	7	..	7	6	1	35 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gundagai	27	781 16 6	20	..	7	..	7	6	1	25 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hay	37	1,494 18 6	27	..	10	3	7	7	3	120 6 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narrandera	21	1,141 17 5	12	..	9	..	9	8	1	25 12 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temora	15	740 8 0	7	..	7	2	5	3	4	67 16 6	1	..	..	1	..	..
Tunnot	42	1,436 18 2	31	..	11	..	11	8	3	119 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wagga Wagga	191	7,227 11 6	106	..	89	3	77	73	7	608 16 2	..	..	..	5	..	..
Young	62	2,366 9 3	19	..	80	2	28	27	3	213 19 0	..	..	..	3	..	..
	690	26,496 18 5	331	..	846	21	325	297	40	1,697 0 4	1	..	..	13	1	1
<b>WESTERN DISTRICT.</b>																
Bathurst	122	3,089 5 11	64	..	58	1	57	54	4	188 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carcoar	33	1,065 16 11	21	..	12	2	10	9	3	171 13 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cowra	31	1,597 15 0	7	..	24	..	24	23	1	149 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dubbo	121	3,243 14 8	92	..	28	..	28	22	6	231 7 9	1	..	1	1	..	..
Forbes	67	1,603 14 1	32	..	35	..	35	29	6	154 7 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithgow	36	850 8 11	32	..	4	..	4	4	..	48 10 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merriwa	2	21 12 0	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Molong	30	812 3 10	19	..	10	..	10	10	..	21 8 0	..	..	..	1	..	..
Mudgee	95	1,335 12 10	42	..	35	..	35	29	6	37 19 0	..	..	..	18	..	..
Orange	77	1,957 1 3	32	..	32	1	31	27	5	142 3 7	..	..	..	13	..	..
Warren	24	1,090 5 1	15	..	9	..	9	6	3	15 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington	24	684 19 0	12	..	12	..	12	11	1	81 4 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	662	17,361 10 3	368	..	261	4	257	226	36	1,284 15 4	1	1	..	33	..	..
<b>NORTHERN DISTRICT.</b>																
Armidale	122	2,477 5 9	26	..	72	2	70	68	4	76 8 2	..	..	..	25	..	..
Ringens	18	247 1 11	2	..	15	..	16	13	2	8 2 0	..	..	..	1	..	..
Casino	135	4,273 5 10	60	..	51	..	51	50	1	230 7 10	..	..	..	24	..	..
Emmaville	21	866 6 8	14	..	6	..	6	6	..	19 16 6	..	..	..	1	..	..
Glen Innes	69	1,822 11 7	24	..	45	3	42	40	5	243 14 7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grafton	274	5,651 7 0	103	..	162	1	161	153	9	601 11 9	..	..	..	9	..	..
Inverell	73	2,002 3 10	40	..	37	..	30	29	1	43 16 4	..	..	..	8	..	..
Kempsey	151	7,613 1 11	114	..	37	1	36	33	31	734 4 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lismore	393	13,314 18 10	81	..	306	3	303	231	25	776 15 4	..	..	..	11	1	..
Maclean	108	3,102 1 7	41	..	64	..	64	54	10	212 7 8	..	..	..	1	..	..
Moree	36	2,429 17 6	29	..	57	..	57	65	2	84 16 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Macquarie	25	908 13 3	1	..	15	..	15	14	1	25 11 6	..	..	..	9	..	..
Tamworth	89	2,581 19 2	43	..	42	..	42	35	4	75 13 10	..	..	..	4	..	..
Taree	91	1,900 7 5	44	..	30	..	30	35	4	209 18 8	..	..	..	8	..	..
Tenterfield	89	2,626 16 0	32	..	48	1	47	38	10	196 4 8	1	1	..	..	..	..
Warialda	2	83 0 0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1,745	51,810 16 10	655	..	980	11	978	900	89	3,439 9 11	1	1	..	101	2	..
<b>NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.</b>																
Barranald	9	576 10 5	7	..	2	2	2	2	..	7 19 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bourke	66	2,339 0 7	36	..	28	..	28	25	3	175 17 10	..	..	..	2	..	..
Cobar	40	2,009 12 9	7	..	27	2	25	24	3	177 12 10	..	..	..	6	1	1
Coonabarabran	9	178 7 1	2	..	4	..	4	4	..	11 17 0	..	..	..	3	..	..
Coonamble	40	1,146 14 2	22	..	18	1	17	14	4	132 19 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gunnedah	24	574 8 3	11	..	12	..	12	7	5	69 13 8	..	..	..	1	1	1
Hillston	20	1,233 0 3	4	..	9	2	7	4	5	16 15 6	..	..	..	7	..	..
Manildra	8	134 15 2	1	..	5	..	5	4	1	8 16 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murrumbidgee	33	518														



## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

No. 1.—TOTAL VALUE of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the Colony of New South Wales, from and to each Country, during the Year 1887.

Countries and Ports.	Total Imports therefrom.	Exports thereto.			Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.
		Produce or Manufacture of the Colony.	Other Produce or Manufacture	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ... ..	7,998,568	6,222,331	743,725	6,966,056	1,032,512	.....
<b>BRITISH COLONIES OR POSSESSIONS.</b>						
Victoria ... ..	2,894,681	4,299,683	474,132	4,773,815	.....	1,879,134
Queensland ... ..	3,152,664	765,892	1,235,873	2,001,765	1,150,899	.....
South Australia ... ..	1,259,758	1,597,181	143,336	1,740,517	.....	480,759
Tasmania ... ..	587,315	76,941	54,536	131,477	455,838	.....
New Zealand ... ..	757,976	231,132	69,805	300,937	456,139	.....
Western Australia ... ..	460	10,016	9,964	19,980	.....	19,520
Canada ... ..	14,561	.....	22	22	14,539	.....
Cape Town ... ..	.....	238	.....	238	.....	238
Ceylon ... ..	12,351	1,348	95	1,443	10,908	.....
Fiji ... ..	99,880	26,823	48,279	75,102	24,778	.....
Hong Kong ... ..	268,126	201,263	28,751	230,014	38,112	.....
India ... ..	147,559	148,836	24,672	173,508	.....	25,949
Malta ... ..	19	6	.....	6	13	.....
Mauritius ... ..	612	25,888	226	26,114	.....	25,472
New Guinea ... ..	215	.....	.....	.....	215	.....
Norfolk Island ... ..	.....	46	516	592	.....	592
Penang ... ..	.....	6	18	24	.....	24
Singapore ... ..	5,992	18,524	142	18,666	.....	12,674
Total British Colonies, &c....	9,201,299	7,403,823	2,090,397	9,494,220	.....	292,921
<b>FOREIGN STATES.</b>						
Austria ... ..	215	.....	13	13	202	.....
Belgium ... ..	37,735	555,284	2,426	557,710	.....	519,975
Chili ... ..	.....	42,690	2,200	44,890	.....	44,890
China ... ..	251,722	14,303	207	14,510	237,212	.....
Denmark ... ..	102	.....	.....	.....	102	.....
Egypt ... ..	12,117	.....	.....	.....	12,117	.....
France ... ..	157,732	79,250	5,901	85,151	72,581	.....
Germany ... ..	296,952	92,435	7,577	100,012	196,940	.....
Holland ... ..	30	13,452	60	13,512	.....	13,482
Italy ... ..	5,762	7,445	102	7,547	.....	1,785
Japan ... ..	5,366	10	453	463	4,903	.....
Java ... ..	205	30,958	3,620	34,578	.....	34,373
Kaiser Wilhelm Land ... ..	.....	939	1,459	2,398	.....	2,398
Macao ... ..	13,395	.....	.....	.....	13,395	.....
Mexico ... ..	.....	1,169	.....	1,169	.....	1,169
New Caledonia ... ..	70,676	27,353	109,859	137,212	.....	66,536
Norway ... ..	33,392	.....	.....	.....	33,392	.....
Panama ... ..	.....	317	.....	317	.....	317
Peru ... ..	.....	9,187	6	9,193	.....	9,193
Phillipine Islands ... ..	3,240	21,355	51	21,406	.....	18,166
Sandwich Islands ... ..	.....	7,714	4,911	12,625	.....	12,625
Spain ... ..	.....	7,370	5,922	13,292	.....	13,292
South Seas ... ..	24,128	9,296	36,904	46,200	.....	22,072
Turkey ... ..	180	.....	.....	.....	180	.....
United States of America ... ..	693,420	925,680	8,763	934,443	.....	241,023
Total Foreign States...	1,606,369	1,846,207	190,434	2,036,641	.....	430,272
GENERAL TOTAL...	18,806,236	15,472,361	3,024,556	18,496,917	309,319	.....

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

IMPORTS.

No. 2.—GENERAL IMPORTS into the Colony of New South Wales during the Year 1887.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		£ Entered for Home Consumption	Duty.		
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.	
*Acid (Acetic) ...	Great Britain ...	1,607 gallons	£ 252	2,552 gallons.	£ s. d. 319 0 0	2/6 per gallon. 7 April, 1886.	
	Victoria ...	373 "	83				
	Germany ...	1,942 "	426				
		3,922 gallons	761				
†Acid (Tartaric) ...	Great Britain ...	124,638 lb.	9,415	73,200 lb.	305 0 0	1d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.	
	Victoria ...	7,997 "	648				
	Queensland ...	672 "	45				
	South Australia ...	2,230 "	211				
	Germany ...	4,382 "	335				
	Belgium ...	2,342 "	166				
		141,961 lb.	10,820				
*Acids (all others)	Great Britain ...	497 pkg.	2,864	2,149 pkg.	4,887		
	Victoria ...	1,439 "	1,490				
	Queensland ...	10 "	9				
	South Australia ...	165 "	225				
	Germany ...	33 "	244				
	Belgium ...	5 "	55				
		2,149 pkg.	4,887				
†Acid and Mineral Waters.	Great Britain ...	2,332 doz.	601	19,720 dozons.	493 0 0	6d. per dozen. 7 April, 1886.	
	Victoria ...	26,268 "	2,207				
	Queensland ...	1,020 "	122				
	South Australia ...	1,006 "	180				
	New Zealand ...	1 "	1				
	United States ...	25 "	6				
	France ...	18 "	2				
	Germany ...	2,082 "	240				
			32,752 doz.				3,359
Agricultural Imple- ments ...	Great Britain ...	2,993 pkg.	22,471	10,625 pkg.	100,329	Free.	
	Victoria ...	4,018 "	53,229				
	Queensland ...	3 "	18				
	South Australia ...	389 "	8,207				
	New Zealand ...	498 "	2,416				
	Tasmania ...	12 "	80				
	United States ...	2,623 "	13,420				
	Hong Kong ...	2 "	3				
	Germany ...	87 "	485				
			10,625 pkg.				100,329
Soda Ash ...	Great Britain ...	7,195 cwt.	2,178	104,640 lb.	436 0 0	1d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.	
	†Bicarbonate of Soda	Great Britain ...	291,202 lb.				1,028
	Victoria ...	182,284 "	891				
	South Australia ...	5,735 "	60				
		479,221 lb.	1,979				
Caustic Soda	Great Britain ...	7,625 cwt.	4,163	8,427 cwt.	4,740		
	Victoria ...	708 "	530				
	Germany ...	94 "	47				
		8,427 cwt.	4,740				
†Soda Crystals	Great Britain ...	11,114 cwt.	1,574	12,433 cwt.	2,120	8,400 cwt.	
	Victoria ...	919 "	318				
	South Australia ...	360 "	214				
	Germany ...	40 "	14				
		12,433 cwt.	2,120				
Soda Silicate	Great Britain ...	2,901 cwt.	925	3,116 cwt.	1,027	420 0 0	
	Victoria ...	215 "	102				
			3,116 cwt.				1,027
*Alum ...	Great Britain ...	209 pkg.	70	234 pkg.	87		
	United States ...	5 "	9				
	Germany ...	20 "	8				
		234 pkg.	87				
Antimony ...	Great Britain ...	20 cwt.	32	26 cwt.	49	Free.	
	Victoria ...	6 "	17				
			26 cwt.				49

† † See Notes on page 80.



IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Importations.		£ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.
Anchors ...	Great Britain ...	553 No.	£ 336	.....	£ s. d.	Free.
	Victoria ...	2 "	57			
	New Zealand ...	74 "	77			
	New Caledonia ...	4 "	8			
		633 No.	478			
*Apparel (Wearing)	Great Britain ...	19,179 pkg.	762,737	.....	£ s. d.	Free.
	Victoria ...	4,404 "	84,634			
	Queensland ...	226 "	2,581			
	South Australia ...	1,329 "	30,567			
	New Zealand ...	118 "	1,390			
	Tasmania ...	83 "	215			
	United States ...	100 "	1,937			
	Hong Kong ...	123 "	1,324			
	France ...	115 "	4,081			
	Germany ...	178 "	6,183			
	China ...	2 "	49			
	Fiji ...	10 "	42			
	India ...	6 "	85			
	Japan ...	1 "	9			
	South Sea Islands ...	2 "	10			
Ceylon ...	2 "	10				
New Caledonia ...	5 "	45				
Holland ...	1 "	10				
		25,884 pkg.	895,912			
*Cartridge and Cartridge cases	Great Britain ...	1,880 pkg.	7,533	.....	£ s. d.	Free.
	Victoria ...	218 "	390			
	Queensland ...	1 "	6			
	South Australia ...	173 "	734			
	United States ...	112 "	539			
	Germany ...	31 "	181			
	Belgium ...	10 "	33			
	Fiji ...	1 "	8			
	South Sea Islands ...	2 "	12			
		2,428 pkg.	9,436			
*Gun-caps ...	Great Britain ...	26 pkg.	805	.....	£ s. d.	Free.
	Victoria ...	2 "	23			
	Queensland ...	13 "	71			
	South Australia ...	120 "	376			
	Germany ...	2 "	138			
		163 pkg.	1,413			
*Fuze ...	Great Britain ...	355 pkg.	2,840	.....	£ s. d.	Free.
	Victoria ...	57 "	575			
	Queensland ...	3 "	89			
	South Australia ...	96 "	595			
Germany ...	5 "	103				
		516 pkg.	4,202			
*Gun ...	Great Britain ...	208 pkg.	8,409	.....	£ s. d.	Free.
	Victoria ...	104 "	991			
	Queensland ...	12 "	171			
	South Australia ...	79 "	745			
	Tasmania ...	2 "	9			
	United States ...	74 "	1,062			
	Germany ...	42 "	906			
	India ...	1 "	11			
South Sea Islands ...	8 "	70				
		530 pkg.	12,374			
*Other Fire-arms ...	Great Britain ...	25 pkg.	1,212	.....	£ s. d.	Free.
	United States ...	30 "	802			
	France ...	6 "	236			
	Germany ...	11 "	328			
	Belgium ...	30 "	583			
		102 pkg.	3,161			
Shot ...	Great Britain ...	3,078 cwt.	3,099	.....	£ s. d.	5s. per cwt. 17 Mar., 1871.
	Victoria ...	261 "	339			
	South Australia ...	234 "	367			
	South Sea Islands ...	10 "	9			
		3,583 cwt.	3,814	3,572 cwt.	893 0 0	

See Notes on page 36.

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Importations.		§ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.		
		Quantities.	Value		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.	
Arms, Ammunition, and Other Explosives.	Dynamite and Lithofracteur	Great Britain ...	135,150 lb.	£ 13,336	156,480 lb.	652 0 0	1d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.
		Victoria ...	31,900 "	3,767			
		South Australia ...	57,037 "	5,153			
		Germany ...	85,000 "	5,149			
			312,087 lb.	27,705			
	Powder (blasting)	Great Britain ...	853,436 lb.	18,640	1,171,680 lb.	4,882 0 0	1d. per lb. 17 Mar., 1871.
		Victoria ...	32,087 "	2,201			
		South Australia ...	98,872 "	2,392			
			984,395 lb.	23,233			
	Powder (sporting)	Great Britain ...	68,409 lb.	5,651	100,160 lb.	1,252 0 0	3d. per lb. 17 Mar., 1871.
Victoria ...		4,163 "	462				
Queensland ...		35 "	4				
South Australia ...		4,741 "	821				
Fiji ...		24 "	2				
		77,897 lb.	6,975				
*Swords	Great Britain ...	4 pkg.	94				
	Germany ...	2 "	8				
		6	102				
†Arrowroot	Great Britain ...	28 lb.	2	130,320 lb.	543 0 0	1d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.	
	Victoria ...	51,713 "	712				
	Queensland ...	196,372 "	2,800				
	South Australia ...	859 "	27				
	Hong Kong ...	2,188 "	32				
	Mauritius ...	1,500 "	25				
	South Sea Islands ...	395 "	14				
		253,056 lb.	3,612				
*Asbestos	Great Britain ...	27 pkg.	317				
	United States ...	108 "	81				
		135 "	398				
*Asphalt	Great Britain ...	42 tons	151				
	Queensland ...	20 "	99				
	Germany ...	106 "	289				
		168 tons	539				
Bags and Sacks.	†Bags and Sacks	Great Britain ...	13,905 doz.	33 1	414 cwt.	69 0 0	3s. 4d. per cwt. 7 April, 1886.
		Victoria ...	112,269 "	12,162			
		South Australia ...	5,804 "	1,127			
		India ...	142,357 "	27,354			
			274,335 doz.	43,874			
	†Calico Bags	Great Britain ...	432 cwt.	1,991			
		Victoria ...	30 "	230			
		South Australia ...	5 "	17			
			467 cwt.	2,238			
	†Gunny and Ore Bags.	Great Britain ...	3,565 doz.	713			
Victoria ...		2,800 "	530				
Queensland ...		180 "	36				
South Australia ...		11,329 "	1,738				
India ...		16,718 "	2,370				
		34,592 doz.	5,387				
*Baking Powder, Yeast, Self-raising Flour, &c.	Great Britain ...	14,222 lb.	741	76,080 lb.	317 0 0	1d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.	
	Victoria ...	59,502 "	2,808				
	South Australia ...	32,105 "	2,089				
	United States ...	1,265 "	97				
		107,094 lb.	5,735				
Bark	Victoria ...	6 tons	41				
	Queensland ...	2 "	20				
	South Australia ...	28 "	132				
	New Zealand ...	1 "	4				
	Tasmania ...	3,673 "	27,254				
	Fiji ...	2 "	10				
	New Caledonia ...	1 "	6				
		3,713 tons	27,467			Free.	

\* † § See Notes on page 86.

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

## IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Importations.		§ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed
† Barley, Pearl and Prepared	Great Britain ...	57,536 lb.	£ 383	32,640 lb.	£ s. d. 136 0 0	rd. per lb. 7 April, 1886.
	Victoria ...	9,677 "	121			
	South Australia ...	5,309 "	87			
	New Zealand ...	2,240 "	18			
	Hong Kong ...	287 "	7			
		75,049 lb.	616			
* Baskets and Basketware	Great Britain ...	370 pkg.	2,553			
	Victoria ...	737 "	699			
	South Australia ...	128 "	248			
	New Zealand ...	2,235 "	85			
	Tasmania ...	1,668 "	682			
	United States ...	31 "	88			
	Hong Kong ...	752 "	342			
	Germany ...	119 "	1,198			
	Belgium ...	20 "	437			
	Singapore ...	4,160 "	561			
	India ...	2,365 "	243			
		12,585 pkg.	7,136			
Bêche-de-mer	Queensland ...	1½ tons	101			
	New Zealand ...	1 "	54			
	Fiji ...	38½ "	1,809			
	South Sea Islands ...	7 "	394			
	New Caledonia ...	48 "	2,130			
		96 tons	4,548			Free.
* Beadsteads, Iron..	Great Britain ...	3,759 pkg.	28,569			
	Victoria ...	237 "	620			
	Queensland ...	5 "	16			
	South Australia ...	434 "	1,161			
	United States ...	23 "	43			
France ...	1 "	11				
		4,459 pkg.	30,420			
Beer in Wood	Great Britain ...	751,324 gallons	77,509	841,885 gallons.	21,047 0 0	6d. per gallon. 17 Mar., 1871.
	Victoria ...	49,799 "	3,981			
	Queensland ...	5,345 "	537			
	South Australia ...	73,557 "	8,229			
	New Zealand ...	10,100 "	1,110			
	Tasmania ...	1,262 "	151			
Germany ...	144 "	21				
		891,531 gallons	91,538			
Beer in Bottle	Great Britain ...	1,108,433 gallons	227,106	1,284,429 "	48,166 0 0	9d. per gallon. 17 Mar., 1871.
	Victoria ...	74,238 "	16,328			
	Queensland ...	1,177 "	247			
	South Australia ...	64,812 "	10,626			
	New Zealand ...	2,585 "	647			
	Tasmania ...	552 "	66			
	United States ...	109,837 "	22,793			
	Germany ...	73,417 "	12,357			
	Belgium ...	6,399 "	912			
	South Sea Islands ...	80 "	15			
	Norway ...	605 "	124			
	Italy ...	55 "	10			
Denmark ...	597 "	74				
		1,442,697 gallons	291,305			
* Beeswax ...	Victoria ...	54 lb.	6			
	New Zealand ...	476 "	16			
	Tasmania ...	1,037 "	49			
	Hong Kong ...	120 "	3			
		1,687 "	74			
Bricks {	* Building... Victoria ...	49,350 No.	80			
	* Fire ... Great Britain ...	1,300,137 No.	4,494			
	Victoria ...	1,215 "	18			
	South Australia ...	49,468 "	283			
		1,350,820 No.	4,795			
* Billiard Tables and Materials	Great Britain ...	159 pkg.	1,657			
	Victoria ...	308 "	5,993			
	New Zealand ...	1 "	13			
	France ...	2 "	65			
	Germany ...	10 "	157			
		480 pkg.	7,795			

\* † § See Notes on page 80.

IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		£ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.
Biscuits ...	Great Britain ...	29,244 lb.	£ 1,076	83,520 lb.	£ 696 0 0	2d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.
	Victoria ...	123,862 "	3,289			
	Queensland ...	142 "	6	96,240 "	401 0 0	1d. per lb. 8 July, 1887.
	South Australia ...	29,833 "	885			
	United States ...	150 "	5			
	Hong Kong ...	520 "	10			
	France ...	521 "	34			
	Germany ...	18 "	1			
		184,200 lb.	5,306			
Bitters.	Great Britain ...	373 gal.	417	335 gal.	201 0 0	12s. per gal. 7 April, 1886.
	Victoria ...	47 "	55			
	South Australia ...	178 "	187	840 "	588 0 0	14s. per gal. 30 Mar., 1887.
	New Zealand ...	86 "	67			
	United States ...	164 "	249			
	France ...	80 "	50			
	Italy ...	18 "	8			
		946 gal.	1,033			
	Victoria ...	8,998 gal.	8,174	8,935 gal.	1,787 0 0	4s. per gal. 7 April, 1886.
	South Australia ...	1,508 "	919			
	Germany ...	175 "	151			
	Italy ...	5 "	2			
		10,686 gal.	9,246			
*Blacking ...	Great Britain ...	1,775 pkg.	4,069	197,520 lb.	823 0 0	1d. per lb. 17 Mar., 1871.
	Victoria ...	553 "	801			
	South Australia ...	109 "	106			
	United States ...	1,020 "	2,107			
		3,457 pkg.	7,983			
*Blankets ...	Great Britain ...	1,799 pkg.	37,189	416,127 lb.	10,405	
	Victoria ...	133 "	1,857			
	Queensland ...	2 "	66			
	South Australia ...	196 "	1,660			
	New Zealand ...	4 "	146			
	Germany ...	3 "	147			
		2137, pkg.	41,065			
*Blue ...	Great Britain ...	320,040 lb.	7,902	197,520 lb.	823 0 0	1d. per lb. 17 Mar., 1871.
	Victoria ...	87,241 "	2,189			
	Queensland ...	2,548 "	94			
	South Australia ...	5,962 "	213			
	Fiji ...	112 "	4			
	New Caledonia ...	224 "	3			
		416,127 lb.	10,405			
*Brassware...	Great Britain ...	507 pkg.	14,074	601 pkg.	15,092	
	Victoria ...	77 "	846			
	Queensland ...	3 "	104			
	New Zealand ...	1 "	2			
	United States ...	5 "	21			
	Hong Kong ...	5 "	14			
	Germany ...	3 "	31			
		601 pkg.	15,092			
*Boats ...	Great Britain ...	8 No.	877	31 No.	1,396	
	Victoria ...	17 "	439			
	South Australia ...	1 "	11			
	New Zealand ...	1 "	9			
	Tasmania ...	1 "	15			
	United States ...	3 "	45			
		31 No.	1,396			
*Boots and Shoes ...	Great Britain ...	33,837 pkg.	428,404	41,719 pkg.	534,205	
	Victoria ...	2,452 "	30,772			
	Queensland ...	718 "	10,596			
	South Australia ...	1,238 "	21,002			
	New Zealand ...	26 "	358			
	Tasmania ...	495 "	4649			
	United States ...	42 "	469			
	Hong Kong ...	220 "	1,067			
	France ...	919 "	10,039			
	Germany ...	1,755 "	26,726			
	China ...	3 "	16			
	Fiji ...	5 "	42			
	New Caledonia ...	9 "	65			
		41,719 pkg.	534,205			

\*† See Note on page 86

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		‡ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.
*Brushware	Great Britain ...	1,052 pkg.	18,345			
	Victoria ...	592 "	1,094			
	Queensland ...	3 "	5			
	South Australia ...	621 "	1,060			
	Tasmania ...	2 "	17			
	United States ...	1,436 "	7,356			
	Hong Kong ...	10 "	34			
	France ...	11 "	642			
	Germany ...	147 "	2,182			
	Belgium ...	1 "	148			
Italy ...	62 "	530				
		3,937 pkg.	32,013			
Butter	Great Britain ...	6,022 lb.	203	1,009,200 lbs.	4,205	1d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.
	Victoria ...	225,022 "	7,986			
	Queensland ...	7,937 "	299			
	South Australia ...	158,175 "	7,171			
	New Zealand ...	595,503 "	21,206			
	France ...	1,200 "	73			
	Germany ...	6,450 "	379			
	India ...	2,460 "	30			
	New Caledonia ...	490 "	12			
	Italy ...	31,225 "	2,119			
Tasmania ...	60 "	3				
		1,034,544 lb.	39,481			
*Bicycles and Velocipedes.	Great Britain ...	102 pkg.	3,788			
	Victoria ...	11 "	213			
	Queensland ...	2 "	14			
	United States ...	130 "	1,279			
	Germany ...	4 "	64			
New Caledonia ...	1 "	11				
		250 pkg.	5,369			
*Bottles (empty)	Great Britain ...	9,906 pkg.	18,564			
	Victoria ...	1,848 "	1,286			
	Queensland ...	308 "	821			
	United States ...	33 "	174			
	Germany ...	384 "	296			
	Belgium ...	93 "	128			
New Caledonia ...	5 "	3				
		12,577 pkg.	21,272			
Candlenut...	Queensland ...	25 cwt.	20			
	New Zealand ...	225 "	100			
	Fiji ...	135 "	69			
		385 cwt.	189			Free.
*Canvas	Great Britain ...	1,199 pkg.	27,049			
	Victoria ...	209 "	3,021			
	South Australia ...	298 "	2,290			
	New Zealand ...	2 "	18			
	United States ...	9 "	198			
	France ...	1 "	47			
		1,718 pkg.	32,623			
Candles	Great Britain ...	1,810,067 lb.	38,158	1,229,280 lb.	7,683	1½ per lb. 7 April, 1886.
	Victoria ...	245,868 "	5,668			
	Queensland ...	21,613 "	551			
	South Australia ...	148,307 "	4,392			
	Western Australia ...	2,473 "	15			
	United States ...	18,000 "	525			
	Hong Kong ...	2,322 "	116			
	France ...	54 "	3			
	Germany ...	116,599 "	3,277			
	Belgium ...	37,500 "	842			
	China... ..	81 "	4			
		2,402,884 lb.	53,551	1,413,600 lb.	5,890 0 0	1d. per lb. 8 July, 1887.
*Carpets	Great Britain ...	1,242 pkg.	37,592			
	Victoria ...	220 "	2,735			
	South Australia ...	50 "	315			
	New Zealand... ..	1 "	52			
	Tasmania ...	1 "	7			
	United States ...	5 "	82			
	France ...	113 "	2,736			
	Germany ...	7 "	127			
	India... ..	9 "	768			
		1,648 pkg.	44,414			

\* ‡ See Notes on page 86.

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

51

## IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		§ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount Received.	Rate, and when Imposed.
Cakes ...	Victoria ...	79,505 lb.	3,710	.....	£ s. d.	
	Queensland ...	117 "	6			
	Hong Kong ...	3,738 "	83			
	China... ..	600 "	7			
		83,960 lb.	3,806		(See Confectionery.)	
*Carriages ...	Great Britain ...	28 No.	2,698	.....		
	Victoria ...	54 "	2,051			
	Queensland ...	8 "	222			
	South Australia ...	95 "	2,467			
	New Zealand... ..	4 "	183			
	United States ...	351 "	7,784			
	France ...	1 "	44			
Germany ...	3 "	363				
		544 No.	15,812			
*Carriage-makers' Materials ...	Great Britain ...	1,314 pkg.	4,822	.....		
	Victoria ...	1,708 "	3,214			
	Queensland ...	6 "	26			
	South Australia ...	1,596 "	618			
	United States ...	2,536 "	10,456			
	Germany ...	62 "	94			
	Belgium ...	12 "	64			
	Fiji ...	2 "	9			
		7,236 pkg.	19,305			
*Carts and Waggon's	Great Britain ...	77 No.	5,785	.....		
	Victoria ...	37 "	993			
	Queensland ...	9 "	135			
	South Australia ...	141 "	1,800			
	Western Australia ...	2 "	17			
	United States ...	44 "	993			
	New Caledonia ...	1 "	30			
		311 No.	9,753			
Cement ...	Great Britain ...	114,445 casks	66,308	.....		
	Victoria ...	14,167 "	8,488			
	South Australia ...	2,940 "	2,376			
	New Zealand ...	65 "	50			
	Germany ...	13,737 "	9,108			
	Belgium ...	1,959 "	728			
		147,313 casks	87,058	165,160 casks...	16,516 0 0	2s. per cask. 17 Mar., 1871.
Chain Cable over ½-inch...	Great Britain ...	165 tons	2,339	.....		
	Victoria ...	4 "	75			
		169 tons.	2,414			
*Charcoal ...	Victoria ...	94 tons	311	.....		
	Queensland ...	12 "	23			
	South Australia ...	3 "	10			
		109 tons	344			
Cheese ...	Great Britain ...	74,751 lb.	2,557	.....		
	Victoria ...	39,345 "	1,285			
	Queensland ...	2,097 "	46			
	South Australia ...	52,455 "	1,971			
	New Zealand ...	124,650 "	3,638			
	Tasmania ...	35 "	1			
	France ...	16,913 "	990			
	Germany ...	4,372 "	176			
	Belgium ...	2,932 "	113			
	New Caledonia ...	134 "	7			
	Italy ...	415 "	17			
		318,099 lb.	10,801	302,280 lb.	2,519 0 0	2d. per lb. 17 Mar., 1881.
*Chinese Goods ...	South Australia ...	16 pkg.	92	.....		
	Hong Kong ...	2,625 "	2,273			
	China ...	20 "	24			
		2,661 pkg.	2,389			
*Chinese Provisions...	Hong Kong ...	387 pkg.	342	.....	.....	Free.

\* § See Notes on page 56.

IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Importations.		§ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.
Chicory (Raw) ...	Great Britain ...	145,627 lb.	£ 1,083	198,282 lb.	2,478 0 0	3d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.
	Victoria ...	12,919 "	107			
	Tasmania ...	170 "	4			
		158,716 lb.	1,194			
Chicory (Prepared) ...	Great Britain ...	84,840 lb.	1,077	See below	81,515 lb.	2,037 0 0
	Victoria ...	12,313 "	137			
	South Australia ...	79 "	3			
	Tasmania ...	1,792 "	17			
	Belgium ...	22,078 "	205			
		121,102 lb.	1,439			
Cocon and Chocolate (Prepared.) ...	Great Britain ...	311,207 lb.	27,361	161,080 lb.	4,027 0 0	6d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.
	Victoria ...	39,104 "	3,311			
	Queensland ...	370 "	24			
	South Australia ...	14,037 "	873			
	United States ...	1,124 "	61			
	France ...	2,465 "	154			
	Fiji ...	560 "	29			
		368,867 lb.	25,813			
Cocon (Raw) ...	Great Britain ...	4,227 lb.	180	5,600 lb.	70 0 0	3d. per lb. 8 July, 1887. 17 Mar., 1887.
Chrome Ore ...	New Caledonia ...	1,236½ tons	4,078			
Cider and Perry ...	Great Britain ...	748 gallons	133	.....	.....	See Beer.
	Victoria ...	18 "	6			
	South Australia ...	20 "	6			
	New Zealand ...	5 "	1			
	United States ...	273 "	41			
		1,064 gallons	187			
Cobalt Ore ...	New Caledonia ...	2,003 tons	8,817			
Coffee (Raw) ...	Great Britain ...	427 lb.	27	516,076 lb.	6,450 0 0	3d. per lb. 9 Mar., 1871.
	Victoria ...	57,680 "	2,730			
	South Australia ...	7,595 "	370			
	New Zealand ...	33,382 "	1,280			
	United States ...	84,506 "	3,000			
	Singapore ...	2,724 "	121			
	China ...	24,329 "	630			
	Ceylon ...	161,053 "	8,630			
	New Caledonia ...	180,828 "	5,397			
	Egypt ...	2,068 "	250			
		555,492 lb.	22,435			
Coffee (Prepared) ...	Great Britain ...	14,362 lb.	555	86,401 lb.	2,160 0 0	6d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.
	Victoria ...	44,833 "	2,442			
	Queensland ...	2,749 "	116			
	South Australia ...	29,062 "	1,755			
	United States ...	240 "	7			
	Germany ...	123 "	2			
	Fiji ...	196 "	15			
		91,565 lb.	4,892			
Gold ...	Great Britain ...	4 boxes	10,028	.....	.....	Free.
	Victoria ...	53 "	253,300			
	South Australia ...	4 "	2,693			
	New Zealand ...	2 "	400			
	United States ...	1 "	5			
	Germany ...	1 "	10			
	Fiji ...	1 "	50			
	South Sea Islands ...	1 "	175			
	New Caledonia ...	2 "	147			
			69 boxes			
Coin... Silver ...	Great Britain ...	8 boxes	2,515	.....	.....	Free.
	Victoria ...	17 "	2,295			
	Queensland ...	2 "	500			
	South Australia ...	5 "	1,630			
	South Sea Islands ...	2 "	100			
		34 boxes	7,040			
Copper ...	Great Britain ...	51 boxes	595	.....	.....	Free.
	Victoria ...	4 "	80			
	South Australia ...	1 "	5			
		56 boxes	590			

§ See Notes on page 88.

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

53

## IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		§ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.
			£		£ s. d.	
*Coal and Coke ...	Great Britain ...	415 tons	705			
	Victoria ...	147 "	269			
	Queensland ...	748 "	982			
	South Australia ...	8,517 "	19,841			
		9,827 tons	21,797			
*Colours (dry), Kalsomine and other washes ...	Great Britain ...	4,826 pkg.	4,254			
	Victoria ...	156 "	423			
	South Australia ...	10 "	15			
	New Zealand ...	40 "	31			
	United States ...	1,134 "	3,069			
	Hong Kong ...	30 "	231			
	Germany ...	249 "	475			
Belgium ...	353 "	143				
		6,778 pkg.	8,641			
Confectionery ...	Great Britain ...	340,555 lb.	13,829			
	Victoria ...	187,151 "	3,305			
	Queensland ...	321 "	22			
	South Australia ...	55,381 "	1,649			
	United States ...	50,850 "	1,538			
	Hong Kong ...	71,422 "	1,604			
	France ...	7,592 "	386			
	Germany ...	100 "	7			
	Belgium ...	2,482 "	70			
	China ...	1,440 "	60			
	Italy ...	74 "	4			
		717,368 lb.	22,474	647,230 lb.	5,394 0 0	2d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.
*Sheets ...	Great Britain ...	23 pkg.	573			
	United States ...	2 "	66			
	Belgium ...	3 "	61			
		28 pkg.	700			
*Rod & bar	Great Britain ...	13 pkg.	65			
	South Australia ...	6 "	72			
		39 pkg.	127			
Ore ...	Queensland ...	25 tons	250			
	South Australia ...	14,115 "	140,530			
	New Caledonia ...	1,008 "	10,079			
		15,148 tons	150,859	.....	.....	Free.
Copra ...	Victoria ...	52 tons	581			
	Queensland ...	2 "	23			
	New Zealand ...	15 "	165			
	Fiji ...	63 "	613			
	South Sea Islands ...	1,136 "	12,715			
	New Caledonia ...	1,640 "	16,995			
		2,908 tons	31,092	.....	.....	Free.
Cordage and Rope..	Great Britain ...	7,489 cwt.	20,252			
	Victoria ...	2,153 "	6,248			
	Queensland ...	59 "	140			
	South Australia ...	1,280 "	3,340			
	New Zealand ...	352 "	754			
	Tasmania ...	5 "	22			
	United States ...	66 "	213			
	Hong Kong ...	1,854 "	3,614			
	Belgium ...	81 "	220			
	Germany ...	51 "	132			
Singapore ...	28 "	17				
India ...	233 "	305				
		13,651 cwt.	35,257	447 tons	895 0 0	4os. per ton. 17 Mar., 1886.
†Cordials not containing spirit.	Great Britain ...	4,010 doz.	1,318			
	Victoria ...	1,963 "	1,111			
	Queensland ...	17 "	14			
	South Australia ...	2,008 "	1,295			
		5 "	10			
		8,003 doz.	3,748	6,346 doz.	238 0 0	9d. per doz. 7 April, 1886

\* † § See Notes on page 86.



## IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		£ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.
*Corks and Bungs...	Great Britain ...	2,060 pkg.	£ 8,924		£ s. d.	
	Victoria ...	146 "	1,154			
	Queensland ...	10 "	77			
	South Australia ...	65 "	155			
	United States ...	12 "	135			
	France ...	2 "	7			
	Germany ...	1 "	11			
	Belgium ...	8 "	49			
		2,304 pkg.	10,512			
Cotton (Raw)...	Victoria ...	113 pkg.	244			
	Fiji ...	4 "	40			
	South Sea Islands ...	140 "	130			
		257 pkg.	414	.....	.....	Free.
Cotton Waste ...	Great Britain ...	1,111 pkg.	8,415			
	Victoria ...	129 "	943			
	South Australia ...	28 "	49			
	United States ...	20 "	30			
		1,288 pkg.	9,437	.....	.....	Free.
†Cream of Tartar ...	Great Britain ...	275,997 lb.	16,137			
	Victoria ...	14,133 "	1,096			
	Queensland ...	672 "	40			
	South Australia ...	1,273 "	100			
	France ...	11,850 "	788			
	Italy ...	6,233 "	396			
		310,158 lb.	18,557	186,480 lb.	777 0 0	1d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.
*Cutlery ...	Great Britain ...	775 pkg.	33,376			
	Victoria ...	146 "	2,829			
	Queensland ...	21 "	277			
	South Australia ...	541 "	3,014			
	New Zealand ...	7 "	52			
	Tasmania ...	13 "	158			
	United States ...	41 "	234			
	France ...	12 "	300			
	Germany ...	39 "	991			
		1,595 pkg.	41,231			
†Dates ...	Great Britain ...	598,151 lb.	6,833			
	Victoria ...	49,741 "	607			
	Queensland ...	295 "	12			
	South Australia ...	9,440 "	202			
	Hong Kong ...	8,551 "	185			
	China ...	280 "	8			
	India ...	70,200 "	765			
	Ceylon ...	16,800 "	210			
	Egypt ...	27,500 "	360			
		780,958 lb.	9,182	245,040 lb.	1,021 0 0	1d. per lb. 17 Mar., 1871.
*Dentists' Tools and Materials.	Great Britain ...	40 pkg.	1,786			
	United States ...	46 "	2,304			
		86 pkg.	4,090			
*Diving Gear ...	Great Britain ...	26 pkg.	1,089			
	Queensland ...	4 "	63			
	United States ...	4 "	118			
		34 pkg.	1,270			
Doors—Wood (not otherwise charged) ...	Great Britain ...	250 No.	200			
	Victoria ...	715 "	702			
	Queensland ...	184 "	100			
	South Australia ...	928 "	848			
	New Zealand ...	2,322 "	1,342			
	United States ...	36,303 "	19,375			
	Norway ...	3 "	2			
		40,705 No.	22,569	38,250 No.	3,825 0 0	2s. each. 7 April, 1886.

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

55

## IMPORTS—continued.

Articles	Countries whence imported.	Importations.		£ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.
*Drapery ...	Great Britain ...	39,954 pkg.	£ 1,684,739	15,600 lbs.	£ s. d.	
	Victoria ...	12,959 "	271,311			
	Queensland ...	504 "	9,030			
	South Australia ...	2,105 "	46,574			
	New Zealand ...	474 "	15,804			
	Tasmania ...	16 "	347			
	United States ...	153 "	2,855			
	Hong Kong ...	64 "	470			
	France ...	523 "	30,695			
	Germany ...	393 "	21,961			
	Belgium ...	124 "	3,960			
	Singapore ...	1 "	59			
	China ...	5 "	35			
	Fiji ...	12 "	124			
	India ...	52 "	1,565			
	South Sea Islands ...	3 "	66			
	New Caledonia ...	15 "	167			
Italy ...	5 "	119				
		57,362 pkg.	2,089,881			
*Drugs and Apothecaries Ware.	Great Britain ...	16,248 pkg.	104,721			
	Victoria ...	6,426 "	22,711			
	Queensland ...	177 "	1,162			
	South Australia ...	1,425 "	5,580			
	New Zealand ...	67 "	528			
	Tasmania ...	34 "	76			
	United States ...	2,542 "	10,168			
	Hong Kong ...	598 "	1,418			
	France ...	63 "	1,183			
	Germany ...	521 "	2,387			
	Belgium ...	1 "	13			
	Singapore ...	1 "	6			
	China ...	6 "	16			
	Fiji ...	3 "	25			
	Mauritius ...	1 "	60			
	New Caledonia ...	6 "	24			
	Italy ...	1 "	17			
Denmark ...	9 "	28				
		28,129 pkg.	150,123			
*Dyes and Dye Stuffs	Great Britain ...	1,034 pkg.	1,384			
	Victoria ...	538 "	835			
	Queensland ...	2 "	12			
	United States ...	331 "	1,526			
	Hong Kong ...	10 "	80			
	Germany ...	18 "	68			
	India ...	587 "	497			
		2,520 pkg.	4,402			
*Dock Floating ...	Great Britain ...	5,721 pkg.	11,727			
*Earthenware and China ...	Great Britain ...	9,733 pkg.	61,941			
	Victoria ...	3,733 "	9,787			
	Queensland ...	15 "	270			
	South Australia ...	1,529 "	3,327			
	New Zealand ...	5 "	5			
	United States ...	1,536 "	1,641			
	Hong Kong ...	314 "	697			
	France ...	4 "	65			
	Germany ...	529 "	4,382			
	Belgium ...	123 "	469			
	Singapore ...	1 "	6			
	China... ...	1 "	1			
Egypt ...	2 "	15				
		17,525 pkg.	82,606			
†Effervescing Powders ...	Great Britain ...	15,514 lb.	936			
	Victoria ...	2,037 "	198			
	Queensland ...	336 "	25			
	South Australia ...	561 "	65			
		18,448 lb.	1,224			
*Eggs ...	Victoria ...	53,632 doz.	2,679			
	Queensland ...	48 "	2			
	South Australia ...	162,247 "	7,982			
	New Zealand ...	7,550 "	396			
	Hong Kong ...	54,036 "	1,380			
	China... ...	7,249 "	170			
	Japan ...	3,732 "	187			
	Italy ...	200 "	13			
		288,694 doz.	12,809			
					65 0 0	rd. per lb. 7 April, 1886.

\* † See Notes on page 86.

IMPORTS—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		§ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.
Essences (over 25 per cent. of proof spirit) ... ..	Great Britain ...	1,210 gallons	£ 3,804	418 gallons	251 0 0	12s. per gallon. 7 April, 1886.
	Victoria ...	362 "	1,124			
	Queensland ...	2 "	7			
	United States ...	58 "	140			
	Hong Kong ...	110 "	113			
	France ...	9 "	12			
	Germany ...	389 "	745			
		2,140 gallons	5,945	1,544 "	1,081 0 0	14s. per gallon. 30 March, 1887
Essences (under 25 per cent. ... ..	Great Britain ...	136 gallons	140	510 gallons	102 0 0	4s. per gallon. 7 April, 1886.
	Victoria ...	126 "	304			
	South Australia ...	50 "	237			
	United States ...	293 "	271			
		605 gallons	952			
*Exhibits ... ..	Great Britain ...	10 pkg.	260			
†Farinaceous Foods and Milk Foods	Great Britain ...	87,938 lb.	4,673	62,640 lb.	261 0 0	1d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.
	Victoria ...	3,274 "	153			
	South Australia ...	806 "	45			
	United States ...	3,018 "	65			
	Hong Kong ...	2,455 "	29			
	Germany ...	6,254 "	34			
			103,745 lb.			
*Felt ... ..	Great Britain ...	332 pkg.	925	353 pkg.	1,120	
	Victoria ...	14 "	94			
	South Australia ...	4 "	5			
	Germany ...	3 "	96			
Fibre ... ..	Great Britain ...	3,628 pkg.	1,616	10,754 pkg.	3,382	Free.
	Victoria ...	262 "	275			
	Queensland ...	120 "	62			
	South Australia ...	1 "	1			
	New Zealand ...	281 "	227			
	Germany ...	4,144 "	338			
	Fiji ...	70 "	24			
	India ...	326 "	628			
	Ceylon ...	1,922 "	211			
*Fireclay ... ..	Great Britain ...	252 tons	430			
*Firewood ... ..	Victoria ...	415 tons	169			
*Fireworks ... ..	Great Britain ...	451 pkg.	2,661	5,148 pkg.	7,424	
	Victoria ...	419 "	1,228			
	Queensland ...	16 "	7			
	South Australia ...	131 "	64			
	United States ...	28 "	308			
	Hong Kong ...	4,026 "	3,116			
	China... ..	77 "	40			
Fish (Fresh) ... ..	New Zealand ...	1	17			Free.
Fish (Preserved) ... ..	Great Britain ...	1,890,705 lb.	50,931	3,510,000 lb.	14,625 0 0	1d. per lb. 17 March, 1871
	Victoria ...	152,827 "	4,493			
	Queensland ...	9,261 "	228			
	South Australia ...	105,248 "	3,571			
	New Zealand ...	13,953 "	341			
	Tasmania ...	1,506 "	41			
	United States ...	1,544,285 "	34,230			
	Hong Kong ...	84,351 "	2,998			
	France ...	5,908 "	251			
	Germany ...	24,776 "	648			
	China ...	627 "	37			
	India ...	96 "	6			
	New Caledonia ...	888 "	17			
	Norway ...	406 "	54			
	Italy ...	250 "	4			
Western Australia ...	1,818 "	8				
		3,836,905 lb.	97,858			

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

57

IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Importations.		§ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received	Rate, and when imposed.
Flax and Hemp (see Phormium Tenax)	Great Britain ...	78 pkg.	689	.....	£ s. d.	Free.
	Victoria ...	326 "	1,410			
	Queensland ...	84 "	286			
	United States ...	109 "	492			
	Hong Kong ...	1,423 "	5,734			
	India ...	445 "	568			
	Phillipine Islands ...	850 "	3,240			
		3,315 pkg.	12,419			
Flour	Great Britain ...	14 tons	115	.....	.....	Free.
	Victoria ...	36,824 "	364,107			
	Queensland ...	102 "	1,248			
	South Australia ...	30,474 "	308,805			
	New Zealand ...	863 "	8,617			
	Tasmania ...	128 "	1,284			
	United States ...	1 "	9			
	Hong Kong ...	3 "	32			
	Germany ...	10 "	100			
	Austria ...	2 "	25			
		68,421 tons	684,342			
*Floor-cloth and Oil-cloth	Great Britain ...	3,704 pkg.	36,058	.....	.....	Free.
	Victoria ...	225 "	1,499			
	Queensland ...	2 "	30			
	South Australia ...	67 "	388			
	United States ...	22 "	208			
		4,020 pkg.	38,183			
†Bottled	Great Britain ...	3,080 doz.	1,049	2,580 doz.	258 0 0	2s. per doz. qts. 1s. " pts. 17 Mar., 1871.
	Victoria ...	163 "	103			
	South Australia ...	198 "	143			
	Germany ...	42 "	25			
		3,483 doz.	1,320			
Dried & Candied	Great Britain ...	4,625,874 lb.	64,613	6,761,674 lb.	56,347 0 0	2d. per lb. 17 Mar., 1871.
	Victoria ...	1,116,866 "	27,803			
	Queensland ...	9,976 "	280			
	South Australia ...	266,263 "	5,277			
	New Zealand ...	1,8926 "	347			
	United States ...	36,416 "	709			
	Hong Kong ...	3,620 "	84			
	France ...	11,332 "	189			
	Germany ...	67,598 "	1,135			
	Belgium ...	8,788 "	168			
	Egypt ...	637,672 "	10,786			
	Turkey ...	10,838 "	180			
	Italy ...	21,631 "	503			
			6,835,800 lb.			
Fruit ...	Queensland ...	845 No.	4	.....	.....	Free.
	New Zealand ...	61,340 "	330			
	Fiji ...	373,010 "	1,786			
	Mauritius ...	22,044 "	137			
	South Sea Islands ...	263,920 "	877			
	New Caledonia ...	30,440 "	104			
			751,599 No.			
†Nuts edible except Coco-nuts.	Great Britain ...	182,029 lb.	4,589	175,499 lb.	731 0 0	1d. per lb. 17 Mar., 1871.
	Victoria ...	25,196 "	802			
	Queensland ...	308 "	20			
	South Australia ...	8,716 "	229			
	New Zealand ...	9,222 "	147			
	Tasmania ...	506 "	13			
	United States ...	11,290 "	202			
	Hong Kong ...	31,808 "	685			
	France ...	720 "	22			
	China ...	771 "	16			
	Fiji ...	192,592 "	2,268			
		463,158 lb.	8,993			

\* † § See Notes on page 86.

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

## IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		£ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate and when imposed.
Fruit (Green, all kinds) ...	Great Britain ...	2 pkg.	£ 2	.....	£ s. d.	
	Victoria ...	39,572 "	14,914			
	Queensland ...	105,060 "	22,411			
	South Australia ...	12,215 "	4,178			
	New Zealand ...	4,226 "	831			
	Tasmania ...	187,216 "	68,742			
	United States ...	9,996 "	5,119			
	Hong Kong ...	198 "	92			
	China ...	10 "	1			
	Fiji ...	260,964 "	37,288			
South Sea Islands ...	32,263 "	4,099				
New Caledonia ...	2,240 "	546				
		653,962 pkg.	158,223			Free.
†Fruit Salts ...	Great Britain ...	40,138 lb.	6,620	16,920 lb.	141 0 0	2d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.
	Victoria ...	2,440 "	500			
	South Australia ...	1,308 "	310			
		43,886 lb.	7,430			
Fungus ...	New Zealand ...	2,369 pkg.	11,075			
	Hong Kong ...	86 "	144			
	South Sea Islands ...	140 "	140			
	New Caledonia ...	853 "	951			
		3,448 pkg.	12,310			
*Furniture ...	Great Britain ...	5,171 pkg.	78,667			
	Victoria ...	4,167 "	12,440			
	Queensland ...	142 "	1,074			
	South Australia ...	1,488 "	4,780			
	New Zealand ...	91 "	968			
	United States ...	3,958 "	10,980			
	Hong Kong ...	2,666 "	2,985			
	France ...	47 "	456			
	Germany ...	1,271 "	10,187			
	Belgium ...	1 "	17			
	Singapore ...	12 "	11			
	China ...	24 "	16			
	India ...	32 "	28			
	South Sea Islands ...	50 "	95			
	Ceylon ...	20 "	30			
Italy ...	1 "	37				
		19,141 pkg.	122,771			
*Gas-fittings ...	Great Britain ...	7,164 pkg.	35,035			
	Victoria ...	176 "	1,830			
	Queensland ...	1 "	5			
	Tasmania ...	15 "	27			
	Germany ...	10 "	54			
	New Caledonia ...	4 "	125			
		7,370 pkg.	37,076			
Gasoline ...	Victoria ...	1,003 gallons	116	9,560 gallons	239 0 0	6d. per gallon. 7 April, 1886.
	United States ...	6,840 "	865			
		7,843 gallons	981			
†Gelatin and Isinglass ...	Great Britain ...	42,107 lb.	4,185	27,360 lb.	114 0 0	1d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.
	Victoria ...	3,558 "	648			
	Queensland ...	243 "	16			
	South Australia ...	311 "	75			
	Hongkong ...	53 "	1			
	France ...	220 "	13			
	Germany ...	1,888 "	140			
	Belgium ...	560 "	57			
		48,910 lb.	5,135			
†Ginger (Green and Dried) ...	Great Britain ...	19,709 lb.	351	98,400 lb.	410 0 0	1d. per lb. 17 Mar., 1871.
	Victoria ...	19,163 "	564			
	Queensland ...	14,411 "	332			
	South Australia ...	2,358 "	115			
	United States ...	1,400 "	33			
	Hong Kong ...	55,496 "	974			
	China ...	2,444 "	41			
		114,981 lb.	2,410			

\* † See Notes on page 86.

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

59

## IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		§ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.		
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.	
			£		· £ s. d.		
* Glass	Looking ...	Great Britain ...	331 pkg. †	3,797			
		Victoria ...	35 "	369			
		South Australia ...	113 "	317			
		United States ...	3 "	29			
		Germany ...	3 "	82			
			485 pkg.	4,594			
	Plate ...	Great Britain ...	1,048 pkg.	22,140			
		Victoria ...	38 "	632			
		South Australia ...	3 "	34			
		Belgium ...	22 "	1,102			
			1,111 pkg.	23,908			
	Window ...	Great Britain ...	1,3458 pkg.	12,264			
		Victoria ...	341 "	828			
		South Australia ...	327 "	399			
		Belgium ...	4,968 "	3,646			
		19,094 pkg.	17,137				
* Glassware ...	Great Britain ...	4,758 pkg.	25,133				
	Victoria ...	1,163 "	3,037				
	Queensland ...	51 "	118				
	South Australia ...	859 "	2,483				
	New Zealand ...	14 "	112				
	United States ...	792 "	1,694				
	France ...	28 "	222				
	Germany ...	917 "	3,829				
	Belgium ...	651 "	2,320				
	New Caledonia ...	2 "	7				
	Italy ...	1 "	12				
		9,236 pkg.	38,967				
* Gloves ...	Great Britain ...	614 pkg.	52,227				
	Victoria ...	58 "	2,730				
	South Australia ...	82 "	337				
	France ...	19 "	4,057				
	Germany ...	20 "	1,395				
		793 pkg.*	60,746				
C.ucose	Liquid and Syrup ...	Great Britain ...	187 cwt.	115			
		Victoria ...	544 "	456			
		Germany ...	550 "	358			
		United States ...	18 "	24			
			1,299 cwt.	953	1,530 cwt.	255 0 0	3s. 4d. per cwt. 9 March, 1871.
	Solid ...	Great Britain ...	100 cwt.	56			
		Victoria ...	707 "	576			
		South Australia ...	300 "	220			
		Germany ...	240 "	206			
			1,347 cwt.	1,058	1,972 cwt.	493 0 0	5s. per cwt. 9 March, 1871.
† Glue and Size ...	Great Britain ...	56,222 lb.	1,363				
	Victoria ...	12,330 "	332				
	Queensland ...	217 "	7				
	South Australia ...	1,739 "	77				
	United States ...	1,278 "	66				
	Germany ...	2,912 "	100				
	Belgium ...	2,240 "	100				
	India ...	4,320 "	50				
		81,258 lb.	2,095	39,840 lb.	166 0 0	1d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.	
Gold Bars and Dust	Victoria ...	6,160 oz.	21,328				
	Queensland ...	404,551 "	1,534,236				
	South Australia ...	4,564 "	18,193				
	New Zealand ...	67,409 "	262,344				
	Tasmania ...	5,631 "	21,986				
		488,615 oz.	1,858,087	.....	.....	Free	
* Gold-leaf ...	Great Britain ...	39 pkg.	1,829				
	Victoria ...	1 "	44				
	Germany ...	5 "	466				
		45 pkg.	2,339				

\* † § See Notes on page 86.

## IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		§ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.
Gold—Quartz ...	Queensland ...	512 pkg.	£ 200	.....	.....	Free.
Barley ...	Victoria ...	16,387 bushels	2,528	.....	.....	Free.
	South Australia ...	3,226 "	559			
	New Zealand ...	10,339 "	1,424			
	Tasmania ...	2,576 "	474			
	United States ...	35,896 "	5,230			
		68,424 bushels	10,215	.....	.....	Free.
Beans ...	Victoria ...	203 bushels	106	.....	.....	Free.
	New Zealand ...	948 "	166			
	Tasmania ...	32 "	19			
	New Caledonia ...	360 "	119			
		1,543 bushels	470	.....	.....	Free.
Bran ...	Victoria ...	73,165 bushels	2,891	.....	.....	Free.
	South Australia ...	410,254 "	17,440			
	New Zealand ...	428,279 "	16,427			
	Tasmania ...	31,386 "	1,472			
		943,084 bushels	38,222	.....	.....	Free.
Maize ...	Victoria ...	98,422 bushels	17,179	.....	.....	Free.
	Queensland ...	36,001 "	6,628			
	South Australia ...	10,223 "	1,632			
	New Zealand ...	52,989 "	10,119			
	United States ...	31,743 "	5,911			
	Fiji ...	10,081 "	1,821			
	South Sea Islands ...	20 "	5			
	New Caledonia ...	32,625 "	6,353			
		272,104 bushels	49,648	.....	.....	Free.
Grain and Pulse	Oats ...	Victoria ...	113,071 bushels	17,264	.....	Free.
		Queensland ...	658 "	125		
		South Australia ...	25,327 "	3,953		
		New Zealand ...	1,371,868 "	143,604		
		Tasmania ...	13,512 "	1,587		
		1,524,416 bushels	166,534	.....	.....	Free.
Pease (Dried and Split)	Great Britain ...	717 pkg.	943	.....	.....	Free.
	Victoria ...	1,711 "	1,072			
	Queensland ...	6 "	6			
	South Australia ...	134 "	153			
	New Zealand ...	3,482 "	2,820			
	Tasmania ...	3,711 "	2,664			
	United States ...	103 "	115			
	India ...	906 "	511			
New Caledonia ...	2 "	2				
		10,772 pkg.	8,286	.....	.....	Free.
Pollard ...	Victoria ...	15,248 bushels	631	.....	.....	Free.
	South Australia ...	114,247 "	4,341			
	New Zealand ...	45,332 "	1,558			
		174,827 bushels	6,530	.....	.....	Free.
Sharps ...	Victoria ...	3,880 bushels	287	.....	.....	Free.
	South Australia ...	360 "	25			
	New Zealand ...	23,515 "	841			
		27,755 bushels	1,153	.....	.....	Free.
Wheat ...	Victoria ...	181,659 bushels	34,050	.....	.....	Free.
	South Australia ...	65,681 "	11,388			
	New Zealand ...	24,766 "	3,476			
	United States ...	5,885 "	939			
	India ...	114 "	25			
		278,105 bushels	49,878	.....	.....	Free.
*Grease ...	Great Britain ...	519 cwt.	263	.....	.....	Free.
	Victoria ...	112 "	114			
	South Australia ...	132 "	185			
	United States ...	2,155 "	2,234			
			2,918 cwt.			

\* § See Notes on page 86.

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

61

## IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		£ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate and when imposed
*Grindery...	Great Britain ...	1,992 pkg.	£ 38,826		£ s. d.	
	Victoria ...	216 "	2,042			
	Queensland ...	12 "	166			
	South Australia ...	37 "	178			
	New Zealand ...	1 "	13			
	United States ...	671 "	1,054			
	France ...	22 "	562			
Germany ...	85 "	400				
		3,036 pkg.	43,241			
*Groats (Patent) ...	Great Britain ...	874.64 lb.	2,817			
	Victoria ...	3,920 "	141			
	South Australia ...	880 "	29			
	Germany ...	100 "	3			
		92,364 lb.	2,990	45,120 lb.	188 0 0	rd. per lb. 7 April, 1886.
Gum ...	Great Britain ...	21 pkg.	301			
	Victoria ...	28 "	361			
	Queensland ...	4 "	46			
	New Zealand ...	344 "	800			
	United States ...	104 "	79			
	France ...	9 "	234			
	Germany ...	8 "	193			
	Singapore ...	3 "	50			
	India ...	21 "	102			
		542 pkg.	2,166			Free.
*Glue Pieces ...	Queensland ...	214 pkg.	321			
*Hardware ...	Great Britain ...	52,442 pkg.	232,732			
	Victoria ...	11,895 "	39,234			
	Queensland ...	200 "	1,237			
	South Australia ...	8,750 "	27,080			
	New Zealand ...	259 "	1,249			
	Tasmania ...	17 "	101			
	United States ...	15,821 "	54,941			
	Hong Kong ...	340 "	1,405			
	France ...	62 "	816			
	Germany ...	572 "	4,271			
	Belgium ...	427 "	1,130			
	Fiji ...	120 "	279			
	New Caledonia ...	35 "	127			
	Austria ...	1 "	4			
	Italy ...	3 "	80			
		90,944 pkg.	364,686			
*Hair ...	Great Britain ...	53,945 lb.	2,144			
	Victoria ...	56,403 "	958			
	Queensland ...	7,153 "	295			
	South Australia ...	1,927 "	52			
	New Zealand ...	355 "	17			
	Tasmania ...	640 "	18			
	United States ...	15,759 "	411			
	France ...	40 "	2			
	Belgium ...	3,720 "	93			
		139,942 lb.	3,990			
*Hats and Caps ...	Great Britain ...	6,714 pkg.	140,659			
	Victoria ...	541 "	8,270			
	South Australia ...	476 "	4,396			
	Queensland ...	18 "	269			
	New Zealand ...	9 "	229			
	Tasmania ...	2 "	40			
	Hong Kong ...	34 "	314			
	France ...	75 "	2,357			
	Germany ...	8 "	227			
	Belgium ...	36 "	1,378			
	Singapore ...	2 "	100			
India ...	6 "	178				
		7,921 pkg.	158,417			
Hay and Chaff ...	Victoria ...	13,174 tons	59,492			
	Queensland ...	48 "	260			
	South Australia ...	8,580 "	45,144			
	New Zealand ...	140 "	600			
	Tasmania ...	10 "	30			
		21,952 tons.	105,526			Free.

\* § See Notes on page 86.



## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

## IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		£ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.		
		Quantities.	Value.		Cross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.	
†Honey ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	228 lb.	£ 6	39,840 lb.	£ s. d. 166 0 0	1d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.	
	Victoria ... ..	24,438 "	586				
	South Australia ... ..	31,024 "	706				
	New Zealand ... ..	1,380 "	362				
	Tasmania ... ..	80 "	2				
		57,150 lb.	1,662				
Hoofs and Bones, ...	Victoria ... ..	35 cwt.	9	.....	.....	Free.	
	Queensland ... ..	4,129 "	1,546				
	South Australia ... ..	8 "	7				
	New Zealand ... ..	70 "	31				
	New Caledonia ... ..	923 "	264				
		5,165 cwt.	1,857				
†Hops ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	300,364 lb.	16,080	301,451 lb.	7,536 0 0	6d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.	
	Victoria ... ..	284,495 "	10,398				
	Queensland ... ..	21,279 "	726				
	South Australia ... ..	26,710 "	1,435				
	New Zealand ... ..	56,139 "	1,742				
	Tasmania ... ..	170,699 "	7,619				
	United States ... ..	49,004 "	1,110				
	Germany ... ..	49,449 "	2,923				
	Belgium ... ..	2,990 "	140				
		961,129 lb.	42,173				
Horns ... ..	Victoria ... ..	2,700 No.	22	.....	.....	Free.	
	Queensland ... ..	114,992 "	1,280				
	South Australia ... ..	600 "	9				
	New Zealand ... ..	15,350 "	168				
	Tasmania ... ..	7,340 "	88				
		153,782 No.	1,698				
*India-rubber Goods	Great Britain ... ..	264 pkg.	5,484	.....	.....	.....	
	Victoria ... ..	53 "	433				
	Queensland ... ..	3 "	29				
	South Australia ... ..	104 "	566				
	United States ... ..	75 "	723				
	France ... ..	12 "	377				
	Germany ... ..	69 "	886				
	Belgium ... ..	15 "	536				
	India ... ..	1 "	5				
		596 pkg.	9,039				
*Instruments (Musical)	Pianos .....	Great Britain ... ..	762 pkg.	20,842	.....	.....	
		Victoria ... ..	394 "	10,983			
		Queensland ... ..	17 "	583			
		South Australia ... ..	44 "	1,274			
		New Zealand ... ..	20 "	532			
		Tasmania ... ..	2 "	66			
		Hong Kong ... ..	1 "	33			
		France ... ..	3 "	97			
		Germany ... ..	759 "	19,073			
		Belgium ... ..	2 "	90			
	New Caledonia ... ..	2 "	44				
	Fiji ... ..	2 "	75				
			2,008 pkg.	53,692			
	Harmonium and Organs.	Great Britain ... ..	5 pkg.	370	.....	.....	
Victoria ... ..		36 "	1,024				
South Australia ... ..		15 "	239				
New Zealand ... ..		2 "	22				
United States ... ..		239 "	2,667				
Germany ... ..		3 "	55				
		2 "	14				
		302 pkg.	4,391				

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

C3

IMPORTS—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		§ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.
*Instruments (Musical)— <i>continued.</i>	All other ...	Great Britain ...	188 pkg.	£ 6,860		
		Victoria ...	112 "	1,522		
		Queensland ...	19 "	135		
		South Australia ...	98 "	429		
		New Zealand ...	2 "	22		
		Tasmania ...	9 "	136		
		United States ...	26 "	151		
		Hong Kong ...	9 "	32		
		France ...	10 "	238		
		Germany ...	145 "	3,088		
		Belgium ...	3 "	44		
Italy ...	4 "	127				
		625 pkg.	12,784			
*Instruments	Optical ...	Great Britain ...	118 pkg.	4,723		
		Victoria ...	64 "	995		
		South Australia ...	19 "	36		
		France ...	8 "	338		
			209 pkg.	6,092		
	Surgical ...	Great Britain ...	47 pkg.	1,390		
		Victoria ...	25 "	216		
		South Australia ...	7 "	20		
		Germany ...	16 "	533		
		Belgium ...	2 "	48		
			97 pkg.	2,207		
Scientific ...	Great Britain ...	108 pkg.	4,079			
	Victoria ...	72 "	565			
	Queensland ...	10 "	148			
	South Australia ...	26 "	131			
	New Zealand ...	5 "	31			
	United States ...	48 "	254			
	France ...	2 "	86			
	Germany ...	28 "	391			
		299 pkg.	5,685			
Iron and Steel	Oxide of ...	Victoria ...	10 cwt.	11		Free.
	Pig ...	Great Britain ...	5,705 tons	14,588		
		Victoria ...	75 "	197		
		United States ...	125 "	312		
		Norway ...	250 "	670		
			6,155 tons	15,767		
	Scrap and old.	Great Britain ...	345 tons	640		
		Queensland ...	70 "	210		
		New Zealand ...	300 "	393		
		Tasmania ...	31 "	74		
		746 tons	1,317		Free.	
*Pipes ...	Great Britain ...	6,037 tons	29,680			
	Victoria ...	51 "	691			
	South Australia ...	133 "	3,971			
	Germany ...	25 "	103			
			6,246 tons	34,445		
*Other castings.	Great Britain ...	1,101 tons	7,058			
	Victoria ...	54 "	1,809			
	South Australia ...	58 "	738			
	Belgium ...	3 "	20			
			1,216 tons	9,625		
*Bar, Rod, Plate, Sheet, &c.	Great Britain ...	11,229 tons	76,655			
	Victoria ...	265 "	3,970			
	Queensland ...	50 "	508			
	South Australia ...	2,437 "	16,702			
	Hong Kong ...	3 "	31			
	Germany ...	110 "	643			
	Belgium ...	203 "	1,299			
		14,303 tons	99,808			

\* § See Notes on page 86.

## IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		‡ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.		
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.	
Iron and Steel	*Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, Screws, Spikes, Washers, &c.	Great Britain ...	1,075 tons	£ 16,479		£ s. d.	
		Victoria ...	36 "	1,011			
		South Australia ...	4 "	119			
		United States ...	40 "	1,720			
		Germany ...	8 "	160			
			1,163 tons	19,489			
	*Other Wrought Iron or Steel	Great Britain ...	6,099 tons	70,808			
		Victoria ...	51 "	655			
		South Australia ...	262 "	5,747			
		Tasmania ...	1 "	39			
		United States ...	1,710 "	19,650			
			153 "	810			
			8,276 tons	97,709			
	*Chains ...	Great Britain ...	85 tons	1,452			
		Victoria ...	5 "	113			
		South Australia ...	8 "	273			
		New Zealand ...	22 "	175			
			120 tons	2,013			
	*Tanks ...	Great Britain ...	2,819 No.	6,893			
		Victoria ...	242 "	768			
		Queensland ...	230 "	524			
		South Australia ...	872 "	2,834			
		New Zealand ...	7 "	17			
			14 "	35			
			4,184 "	11,071			
	†Safes and Iron Doors	Great Britain ...	3,140 cwt.	6,274			
		Victoria ...	141 "	450			
		South Australia ...	364 "	1,195			
New Zealand ...		5 "	18				
Western Australia ...		4 "	6				
United States ...		191 "	374				
		8 "	14				
		3,853 cwt.	8,331	2,846 cwt.	427 0 0	3s. per cwt. 7 April, 1886.	
Wire	Great Britain ...	4,995 tons	43,674				
	Victoria ...	1,225 "	11,935				
	Queensland ...	156 "	1,768				
	South Australia ...	426 "	5,415				
	United States ...	8 "	260				
	Germany ...	1,833 "	14,103				
	Belgium ...	54 "	480				
		8,697 tons	77,635	9,751 tons	9,751 0 0	20s. per ton. 7 April, 1886.	
Wire Netting	Great Britain ...	246 tons	5,279				
	South Australia ...	1 "	70				
		247 tons	5,349			30s. per ton. 7 April, 1886.	
Galvanized Sheets and Bars	Great Britain ...	15,361 tons	217,005				
	Victoria ...	585 "	14,905				
	Queensland ...	36 "	622				
	South Australia ...	856 "	17,570				
		16,838 tons	250,102	16,880 tons	33,761 0 0	40s. per ton. 7 April, 1886.	
Galvanized Wire	Great Britain ...	279 tons	4,533				
	Victoria ...	13 "	215				
	South Australia ...	19 "	311				
	United States ...	15 "	332				
	Belgium ...	1 "	10				
		327 tons	5,401			See Galvanized Manufactures.	
Galvanized Manufactures	Great Britain ...	816 tons	14,174				
	Victoria ...	164 "	5,050				
	Queensland ...	2 "	27				
	South Australia ...	132 "	4,457				
	New Zealand ...	7 "	107				
	United States ...	7 "	181				
		6 "	127				
		1,134 tons	24,123	1,906 tons	5,719 0 0	60s. per ton. 7 April, 1886. See Galvanized Wire, &c.	

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

65

## IMPORTS—continued.

Article	Countries whence imported.	Imports.		§ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.
Ivory Nuts ...	South Sea Islands ...	327 tons	£ 3,282	.....	£ s. d.	Free.
*Ivory ...	South Sea Islands ...	4 cwt.	44	.....		
Jams and Jellies ...	Great Britain ...	1,022,588 lb.	19,263	3,484,080 lb.	14,517 0 0	1d. per lb. 17 Mar., 1871.
	Victoria ...	237,479 "	4,019			
	Queensland ...	1,402 "	41			
	South Australia ...	636,308 "	11,784			
	New Zealand ...	2,742 "	42			
	Tasmania ...	1,600,268 "	28,182			
	Hong Kong ...	294 "	2			
	China ...	120 "	1			
	India ...	360 "	15			
	Ceylon ...	24 "	2			
	New Caledonia ...	24 "	1			
		3,501,669 lb.	63,352			
*Jewellery ...	Great Britain ...	500 pkg.	75,649			
	Victoria ...	131 "	7,927			
	Queensland ...	24 "	2,944			
	South Australia ...	81 "	4,311			
	New Zealand ...	7 "	370			
	Tasmania ...	2 "	700			
	United States ...	38 "	1,842			
	Hong Kong ...	7 "	207			
	France ...	7 "	1,612			
	Germany ...	18 "	1,178			
	Singapore ...	1 "	89			
	India ...	1 "	75			
Ceylon ...	9 "	443				
		826 pkg.	97,347			
Kapok ...	Victoria ...	3,063 pkg.	6,010			Free.
	Queensland ...	18 "	60			
	South Australia ...	38 "	121			
	Hong Kong ...	1,503 "	3,755			
	India ...	9 "	23			
	Java ...	76 "	200			
		4,707 pkg.	10,169			
*Lampware ...	Great Britain ...	1,204 pkg.	9,971			
	Victoria ...	287 "	1,885			
	Queensland ...	18 "	111			
	South Australia ...	300 "	1,061			
	New Zealand ...	24 "	86			
	United States ...	2,424 "	8,076			
	Hong Kong ...	54 "	177			
	Germany ...	487 "	1,388			
	Belgium ...	24 "	197			
		4,822 pkg.	22,952			
†Lard ...	Great Britain ...	560 lb.	19	28,800 lb.	120 0 0	1d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.
	Victoria ...	5,122 "	153			
	South Australia ...	682 "	13			
	New Zealand ...	19,851 "	388			
	United States ...	3,000 "	58			
		29,215 lb.	631			
Pig ...	Great Britain ...	290 tons.	3,672			20s. per ton. 7 April, 1886.
	Victoria ...	8 "	128			
	South Australia ...	2 "	37			
		300 tons.	3,837			
Lead ...	Great Britain ...	2,329 tons.	33,288	1,658 tons.	3,316 0 0	40s. per ton. 7 April, 1886.
	Victoria ...	27 "	529			
	South Australia ...	3 "	81			
	Fiji ...	1 "	8			
		2,360 tons.	33,906			
†Pipes ...	Great Britain ...	102 tons.	1,457			See Sheet and Roll.
	Victoria ...	9 "	169			
	South Australia ...	1 "	11			
		112 tons.	1,637			

\* † § See Notes on page 86.

## IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		§ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.
*Leather ...	Great Britain ...	627 pkg.	£ 16,813			
	Victoria ...	1,045 "	17,255			
	Queensland ...	9 "	32			
	South Australia ...	460 "	2,331			
	New Zealand ...	46 "	1,463			
	Tasmania ...	146 "	3,497			
	United States ...	762 "	19,787			
	Hong Kong ...	1 "	14			
	France ...	7 "	318			
	Germany ...	22 "	1,120			
New Caledonia ...	81 "	202				
		3,206 pkg.	62,832			
*Lime-juice...	Great Britain ...	1,604 gallons	346			
	Victoria ...	1,888 "	316			
	South Australia ...	514 "	147			
	New Zealand ...	19,274 "	1,347			
	Tasmania ...	30 "	2			
		23,310 gallons	2,158			
*Lithographic Material.	Great Britain ...	38 pkg.	260			
	Victoria ...	11 "	147			
		49 pkg.	407			
Cattle	Victoria ...	21,752 No.	111,455			
	Queensland ...	112,455 "	487,032			
	South Australia ...	1,042 "	6,528			
	New Zealand ...	259 "	2,713			
			135,508 No.	607,728	.....	.....
Horses	Great Britain ...	7 No.	2,520			
	Victoria ...	3,743 "	128,282			
	Queensland ...	1,523 "	16,242			
	South Australia ...	89 "	1,283			
	New Zealand ...	406 "	13,627			
	Tasmania ...	19 "	1,370			
	United States ...	4 "	360			
	Fiji ...	2 "	107			
		5,793 No.	163,791	.....	.....	Free.
Sheep..	Victoria ...	701,205 No.	302,851			
	Queensland ...	113,042 "	52,928			
	South Australia ...	47,763 "	19,813			
	Tasmania ...	2,303 "	20,382			
		864,313 No.	395,974	.....	.....	Free.
Pigs...	Victoria ...	944 No.	1,236			
	South Australia ...	26 "	17			
	New Zealand ...	12 "	24			
		982 No.	1,277	.....	.....	Free.
Goats ...	Tasmania ...	2 No.	4	.....	.....	Free.
Dogs	Victoria ...	101 No.	237			
	Queensland ...	21 "	81			
	South Australia ...	5 "	8			
	New Zealand ...	5 "	40			
	Tasmania ...	14 "	71			
United States ...	2 "	10				
		148 No.	447	.....	.....	Free.
Poultry	Great Britain ...	13 coops	250			
	Victoria ...	271 "	459			
	Queensland ...	30 "	88			
	South Australia ...	123 "	276			
	New Zealand ...	15 "	40			
	Tasmania ...	43 "	97			
United States ...	3 "	12				
		498 coops	1,222	.....	.....	Free.
Birds..	Great Britain ...	5 pkg.	70			
	Victoria ...	12 "	98			
	New Zealand ...	7 "	22			
		24 pkg.	190	.....	.....	Free.

\* § See Notes on page 86.

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

67

## IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		§ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.			
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.		
† Maccaroni and Vermicelli.	Great Britain ...	33,777 lb.	794	54,720 lb.	£ s. d. 228 0 0	1d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.		
	Victoria ...	4,356 "	124					
	Queensland ...	508 "	25					
	South Australia ...	1,358 "	54					
	New Zealand ...	3,115 "	92					
	Hong Kong ...	11,751 "	168					
	France ...	28,133 "	469					
	Italy ...	628 "	9					
			83,626 lb.				1,735	
	* Machinery...	Great Britain ...	41,065 pkg.				223,963	52,768 pkg.
Victoria ...		4,478 "	41,318					
Queensland ...		158 "	2,249					
South Australia ...		4,122 "	37,339					
New Zealand ...		124 "	1,100					
Tasmania ...		5 "	187					
United States ...		2,043 "	28,468					
France ...		10 "	765					
Germany ...		561 "	11,165					
Belgium ...		142 "	486					
Fiji ...		43 "	585					
New Caledonia ...		16 "	11					
Italy ...		1 "	10					
* Machines, weighing	Great Britain ...	429 pkg.	1,424	614 pkg.	2,190			
	Victoria ...	30 "	214					
	South Australia ...	151 "	514					
	Queensland ...	3 "	9					
	New Zealand ...	1 "	29					
Maizena and Corn-flour.	Great Britain ...	67,928 lb.	1,079	170,252 lb.	3,818			
	Victoria ...	31,480 "	872					
	South Australia ...	14,971 "	427					
	Western Australia ...	360 "	2					
	United States ...	55,223 "	1,436					
	Hong Kong ...	288 "	2					
† Malt	Great Britain ...	266,059 bushels	87,885	157,009 bushels ...	5,887 0 0			
	Victoria ...	11,992 "	4,220					
	South Australia ...	12,300 "	4,506					
	New Zealand ...	23,455 "	8,681					
	Tasmania ...	200 "	53					
	Germany ...	212 "	77					
Manures.	Great Britain ...	50 tons	400	170 tons	750			
	Queensland ...	12 "	88					
	South Australia ...	4 "	30					
	New Caledonia ...	1 "	20					
	Guano		67 tons			538	Free.	
	Bone dust	South Australia ...	23 tons			135	Free.	
	All others	Great Britain ...	28 tons			122	170 tons	750
		Victoria ...	127 "			574		
		Queensland ...	10 "			40		
		Hong Kong ...	5 "			14		
			170 tons	750	Free.			
* Marble	Great Britain ...	5,146 pkg.	9,834	6,064 pkg.	11,917			
	Victoria ...	230 "	727					
	Queensland ...	7 "	80					
	South Australia ...	38 "	94					
	United States ...	41 "	82					
	France ...	15 "	200					
	Germany ...	333 "	491					
	Belgium ...	43 "	208					
	Italy ...	211 "	201					

\* † § See Notes on page 80

IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		§ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.		
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed	
			£		£ s. d.		
*Marble Mantel-pieces...	Great Britain ...	642 pkg.	1,866				
	Victoria ...	45 "	158				
	South Australia ...	11 "	56				
	United States ...	12 "	37				
	Belgium ...	157 "	570				
		867 pkg.	2,687				
*Mantelpieces, all other ...	Great Britain ...	76 pkg.	370				
	Victoria ...	17 "	63				
	New Zealand ...	50 "	33				
		143 pkg.	466				
*Matches ...	Great Britain ...	22,221 pkg.	35,866				
	Victoria ...	971 "	2,092				
	Queensland ...	5 "	12				
	South Australia ...	789 "	2,808				
	Germany ...	183 "	531				
	Belgium ...	84 "	267				
	New Caledonia ...	1 "	3				
		24,254 pkg.	41,579				
*Mattresses	Great Britain ...	188 pkg.	1,344				
	South Australia ...	371 "	595				
		559 pkg.	1,939				
*Mats and Matting	Great Britain ...	349 pkg.	3,568				
	Victoria ...	106 "	553				
	South Australia ...	98 "	175				
	New Zealand ...	9 "	291				
	United States ...	2 "	3				
	Hong Kong ...	3,539 "	4,805				
	China ...	230 "	187				
	India ...	95 "	123				
	Ceylon ...	6 "	6				
			4,434 pkg.	9,711			
Fresh.....	Victoria ...	818 pkg.	986				
	New Zealand ...	16 "	16				
	Tasmania ...	4 "	15				
		838 pkg.	1,017				
Preserved ...	Great Britain ...	71,684 lb.	2,922				
	Victoria ...	49,223 "	2,201				
	Queensland ...	875,052 "	11,998				
	South Australia ...	20,504 "	848				
	New Zealand ...	229,070 "	6,299				
	United States ...	169,994 "	4,317				
	Hong Kong ...	21,495 "	860				
	France ...	584 "	77				
	Germany ...	1,100 "	82				
	Italy ...	427 "	24				
	China ...	630 "	31				
			1,439,163 lb.	29,659	303,600 lb	1,265 0 0	1d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.
	*Salt Beef...	Great Britain ...	90 cwt.	104			
Victoria ...		90 "	108				
Queensland ...		165 "	166				
South Australia ...		24 "	42				
New Zealand ...		3,404 "	3,622				
United States ...		102 "	105				
		3,875 cwt.	4,147				
*Salt Pork...	Great Britain ...	136 cwt.	181				
	Victoria ...	56 "	79				
	Queensland ...	8 "	8				
	New Zealand ...	311 "	541				
	United States ...	330 "	456				
	New Caledonia ...	4 "	9				
		845 cwt.	1,274				

\* † § See Notes on page 86.

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

69

## IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Importations.		§ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.		
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.	
†Meat—continued.	Extract of ...	Great Britain ...	2,628 lb.	£ 985	3,000 lb.	£ s. d. 25 0 0	2d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.
		Victoria ...	87 "	39			
		Queensland ...	2,486 "	532			
		South Australia ...	240 "	12			
		New Caledonia ...	30 "	12			
			5,471 lb.	1,580			
	Bacon and Hams ...	Great Britain ...	519,314 lb.	19,579	1,510,560 lb.	12,588 0 0	2d. per lb. 17 Mar., 1871.
		Victoria ...	92,609 "	3,923			
		Queensland ...	2,674 "	89			
		South Australia ...	100,932 "	4,459			
		New Zealand ...	760,398 "	25,590			
		Tasmania ...	622 "	28			
		United States ...	5,949 "	447			
		Hong Kong ...	171 "	8			
		France ...	4,547 "	160			
		Germany ...	212 "	11			
	South Sea Islands ...	220 "	8				
			1,487,648 lb.	54,302			
Metal, Old ...	New Zealand... Fiji ... South Sea Islands ... New Caledonia ...		63 tons	142	.....	.....	Free.
			15 "	58			
			2 "	37			
			7 "	153			
			87 tons	390			
Minerals not classified	Great Britain ...	10 tons	30	.....	.....	Free.	
Military and Naval Stores ...	Great Britain ... Victoria ... Queensland ... New Zealand ...		14,386 pkg.	141,571	.....	.....	Free.
			1 "	1			
			821 "	519			
			387 "	399			
			15,595 pkg.	142,490			
Milk, Condensed and Preserved...	Great Britain ... Victoria ... Queensland ... South Australia ... France ... Germany ... Italy ...		3,216,442 lb.	66,467	3,625,200 lb.	15,105 0 0	1d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.
			67,898 "	1,721			
			14,759 "	334			
			87,059 "	2,604			
			192 "	5			
			16,800 "	330			
			39,792 "	900			
			3,442,942 lb.	72,361			
Molasses ...	Great Britain ... Victoria ... Queensland ... South Australia ... United States ... Fiji ... New Caledonia ...		8,075 cwt.	8,524	8,727 cwt.	1,454 0 0	3s. 4d. per cwt. 9 Mar., 1871.
			542 "	663			
			14 "	8			
			193 "	402			
			2,584 "	1,458			
			120 "	23			
			173 "	52			
			11,701 cwt.	11,130			
†Mustard ...	Great Britain ... Victoria ... South Australia ... Western Australia ... France ...		249,607 lb.	12,488	171,600 lb.	715 0 0	1d. per lb. 17 Mar., 1871.
			40,229 "	2,022			
			9,123 "	666			
			288 "	1			
			816 "	25			
			300,063 lb.	15,202			
†Nails ...	Great Britain ... Victoria ... South Australia ... New Zealand ... United States ... France ... Germany ... Belgium ...		19,285 cwt.	15,839	1,044 tons	2,089 0 0	40s. per ton. 17 Mar., 1871.
			3,862 "	3,892			
			1,094 "	1,368			
			49 "	40			
			1,304 "	2,127			
			21 "	35			
			4,171 "	2,383			
	1,828 "	877					
			31,614 cwt.	26,561			
Naphtha ...	Great Britain ... Victoria ... Queensland ... Germany ...		890 gallons	66	720 gallons	18 0 0	6d. per gallon. 7 April, 1886.
			87 "	21			
			30 "	7			
			100 "	32			
			1,107 gallons	126			

† § See Notes on page 80.



IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		£ Entered for Home Consumption	Duty.	
		Quantities.	Value		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.
Nickel Ore ... ..	New Caledonia ... ..	4 tons	£ 53	.....	£ s. d.	Free.
*Oakum ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	599 pkg.	632	.....	.....	.....
*Oars ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	2,400 No.	476	.....	.....	.....
	Victoria ... ..	36 "	41			
	South Australia ... ..	65 "	27			
	New Zealand ... ..	653 "	82			
	United States ... ..	3,819 "	860			
		6,973 No.	1,486			
†Oatmeal ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	406 cwt.	547	.....	.....	.....
	Victoria ... ..	11,817 "	8,845			
	Queensland ... ..	67 "	42			
	South Australia ... ..	378 "	444			
	New Zealand ... ..	14,344 "	8,849			
	Tasmania ... ..	1,378 "	1,068			
		28,390 cwt.	19,595	16,220 cwt.	1,622 0 0	2s. per cwt. 7 April, 1886.
Essential	Great Britain ... ..	65 pkg.	1,166	.....	.....	(See Oils—all other.)
	Victoria ... ..	19 "	261			
	Queensland ... ..	6 "	30			
	United States ... ..	52 "	321			
	Hong Kong ... ..	3 "	8			
	France ... ..	41 "	347			
	Germany ... ..	93 "	538			
	Belgium ... ..	3 "	61			
		282 pkg.	2,732			
Black	Great Britain ... ..	13 tons	238	.....	.....	Free.
	Victoria ... ..	3 "	67			
	New Zealand ... ..	12 "	320			
	United States ... ..	239 "	5,890			
		267 tons	6,515			
Castor	Great Britain ... ..	1,057 gallons	178	.....	.....	(See Oils—all other.)
	Victoria ... ..	17,532 "	2,461			
	South Australia ... ..	2,894 "	1,051			
	India ... ..	300,602 "	38,872			
	South Sea Islands ... ..	48 "	5			
		322,133 gallons	42,567			
China	Hong Kong ... ..	93,337 gallons	11,105	.....	.....	(See Oils—all other.)
	China ... ..	2,645 "	327			
		95,982 gallons	11,432			
Coconut	Victoria ... ..	4 tons	122	.....	.....	Free.
	New Zealand ... ..	12 "	332			
	France ... ..	4 "	96			
	Germany ... ..	5 "	123			
	Mauritius ... ..	2 "	52			
	Ceylon ... ..	10 "	300			
	New Caledonia ... ..	22 "	639			
		59 tons	1,664			
Colza	Great Britain ... ..	20,571 gallons	2,036	.....	.....	(See Oils—all other.)
	Queensland ... ..	145 "	29			
		20,716 gallons	2,065			
Oils ...	Victoria ... ..	148,097 gallons	9,117	.....	.....	.....
	Queensland ... ..	293 "	39			
	South Australia ... ..	47,684 "	4,570			
	New Zealand ... ..	109,420 "	7,020			
	Tasmania ... ..	39,600 "	2,746			
	United States ... ..	587,666 "	30,992			
		932,760 gallons	54,484	1,038,920 gallons	25,973 0 0	6d. per gallon. 17 Mar., 1871.
Kerosene ...	Great Britain ... ..	227,624 gallons	24,650	.....	.....	(See Oils—all other.)
	Victoria ... ..	7,690 "	1,139			
	Queensland ... ..	119 "	18			
	South Australia ... ..	5,318 "	924			
	France ... ..	20 "	4			
	India ... ..	54 "	5			
		240,825 gallons	26,740			
Linseed	Great Britain ... ..	227,624 gallons	24,650	.....	.....	(See Oils—all other.)
	Victoria ... ..	7,690 "	1,139			
	Queensland ... ..	119 "	18			
	South Australia ... ..	5,318 "	924			
	France ... ..	20 "	4			
	India ... ..	54 "	5			
		240,825 gallons	26,740			

\* See Notes on page 56

IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		§ Entered for Home Consumption	Duty.		
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.	
Oils— contd.	Olivo ...	Great Britain ...	3,289 gallons	£ 589	.....	£ s. d.	
		Victoria ...	728 "	204			
		South Australia ...	13 "	7			
		United States ...	200 "	25			
		France ...	2,167 "	527			
		Germany ...	484 "	86			
		Italy ...	40 "	18			
			6,921 gallons	1,456			(See Oils—all other.)
	‡Palm ...	Great Britain ...	3,569 gallons	333	.....	.....	
		Victoria ...	318 "	475			
			3,887 gallons	808			(See Oils—all other.)
	Sperm ...	Great Britain ...	2 tons	101	.....	.....	
		United States ...	103 "	1,720			
			103 tons	1,821			Free.
	All other...	Great Britain ...	112,023 gallons	12,399	.....	.....	
Victoria ...		15,353 "	2,672				
Queensland ...		376 "	118				
South Australia ...		1,878 "	340				
Tasmania ...		30 "	7				
United States ...		31,948 "	3,492				
Hong Kong ...		2,403 "	356				
Germany ...		4,326 "	495				
India ...		800 "	100				
New Caledonia ...		112 "	15				
Norway ...	225 "	45					
		169,474 gallons	20,039	747,320 gallons	18,658 0	6d. per gallon. 17 Mar., 1871.	
Oils (in Bottles).	Castor ...	Great Britain ...	11,677 doz.	1,820	.....	.....	
		Victoria ...	878 "	212			
		South Australia ...	703 "	145			
			13,258 doz.	2,177			(See Oils, in Bottles—all other.)
	Salad ...	Great Britain ...	15,838 doz.	4,035	.....	.....	
		Victoria ...	1,680 "	414			
		South Australia ...	1,382 "	228			
		France ...	15,535 "	3,670			
		Germany ...	1,216 "	550			
			35,651 doz.	8,897			(See Oils, in Bottles—all other.)
All other ...	Great Britain ...	3,966 doz.	1,613	.....	.....		
	Victoria ...	2,374 "	690				
	Queensland ...	97 "	98				
	South Australia ...	566 "	431				
	United States ...	5,402 "	1,661				
	Hong Kong ...	28 "	20				
	France ...	72 "	67				
Germany ...	171 "	86					
		12,676 doz.	4,666	86,320 doz.	2,158 0 0	18. 6d. per doz quarts; 6d. per doz. pints; 6d. per doz. half- pints. 7 April, 1886.	
Oilmen's Stores.	*Various ...	Great Britain ...	2,426 pkg.	12,988	.....	.....	
		Victoria ...	919 "	2,068			
		Queensland ...	82 "	159			
		New Zealand ...	128 "	314			
		United States ...	408 "	620			
		France ...	103 "	200			
		Germany ...	21 "	120			
		China... ..	27 "	44			
	India ...	713 "	584				
			4,827 pkg.	17,097			
‡Pickles and Sauces ...	Great Britain ...	106,653 doz.	32,204	.....	.....		
	Victoria ...	11,177 "	3,060				
	South Australia ...	12,422 "	4,678				
	New Zealand ...	227 "	87				
	Western Australia ...	19 "	8				
	United States ...	18 "	8				
	Hong Kong ...	4,579 "	1,994				
	France ...	294 "	98				
	Germany ...	3 "	3				
	India ...	141 "	200				
Singapore ...	4 "	2					
China ...	*103 "	47					
		135,700 doz.	42,389	79,960 doz.	1,959 0 0	1/- per doz qts.; 6d. per doz pts 7 April, 1871.	

\* † § See Notes on page 56.

IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		£ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.
Onions	Victoria	4,098 tons	£ 19,214	.....	£ s. d.	.....
	South Australia	141 "	1,319			
	New Zealand	3 "	11			
	United States	10 "	50			
		4,252 tons	20,594			Free.
Opium	Great Britain	439 lb.	280	21,683 lb.	21,683 0 0	20. per lb. 20 Feb., 1884
	Victoria	288 "	616			
	South Australia	4 "	5			
	Queensland	23 "	72			
	Hong Kong	13,936 "	32,366			
	China	94 "	200			
	Macao	5,447 "	13,395			
		20,231 lb.	46,934			
Oysters (fresh)	Victoria	68 bags	136	.....	.....	Free.
	Queensland	1,382 "	1,488			
	New Zealand	2,878 "	2,699			
	New Caledonia	72 "	73			
		4,400 bags	4,396			
Passengers' Luggage (Personal Effects)	Great Britain	530 pkg.	4,086	.....	.....	Free.
	Victoria	2,727 "	10,180			
	Queensland	353 "	2,115			
	South Australia	3,454 "	6,375			
	New Zealand	166 "	845			
	Tasmania	41 "	127			
	United States	6 "	109			
	Hong Kong	9 "	148			
	France	9 "	65			
	Germany	28 "	359			
	Belgium	4 "	85			
	Fiji	35 "	200			
	India	11 "	95			
	New Caledonia	27 "	197			
		7,401 pkg.	24,986			
*Painters' Materials	Great Britain	253 pkg.	1,314	.....	.....	Free.
	Victoria	13 "	86			
		268 pkg.	1,400			
Paints and Colors in Oil	Great Britain	32,702 cwt.	40,005	35,093 cwt.	5,264 0 0	3s. per cwt. 7 April, 1886.
	Victoria	1,206 "	1,918			
	Queensland	117 "	175			
	South Australia	589 "	1,060			
	United States	439 "	1,814			
	France	17 "	27			
	Germany	338 "	831			
		35,498 cwt.	45,878			
Paper, Books, &c.	Great Britain	5,829 pkg.	126,777	.....	.....	Free.
	Victoria	2,254 "	31,772			
	Queensland	68 "	599			
	South Australia	172 "	1,009			
	New Zealand	50 "	726			
	Tasmania	10 "	48			
	Hong Kong	52 "	174			
	United States	268 "	5,167			
	France	16 "	260			
	Germany	42 "	578			
	India	2 "	25			
	Ceylon	1 "	18			
	New Caledonia	1 "	31			
	Italy	1 "	10			
			8,766 pkg.			
(Bags (plain)...	Great Britain	4,771 cwt.	4,986	3,282 cwt.	547 0 0	3s 4d. per cwt. 7 April, 1886.
	Victoria	453 "	1,032			
	Queensland	31 "	65			
	South Australia	244 "	440			
	United States	540 "	1,453			
New Zealand	3 "	6				
		6,042 cwt.	7,982			

\* See Notes on page 56.

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

73

## IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Importations.		§ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.		
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.	
Paper, Books, &c.	†Brown Paper	Great Britain ..	5,385 cwt.	£ 3,305	8,238 cwt.	£ s. d. 1,373 0 0	3s. 4d. † cwt. 17 Mar., 1871.
		Victoria ...	622 "	1,144			
		Queensland ...	32 "	65			
		South Australia ...	172 "	281			
		Hong Kong ...	12 "	17			
		Germany ...	319 "	223			
			278 "	200			
			6,820 cwt.	5,235			
	†Circulars— Advertising Matter.	Great Britain ...	36,160 lb.	1,879	143,280 lb.	597 0 0	1d. † lb. 7 April, 1886.
		Victoria ...	36,804 "	1,920			
		Queensland ...	201 "	3			
		South Australia ...	1,398 "	115			
		New Zealand ...	2,238 "	75			
		United States ...	49,193 "	1,978			
		Hong Kong ...	4,474 "	67			
		France ...	2,074 "	80			
			1,196 "	155			
			200 "	10			
			133,938 lb.	6,282			
	*Printing and News Paper	Great Britain ...	19,017 pkg.	123,292			
Victoria ...		568 "	3,836				
South Australia ...		23 "	131				
United States ...		1,399 "	6,878				
Germany ...		710 "	3,684				
Belgium ...		47 "	437				
Queensland ...		2 "	14				
		5 "	65				
		21,771 pkg.	138,337				
*Wrapping Paper	Great Britain ...	1,165 pkg.	6,310				
	Victoria ...	143 "	487				
	Queensland ...	11 "	34				
	South Australia ...	40 "	362				
		74 "	114				
		1,433 pkg.	7,307				
*Writing Paper, Envelopes, Fancy Paper.	Great Britain ...	2,077 pkg.	25,823				
	Victoria ...	167 "	1,339				
	South Australia ...	296 "	840				
	New Zealand ...	9 "	57				
	United States ...	39 "	250				
	France ...	4 "	38				
	Germany ...	8 "	249				
	Belgium ...	1 "	5				
	Hong Kong ...	7 "	22				
		2,608 pkg.	28,623				
*Paper-hangings	Great Britain ...	1,514 pkg.	11,807				
	Victoria ...	233 "	1,407				
	South Australia ...	71 "	374				
	United States ...	41 "	299				
	Germany ...	6 "	291				
		1,865 pkg.	14,178				
Pearl-shell	Queensland ...	2,407 cwt.	14,091				
	Fiji ...	118 "	373				
	South Sea Islands ...	72 "	274				
	South Australia ...	130 "	820				
	New Caledonia ...	5 "	20				
		2,732 cwt.	15,578			Free.	
†Pepper	Great Britain ...	5,808 lb.	192	145,920 lb.	1,216 0 0	2d. † lb. 17 Mar., 1871.	
	Victoria ...	40,736 "	2,222				
	Queensland ...	680 "	26				
	South Australia ...	10,603 "	667				
	Hong Kong ...	7,990 "	244				
	Singapore ...	48,323 "	1,905				
	China ...	221,508 "	4,882				
		335,648 lb.	10,138				
Phormium Tenax...	New Zealand...	2,208 pkg.	6,373			Free.	

\* † § See Notes on page 36.

## IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		§ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.
*Photographic Materials ...	Great Britain ...	562 pkg.	£ 8,845		£ s. d.	
	Victoria ...	354 "	2,674			
	Queensland ...	8 "	148			
	South Australia ...	15 "	67			
	United States ...	95 "	591			
	France ...	4 "	121			
	Germany ...	194 "	2,240			
		1,232 pkg.	14,686			
*Pictures, Paintings, and Photographs	Great Britain ...	698 pkg.	12,317			
	Victoria ...	279 "	2,709			
	Queensland ...	13 "	98			
	South Australia ...	36 "	176			
	New Zealand ...	32 "	602			
	United States ...	103 "	6,666			
	Hong Kong ...	15 "	39			
	France ...	9 "	552			
	Germany ...	58 "	1,101			
	Tasmania ...	7 "	527			
	Belgium ...	2 "	15			
	India ...	1 "	6			
	New Caledonia ...	4 "	324			
Norway ...	1 "	10				
		1,318 pkg.	25,138			
*Pipes (Tobacco) ...	Great Britain ...	1,487 pkg.	19,970			
	Victoria ...	150 "	1,911			
	Queensland ...	8 "	172			
	South Australia ...	385 "	1,719			
	New Zealand ...	2 "	107			
	Hong Kong ...	11 "	39			
	France ...	26 "	1,140			
	Germany ...	47 "	292			
	Belgium ...	3 "	57			
	United States ...	2 "	13			
		2,120 pkg.	25,420			
†Pitch and Tar ...	Great Britain ...	2,406 barrels	2,332			
	Victoria ...	299 "	492			
	South Australia ...	359 "	477			
		3,064 barrels	3,301	4,300 barrels.	430 0 0	2/- per barrel. 7 April, 1886.
Plants ...	Great Britain ...	14 pkg.	105			
	Victoria ...	1,012 "	2,783			
	Queensland ...	557 "	151			
	South Australia ...	57 "	116			
	New Zealand ...	211 "	357			
	Tasmania ...	60 "	221			
	United States ...	1 "	5			
	Fiji ...	18 "	36			
	Hong Kong ...	7 "	8			
	France ...	7 "	50			
	Japan ...	16 "	19			
Ceylon ...	1 "	2				
New Caledonia ...	28 "	24				
		1,989 pkg.	3,877			Free.
†Plaster and Plaster-of-Paris ...	Great Britain ...	75 barrels	20			
	Victoria ...	31 "	19			
	United States ...	4,317 "	2,212			
		4,423 barrels	2,251	1,970 barrels	197 0 0	2/- per barrel. 7 April, 1886.
†Playing Cards ...	Great Britain ...	2,430 doz. pkt.	557			
	Victoria ...	798 "	191			
	South Australia ...	267 "	193			
	France ...	640 "	172			
	Singapore ...	6 "	4			
		4,141 doz. pkt.	1,117	1,440 doz. pkt.	216 0 0	3/- per doz. pkts. 7 April, 1886.
*Portmanteaus, Travelling Bags, &c.	Great Britain ...	687 pkg.	8,503			
	Victoria ...	7 "	156			
	South Australia ...	59 "	247			
	United States ...	148 "	367			
		901 pkg.	9,273			

\* † § See Notes on page 80.

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

75

IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		§ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.	
		Quantities	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.
Potatoes ...	Victoria ...	19,070 tons	£ 71,812	.....	£ s. d.	Free.
	Queensland ...	297 "	756			
	South Australia ...	1,292 "	8,204			
	New Zealand ...	12,158 "	30,247			
	Tasmania ...	21,323 "	68,815			
		54,140 tons	179,834			
Preserves ...	Great Britain ...	43,999 lb.	786	778,800 lb.	3,245 0 0	rd. per lb. 17 Mar., 1871.
	Victoria ...	24,050 "	573			
	Queensland ...	3,004 "	84			
	South Australia ...	53,231 "	1,454			
	New Zealand ...	6,260 "	63			
	United States ...	604,513 "	12,175			
	Hong Kong ...	102,558 "	2,522			
	Germany ...	4,015 "	159			
	Belgium ...	71 "	3			
	China ...	8,806 "	155			
	Fiji ...	1,488 "	23			
	Tasmania ...	2,170 "	29			
	Singapore ...	1,200 "	26			
Norway ...	400 "	80				
		855,765 lb.	18,132			
*Printers' Materials	Great Britain ...	1,759 pkg.	16,805	.....	.....	(See Pitch and Tar.)
	Victoria ...	711 "	6,081			
	Queensland ...	14 "	62			
	South Australia ...	12 "	218			
	New Zealand ...	8 "	65			
	United States ...	362 "	3,908			
	Germany ...	271 "	1,409			
New Caledonia ...	2 "	2				
		3,139 pkg.	28,550			
†Putty ...	Great Britain ...	2,029 cwt.	785	980 cwt.	98 0 0	2s. per cwt. 7 April, 1886.
	Victoria ...	35 "	33			
	South Australia ...	22 "	28			
		2,086 cwt.	846			
*Quicksilver ...	Great Britain ...	245 bottles	1,794	.....	.....	(See Pitch and Tar.)
	Victoria ...	70 "	608			
		315 bottles	2,402			
Railway Plant ...	Great Britain ...	24,683 tons	170,278	.....	.....	(See Pitch and Tar.)
	Belgium ...	613 "	3,339			
	United States ...	30 "	1,289			
		25,326 tons	174,906			
Railway Plant ...	Great Britain ...	6,694 pkg.	41,944			
†Resin ...	Great Britain ...	55 barrels	81	.....	.....	(See Pitch and Tar.)
	Victoria ...	2 "	5			
	United States ...	3,328 "	2,208			
		3,385 barrels	2,294			
Rice ...	Great Britain ...	2 tons	34	6,159 tons.	18,478 0 0	Cos. per ton. 17 Mar., 1871.
	Victoria ...	486 "	6,312			
	Queensland ...	54 "	1,031			
	South Australia ...	113 "	2,230			
	Hong Kong ...	4,520 "	65,249			
	China ...	1,770 "	20,707			
	Tasmania ...	14 "	140			
	Singapore ...	97 "	990			
	India ...	430 "	5,107			
	Japan ...	75 "	865			
	New Zealand ...	3 "	35			
		7,564 "	102,700			
Rice Flour, or Ground Rice.	Great Britain ...	1,120 lb.	12	29,280 lb.	122 0 0	rd. per lb. After 30 Sept., 1887, pays duty as Rice 7 April, 1886.
	Hong Kong ...	26,445 "	328			
		27,565 lb.	340			

\* † § See Note on page 86.

IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		£ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.
*Saddlers' Ware ...	Great Britain ...	1,341 pkg.	£ 29,355		£ s. d.	
	Victoria ...	132 "	1,788			
	New Zealand ...	4 "	64			
	United States ...	173 "	1,057			
	France ...	10 "	256			
	Germany ...	8 "	194			
		1,668 pkg.	32,714			
*Saddlery & Harness	Great Britain ...	788 pkg.	25,121			
	Victoria ...	1,083 "	9,872			
	South Australia ...	661 "	6,555			
	New Zealand ...	12 "	538			
	United States ...	170 "	2,694			
	Queensland ...	27 "	291			
	Western Australia ...	1 "	37			
	France ...	5 "	162			
	New Caledonia ...	5 "	24			
		2,752 pkg.	45,294			
Sago ...	Great Britain ...	9,191 lb.	62			
	Victoria ...	27,529 "	284			
	South Australia ...	9,378 "	228			
	Queensland ...	86 "	3			
	Singapore ...	2,800 "	30			
		48,984 lb.	607	63,360 lb.	264 0 0	rd. per lb. 17 Mar., 1871.
Salt (in Bags)	Great Britain ...	14,090 tons	17,795			
	Victoria ...	1,197 "	5,696			
	Queensland ...	8 "	50			
	South Australia ...	930 "	2,776			
	United States ...	5 "	20			
	Germany ...	95 "	300			
		16,325 tons	26,627	17,027 tons.	17,027 0 0	20s. per ton. 17 Mar., 1871.
Salt (Rock)	Great Britain ...	1,709 tons	2,027			
	Victoria ...	1,095 "	2,995			
	Queensland ...	49 "	120			
	Tasmania ...	22 "	94			
	Germany ...	1,116 "	2,039			
		3,991 tons	7,275			(See Salt in bags.)
†Saltpetre ...	Great Britain ...	33 tons	633			
	Victoria ...	5 "	144			
	South Australia ...	1 ton	14			
	Germany ...	1 "	25			
		40 tons	816	25 tons.	25 0 0	20s. per ton. 17 Mar., 1871.
Sandalwood	Hong Kong ...	1 ton	12			
	New Caledonia ...	2 tons	35			
		3 tons	47			
Sarsaparilla (under 25 % spirits)	Great Britain ...	56 gallons	77			
	Victoria ...	287 "	228			
	South Australia ...	517 "	279			
		860 gallons	584	1,465 gallons.	293 0 0	4s. per gall. under 25 %.
Sarsaparilla (over 25 % spirits)	Great Britain ...	1 gallon	2			
	United States ...	408 gallons	1,130			
		409 gallons	1,132			
				23 "	13 0 0	12s. per gall. over 25 %.
				1 gallon.	.....	7 April, 1886.
				75 gallons:	53 0 0	14s. per gall. over 25 %.
						30 Mar., 1887.
Sashes	Victoria ...	1,250 No.	444			
	South Australia ...	714 "	407			
		1,964 No.	851			
				1,890 No.	189 0 0	2s. each. 7 April, 1886.
*Sausage Skins	Great Britain ...	400 pkg.	1,032			
	Victoria ...	352 "	1,031			
	New Zealand ...	86 "	316			
	Queensland ...	4 "	17			
	United States ...	4,621 "	10,544			
		5,463 pkg.	12,970			

! See Notes on page 85.

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

77

## IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		\$ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed
Seeds ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	196 pkg.	£ 5,190			
	Victoria ... ..	739 "	4,156			
	Queensland ... ..	384 "	357			
	South Australia ... ..	32 "	147			
	New Zealand ... ..	5,170 "	5,243			
	Tasmania ... ..	88 "	180			
	United States ... ..	78 "	260			
	Hong Kong ... ..	81 "	107			
	France ... ..	8 "	160			
	Germany ... ..	77 "	542			
	Java ... ..	1 "	4			
New Caledonia ... ..	9 "	20				
Holland ... ..	2 "	20				
		6,865 pkg.	16,386	.....	.....	Free.
*Sewing-machines ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	1,043 pkg.	4,699			
	Victoria ... ..	530 "	2,573			
	Queensland ... ..	175 "	794			
	South Australia ... ..	285 "	1,091			
	New Zealand ... ..	5 "	22			
	United States ... ..	2,249 "	10,247			
	Germany ... ..	876 "	3,384			
	Tasmania ... ..	3 "	16			
	Fiji ... ..	5 "	13			
	New Caledonia ... ..	2 "	4			
		5,173 pkg.	23,443			
*Ship Chandlery ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	931 pkg.	6,482			
	Victoria ... ..	1,139 "	1,107			
	South Australia ... ..	2 "	17			
	New Zealand ... ..	39 "	463			
	United States ... ..	105 "	568			
	Germany ... ..	7 "	85			
	Queensland ... ..	42 "	58			
	Singapore ... ..	24 "	13			
	Fiji ... ..	18 "	30			
	Japan ... ..	50 "	63			
		2,357 pkg.	8,886			
Shooks and Staves... ..	Great Britain ... ..	8 pkg.	9			
	Victoria ... ..	13,070 "	398			
	New Zealand... ..	14,438 "	273			
	Tasmania ... ..	231,482 "	1,897			
	United States ... ..	28,800 "	541			
	Germany ... ..	210 "	821			
	New Caledonia ... ..	276 "	26			
		288,284 pkg.	3,965	.....	.....	Free.
*Silks ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	658 pkg.	66,143			
	Victoria ... ..	157 "	6,102			
	South Australia ... ..	26 "	180			
	United States ... ..	4 "	213			
	Hong Kong ... ..	118 "	4,483			
	France ... ..	60 "	8,985			
	Germany ... ..	28 "	2,707			
	Queensland ... ..	6 "	77			
	New Zealand... ..	1 "	33			
	Singapore ... ..	1 "	50			
	China... ..	6 "	365			
Japan ... ..	5 "	313				
		1,070 pkg.	89,651			
Silver Ore ... ..	Queensland ... ..	12 tons	112	.....	.....	Free.
*Silver Plate and Plated Ware ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	711 pkg.	43,508			
	Victoria ... ..	247 "	6,732			
	Queensland ... ..	19 "	313			
	South Australia ... ..	184 "	1,151			
	New Zealand ... ..	14 "	351			
	United States ... ..	845 "	11,526			
	France ... ..	11 "	169			
	Germany ... ..	28 "	603			
	Singapore ... ..	1 "	11			
	Austria ... ..	2 "	126			
	Italy ... ..	4 "	93			
		2,066 pkg.	64,583			

\* § See Notes on page 86.



IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Importations.		§ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.		
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.	
Skins.	Horned Cattle	Victoria ...	546 No.	£ 437	.....	£ s. d.	
		Queensland ...	89,537 "	81,577			
		South Australia ...	734 "	747			
		Tasmania ...	200 "	200			
		New Zealand ...	3,078 "	3,020			
		Fiji ...	553 "	520			
	New Caledonia ...	9,341 "	8,586				
			103,989 No.	95,087			
	Sheep	Victoria ...	370 pkg.	3,645			
		Queensland ...	2,677 "	20,699			
		South Australia ...	139 "	1,501			
		New Zealand ...	25 "	242			
Tasmania ...		82 "	904				
		107 "	692				
		3,400 pkg.	27,683	.....	.....	Free.	
Kangaroo	Victoria ...	61 pkg.	1,978				
	South Australia ...	83 "	4,317				
	Queensland ...	533 "	3,771				
	Tasmania ...	13 "	418				
		690 pkg.	10,484				
All other	Queensland ...	214 pkg.	257				
	South Australia ...	278 "	265				
	Tasmania ...	12 "	104				
	Mauritius ...	8 "	76				
			512 pkg.	702			
*States.	Roofing	Great Britain ...	1,197,316 No.	8,948			
		United States ...	878,859 "	4,507			
			2,076,175 No.	13,455			
	Slabs	Great Britain ...	2,524 No.	1,690			
South Australia ...		540 "	275				
		3,064 No.	1,965				
†Soap.	Toilet (fancy and scented)	Great Britain ...	102,921 lb.	5,008			
		Victoria ...	41,710 "	2,252			
		Queensland ...	1,147 "	52			
		South Australia ...	4,754 "	321			
		United States ...	47,474 "	1,905			
		France ...	2,692 "	162			
	Germany ...	5,720 "	291				
			206,418 lb.	9,991	124,800 lb.	520 0 0	1d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.
	All other kinds	Great Britain ...	1,344 cwt.	1,332			
		Victoria ...	6,129 "	5,525			
		South Australia ...	2,587 "	2,465			
		New Zealand ...	355 "	417			
Queensland ...		15 "	19				
Germany ...		20 "	11				
United States ...	235 "	273					
		10,685 cwt.	10,042	6,740 cwt.	674 0 0	2s. per cwt. 7 April, 1886.	
Specimens of Natural History	Great Britain ...	27 pkg.	486				
	Victoria ...	12 "	66				
	Queensland ...	63 "	232				
	South Australia ...	9 "	36				
	New Zealand ...	3 "	15				
	Tasmania ...	7 "	44				
	United States ...	6 "	100				
	Hong Kong ...	3 "	18				
	France ...	3 "	65				
	South Sea Islands ...	2 "	12				
	New Caledonia ...	18 "	92				
	Germany ...	3 "	17				
	Fiji ...	7 "	18				
	Mauritius ...	1 "	2				
		164 pkg.	1,203	.....	.....	Free.	

\* † § See Notes on page 86.

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

79

## IMPORTS—continued.

Des.	Countries whence imported.	Importations.		£ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross amount Received.	Rate, and when imposed.
Spices	Great Britain ...	35,951 lb.	£ 1,567	67,320 lb.	561 0 0	2d. per lb. 17 Mar., 1871.
	Victoria ...	65,712 "	3,221			
	Queensland ...	7,329 "	285			
	United States ...	1,880 "	125			
	Hong Kong ...	6,118 "	241			
	China ...	6,775 "	767			
	India ...	1,440 "	90			
	Singapore ...	5,580 "	494			
	New Caledonia ...	112 "	6			
	South Australia ...	6,680 "	510			
		137,577 lb.	7,306			
Brandy	Great Britain ...	204,226 gallons.	118,435	74,508 gallons.	44,705 0 0	12s. per gallon. 11 Dec., 1879.
	Victoria ...	22,947 "	11,302			
	Queensland ...	282 "	265			
	South Australia ...	16,768 "	10,966			
	New Zealand ...	177 "	87			
France ...	93,481 "	40,834	214,856 "	150,399 0 0	14s. per gallon. 30 Mar., 1887.	
Germany ...	1,658 "	485				
Tasmania ...	386 "	175				
		339,925 gallons.	182,549			
Geneva	Great Britain ...	90,085 gallons.	20,046	34,038 gallons.	20,424 0 0	12s. per gallon. 11 Dec., 1879.
	Victoria ...	5,395 "	1,967			
	Queensland ...	851 "	189			
	South Australia ...	2,800 "	1,425			
	Germany ...	50,745 "	23,674			
	Belgium ...	11,025 "	1,668			
South Sea Islands ...	30 "	12	114,850 "	80,395 0 0	14s. per gallon. 30 Mar., 1887.	
New Caledonia ...	8 "	10				
		161,539 gallons.	48,991			
Gin	Great Britain ...	25,979 gallons.	7,007	3,803 gallons.	2,282 0 0	12s. per gallon. 11 Dec., 1879.
	Victoria ...	198 "	111			
	Queensland ...	34 "	21			
	South Australia ...	774 "	462			
Belgium ...	450 "	85	12,794 "	8,956 0 0	14s. per gallon. 30 Mar., 1887.	
		27,435 gallons.				7,786
Spirits.	Great Britain ...	2,258 gallons.	1,831	2,363 gallons.	1,418 0 0	12s. per gallon. 11 Dec., 1879.
	Victoria ...	280 "	217			
	South Australia ...	946 "	680			
	France ...	150 "	125			
	Germany ...	98 "	102			
	Belgium ...	136 "	79			
	Hong Kong ...	8,075 "	3,902			
	China ...	160 "	15			
	New Caledonia ...	66 "	57			
	New Zealand ...	16 "	12			
	Italy ...	11 "	5			
		12,196 gallons.	7,025	8,274 "	5,792 0 0	14s. per gallon. 30 Mar., 1887.
Perfumes and Perfumed Spirits.	Great Britain ...	4,863 gallons.	10,790	5,883 gallons.	4,413 0 0	15s. per gallon. 7 April, 1886.
	Victoria ...	307 "	1,068			
	South Australia ...	157 "	607			
	United States ...	535 "	612			
	France ...	236 "	738			
	Germany ...	200 "	291			
	Belgium ...	8 "	10			
	New Zealand ...	12 "	6			
	Hong Kong ...	2 "	2			
	New Caledonia ...	1 "	2			
		6,321 gallons.	14,126			
Methylated...	Great Britain ...	1,114 gallons.	159	5,920 gallons.	592 0 0	2s. per gallon. 9 Mar., 1871.
	Victoria ...	143 "	46			
	South Australia ...	145 "	43			
	Queensland ...	120 "	14			
Germany ...	13,533 "	1,254	13,440 "	2,688 0 0	4s. per gallon. 30 Mar., 1887.	
		15,055 gallons.				1,516
Rum	Great Britain ...	247,062 gallons.	47,169	64,198 gallons.	38,520 0 0	12s. per gallon. 11 Dec., 1879.
	Victoria ...	3,689 "	1,288			
	Queensland ...	7,208 "	1,125			
	South Australia ...	3,609 "	2,435			
	France ...	16 "	3			
		261,584 gallons.	52,020	234,614 "	164,230 0 0	14s. per gallon. 30 Mar., 1887.

† See Notes on page 86.

IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		£ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.					
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate and when imposed.				
Spirits—contd.	Whisky	Great Britain ...	308,021 gallons	£ 118,073	69,366 gallons	£ 41,620 0 0	12s. per gallon. 11 Dec., 1879.			
		Victoria ...	36,883 "	15,674						
		Queensland ...	4,867 "	2,562						
		South Australia ...	23,898 "	19,518						
		New Zealand ...	423 "	186						
		Tasmania ...	205 "	97						
		United States ...	200 "	200						
		Germany ...	24 "	12						
		Belgium ...	2 "	1						
		New Caledonia ...	20 "	5						
		374,543 gallons	156,328	256,124 "	179,287 0 0	14s. per gallon. 30 Mar., 1887.				
All other	Great Britain ...	3,110 gallons	1,445	6,286 gallons	3,773 0 0	12s. per gallon. 11 Dec., 1879.				
	Victoria ...	1,737 "	879							
	Queensland ...	256 "	745							
	South Australia ...	339 "	572							
	United States ...	3,598 "	5,038							
	France ...	31 "	43							
	Germany ...	3,961 "	441							
	Belgium ...	7 "	45							
	China... ..	48 "	6							
			13,087 gallons				9,214	19,128 "	13,390 0 0	14s. per gallon. 30 Mar., 1887.
†Starch and Starch Powder	Great Britain ...	852,262 lb.	9,201	795,840 lb.	4,974 0 0	1½d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.				
	Victoria ...	191,032 "	2,832							
	Queensland ...	112 "	4							
	South Australia ...	15,089 "	302							
	United States ...	550 "	28							
	Germany ...	144,042 "	1,780							
Belgium ...	44,800 "	406								
		1,247,887 lb.	14,553							
*Stationery (Sundries).	Great Britain ...	7,943 pkg.	101,157	11,751 pkg.	126,701					
	Victoria ...	1,612 "	15,081							
	Queensland ...	78 "	685							
	South Australia ...	507 "	2,268							
	New Zealand ...	74 "	911							
	Tasmania ...	8 "	22							
	United States ...	843 "	4,143							
	Hong Kong ...	135 "	240							
	France ...	30 "	185							
	Germany ...	371 "	1,430							
	Belgium ...	46 "	279							
	China ...	2 "	5							
	Mauritius ...	99 "	290							
	New Caledonia ...	3 "	5							
*Statuary and Monuments	Great Britain ...	838 pkg.	10,284	884 pkg.	10,815					
	Victoria ...	9 "	78							
	United States ...	6 "	73							
	France ...	23 "	190							
	Germany ...	1 "	10							
	New Zealand ...	2 "	77							
	Hong Kong ...	2 "	20							
	Italy ...	3 "	83							
Stones.	Building	Great Britain ...	442 No.	675	5,717 No.	5,364				
		Victoria ...	5,012 "	3,621						
		South Australia ...	85 "	73						
		New Zealand ...	58 "	155						
		Tasmania ...	120 "	840						
	Granite	Victoria ...	250 tons	812						
	Flagging	Great Britain ...	2,571 No.	777				8,830 No.	1,825	Free.
		Victoria ...	6,076 "	837						
		South Australia ...	183 "	211						
Grind	Great Britain ...	2,909 No.	308	3,269 No.	463					
	Victoria ...	220 "	76							
	South Australia ...	140 "	79							

\* † ‡ See Notes on page 80.

## IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		§ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.
Kerbing and Guttering ...	Victoria ...	83,963 No.	£ 2,617		£ s. d.	
	South Australia ...	645 "	30			
		84,608 No.	2,647	.....	.....	Free.
Straw ...	Victoria ...	368 tons	1,078			
	Tasmania ...	1,300 "	3,363			
		1,668 tons	4,441	.....	.....	Free.
Sugar (Raw) ...	Great Britain ...	704 tons	13,748			
	Victoria ...	2,807 "	56,104			
	Queensland ...	14,794 "	258,469			
	South Australia ...	757 "	16,804			
	New Zealand ...	194 "	4,067			
	Tasmania ...	10 "	209			
	Hong Kong ...	2,451 "	48,494			
	China ...	189 "	3,312			
	Fiji ...	3,354 "	50,908			
	United States ...	450 "	8,460			
	Germany ...	203 "	3,653			
	France ...	57 "	1,250			
	Egypt ...	24 "	480			
		25,994 tons	475,958	336,291 cwt.	84,072 0 0	5s. per cwt. 9 Mar., 1871.
Sugar (Refined) ...	Great Britain ...	93 tons	1,987			
	Victoria ...	114 "	2,725			
	South Australia ...	43 "	1,211			
	Queensland ...	2 "	50			
	United States ...	26 "	490			
	France ...	6 "	134			
	Germany ...	4 "	96			
Belgium ...	10 "	204				
		298 tons	6,897	5,521 cwt.	1,840 0 0	6s. 8d. per cwt. 9 Mar., 1871.
*Sulphur...	Great Britain ...	783 tons	3,380			
	Victoria ...	7 "	105			
	France ...	79 "	738			
		869 tons	4,223			
*Sundries ...	Great Britain ...	1,920 pkg.	2,789			
	Victoria ...	7,116 "	3,511			
	Queensland ...	211 "	231			
	South Australia ...	1,712 "	1,804			
	New Zealand ...	148 "	136			
	Tasmania ...	56 "	89			
	United States ...	2,472 "	904			
	Hong Kong ...	27 "	38			
	Germany ...	33 "	307			
	Belgium ...	5 "	9			
	Fiji ...	4 "	40			
	South Sea Islands ...	73 "	350			
	New Caledonia ...	1 "	2			
West Australia ...	1 "	11				
China ...	50 "	54				
Ceylon ...	1 "	5				
		13,810 pkg.	10,280			
Tallow ...	Victoria ...	9,188 cwt.	9,207			
	Queensland ...	44,593 "	41,990			
	South Australia ...	20 "	20			
	New Zealand ...	3,615 "	3,124			
	Tasmania ...	197 "	147			
	New Caledonia ...	593 "	587			
		58,116 cwt.	55,975	.....	.....	Free.
Tapioca and Semolina ...	Great Britain ...	1,154 lb.	19			
	Victoria ...	162,445 "	1,667			
	South Australia ...	7,316 "	157			
	Queensland ...	1,148 "	8			
	Hong Kong ...	9,570 "	119			
	Singapore ...	104,275 "	1,059			
	China ...	640,986 "	6,349			
India ...	156 "	2				
		927,050 lb.	9,380	930,000 lb.	3,875 0 0	1d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.

\* § See Notes on page 86.

IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Importations.		§ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross amount received.	Rate and when imposed.
Tea...	Great Britain ...	22,809 lb.	£ 1,548	8,545,198 lb.	£ s. d. 106,814 0 0	3d. per lb. 9 Mar., 1871.
	Victoria ...	2,148,015 "	121,731			
	Queensland ...	13,581 "	643			
	South Australia ...	245,650 "	14,547			
	Tasmania ...	3,800 "	250			
	New Zealand ...	618 "	36			
	India ...	115,632 "	6,069			
	Hong Kong ...	429,467 "	24,197			
	China ...	5,927,644 "	209,551			
	Ceylon ...	45,952 "	2,464			
	Western Australia ...	702 "	9			
	Germany ...	302 "	10			
	Singapore ...	2,520 "	174			
	Japan ...	144 "	20			
	Fiji ...	116 "	8			
Java ...	22 "	1				
		9,256,968 lb.	381,258			
*Telegraphic, Telephonic, and Electric Material.	Great Britain ...	14,777 pkg.	22,818			
	Victoria ...	93 "	1,064			
	South Australia ...	58 "	348			
	Queensland ...	3 "	57			
	United States ...	44 "	947			
	France ...	1 "	15			
	Germany ...	250 "	6,301			
Belgium ...	63 "	906				
		15,289 pkg.	32,456			
Timber	Great Britain ...	780,081 feet	6,109	35,946,600 feet.	26,960 0 0	1s. 6d. per 100. 7 April, 1886.
	Victoria ...	804,244 "	6,578			
	Queensland ...	486,986 "	1,396			
	South Australia ...	3,615,189 "	58,327			
	New Zealand ...	10,560,676 "	64,001			
	Tasmania ...	157,255 "	854			
	United States ...	15,157,529 "	83,336			
	Hong Kong ...	12,825 "	173			
	France ...	900 "	5			
	Germany ...	31,217 "	253			
	India ...	3,400 "	17			
	New Guinen ...	25,894 "	215			
	South Sea Islands ...	8,500 "	80			
	New Caledonia ...	960 "	5			
	Canada ...	2,682,502 "	11,691			
Norway ...	905,315 "	5,869				
		35,233,473 feet	238,909			
Dressed	Great Britain ...	4,214,512 feet	38,310	14,484,000 feet,	21,726 0 0	3s. per 100. 7 April, 1886.
	Victoria ...	418,366 "	4,931			
	Queensland ...	6,282 "	33			
	South Australia ...	823,753 "	12,013			
	New Zealand ...	3,023,488 "	19,691			
	United States ...	2,327,858 "	19,288			
	France ...	85 "	8			
	Norway ...	3,366,445 "	26,238			
	Canada ...	400,337 "	2,425			
			14,581,126 feet			
†Laths...	Great Britain ...	3,181 bundles	320	2,986,000 No.	112 0 0	9d. per 1,000. 7 April, 1886.
	Victoria ...	772 "	87			
	Queensland ...	1,936 "	170			
	South Australia ...	664 "	131			
	United States ...	38,827 "	4,211			
	Canada ...	4,616 "	445			
Norway ...	1,359 "	100				
		51,355 bundles	5,464			
†Paling	Victoria ...	42,785 No.	355	100,000	50 0 0	1s. per 100. 7 April, 1886.
	South Australia ...	3,000 "	43			
	Tasmania ...	119,350 "	752			
Shingles.	United States ...	165,135 No.	1,150			
	United States ...	38,000 No.	54			
Tin	Ingots ...	Victoria ...	1 tons	119	.....	Free.
		Queensland ...	142 "	15,276		
		Tasmania ...	2,826 "	304,507		
		2,969 tons	319,902			
	Ore ...	Victoria ...	3 tons	311		
Queensland ...		3,378 "	191,330			
South Australia ...		15 "	673			
		3,396 tons	192,314			

\* † ‡ See Notes on page 86

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

83

## IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.		
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.	
Tin Plates...	Great Britain ...	37,493 pkg.	£ 32,422				
	Victoria ...	2,130 "	2,368				
	Queensland ...	535 "	407				
	South Australia ...	7 "	13				
	Tasmania ...	95 "	104				
	Hongkong ...	3 "	3				
	Germany ...	1 "	9				
	South Sea Islands ...	30 "	15				
			40,267 pkg.	35,341			
	Tinware ...	Great Britain ...	1,553 pkg.	8,189			
Victoria ...		3,759 "	2,780				
Queensland ...		8 "	28				
South Australia ...		410 "	1,487				
Tasmania ...		7,070 "	1,318				
United States ...		146 "	958				
Hong Kong ...		1 "	1				
Germany ...		100 "	517				
		13,047 pkg.	15,278				
Tinctures ...	Great Britain ...	32 gallons	120				
	Victoria ...	413 "	153				
	Germany ...	404 "	199				
		849 "	472	335 gallons	201 0 0	12s. per gall. 7 April, 1886.	
Unmanufactured	Great Britain ...	29,722 lb.	855	754 "	528 0 0	14s. per gall. 30 Mar., 1887.	
	Victoria ...	20,286 "	1,733				
	Queensland ...	370 "	15				
	United States ...	383,475 "	13,262				
	Hong Kong ...	6,518 "	441				
	France ...	42 "	2				
	Germany ...	2,912 "	216				
	China ...	16,039 "	1,600				
			459,364 lb.	18,124	552,217 lb.	27,610 0 0	1s. per lb. 20 Feb., 1884.
	Manufactured	Great Britain ...	498,621 lb.	35,816			
Victoria ...		145,487 "	11,552				
Queensland ...		1,953 "	219				
South Australia ...		86,493 "	9,191				
New Zealand ...		1,440 "	64				
Western Australia ...		2,560 "	306				
United States ...		427,693 "	28,527				
Hong Kong ...		6,252 "	712				
Germany ...		25,159 "	1,472				
Belgium ...		7 "	1				
Fiji ...		197 "	3				
South Sea Islands ...		1,354 "	112				
China ...		200 "	9				
		1,197,416 lb.	87,984	504,021 lb.	75,603 0 0	3s. per lb. 20 Feb., 1884.	
Cigarettes ...	Great Britain ...	36,393 lb.	12,946				
	Victoria ...	2,370 "	817				
	Queensland ...	850 "	621				
	South Australia ...	572 "	447				
	New Zealand ...	410 "	176				
	United States ...	8,700 "	3,459				
	France ...	180 "	300				
	Germany ...	276 "	114				
	Egypt ...	514 "	198				
	Malta ...	53 "	19				
			50,318 lb.	19,097	44,577 lb.	13,373 0 0	6s. per lb. 20 Feb., 1884.
Cigars	Great Britain ...	28,881 lb.	14,428				
	Victoria ...	18,931 "	8,107				
	Queensland ...	147 "	86				
	South Australia ...	5,234 "	2,441				
	New Zealand ...	512 "	137				
	United States ...	1,771 "	572				
	Hong Kong ...	120,950 "	19,717				
	France ...	4,774 "	1,408				
	Germany ...	57,251 "	15,949				
	Belgium ...	8,938 "	2,938				
	Singapore ...	241 "	53				
	China ...	9,417 "	1,654				
	India ...	418 "	211				
	New Caledonia ...	604 "	274				
	Italy ...	44 "	7				
Austria ...	99 "	40					
		257,312 lb.	68,022	212,663 lb.	63,798 0 0	6s. per lb. 20 Feb., 1884.	

\* See Notes on page 86.

## IMPORTS—continued.

Articles	Countries whence imported.	Importations.		£ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.	
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.
Tobacco (Snuff) ...	Great Britain ...	1,216 lb.	£ 321		£ s. d.	
	Victoria ...	90 "	18			
	Germany ...	100 "	11			
		1,406 lb.	350			(See Manufactured Tobacco.)
Tortoiseshell ...	Queensland ...	2 lb.	1			
	South Sea Islands ...	1,458 "	805			
	Fiji ...	1,012 "	393			
	New Caledonia ...	181 "	46			
		2,653 lb.	1,245			Free.
*Toys and Fancy Goods ...	Great Britain ...	4,251 pkg.	71,524			
	Victoria ...	1,407 "	11,569			
	Queensland ...	117 "	910			
	South Australia ...	855 "	4,700			
	New Zealand ...	35 "	100			
	Tasmania ...	29 "	130			
	United States ...	760 "	3,160			
	France ...	422 "	7,531			
	Germany ...	981 "	10,849			
	Belgium ...	11 "	109			
	China ...	31 "	234			
	Japan ...	906 "	3,890			
	South Sea Islands ...	40 "	126			
	Egypt ...	1 "	18			
	New Caledonia ...	18 "	119			
	Singapore ...	7 "	161			
	India ...	20 "	112			
Ceylon ...	6 "	20				
Austria ...	2 "	20				
Italy ...	5 "	37				
Hong Kong ...	1,245 "	4,652				
		11,149 pkg.	119,971			
*Turnery and Woodware ...	Great Britain ...	502 pkg.	4,015			
	Victoria ...	5,690 "	3,211			
	Queensland ...	32 "	21			
	South Australia ...	1,884 "	2,784			
	New Zealand ...	605 "	595			
	Tasmania ...	11 "	15			
	United States ...	9,569 "	12,697			
	Hong Kong ...	49 "	79			
	France ...	4 "	67			
	Germany ...	119 "	2,927			
	Belgium ...	17 "	100			
China ...	30 "	38				
New Caledonia ...	100 "	26				
		18,612 pkg.	26,575			
†Turpentine ...	Great Britain ...	4,068 gallons	579		33,020 gallons	1,651 0 0
	Victoria ...	9,357 "	1,465			
	South Australia ...	1,131 "	219			
	United States ...	49,168 "	5,424			
		63,724 gallons	7,687			1s. per gall. 17 Mar., 1871.
*Upholstery ...	Great Britain ...	524 pkg.	15,215			
	Victoria ...	939 "	2,420			
	South Australia ...	232 "	605			
	New Zealand ...	14 "	619			
	Tasmania ...	1 "	1			
	Hong Kong ...	45 "	78			
New Caledonia ...	2 "	4				
		1,757 pkg.	18,942			
Varnish ...	Great Britain ...	21,368 gallons	9,725		28,680 gallons	2,868 0 0
	Victoria ...	2,203 "	1,122			
	Queensland ...	81 "	42			
	South Australia ...	511 "	345			
	New Zealand ...	8 "	3			
	United States ...	661 "	316			
	Germany ...	122 "	28			
Belgium ...	274 "	145				
		25,228 gallons	11,726			2s. per gall. 17 Mar., 1871.

IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		§ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.				
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.			
Vegetables.	Green	Victoria ...	6,176 pkg.	£ 13,419	.....	£ s. d.	.....		
		Queensland ...	261 "	157					
		South Australia ...	6,250 "	1,997					
		New Zealand ...	290 "	376					
		Tasmania ...	895 "	909					
		Hong Kong ...	1,955 "	684					
		China ...	29 "	6					
		New Caledonia ...	1 "	2					
			15,857 pkg.	17,550					Free.
		Preserved	Great Britain ...	125,260 lb.				1,780	115,200 lb.
Victoria ...	3,302 "		193						
Queensland ...	5,709 "		150						
South Australia ...	15,441 "		571						
United States ...	9,008 "		204						
France ...	12,041 "		321						
Hong Kong ...	50,446 "		494						
Germany ...	330 "		17						
Belgium ...	210 "		12						
Italy ...	240 "		8						
† Vinegar	Great Britain ...	90,130 gallons	9,338	65,840 gallons	1,646 0 0	6d. per gall. 17 Mar., 1871.			
	Victoria ...	20,090 "	1,884						
	Queensland ...	18 "	4						
	South Australia ...	6,346 "	983						
	France ...	40 "	6						
* Watches and Clocks	Great Britain ...	572 pkg.	30,360	.....	.....	Free.			
	Victoria ...	180 "	21,016						
	Queensland ...	12 "	983						
	South Australia ...	198 "	1,461						
	New Zealand ...	1 "	3						
	United States ...	948 "	15,958						
	France ...	52 "	4,115						
	Germany ...	276 "	9,877						
	Belgium ...	8 "	177						
	New Caledonia ...	2 "	21						
Italy ...	6 "	218							
Whalebone	New Zealand ...	10 lb.	5	.....	.....	Free.			
	South Sea Islands ...	224 "	5						
		234 lb.	10						
Whiting and Chalk	Great Britain ...	7,714 pkg.	1,905	.....	.....	Free.			
	Victoria ...	449 "	264						
	South Australia ...	112 "	107						
	Germany ...	545 "	202						
		8,820 pkg.	2,478						
Wines (Sparkling)..	Great Britain ...	10,845 gallons	18,158	19,452 gallons	9,726 0 0	10s. per gall. 11 Dec., 1879.			
	Victoria ...	1,317 "	2,269						
	Queensland ...	18 "	41						
	South Australia ...	1,023 "	1,803						
	New Zealand ...	36 "	37						
	Western Australia ...	32 "	40						
	France ...	6,637 "	12,650						
	Germany ...	388 "	440						
	Belgium ...	248 "	516						
	New Caledonia ...	100 "	90						
Italy ...	6 "	3							
Wines, other kinds	Great Britain ...	145,414 gallons	49,644	.....	.....	.....			
	Victoria ...	12,208 "	5,511						
	Queensland ...	1,066 "	356						
	South Australia ...	10,086 "	4,982						
	New Zealand ...	35 "	19						
	United States ...	47 "	24						
	Hong Kong ...	113 "	66						
	France ...	4,264 "	2,965						
	Germany ...	1,479 "	739						
	Belgium ...	5 "	3						
China ...	52 "	5							

† § See Note on page



IMPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Importations.		£ Entered for Home Consumption.	Duty.				
		Quantities.	Value.		Gross Amount received.	Rate, and when imposed.			
Wines, other kinds —continued.	Fiji ... ..	48 gallons.	£ 20	141,581 gallons	£ 35,395 0 0	5s. per gallon. 11 Dec., 1879.			
	India .. ..	12 "	12						
	New Caledonia ... ..	107 "	40						
	Egypt ... ..	33 "	10						
	Italy .. ..	275 "	138						
			175,244 gallons				64,531		
Wool	Greasy ...	Victoria .. ..	261,144 lb.	5,196	.....	Free.			
		Queensland ... ..	6,110,983 "	206,834					
		South Australia ... ..	1,805 "	80					
		New Zealand ... ..	400 "	13					
		Tasmania ... ..	21,144 "	1,017					
		Fiji ... ..	495 "	8					
	Washed ...	United States ... ..	3,300 "	165					
		New Caledonia ... ..	44,130 "	1,166					
				6,443,401 lb.			214,479		
		Queensland ... ..	1,780,959 lb.	98,715					
		Germany ... ..	720 "	27					
				1,781,679 lb.			98,742		
†Woolpacks ...	Great Britain ... ..	7,185 cwt.	8,844	52,248 cwt.	8,708 0 0	3s. 4d. per cwt. 7 April, 1886.			
	Victoria ... ..	18,968 "	22,713						
	Queensland ... ..	12 "	19						
	South Australia ... ..	6,987 "	9,112						
	India ... ..	60,011 "	59,722						
			93,163 cwt.				100,410		
†Wax	Paraffin ...	Great Britain ... ..	13,745 lb.	201	24,000 lb.	100 0 0	1d. per lb. 7 April, 1886.		
		Victoria ... ..	2,339 "	39					
	Vegetable ...	Victoria ... ..	16,084 lb.	240					
		Japan ... ..	9,870 lb.	190					
Yellow Metal	Sheets ...	Great Britain ... ..	465 pkg.	4,689	.....	Free.			
		South Australia ... ..	48 "	462					
		New Zealand ... ..	21 "	242					
		New Caledonia ... ..	24 "	75					
			558 pkg.	5,468					
	Nails ...	Great Britain ... ..	20 pkg.	154					
Zinc	Plain sheet	Great Britain ... ..	1,473 cwt.	1,376	400 cwt.	60 0 0	3s. per cwt. 7 April, 1886.		
		Victoria ... ..	215 "	222					
		South Australia ... ..	514 "	398					
		New Zealand ... ..	195 "	60					
		Germany ... ..	62 "	59					
		Belgium ... ..	230 "	254					
	†Perforated or manu- factured.	Great Britain ... ..	437 cwt.	751					
		Victoria ... ..	15 "	30					
		Belgium ... ..	31 "	45					
			483 cwt.	826					
	Spelter ...	Great Britain ... ..	311 cwt.	232				2,486 cwt.	1,819
		Victoria ... ..	1,913 "	1,371					
Queensland ... ..		20 "	16						
Germany ... ..		40 "	30						
Belgium ... ..		202 "	170						
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS ...			£18,806,236						

\* Ad valorem duty of £3 per cent. was levied on these imports until the 30th September, after which date they were admitted free.

† Specific duties were levied on these imports until the 30th September, after which date they were admitted free.

‡ Specific duties were levied on these imports until the 7th July, after which date they were admitted free.

§ The amounts entered in this column represent only the quantities on which duty was paid, whether imported during 1887 or previous years.

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

87

## EXPORTS.

No. 3.—GENERAL EXPORTS from the Colony of New South Wales during the Year ended 31st December, 1887, as supplied by the Customs Department.

Articles	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Acids	Acetic ...	Victoria ...	206 gall.	206 gall.	£	57	57
		Queensland ...	709 "	709 "	£	148	148
		New Caledonia ...	58 "	58 "	£	18	18
			973 gall.	973 gall.	£	223	223
	Tartaric ...	Victoria ...	1,344 lb.	1,344 lb.	£	110	110
		South Australia ...	1,148 "	1,148 "	£	72	72
		Tasmania ...	448 "	448 "	£	32	32
		Queensland ...	3,496 "	3,497 "	£	238	238
			6,436 lb.	6,436 lb.	£	452	452
	All other ...	Victoria ...	3 pkg.	3 pkg.	£	17	22
South Australia ...		25 "	10 "	£	17	57	
Tasmania ...		2 "	2 "	£	15	15	
New Zealand ...		3 "	3 "	£	13	13	
Queensland ...		8,232 pkg.	54 "	£	208	12,520	
Western Australia...		1 "	1 "	£	10	10	
South Sea Islands...		4 pkg.	3 "	£	6	10	
New Caledonia ...		7 "	16 "	£	67	79	
Fiji ...		20 "	4 "	£	9	40	
		8,291 pkg.	96 pkg.	£	360	12,766	
Acidulated and Mineral Waters ...	Victoria ...	1,727 doz.	480 doz.	£	129	329	
	South Australia ...	572 "	34 "	£	23	117	
	Tasmania ...	11 "	11 "	£	3	3	
	New Zealand ...	1,476 doz.	283 doz.	£	242	242	
	Queensland ...	4,817 "	60 "	£	131	887	
	South Sea Islands...	49 doz.	4 doz.	£	23	23	
	New Caledonia ...	4 doz.	4 doz.	£	12	12	
	United States ...	4 doz.	4 doz.	£	2	2	
	Ceylon ...	6 "	6 "	£	3	3	
			8,641 doz.	878 doz.	£	314	1,618
Agricultural Implements ...	Great Britain ...	4 pkg.	4 pkg.	£	68	68	
	Victoria ...	180 pkg.	718 "	£	5,647	6,178	
	South Australia ...	18 "	18 "	£	120	120	
	Tasmania ...	37 "	37 "	£	241	241	
	New Zealand ...	26 "	26 "	£	88	88	
	Queensland ...	64 pkg.	607 "	£	364	2,213	
	Western Australia...	1 "	1 "	£	20	20	
	South Sea Islands...	1 "	1 "	£	3	3	
	New Caledonia ...	2 pkg.	19 "	£	139	187	
	Fiji ...	6 "	20 "	£	34	188	
	Norfolk Island ...	1 "	1 "	£	5	5	
Java ...	11 "	11 "	£	80	80		
		252 pkg.	1,463 pkg.	£	977	9,755	
Soda, Ash...	Victoria ...	2,050 cwt.	2,050 cwt.	£	842	842	
	South Australia ...	216 "	216 "	£	88	88	
	New Zealand ...	180 "	180 "	£	74	74	
	Queensland ...	138 "	138 "	£	68	68	
		2,584 cwt.	2,584 cwt.	£	1,072	1,072	
Alkalis	Soda, Bicarbonate	Victoria ...	11,312 lb.	11,312 lb.	£	61	61
		South Australia ...	784 "	784 "	£	9	9
		Queensland ...	23,744 "	23,744 "	£	145	145
		South Sea Islands...	140 "	140 "	£	1	1
		New Caledonia ...	2,912 "	2,912 "	£	18	18
	Fiji ...	560 "	560 "	£	5	5	
		39,452 lb.	39,452 lb.	£	239	239	
Soda, Caustic	Victoria ...	29 cwt.	29 cwt.	£	20	20	
	New Zealand ...	34 "	34 "	£	19	19	
	Queensland ...	728 "	728 "	£	431	431	
	New Caledonia ...	94 "	94 "	£	51	51	
	Fiji ...	70 "	70 "	£	36	36	
		955 cwt.	955 cwt.	£	557	557	

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS—*continued.*

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Alkalis— <i>continued.</i>	Soda Crystals...	Victoria ...	16 cwt.	16 cwt.	£ 6	£ 6	
		South Australia ...	455 "	455 "	123	123	
		New Zealand ...	639 "	639 "	149	149	
		Queensland ...	2,900 cwt.	4,540 "	571	407	978
		South Sea Islands...	7 "	7 "	2	2	
		New Caledonia ...	589 "	589 "	162	162	
		Fiji ...	30 "	30 "	9	9	
		Western Australia	1,323 "	1,323 "	214	214	
		2,900 cwt.	4,699 cwt.	7,599 cwt.	571	1,072	1,643
		Soda Silicate...	New Caledonia ...	47 cwt.	47 cwt.	15	15
Alum ...	Queensland ...	982 lb.	982 lb.	7	7		
	New Caledonia ...	112 "	112 "	1	1		
		1,094 lb.	1,094 lb.	8	8		
Anchors...	Victoria ...	6 No.	6 No.	3	3		
	South Australia ...	17 "	17 "	53	53		
	Tasmania ...	1 "	1 "	2	2		
	Queensland ...	110 "	110 "	176	176		
	Western Australia...	54 "	54 "	101	101		
	South Sea Islands...	13 "	13 "	46	46		
	New Caledonia ...	15 "	15 "	47	47		
	Fiji ...	16 "	16 "	50	50		
	232 No.	232 No.	478	478			
Antimony.	Auriferous	Great Britain ...	490 cwt.	490 cwt.	300	300	
		Victoria ...	20 "	20 "	12	12	
		Germany ...	428 "	428 "	310	310	
		938 cwt.	938 cwt.	622	622		
	Ore	Great Britain ...	2,009 cwt.	2,009 cwt.	1,014	1,014	
		Victoria ...	20 "	20 "	5	5	
		2,029 cwt.	2,029 cwt.	1,019	1,019		
Apparel (Wearing) ...	Great Britain ...	19 pkg.	19 pkg.	765	765		
	Victoria ...	169 "	169 "	3,123	3,123		
	South Australia ...	14 "	14 "	124	124		
	Tasmania ...	29 "	29 "	235	235		
	New Zealand ...	2 pkg.	45 "	12	1,376	1,388	
	Queensland ...	105 "	637 "	1,672	15,639	17,311	
	South Sea Islands...	7 "	7 "	75	75		
	New Caledonia ...	2 pkg.	43 "	17	521	538	
	Fiji ...	19 "	19 "	218	218		
	France ...	1 "	1 "	52	52		
	United States ...	5 "	5 "	121	121		
	Hong Kong ...	3 "	3 "	47	47		
	Sandwich Islands...	1 "	1 "	22	22		
		109 pkg.	883 pkg.	992 pkg.	1,701	22,318	24,019
	Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives.	Cartridges & Cartridge Cases.	Victoria ...	22 pkg.	22 pkg.	146	146
South Australia ...			13 "	13 "	51	51	
Queensland ...			132 "	132 "	673	673	
Western Australia...			2 "	2 "	6	6	
South Sea Islands...			15 "	15 "	69	69	
New Caledonia ...			38 "	38 "	233	223	
Fiji ...			6 "	6 "	21	21	
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land			4 "	4 "	22	22	
		232 pkg.	232 pkg.	1,211	1,211		
Gun Caps ...		Victoria ...	15 pkg.	15 pkg.	259	259	
		South Australia ...	6 "	6 "	45	45	
		Queensland ...	95 "	95 "	722	722	
		South Sea Islands...	3 "	3 "	13	13	
		New Caledonia ...	24 "	24 "	146	146	
		143 pkg.	143 pkg.	1,185	1,185		
Fuze ...	Great Britain ...	1 pkg.	1 pkg.	13	13		
	Victoria ...	11 "	11 "	81	81		
	South Australia ...	21 "	21 "	158	158		
	Queensland ...	277 "	277 "	2,218	2,218		
	New Caledonia ...	19 "	19 "	113	132		
	329 pkg.	329 pkg.	2,583	2,583			

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.			
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	
					£	£	£	
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives—continued.	Guns ...	Great Britain .....	3 pkg.	3 pkg.	.....	72	72	
		Victoria .....	8 "	8 "	.....	153	153	
		South Australia .....	4 "	4 "	.....	90	90	
		Tasmania .....	2 "	2 "	.....	16	16	
		New Zealand .....	3 "	3 "	.....	59	59	
		Queensland .....	76 "	76 "	.....	1,234	1,234	
		South Sea Islands .....	44 "	44 "	.....	648	648	
		New Caledonia .....	42 "	42 "	.....	809	809	
		Fiji .....	5 "	5 "	.....	47	47	
		Sandwich Islands .....	2 "	2 "	.....	64	64	
		Germany .....	32 "	32 "	.....	80	80	
	Belgium .....	2 "	2 "	.....	7	7		
	France .....	2 "	2 "	.....	7	7		
			.....			.....	3,286	3,286
			225 pkg.			.....	.....	.....
	Other Firearms		Queensland .....	7 pkg.	7 pkg.	.....	148	148
	Shot ...		South Australia .....	13 cwt.	13 cwt.	.....	17	17
			Queensland .....	252 "	252 "	.....	336	336
			Western Australia .....	1 "	1 "	.....	2	2
			South Sea Islands .....	45 "	45 "	.....	60	60
			New Caledonia .....	53 "	53 "	.....	65	65
			Fiji .....			.....	24	24
			.....			.....	381 cwt.	381 cwt.
	Dyna- mite & Litho- fracteur		Victoria .....	55,900 lb.	55,900 lb.	.....	4,190	4,190
			South Australia .....	91,500 "	91,500 "	.....	9,896	9,896
Queensland .....			87,750 "	87,750 "	.....	7,802	7,802	
New Caledonia .....			800 "	800 "	.....	58	58	
			.....			.....	235,950 lb.	235,950 lb.
Powder (Blasting)		Victoria .....	124,000 lb.	124,000 lb.	.....	2,995	2,995	
		South Australia .....	67,500 "	67,500 "	.....	1,662	1,662	
		Queensland .....	122,254 "	122,254 "	.....	2,786	2,786	
		New Caledonia .....	17,825 "	17,825 "	.....	337	337	
				.....			.....	331,579 lb.
Powder (Sporting)		Victoria .....	368 lb.	368 lb.	.....	44	44	
		South Australia .....	480 "	480 "	.....	70	70	
		Queensland .....	5,403 "	5,403 "	.....	725	725	
		South Sea Islands .....	559 "	559 "	.....	47	47	
		New Caledonia .....	5,350 "	5,350 "	.....	477	477	
		.....			.....	12,160 lb.	12,160 lb.	
Arrowroot ...		Victoria .....	5,577 lb.	5,577 lb.	.....	98	98	
		South Australia .....	48 "	48 "	.....	2	2	
		Tasmania .....	2,688 "	2,688 "	.....	37	37	
		New Zealand .....	6,693 "	6,693 "	.....	96	96	
		Queensland .....	1,964 "	1,964 "	.....	35	35	
		New Caledonia .....	154 "	154 "	.....	3	3	
		.....			.....	17,124 lb.	17,124 lb.	
Asbestos ...		Victoria .....	8 pkg.	8 pkg.	.....	12	12	
		South Australia .....	1 "	1 "	.....	2	2	
		Queensland .....	9 "	9 "	.....	36	36	
		Fiji .....	9 "	9 "	.....	6	6	
				.....			.....	27 pkg.
Asphalt and Bitumen		Victoria .....	2,700 cwt.	2,700 cwt.	1,177	.....	1,177	
		Tasmania .....	63 "	63 "	30	.....	30	
				.....			.....	2,763 cwt.
Bags and Sacks ...		Victoria .....	9,763 doz.	9,763 doz.	.....	2,339	2,339	
		South Australia .....	1,287 "	1,287 "	.....	260	260	
		Tasmania .....	915 "	915 "	.....	212	212	
		New Zealand .....	42 "	42 "	.....	11	11	
		Queensland .....	8,275 "	8,275 "	.....	1,863	1,863	
		Western Australia .....	62 "	62 "	.....	15	15	
		South Sea Islands .....	1,463 "	1,463 "	.....	422	422	
		New Caledonia .....	4,683 "	4,683 "	.....	1,278	1,278	
		Fiji .....			.....	7,728	7,728	
		.....			.....	34,218 doz.	34,218 doz.	

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Bags (Gunny & Ore)	Victoria ...		712 doz.	712 doz.	£	£	£
	South Australia ...		75 "	75 "		140	140
	Queensland ...		4,555 "	4,555 "		14	14
	New Caledonia ...		3,468 "	3,468 "		524	524
	Fiji ...		2,997 "	2,997 "		521	521
			11,807 doz.	11,807 doz.		306	306
						1,505	1,505
Baking Powder, Self-raising flour, Yeast, &c. ...	Victoria ...	1,808 lb.	786 lb.	2,594 lb.	110	44	154
	South Australia ...	1,120 "	144 "	1,264 "	68	9	77
	Queensland ...	2,569 "	2,586 "	5,155 "	137	176	313
	Western Australia...	336 "	26 "	362 "	20	2	22
	Fiji...	25 "		25 "	1		1
		5,858 lb.	3,542 lb.	9,400 lb.	336	231	567
Bark ...	Great Britain ...	1,087 cwt.		1,087 cwt.	261		261
	Victoria ...	1,695 "	580 cwt.	2,275 "	570	226	796
	South Australia ...	1 "		1 "	1		1
	Tasmania ...	6,675 "		6,675 "	1,778		1,778
	New Zealand ...	105 "	224 cwt.	329 "	50	99	149
Queensland ...	2,060 "	23,444 "	25,504 "	292	8,525	8,817	
		11,623 cwt.	24,248 cwt.	35,871 cwt.	2,952	8,850	11,802
Barley (Prepared) ...	Victoria ...		7,282 lb.	7,282 lb.		92	92
	New Zealand ...		7,840 "	7,840 "		69	69
	Queensland ...	6,552 lb.	10,442 "	16,994 "	58	107	165
	South Sea Islands ...		56 "	56 "		1	1
	New Caledonia ...		1,328 "	1,328 "		13	13
Fiji ...		112 "	112 "		1	1	
		6,552 lb.	27,060 lb.	33,612 lb.	58	283	341
Baskets & Basketware	Victoria ...		189 pkg.	189 pkg.		8	8
	South Australia ...	2 pkg.		2 "	6		6
	Tasmania ...		36 pkg.	36 "		13	13
	New Zealand ...	32 pkg.		32 "	18		18
	Queensland ...	208 "	627 "	835 "	304	316	620
	South Sea Islands...	6 "		6 "	1		1
	New Caledonia ...	27 "	33 "	60 "	13	17	30
	Fiji ...	1 "		1 "	1		1
Western Australia...	106 "		106 "	29		29	
		382 pkg.	885 pkg.	1,267 pkg.	372	354	726
Becho-de-mer ...	Queensland ...		40 cwt.	40 cwt.		152	152
	Hong Kong ...		1,608 "	1,608 "		4,563	4,563
			1,648 cwt.	1,648 cwt.		4,715	4,715
Bedsteads (iron) ...	Victoria ...		92 pkg.	92 pkg.		507	507
	South Australia ...		9 "	9 "		91	91
	Tasmania ...		18 "	18 "		41	41
	Queensland ...	7 pkg.	965 "	972 "	27	6,717	6,744
	South Sea Islands...		33 "	33 "		102	102
	New Caledonia ...		48 "	48 "		239	239
	Fiji...		9 "	9 "		38	38
	China ...		1 "	1 "		10	10
		7 pkg.	1,175 pkg.	1,182 pkg.	27	7,745	7,772
Beer (in bottle) . . . . .	Great Britain ...		3,435 gall.	3,435 gall.		858	858
	Victoria ...	12 gall.	26,119 "	26,131 "	2	5,534	5,536
	South Australia ...		8,832 "	8,832 "		1,801	1,801
	Tasmania ...		1,695 "	1,695 "		369	369
	New Zealand ...		1,593 "	1,593 "		352	352
	Queensland ...	62 gall.	125,038 "	125,100 "	8	27,085	27,093
	Western Australia...	160 "	1,073 "	1,233 "	44	230	274
	South Sea Islands...		10,314 "	10,314 "		2,163	2,163
	New Caledonia ...		18,721 "	18,721 "		3,765	3,765
	Fiji ...		2,583 "	2,583 "		521	521
	United States ...		979 "	979 "		245	245
	Hong Kong ...		1,431 "	1,431 "		332	332
	Sandwich Islands...		1,365 "	1,365 "		296	296
	India ...		61 "	61 "		14	14
	Germany ...		357 "	357 "		87	87
Norfolk Island ...	8 gall.	6 "	14 "	1	2	3	
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land		48 "	48 "		9	9	
		242 gall.	203,650 gall.	203,892 gall.	55	43,663	43,718

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

01

## EXPORTS—continued.

Articles	Countries to which Exported	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Beer (in wood)	Victoria ...	1,749 gall.	18,241 gall.	19,990 gall.	£ 130	£ 1,840	£ 1,970
	South Australia ...	900 ..	900 ..	900 ..	.....	102	102
	Tasmania ...	27 ..	27 ..	27 ..	.....	5	5
	New Zealand ...	780 ..	780 ..	780 ..	.....	55	55
	Queensland ...	2,470 gall.	15,016 ..	17,486 ..	264	1,557	1,821
	Western Australia...	50 gall.	50 ..	50 ..	.....	6	6
	South Sea Islands...	99 ..	99 ..	99 ..	.....	10	10
	New Caledonia ...	767 gall.	.....	767 ..	50	.....	50
	Fiji ...	4,405 ..	.....	4,405 ..	341	.....	341
	Sandwich Islands...	594 ..	.....	594 ..	51	.....	51
		9,985 gall.	35,113 gall.	45,098 gall.	836	3,575	4,411
Beeswax	Great Britain ...	14,913 lb.	.....	14,913 lb.	683	.....	683
	Victoria ...	224 ..	.....	224 ..	7	.....	7
	New Caledonia ...	116 ..	.....	116 ..	4	.....	4
	Hong Kong ...	272 ..	.....	272 ..	13	.....	13
		15,525 lb.	.....	15,525 lb.	707	.....	707
Bicycles & Velocipedes	Great Britain ...	.....	7 pkg.	7 pkg.	.....	232	232
	Victoria ...	.....	19 ..	19 ..	.....	323	323
	South Australia ...	.....	9 ..	9 ..	.....	145	145
	Tasmania ...	.....	1 ..	1 ..	.....	13	13
	Queensland ...	.....	15 ..	15 ..	.....	291	291
	New Caledonia ...	.....	1 ..	1 ..	.....	25	25
		.....	52 pkg.	52 pkg.	.....	1,029	1,029
Billiard Tables and Materials...	South Australia ...	.....	2 pkg.	2 pkg.	.....	20	20
	Queensland ...	4 pkg.	60 ..	64 ..	51	474	525
	Western Australia...	1 ..	.....	1 ..	25	.....	25
		5 pkg.	62 pkg.	67 pkg.	76	494	570
Biscuits	Great Britain ...	.....	453 lb.	453 lb.	.....	20	20
	Victoria ...	.....	6,705 ..	6,705 ..	.....	166	166
	South Australia ..	720 lb.	.....	720 ..	12	.....	12
	Queensland ...	25,411 ..	3,316 lb.	28,727 ..	244	94	338
	Western Australia...	2,328 ..	664 ..	2,992 ..	82	13	95
	South Sea Islands...	106,150 ..	130 ..	106,280 ..	1,892	3	1,895
	New Caledonia ...	58,976 ..	2,288 ..	61,264 ..	735	39	774
	Fiji ...	4,465 ..	.....	4,465 ..	50	.....	50
	Hong Kong ...	.....	182 lb.	182 ..	.....	2	2
	France ...	224 lb.	.....	224 ..	8	.....	8
Germany ...	.....	1,376 lb.	1,376 ..	.....	100	100	
		288,274 lb.	15,114 lb.	303,388 lb.	3,023	437	3,460
Bismuth...	Great Britain ...	711 cwt.	.....	711 cwt.	6,495	.....	6,495
	Germany ...	20 ..	.....	20 ..	200	.....	200
		731 cwt.	.....	731 cwt.	6,695	.....	6,695
Bitters over 25% spirit	Victoria ...	.....	89½ gall.	89½ gall.	.....	100	100
	South Australia ...	.....	62½ ..	62½ ..	.....	57	57
	New Zealand ...	.....	10 ..	10 ..	.....	8	8
	Queensland ...	.....	246 ..	246 ..	.....	266	266
	Western Australia...	.....	4 ..	4 ..	.....	3	3
	South Sea Islands...	.....	5 ..	5 ..	.....	6	6
	New Caledonia ...	.....	91½ ..	91½ ..	.....	74	74
	Fiji ...	.....	13½ ..	13½ ..	.....	18	18
	Germany ...	.....	135 ..	135 ..	.....	70	70
			.....	657 gall.	657 gall.	.....	602
Bitters under 25% spirit	Great Britain ...	.....	6 gall.	6 gall.	.....	3	3
	Victoria ...	.....	6 ..	6 ..	.....	4	4
	South Australia ...	.....	43½ ..	43½ ..	.....	33	33
	Tasmania ...	.....	1 ..	1 ..	.....	1	1
	New Zealand ...	.....	15 ..	15 ..	.....	12	12
	Queensland ...	3,392 gall.	1,688½ ..	5,080½ ..	2,538	1,803	4,341
	Western Australia...	.....	31½ ..	31½ ..	.....	36	36
	South Sea Islands...	.....	3 ..	3 ..	.....	4	4
	New Caledonia ...	2 gall.	4½ ..	6½ ..	2	2	4
	Fiji ...	.....	2½ ..	2½ ..	.....	2	2
		3,394 gall.	1,801½ gall.	5,195½ gall.	2,540	1,900	4,440

## EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			V. Inc.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
					£	£	£
Blacking ...	Great Britain ...		22 pkg.	22 pkg.		80	80
	Victoria ...		15 "	15 "		48	48
	South Australia ...		1 "	1 "		2	2
	Tasmania ...		21 "	21 "		41	41
	Queensland ...		212 "	212 "		556	556
	South Sea Islands ...		2 "	2 "		3	3
	New Caledonia ...		11 "	11 "		37	37
Fiji... ..			3 "	3 "		10	10
			287 pkg.	287 pkg.		777	777
Blankets ...	Victoria ...		5 pkg.	5 pkg.		109	109
	South Australia ...		2 "	2 "		24	24
	Tasmania ...		2 "	2 "		42	42
	Queensland ...		42 "	42 "		629	629
	South Sea Islands... ..		1 "	1 "		5	5
	New Caledonia ...		4 "	4 "		57	57
	Fiji... ..		8 "	8 "		117	117
Hong Kong ...		4 "	4 "		25	25	
			68 pkg.	68 pkg.		1,008	1,008
Blue ...	Great Britain ...		29,792 lb.	29,792 lb.		697	697
	Victoria ...		45,238 "	45,238 "		1,188	1,188
	South Australia ...		192 "	192 "		4	4
	Queensland ...		9,957 "	9,957 "		286	286
	South Sea Islands... ..		926 "	926 "		19	19
	New Caledonia ...		3,436 "	3,436 "		99	99
	Fiji... ..		296 "	296 "		8	8
Norfolk Island ...		36 "	36 "		1	1	
			89,873 lb.	89,873 lb.		2,302	2,302
Boats... ..	Victoria ...		1 No.	1 No.		20	20
	Tasmania ...	2 No.	2 "	4 "	62	62	124
	New Zealand ...	1 "		1 "	12		12
	Queensland ...	9 "	1 No.	10 "	209	300	509
	Western Australia... ..	3 "		3 "	28		28
	South Sea Islands... ..	1 "		1 "	35		35
	New Caledonia ...	1 "		1 "	25		25
		17 No.	4 No.	21 No.	371	382	753
Boots and Shoes ...	Great Britain ...		24 pkg.	24 pkg.		333	333
	Victoria ...	37 pkg.	649 "	686 "	734	7,850	8,584
	South Australia ...	208 "	409 "	617 "	7,468	5,431	12,899
	Tasmania ...	54 "	142 "	196 "	879	1,652	2,531
	New Zealand ...	3 "	335 "	338 "	56	3,628	3,684
	Queensland ...	847 "	4,329 "	5,176 "	23,993	61,130	85,123
	Western Australia... ..	6 "	24 "	30 "	247	346	593
	South Sea Islands... ..	7 "	16 "	23 "	48	205	253
	New Caledonia ...	102 "	163 "	265 "	2,025	1,736	3,761
	Fiji... ..	33 "	136 "	169 "	302	1,327	1,629
	Canada ...		2 "	2 "		22	22
	Germany ...		1 "	1 "		10	10
	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	3 pkg.		3 "	22		22
			1,300 pkg.	6,230 pkg.	7,530 pkg.	35,774	83,670
Brassware ...	Victoria ...		44 pkg.	44 pkg.		502	502
	South Australia ...		8 "	8 "		85	85
	Tasmania ...		5 "	5 "		71	71
	New Zealand ...		1 "	1 "		3	3
	Queensland ...	2 pkg.	131 "	133 "	11	934	945
	New Caledonia ...		9 "	9 "		102	102
	Fiji... ..		6 "	6 "		102	102
Germany ...		1 "	1 "		13	13	
		2 pkg.	205 pkg.	207 pkg.	11	1,812	1,823
Bricks {	Victoria ...	104,170 No.		104,170 No.	228		228
	South Australia ...	4,580 "		4,580 "	13		13
	South Sea Islands... ..	1,000 "		1,000 "	3		3
	Fiji... ..	16,000 "		16,000 "	36		36
			125,750 No.		125,750 No.	280	
Fire ...	South Australia ...		1,000 No.	1,000 No.		7	7
	Tasmania ...		10,000 "	10,000 "		60	60
	Queensland ...		10,200 "	10,200 "		112	112
	New Caledonia ...		25,000 "	25,000 "		89	89
	Fiji... ..		24,000 "	24,000 "		89	89
			70,200 No.	70,200 No.		357	357

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

93

## EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Brushware ...	Great Britain ...		7 pkg.	7 pkg.	£	513	513
	Victoria ...		84 "	84 "		209	209
	South Australia ...		29 "	29 "		72	72
	Tasmania ...		8 "	8 "		92	92
	New Zealand ...		2 "	2 "		31	31
	Queensland ...	3,393 pkg.	320 "	3,713 "	2,706	1,654	4,360
	Western Australia ...		1 "	1 "		2	2
	South Sea Islands... 4 pkg.		6 "	10 "	2	12	14
	New Caledonia ...	37 "	33 "	70 "	62	195	257
	Fiji ...		14 "	14 "		33	33
	Germany ...		1 "	1 "		7	7
Sandwich Islands...		2 "	2 "		20	20	
		3,434 pkg.	507 pkg.	3,941 pkg.	2,770	2,840	5,610
Butter ...	Great Britain ...	483,657 lb.	133,087 lb.	616,744 lb.	12,411	3,007	15,418
	Victoria ...	427 "	25,951 "	26,378 "	18	979	997
	South Australia ...	823 "	11,702 "	12,525 "	32	741	773
	New Zealand ...		17,292 "	17,292 "		624	624
	Queensland ...	210,586 lb.	113,344 "	323,930 "	7,509	4,958	12,467
	Western Australia ...	882 "	3,208 "	4,090 "	31	97	128
	South Sea Islands...	2,420 "	470 "	2,890 "	75	27	102
	New Caledonia ...	6,209 "	6,946 "	13,155 "	233	362	595
	Fiji ...	52 "	5,413 "	5,465 "	3	213	216
	Sandwich Islands...	17,166 lb.		17,166 "	440		440
	United States ...		358 lb.	358 "		17	17
	Hong Kong ...		257 "	257 "		13	13
	Ceylon ...		90 "	90 "		4	4
	China ...		235 "	235 "		10	10
	Chili ...		148 "	148 "		7	7
	Italy ...		400 "	400 "		20	20
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	100 lb.		100 lb.	6		6	
		722,322 lb.	318,901 lb.	1,041,223 lb.	20,758	11,079	31,837
Candlenut ...	Great Britain ...		370 cwt.	370 cwt.		167	167
Candles ...	Great Britain ...		50 lb.	50 lb.		1	1
	Victoria ...		11,135 "	11,135 "		294	294
	South Australia ...	58 lb.	12,318 "	12,376 "	2	297	299
	Tasmania ...		10,000 "	10,000 "		243	243
	New Zealand ...		50 "	50 "		1	1
	Queensland ...	176 lb.	124,380 "	124,556 "	4	3,063	3,067
	Western Australia...		550 "	550 "		13	13
	South Sea Islands...		1,125 "	1,125 "		31	31
	New Caledonia ...	80 lb.	40,150 "	40,230 "	3	994	997
	Fiji ...		3,550 "	3,550 "		88	88
	Hong Kong ...		100 "	100 "		6	6
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land		200 "	200 "		5	5	
Norfolk Island ...		250 "	250 "		6	6	
		314 lb.	203,858 lb.	204,172 lb.	9	5,042	5,051
Canvas ...	Victoria ...		31 pkg.	31 pkg.		595	595
	South Australia ...		10 "	10 "		184	184
	Tasmania ...		17 "	17 "		297	297
	New Zealand ...		33 "	33 "		700	700
	Queensland ...		176 "	176 "		2,918	2,918
	Western Australia...		1 "	1 "		27	27
	South Sea Islands...		6 "	6 "		100	100
	New Caledonia ...		28 "	28 "		491	491
	Fiji ...		13 "	13 "		292	292
	Hong Kong ...		3 "	3 "		46	46
	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land		3 "	3 "		21	21
			321 pkg.	321 pkg.		5,671	5,671
Carpets ...	Great Britain ...		1 pkg.	1 pkg.		15	15
	Victoria ...		22 "	22 "		289	289
	South Australia ...		1 "	1 "		10	10
	Tasmania ...		1 "	1 "		3	3
	New Zealand ...		1 "	1 "		8	8
	Queensland ...		30 "	30 "		239	239
	Western Australia...		1 "	1 "		20	20
New Caledonia ...		1 "	1 "		18	18	
			58 pkg.	58 pkg.		602	602



## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

## EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Carriages ...	Great Britain .....	1 No.	2 No.	3 No.	£ 54	£ 168	£ 222
	Victoria ...	25 "	6 "	31 "	842	350	1,192
	South Australia ...	1 "	3 "	4 "	30	112	142
	Tasmania ...	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	89	89
	New Zealand ...	1 No.	.....	1 "	30	.....	30
	Queensland ...	34 "	40 No.	74 "	1,762	1,255	3,017
	South Sea Islands...	3 "	.....	3 "	60	.....	60
	New Caledonia ...	8 "	5 "	13 "	363	225	588
	Fiji ...	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	65	65
			73 No.	62 No.	135 No.	3,141	2,264
Carriage-makers' Materials...	Great Britain .....	.....	16 pkg.	16 pkg.	.....	120	120
	Victoria ...	69,075 pkg.	314 "	69,389 "	772	495	1,267
	South Australia ...	16,880 "	71 "	16,951 "	431	111	542
	Tasmania ...	651 "	158 "	809 "	24	102	126
	New Zealand ...	93,962 "	50 "	94,012 "	2,040	88	2,128
	Queensland ...	115 "	2,329 "	2,444 "	175	2,834	3,009
	South Sea Islands...	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	2	2
	New Caledonia ...	222 pkg.	94 "	316 "	43	66	109
	Fiji ...	3 "	2 "	5 "	7	8	15
	India ...	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	7	7
		180,908 pkg.	3,038 pkg.	183,946 pkg.	3,492	3,833	7,325
Carts and Waggons...	Victoria ...	22 No.	.....	22 No.	325	.....	325
	South Australia ...	23 "	.....	23 "	257	.....	257
	Queensland ...	26 "	4 No.	30 "	530	95	625
	South Sea Islands...	1 "	.....	1 "	27	.....	27
	New Caledonia ...	4 "	.....	4 "	59	.....	59
	Norfolk Island ...	1 "	.....	1 "	10	.....	10
		77 No.	4 No.	81 No.	1,208	95	1,303
Cement ...	Victoria ...	.....	9,303 barrels	9,303 barrels	.....	5,696	5,696
	South Australia ...	.....	74 "	74 "	.....	48	48
	Tasmania ...	.....	343 "	343 "	.....	210	210
	New Zealand ...	.....	1,959 "	1,959 "	.....	1,239	1,239
	Queensland ...	.....	8,938 "	8,938 "	.....	5,682	5,682
	South Sea Islands...	.....	24 "	24 "	.....	16	16
	New Caledonia ...	.....	3,192 "	3,192 "	.....	1,832	1,832
	Fiji ...	.....	718 "	718 "	.....	485	485
Hong Kong ...	.....	38 "	38 "	.....	29	29	
		.....	24,589 barrels	24,589 barrels	.....	15,237	15,237
Chain Cable ...	South Australia ...	.....	37 cwt.	37 cwt.	.....	32	32
	Queensland ...	.....	534 "	534 "	.....	454	454
	Western Australia...	.....	64 "	64 "	.....	68	68
	South Sea Islands...	.....	35 "	35 "	.....	36	36
	New Caledonia ...	.....	24 "	24 "	.....	21	21
	Fiji ...	.....	32 "	32 "	.....	27	27
		.....	726 cwt.	726 cwt.	.....	638	638
Charcoal ...	Victoria ...	200 tons	.....	200 tons	600	.....	600
	New Zealand ...	100 "	.....	100 "	450	.....	450
		300 tons	.....	300 tons	1,050	.....	1,050
Cheese ...	Great Britain ...	18,418 lb.	478 lb.	18,896 lb.	322	16	338
	Victoria ...	9,410 "	2,862 "	12,272 "	175	105	280
	South Australia ...	2,507 "	4,012 "	6,519 "	70	108	178
	New Zealand ...	.....	30,432 "	30,432 "	.....	919	919
	Queensland ...	113,839 lb.	40,221 "	154,060 "	2,506	1,160	3,666
	Western Australia...	112 "	.....	112 "	3	.....	3
	South Sea Islands...	249 "	510 lb.	759 "	8	15	23
	New Caledonia ...	14,396 "	4,060 "	18,456 "	310	192	502
	Fiji ...	206 "	.....	206 "	3	.....	3
	Hong Kong ...	.....	149 lb.	149 "	.....	7	7
	Sandwich Islands...	1,407 lb.	1,454 "	2,861 "	18	24	42
	Ceylon ...	776 "	.....	776 "	19	.....	19
India ...	2,328 "	.....	2,328 "	60	.....	60	
		163,648 lb.	84,178 lb.	247,826 lb.	3,494	2,546	6,040

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.			
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	
Chinese Goods	Queensland		59 pkg.	59 pkg.	£	160	160	
	Hong Kong		23 "	23 "		9	9	
			82 pkg.	82 pkg.		169	169	
Chinese Provisions	Queensland		15 pkg.	15 pkg.		12	12	
	Hong Kong		20 "	20 "		9	9	
			35 pkg.	35 pkg.		21	21	
Chicory (prepared)	South Australia		4,480 lb.	4,480 lb.		43	43	
	Tasmania		5,600 "	5,600 "		56	56	
	Queensland		10,704 "	10,704 "		142	142	
	New Caledonia		224 "	224 "		3	3	
			21,008 lb.	21,008 lb.		244	244	
Chocolate and Cocoa	Great Britain		4,270 lb.	4,270 lb.		190	190	
	Victoria		11,923 "	11,923 "		866	866	
	South Australia		870 "	870 "		74	74	
	Tasmania		4,342 "	4,342 "		280	280	
	New Zealand		224 "	224 "		14	14	
	Queensland		24,451 "	24,451 "		2,436	2,436	
	Western Australia		154 "	154 "		8	8	
	South Sea Islands		908 "	908 "		62	62	
	New Caledonia		916 "	916 "		50	50	
	Fiji		290 "	290 "		23	23	
United States		28 "	28 "		2	2		
			48,376 lb.	48,376 lb.		4,005	4,005	
Chrome Ore	Great Britain		1,418 tons	1,418 tons		4,563	4,563	
	Germany		84 "	84 "		336	336	
	Belgium		6 "	6 "		18	18	
			1,508 tons	1,508 tons		4,917	4,917	
Cider and Perry	Victoria		14 galls.	14 galls.		5	5	
	Queensland		264 "	164 "		45	45	
			278 galls.	278 galls.		50	50	
Coal	Victoria	723,676 tons		723,676 tons	379,206		379,206	
	South Australia	127,370 "		127,370 "	62,715		62,715	
	Tasmania	43,375 "		43,375 "	23,631		23,631	
	New Zealand	150,399 "		150,399 "	81,478		81,478	
	Queensland	18,613 "		18,613 "	10,625		10,625	
	South Sea Islands	1,701 "		1,701 "	1,053		1,053	
	New Caledonia	15,153 "		15,153 "	7,928		7,928	
	Fiji	21,081 "		21,081 "	12,067		12,067	
	Western Australia	13,837 "		13,837 "	7,429		7,429	
	United States	299,802 "		299,802 "	164,983		164,983	
	India	54,214 "		54,214 "	30,248		30,248	
	Hong Kong	86,092 "		86,092 "	47,448		47,448	
	Ceylon	1,741 "		1,741 "	1,300		1,300	
	Peru	9,368 "		9,368 "	5,578		5,578	
	Java	51,974 "		51,974 "	28,739		28,739	
	Mauritius	9,916 "		9,916 "	5,627		5,627	
	China	23,187 "		23,187 "	14,301		14,301	
	Phillipine Islands	38,821 "		38,821 "	21,355		21,355	
	Chili	53,133 "		53,133 "	28,750		28,750	
	Singapore	32,040 "		32,040 "	17,807		17,807	
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	909 "		909 "	650		650		
Mexico	2,310 "		2,310 "	1,169		1,169		
Panama	577 "		577 "	317		317		
Sandwich Islands	10,720 "		10,720 "	5,897		5,897		
Cape of Good Hope	433 "		433 "	238		238		
		1,790,442 tons		1,790,442 tons	960,539		960,539	
Cobalt	Metal	Great Britain	128 cwt.	128 cwt.	1,330		1,330	
	Ore	Great Britain		9,566 cwt.	9,566 cwt.		5,240	5,240
		Germany		4,480 "	4,480 "		1,362	1,362
	Belgium		2,500 "	2,500 "		500	500	
			16,546 cwt.	16,546 cwt.		7,102	7,102	

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.						
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.				
Coffee...	Raw	Great Britain ...	4,466 lb.	4,466 lb.	£	£	£				
		Victoria ...	9,629 "	9,629 "	280	280	280				
		South Australia ...	14,294 "	14,294 "	611	611	611				
		New Zealand ...	45,391 "	45,391 "	2,026	2,026	2,026				
		Queensland ...	1,658 "	1,658 "	81	81	81				
		South Sea Islands...	2,793 "	2,793 "	123	123	123				
		New Caledonia ...	280 "	280 "	12	12	12				
		Fiji ...	776 "	776 "	35	35	35				
		United States ...	274 "	274 "	11	11	11				
		Hong Kong ...	548 "	548 "	24	24	24				
		Chili ...	112 "	112 "	5	5	5				
		Sandwich Islands...	56 "	56 "	3	3	3				
		Norfolk Island ...	56 "	56 "	3	3	3				
		Holland ...	168 "	168 "	8	8	8				
				80,501 lb.	80,501 lb.	3,351	3,351	3,351			
Coffee...	Prepared...	Great Britain ...	4,633 lb.	4,633 lb.	241	241	241				
		Victoria ...	10,475 "	10,475 "	590	590	590				
		South Australia ...	1,891 "	1,891 "	108	108	108				
		Tasmania ...	517 "	517 "	25	25	25				
		New Zealand ...	574 "	574 "	39	39	39				
		Queensland ...	11,118 "	11,118 "	560	560	560				
		Western Australia..	1,159 "	1,159 "	62	62	62				
		South Sea Islands...	2,195 "	2,195 "	116	116	116				
		New Caledonia ...	398 "	398 "	19	19	19				
		Fiji ...	2,355 "	2,355 "	137	137	137				
		Italy ...	336 "	336 "	14	14	14				
		United States ...	841 "	841 "	43	43	43				
		Hong Kong ...	1,381 "	1,381 "	78	78	78				
		Germany ...	526 "	526 "	30	30	30				
		China ...	140 "	140 "	7	7	7				
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	112 "	112 "	5	5	5						
		38,651 lb.	38,651 lb.	2,074	2,074	2,074					
Coin ...	Gold	Great Britain ...	16 boxes	16 boxes	56,404	56,404	56,404				
		Victoria ...	20 boxes	20 "	20,250	20,250	20,250				
		South Australia ...	4 boxes	4 "	17,000	17,000	17,000				
		Tasmania ...	5 "	5 "	25,000	25,000	25,000				
		New Zealand ...	18 "	18 "	87,000	87,000	87,000				
		Queensland ...	56 "	56 "	259,500	259,500	259,500				
		South Sea Islands	1 box	1 box	250	250	250				
		Fiji ...	2 boxes	2 boxes	10,000	10,000	10,000				
		United States ...	130 "	131 "	628,275	210	628,485				
		Hong Kong ...	192 boxes	192 "	153,453	820	153,453				
		France ...	4 boxes	4 "	20,000	820	820				
		India ...	4 boxes	4 "	20,000	20,000	20,000				
				428 boxes	25 boxes	1,256,882	21,280	1,278,162			
		Coin ...	Silver	Great Britain ...	1 box	1 box	120	120	120		
				Victoria ...	3 boxes	3 boxes	532	532	532		
South Australia ...	1 box			1 box	500	500	500				
New Zealand ...	3 boxes			3 boxes	300	300	300				
Queensland ...	13 "			13 "	3,372	3,372	3,372				
France ...	5 "			5 "	1,310	1,310	1,310				
				26 boxes	26 boxes	6,134	6,134	6,134			
Coin ...	Copper			New Zealand ...	6 boxes	6 boxes	90	90	90		
				Queensland ...	26 "	26 "	347	347	347		
						32 boxes	32 boxes	437	437	437	
				Coke ...		Victoria ...	487 tons	150 tons	626	193	819
						South Australia ...	2,355 "	2,355 "	5,098	21	5,098
						Tasmania ...	12 "	12 "	21	21	21
						New Zealand ...	52 "	52 "	88	88	88
						Western Australia	5 "	5 "	9	9	9
		United States ...	603 "			603 "	916	916	916		
						3,514 tons	150 tons	6,758	193	6,951	
		Colours—Dry (Kalsomine and other washes.)				Victoria ...	21 pkg.	21 pkg.	81	81	81
						South Australia ...	7 "	7 "	15	15	15
						Queensland ...	92 "	92 "	163	163	163
						New Caledonia ...	18 "	18 "	24	24	24
								138 pkg.	138 pkg.	283	283

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

97

## EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Confectionery	Victoria ...	.....	11,504 lb.	11,504 lb.	£	£	£
	South Australia ...	650 lb.	285 "	935 "	21	12	33
	Tasmania ...	.....	620 "	620 "	.....	15	15
	New Zealand ...	.....	586 "	586 "	.....	24	24
	Queensland ...	3,751 lb.	18,364 "	22,115 "	128	712	840
	Western Australia... ..	.....	140 "	140 "	.....	3	3
	South Sea Islands... ..	444 lb.	186 "	630 "	16	8	24
	New Caledonia ...	4,256 "	778 "	5,034 "	137	39	176
	Fiji ...	1,105 "	100 "	1,205 "	84	6	90
	Hong Kong ...	.....	240 "	240 "	.....	6	6
	United States ...	.....	517 "	517 "	.....	20	20
		10,206 lb.	33,320 lb.	43,526 lb.	386	1,214	1,600
Ore	Great Britain ...	4,000 cwt.	.....	4,000 cwt.	1,768	.....	1,768
	Victoria ...	50 "	.....	50 "	30	.....	30
	South Australia ...	1,400 "	.....	1,400 "	1,277	.....	1,277
		5,450 cwt.	.....	5,450 cwt.	3,075	.....	3,075
Regulus	Great Britain ...	538 cwt.	.....	538 cwt.	275	.....	275
Refined	Great Britain ...	39,980 cwt.	20,646 cwt.	60,626 cwt.	90,706	42,928	133,634
	Victoria ...	6,228 "	.....	6,228 "	12,660	.....	12,660
	South Australia ...	125 "	.....	125 "	273	.....	273
	New Zealand ...	400 "	.....	400 "	916	.....	916
	Queensland ...	423 "	25 cwt.	448 "	903	53	956
India ...	42,123 "	11,243 "	53,366 "	90,294	24,220	114,514	
		89,279 cwt.	31,914 cwt.	121,193 cwt.	195,752	67,201	262,953
Sheet	Victoria ...	.....	9 pkg.	9 pkg.	.....	83	83
	Queensland ...	.....	22 "	22 "	.....	103	103
	New Caledonia ...	.....	10 "	10 "	.....	143	143
	Fiji ...	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	3	3
		.....	42 pkg.	42 pkg.	.....	332	332
Rod or Bar	Victoria ...	.....	2 pkg	2 pkg.	.....	70	70
	South Australia ...	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	3	3
	Tasmania ...	.....	7 "	7 "	.....	35	35
	New Zealand ...	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	3	3
	Queensland ...	.....	58 "	58 "	.....	114	114
	New Caledonia ...	.....	6 "	6 "	.....	17	17
		.....	75 pkg.	75 pkg.	.....	242	242
Copra...	Great Britain ...	.....	26,686 cwt.	26,686 cwt.	.....	15,231	15,231
	New Caledonia ...	.....	85 "	85 "	.....	40	40
	Spain ...	.....	9,945 "	9,945 "	.....	5,910	5,910
	Chili ...	.....	3,525 "	3,525 "	.....	2,100	2,100
		.....	40,241 cwt.	40,241 cwt.	.....	23,281	23,281
Cordage and Rope	Great Britain ...	.....	182 cwt.	182 cwt.	.....	325	325
	Victoria ...	68 cwt.	413½ "	481½ "	204	1,113	1,317
	South Australia ...	126 "	116 "	242 "	334	330	664
	Tasmania ...	93 "	45 "	138 "	227	116	343
	New Zealand ...	617 "	45 "	662 "	1,524	128	1,652
	Queensland ...	582 "	1,328½ "	1,910½ "	1,380	3,269	4,649
	Western Australia... ..	.....	33 "	33 "	.....	65	65
	South Sea Islands... ..	16 cwt.	110 "	126 "	39	235	274
	New Caledonia ...	80 "	548 "	628 "	200	1,411	1,611
	Fiji ...	155 "	109 "	264 "	342	265	607
	United States ...	.....	71½ "	71½ "	.....	140	140
	Hong Kong ...	.....	103½ "	103½ "	.....	215	215
	Sandwich Islands... ..	.....	50½ "	50½ "	.....	164	164
	India ...	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	8	8
	Chih ...	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	8	8
	Norfolk Island ...	.....	1½ "	1½ "	.....	3	3
	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	.....	2½ "	2½ "	.....	7	7
Holland ...	.....	2½ "	2½ "	.....	5	5	
		1,737 cwt.	3,170 cwt.	4,907 cwt.	4,250	7,807	12,057
Cordage (unserviceable)	Great Britain ...	149 cwt.	.....	149 cwt.	78	.....	78
	Victoria ...	2,950 "	.....	2,950 "	1,218	.....	1,218
		3,099 cwt.	.....	3,099 cwt.	1,296	.....	1,296

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantity.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Cordials (not containing spirit).	Great Britain ...		17 dozens	17 dozens	£	£	£
	Victoria ...		123 "	123 "		3	3
	South Australia ...	28 dozens	99 "	127 "	13	68	71
	Tasmania ...		1 "	1 "		1	1
	New Zealand ...		20 "	20 "		12	12
	Queensland ...	175 dozens	478 "	653 "	164	190	354
	Western Australia...		25 "	25 "		18	18
	South Sea Islands...		26 "	26 "		21	21
	New Caledonia ...	21 dozens	73 "	94 "	10	26	36
	United States ...		3 "	3 "		2	2
Sandwich Islands...		6 "	6 "		2	2	
		224 dozens	871 dozens	1,095 dozens	187	401	588
Corks and Bunges ...	Victoria ...		30 pkg.	30 pkg.		179	179
	South Australia ...		16 "	16 "		142	142
	Tasmania ...		2 "	2 "		9	9
	New Zealand ...		10 "	10 "		9	9
	Queensland ...		154 "	154 "		1,138	1,138
	Western Australia...		1 "	1 "		2	2
	South Sea Islands...		1 "	1 "		2	2
	New Caledonia ...		12 "	12 "		67	67
Fiji ...		6 "	6 "		36	36	
			232 pkg.	232 pkg.		1,584	1,584
Cotton (Raw)	Great Britain ...		40 pkg.	40 pkg.		491	491
	Victoria ...		23 "	23 "		60	60
	Germany ...		25 "	25 "		200	200
			88 pkg.	88 pkg.		751	751
Cotton Waste	Victoria ...		1 pkg.	1 pkg.		4	4
	South Australia ...		5 "	5 "		50	50
	Queensland ...		86 "	86 "		612	612
	South Sea Islands...		9 "	9 "		102	102
	New Caledonia ...		8 "	8 "		59	59
	Fiji ...		3 "	3 "		10	10
			112 pkg.	112 pkg.		837	837
Cream of Tartar ...	Great Britain ...		360 lb.	360 lb.		24	24
	Victoria ...		4,480 "	4,480 "		280	280
	South Australia ...		560 "	560 "		39	39
	Tasmania ...		448 "	448 "		30	30
	Queensland ...		25,701 "	25,701 "		1,705	1,705
	Western Australia...		336 "	336 "		24	24
	Fiji ...		112 "	112 "		7	7
			31,997 lb.	31,997 lb.		2,109	2,109
Cutlery ...	Great Britain ...		3 pkg.	3 pkg.		79	79
	Victoria ...		25 "	25 "		442	442
	South Australia ...		24 "	24 "		272	272
	Tasmania ...		7 "	7 "		47	47
	New Zealand ...		2 "	2 "		40	40
	Queensland ...		218 "	218 "		2,689	2,689
	South Sea Islands...		5 "	5 "		75	75
	New Caledonia ...		10 "	10 "		117	117
	Fiji ...		11 "	11 "		116	116
	Sandwich Islands...		6 "	6 "		100	100
	Hongkong...		1 "	1 "		5	5
			312 pkg.	312 pkg.		3,982	3,982
Dates ...	Victoria ...		22,262 lb.	22,262 lb.		345	345
	South Australia ...		159 "	159 "		3	3
	Tasmania ...		60 "	60 "		1	1
	New Zealand ...		18,085 "	18,085 "		249	249
	Queensland ...		41,472 "	41,472 "		574	574
	New Caledonia ...		1,341 "	1,341 "		25	25
	Fiji ...		293 "	293 "		7	7
			83,672 lb.	83,672 lb.		1,204	1,204

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

89

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Dentists' Tools and Materials ...	Great Britain ...	.....	1 pkg.	1 pkg.	£	100	100
	South Australia ...	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	19	19
	Queensland ...	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	31	31
			6 pkg.	6 pkg.	.....	150	150
Diving Gear...	South Australia ...	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	229	229
	Tasmania ..	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	90	90
	Queensland ...	4 pkg.	25 "	29 "	70	832	902
	Western Australia	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	54	54
		4 pkg.	36 pkg.	40 pkg.	70	1,205	1,275
Doors (Wood)	Victoria ...	67 No.	9 No.	76 No.	47	6	53
	South Australia ..	23 "	16 "	39 "	30	14	44
	Queensland ...	10 "	137 "	147 "	7	134	141
	South Sea Islands...	2 "	.....	2 "	4	.....	4
	New Caledonia ...	.....	25 No.	25 "	.....	19	19
		102 No.	187 No.	289 No.	88	173	261
Drain-pipes ...	South Australia ...	585 No.	.....	585 No.	28	.....	28
	Queensland ...	632 "	209 No.	841 "	152	42	194
		1,217 No.	209 No.	1,426 No.	180	42	222
Drapery ...	Great Britain ...	.....	156 pkg.	156 pkg.	.....	6,509	6,509
	Victoria ...	.....	1,325 "	1,325 "	.....	35,814	35,814
	South Australia ...	.....	354 "	351 "	.....	9,871	9,871
	Tasmania ..	.....	189 "	189 "	.....	4,795	4,795
	New Zealand ...	.....	293 "	293 "	.....	6,908	6,908
	Queensland ...	23 pkg.	6,403 "	6,426 "	601	188,323	188,924
	Western Australia..	.....	36 "	36 "	.....	1,143	1,143
	South Sea Islands .	.....	374 "	374 "	.....	6,277	6,277
	New Caledonia ..	.....	1,018 "	1,018 "	.....	22,882	22,882
	Fiji ...	.....	606 "	606 "	.....	13,282	13,282
	United States ...	.....	6 "	6 "	.....	243	243
	India ...	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	16	16
	Sandwich Islands...	.....	10 "	10 "	.....	316	316
	France ...	.....	5 "	5 "	.....	247	247
	Germany ...	.....	6 "	6 "	.....	255	255
	Belgium ...	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	83	83
	Hong Kong ...	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	9	9
	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.	.....	8 "	8 "	.....	108	108
	Singapore ...	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	40	40
	Norfolk Island ...	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	12	12
		23 pkg.	10,797 pkg.	10,820 pkg.	601	297,163	297,764
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware ...	Great Britain ...	14 pkg.	53 pkg.	67 pkg.	126	1,417	1,543
	Victoria ...	194 "	797 "	991 "	1,226	3,043	4,269
	South Australia ...	9 "	308 "	317 "	141	1,323	1,464
	Tasmania ..	.....	571 "	571 "	.....	2,440	2,440
	New Zealand ...	20 pkg.	335 "	355 "	80	1,090	1,170
	Queensland ...	198 "	2,108 "	2,306 "	1,030	9,245	10,275
	South Sea Islands..	1 "	84 "	85 "	2	338	340
	New Caledonia ...	1 "	359 "	360 "	20	1,578	1,598
	Fiji ...	1 "	200 "	201 "	20	1,133	1,153
	Western Australia..	.....	60 "	60 "	.....	390	390
	Hong Kong ...	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	2	2
	Sandwich Islands..	.....	16 "	16 "	.....	20	200
	United States ...	.....	9 "	9 "	.....	50	50
	France ...	.....	11 "	11 "	.....	31	31
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	3	3	
Norfolk Island ...	.....	5 "	5 "	.....	17	17	
		438 pkg.	4,919 pkg.	5,357 pkg.	2,645	22,300	24,945
Dyes and Dye Stuffs	Victoria ..	.....	53 pkg.	53 pkg.	.....	313	313
	South Australia ...	20 pkg.	12 "	32 "	122	82	204
	Tasmania ..	2 "	23 "	25 "	14	186	200
	New Zealand ...	4 "	28 "	32 "	28	210	238
	Queensland ...	5 "	51 "	56 "	35	320	355
	Western Australia..	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	12	12
New Caledonia ...	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	6	6	
		31 pkg.	169 pkg.	200 pkg.	199	1,129	1,328

## EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Earthenware and China ... ..	Great Britain ... ..		30 pkg.	30 pkg.	£	£	£
	Victoria ... ..		159 "	159 "		372	372
	South Australia ... ..		52 "	52 "		935	935
	Tasmania ... ..		29 "	29 "		327	327
	New Zealand ... ..		61 "	61 "		180	180
	Queensland ... ..		2,055 "	2,055 "		586	586
	South Sea Islands... ..		27 "	27 "		14,641	14,641
	New Caledonia ... ..		65 "	65 "		190	190
	Fiji ... ..		70 "	70 "		346	346
	Western Australia... ..		4 "	4 "		497	497
	Sandwich Islands... ..		17 "	17 "		20	20
	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land		6 "	6 "		113	113
	Hong Kong ... ..		2 "	2 "		17	17
Germany ... ..		2 "	2 "		166	166	
Norfolk Island ... ..		4 "	4 "		14	14	
			2,583 pkg.	2,583 pkg.		18,429	18,429
Effervescing Powder and Powders ... ..	Victoria ... ..		29 lb.	29 lb.		4	4
	Tasmania ... ..		40 "	40 "		8	8
	Queensland ... ..		166 "	166 "		18	18
			235 lb.	235 lb.		30	30
Eggs ... ..	Victoria ... ..	1,686 doz.	2,021 doz.	3,707 doz.	70	114	184
	Tasmania ... ..	1 "	1 "	1 "	2	2	2
	New Zealand ... ..	4 "	4 "	4 "	8	8	8
	Queensland ... ..	181 "	181 "	181 "	21	21	21
	South Sea Islands... ..	176 "	176 "	176 "	9	9	9
		2,048 doz.	2,021 doz.	4,069 doz.	110	114	224
Essences (Flavouring) over 25 % Spirit ... ..	Queensland ... ..		51 gall.	51 gall.		94	94
	Queensland ... ..		1 gall.	1 gall.		3	3
Exhibits ... ..	Victoria ... ..	2 pkg.	2 pkg.	2 pkg.	14	14	14
	South Australia ... ..	1,498 "	23 pkg.	1,521 "	14,004	123	14,127
	Queensland ... ..	1 "	1 "	1 "	10	10	10
	China ... ..	1 "	1 pkg.	1 "	10	10	10
		1,501 pkg.	24 pkg.	1,525 pkg.	14,028	133	14,161
Farinaceous and Milk Foods ... ..	Victoria ... ..		3,474 lb.	3,474 lb.		268	268
	South Australia ... ..		100 "	100 "		6	6
	Tasmania ... ..		1,144 "	1,144 "		52	52
	Queensland ... ..		5,435 "	5,435 "		309	309
	New Caledonia ... ..		50 "	50 "		3	3
	Fiji ... ..		100 "	100 "		7	7
			10,303 lb.	10,303 lb.		645	645
Felt... ..	Victoria ... ..		37 pkg.	37 pkg.		133	133
	South Australia ... ..		1 "	1 "		1	1
	Queensland ... ..		5 pkg.	107 "	18	235	253
	New Caledonia ... ..		5 "	5 "		13	13
			5 pkg.	145 pkg.	18	382	400
Fibre ... ..	Victoria ... ..		40 pkg.	40 pkg.		75	75
	Queensland ... ..		7,361 "	7,361 "		706	706
			7,401 pkg.	7,401 pkg.		781	781
Fireclay ... ..	Queensland ... ..	420 cwt.	35 cwt.	455 cwt.	56	13	69
	New Caledonia ... ..		60 "	60 "		12	12
	Fiji ... ..	100 cwt.	10 "	110 "	25	3	28
		520 cwt.	105 cwt.	625 cwt.	81	28	109
Firewood ... ..	Victoria ... ..	5,200 tons		5,200 tons	1,560		1,560
Fireworks ... ..	Victoria ... ..		54 pkg.	54 pkg.		197	197
	Tasmania ... ..		42 "	42 "		225	225
	New Zealand ... ..		68 "	68 "		590	590
	Queensland ... ..		6 pkg.	145 "	110	455	565
	South Sea Islands... ..		9 "	9 "		12	12
	New Caledonia ... ..		1 "	1 "		3	3
	Fiji ... ..		5 "	5 "		18	18
		6 pkg.	318 pkg.	324 pkg.	110	1,500	1,610

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
					£	£	£
Fish (Fresh)	Victoria ...	971 pkg.	.....	971 pkg.	1,451	.....	1,451
	New Zealand ...	29 "	.....	29 "	33	.....	33
	New Caledonia ...	7 "	.....	7 "	12	.....	12
		1,007 pkg.	.....	1,007 pkg.	1,496	.....	1,496
Fish (Preserved)	Great Britain ...	.....	5,700 lb.	5,700 lb.	.....	178	178
	Victoria ...	11,536 lb.	421,060 "	432,596 "	186	10,349	10,535
	South Australia ...	1,680 "	122,228 "	123,908 "	15	3,200	3,215
	Tasmania ...	6,372 "	64,340 "	70,712 "	50	1,790	1,840
	New Zealand ...	3,438 "	90,234 "	93,672 "	56	2,364	2,420
	Queensland ...	524 "	377,852 "	378,376 "	9	10,515	10,524
	Western Australia ...	.....	4,952 "	4,952 "	.....	179	179
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	18,959 "	18,959 "	.....	576	576
	New Caledonia ...	.....	52,706 "	52,706 "	.....	1,421	1,421
	Fiji ...	.....	11,678 "	11,678 "	.....	326	326
	Hong Kong ...	1,736 lb.	3,057 "	4,793 "	14	85	99
	United States ...	.....	10,599 "	10,599 "	.....	181	181
	China ...	.....	176 "	176 "	.....	3	3
	Sandwich Islands ...	.....	436 "	436 "	.....	9	9
	Norfolk Island ...	.....	196 "	196 "	.....	9	9
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land ...	.....	2,100 "	2,100 "	.....	66	66	
Chili ...	.....	960 "	960 "	.....	22	22	
		25,286 lb.	1,187,233 lb.	1,212,519 lb.	330	31,273	31,603
Flax and Hemp	Victoria ...	.....	194 pkg.	194 pkg.	.....	734	734
	Queensland ...	.....	114 "	114 "	.....	383	383
			308 pkg.	308 pkg.	.....	1,117	1,117
Flour...	Victoria ...	21,470 cwt.	.....	21,470 cwt.	10,463	.....	10,463
	South Australia ...	90 "	1,471 cwt.	1,561 "	44	741	785
	New Zealand ...	.....	380 "	380 "	.....	200	200
	Queensland ...	14,681 cwt.	344,989 "	359,670 "	7,855	172,762	180,617
	Western Australia ...	129 "	430 "	559 "	64	224	288
	South Sea Islands ...	1,220 "	690 "	1,910 "	548	378	926
	New Caledonia ...	1,835 "	25,841 "	27,676 "	930	12,928	13,858
	Fiji ...	731 "	2,337 "	3,068 "	368	1,193	1,561
	Mauritius ...	46 "	.....	46 "	27	.....	27
	Norfolk Island ...	.....	110 cwt.	110 "	.....	60	60
Juva ...	600 cwt.	7,000 "	7,600 "	340	3,500	3,840	
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land ...	60 "	.....	60 "	30	.....	30	
		40,862 cwt.	383,248 cwt.	424,110 cwt.	20,669	191,986	212,655
Floor-cloth and Oil-cloth	Victoria ...	.....	60 pkg.	60 pkg.	.....	233	233
	South Australia ...	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	7	7
	New Zealand ...	.....	6 "	6 "	.....	31	31
	Queensland ...	.....	44 "	44 "	.....	237	237
	New Caledonia ...	.....	19 "	19 "	.....	146	146
	Fiji ...	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	2	2
			132 pkg.	132 pkg.	.....	656	656
Fruit	Great Britain ...	.....	43 doz.	43 doz.	.....	34	34
	Victoria ...	.....	27 "	27 "	.....	23	23
	South Australia ...	.....	13 "	13 "	.....	9	9
	Tasmania ...	.....	6 "	6 "	.....	4	4
	New Zealand ...	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	3	3
	Queensland ...	.....	306 "	306 "	.....	177	177
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	20 "	20 "	.....	15	15
	New Caledonia ...	.....	19 "	19 "	.....	15	15
	Fiji ...	.....	17 "	17 "	.....	11	11
	United States ...	.....	10 "	10 "	.....	7	7
	Hong Kong ...	.....	15 "	15 "	.....	12	12
	Norfolk Island ...	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	2	2
				482 doz.	482 doz.	.....	312
Boiled or in Pulp	Victoria ...	.....	276 lb.	276 lb.	.....	11	11
	Queensland ...	62,478 lb.	23,320 "	85,798 "	322	291	613
		62,478 lb.	23,596 lb.	86,074 lb.	322	302	624



EXPORTS--continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
					£	£	£
Dried and Canned	Great Britain		3,854 lb.	3,854 lb.		95	95
	Victoria		200,438 "	200,438 "		3,507	3,507
	South Australia		9,571 "	9,571 "		203	203
	Tasmania		14,372 "	14,372 "		288	288
	New Zealand		2,376 "	2,376 "		50	50
	Queensland		421,190 "	421,190 "		8,270	8,270
	Western Australia		1,169 "	1,169 "		20	20
	South Sea Islands		17,330 "	17,330 "		351	351
	New Caledonia		12,501 "	12,501 "		280	280
	Fiji		4,245 "	4,245 "		86	86
United States		2,399 "	2,399 "		61	61	
Hong Kong		3,246 "	3,246 "		76	76	
Norfolk Island		502 "	502 "		10	10	
Sandwich Islands		484 "	484 "		14	14	
			693,677 lb.	693,677 lb.		13,311	13,311
Cocoanuts	Victoria		98,775 No.	98,775 No.		573	573
	South Australia		32,960 "	32,960 "		173	173
	Tasmania		23,140 "	23,140 "		135	135
	New Zealand		5,400 "	5,400 "		32	32
	Queensland		49,592 "	49,592 "		261	261
			209,867 No.	209,867 No.		1,174	1,174
Nuts (Edible)	Great Britain		713 lb.	713 lb.		18	18
	Victoria		4,965 "	4,965 "		130	130
	Queensland		9,618 "	9,618 "		273	273
	New Caledonia		1,364 "	1,364 "		47	47
	Fiji		154 "	154 "		6	6
			16,814 lb.	16,814 lb.		474	474
Fresh	Great Britain	6,529 pkg.		6,529 pkg.	2,865		2,865
	Victoria	248,016 "	2,603 pkg.	250,619 "	73,763	1,125	74,888
	South Australia	5,284 "	23 "	5,307 "	1,338	13	1,351
	Tasmania	17,011 "	104 "	17,115 "	6,078	68	6,146
	New Zealand	57,936 "	292 "	58,228 "	19,114	128	19,242
	Queensland	115,084 "	34,060 "	149,144 "	44,039	13,231	57,270
	South Sea Islands	3 "		3 "	2		2
	New Caledonia	480 "	74 "	554 "	253	41	294
	Fiji	75 "	4 "	79 "	23	2	25
	United States	45 "		45 "	17		17
	India	374 "		374 "	96		96
	Western Australia		10 "	10 "		10	10
		450,837 pkg.	37,170 pkg.	488,007 pkg.	147,588	14,618	162,206
Fruit Salts	Victoria		756 lb.	756 lb.		127	127
	South Australia		300 "	300 "		47	47
	Tasmania		108 "	108 "		15	15
	Queensland		4,180 "	4,180 "		756	756
	Western Australia		108 "	108 "		17	17
	South Sea Islands		36 "	36 "		5	5
	New Caledonia		144 "	144 "		28	28
	Fiji		211 "	211 "		34	34
	Sandwich Islands		160 "	160 "		27	27
			6,003 lb.	6,003 lb.		1,056	1,056
Fungus	Victoria		2 pkg.	2 pkg.		2	2
	Hong Kong		3,260 "	3,260 "		11,108	11,108
			3,262 pkg.	3,262 pkg.		11,110	11,110
Furniture	Great Britain		11 pkg.	11 pkg.		375	375
	Victoria	95 pkg.	438 "	533 "	352	1,899	2,251
	South Australia	2 "	28 "	30 "	14	153	167
	Tasmania		97 "	97 "		334	334
	New Zealand	32 "	22 "	54 "	120	181	301
	Queensland	273 "	2,266 "	2,539 "	1,173	12,221	13,394
	Western Australia		2 "	2 "		25	25
	South Sea Islands	16 "	27 "	43 "	100	119	219
	New Caledonia	103 "	148 "	251 "	324	663	987
	Fiji	2 "	31 "	33 "	11	337	348
	China		2 "	2 "		40	40
	Hong Kong		2 "	2 "		2	2
Germany		1 "	1 "		4	4	
		523 pkg.	3,075 pkg.	3,598 pkg.	2,094	16,353	18,447

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Gasfittings ...	Great Britain ...		1 pkg.	1 pkg.	£	17	17
	Victoria ...		29 "	29 "		243	243
	South Australia ...		2 "	2 "		3	3
	Tasmania ...		1 "	1 "		4	4
	New Zealand ...		1 "	1 "		8	8
	Queensland ...		309 "	309 "		761	761
	New Caledonia ...		55 "	55 "		197	197
			398 pkg.	398 pkg.		1,233	1,233
Gasoline ...	Victoria ...	880 gal.	560 gallons	1,440 gallons	98	72	170
	South Australia ...	40 "	40 "	80 "	5	6	11
	New Zealand ...	32 "	15 "	47 "	4	3	7
	Queensland ...	3,089 "	452 "	3,541 "	303	68	371
	New Caledonia ...		112 "	112 "		14	14
	Fiji ...	12 "	400 "	412 "	2	54	56
		4,053 gal.	1,579 gallons	5,632 gallons	412	217	629
Gelatine and Isinglass	Victoria ...		112 lb.	112 lb.		3	3
	Queensland ...		1,655 "	1,655 "		190	190
			1,767 lb.	1,767 lb.		193	193
Ginger ...	Victoria ...		7,944 lb.	7,944 lb.		101	101
	Queensland ...		22,746 "	22,746 "		571	571
	Western Australia ...		140 "	140 "		3	3
	New Caledonia ...		42 "	42 "		1	1
	Fiji ...		368 "	368 "		16	16
			31,240 lb.	31,240 lb.		692	692
Broken...	Hongkong ...		987 pkg.	987 pkg.		477	477
Bottles, exclusive of medicine bottles.	Victoria ...		182 pkg.	182 pkg.		322	322
	Tasmania ...		53 "	53 "		76	76
	New Zealand ...		850 "	850 "		638	638
	Queensland ...		98 "	98 "		21	21
			1,183 pkg.	1,183 pkg.		1,057	1,057
Looking ...	Victoria ...		2 pkg.	2 pkg.		6	6
	Queensland ...		30 "	30 "		232	232
	New Zealand ...		3 "	3 "		17	17
	Hongkong ...		3 "	3 "		28	28
			38 pkg.	38 pkg.		283	283
Glass	Great Britain ...		1 pkg.	1 pkg.		30	30
	Victoria ...		7 "	7 "		120	120
	South Australia ...		2 "	2 "		107	107
	Tasmania ...		1 "	1 "		31	31
	New Zealand ...		8 "	8 "		155	155
	Queensland ...		47 "	47 "		859	859
	New Caledonia ...		2 "	2 "		34	34
Fiji...		2 "	2 "		54	54	
			70 pkg.	70 pkg.		1,390	1,390
Window ...	Victoria ...		9 pkg.	9 pkg.		52	52
	South Australia ...		14 "	14 "		70	70
	Queensland ...		1,247 "	1,247 "		1,782	1,782
	South Sea Islands...		12 "	12 "		12	12
	New Caledonia ...		162 "	162 "		135	135
	Fiji...		31 "	31 "		41	41
			1,475 pkg.	1,475 pkg.		2,092	2,092
Glassware ...	Great Britain ...		4 pkg.	4 pkg.		22	22
	Victoria ...		83 "	83 "		534	534
	South Australia ...		60 "	60 "		282	282
	Tasmania ...		26 "	26 "		113	113
	New Zealand ...		72 "	72 "		488	488
	Queensland ...	11 pkg.	1,514 "	1,525 "	109	7,700	7,809
	Western Australia...		3 "	3 "		13	13
	South Sea Islands...		12 "	12 "		54	54
	New Caledonia ...	3 pkg.	51 "	54 "	10	162	172
	Fiji...		37 "	37 "		213	213
	Hongkong ...		3 "	3 "		21	21
	Norfolk Island ...		3 "	3 "		8	8
	Sandwich Islands ...		26 "	26 "		208	208
	Germany ...		1 "	1 "		5	5
		14 pkg.	1,895 pkg.	1,909 pkg.	119	9,823	9,942

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles	Countries to which Exported	Quantities.			Value.			
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	
Gloves	Great Britain		1 pkg.	1 pkg.	£	£	£	
	Victoria		3 "	3 "		10	10	
	South Australia		1 "	1 "		3	3	
	Queensland		5 "	5 "		4	4	
	France		2 "	2 "		133	133	
	Sandwich Islands		1 "	1 "		199	199	
			13 pkg.	13 pkg.		341	341	
Glucose { Liquid and Syrup... }	Queensland		8 cwt.	8 cwt.		8	8	
Glue and Size	Great Britain	12,396 lb.		12,396 lb.	305		305	
	Victoria		5,990 lb.	5,990 "		115	115	
	South Australia		112 "	112 "		3	3	
	Queensland	112 lb.	3,529 "	3,641 "	1	141	142	
	South Sea Islands		56 "	56 "		2	2	
	New Caledonia	948 lb.	448 "	1,396 "	24	10	34	
		13,456 lb.	10,135 lb.	23,591 lb.	330	271	601	
Glue (Pieces)	Great Britain	10,229 cwt.		10,229 cwt.	3,857		3,857	
Glycerine	United States	237 cwt.		237 cwt.	477		477	
*Gold { Bars and Dust }	Great Britain	oz dwt gr.		oz dwt gr.				
	Victoria	1,512 15 0		1,512 15 0	6,074		6,074	
	South Australia	1,320 0 0		1,320 0 0	4,910		4,910	
	United States	19 0 0		19 0 0	73		73	
		5,939 12 10		5,939 12 10	23,127		23,127	
			8,791 7 10		8,791 7 10	34,184		34,184
*Gold { Leaf... }	Queensland		7 pkg.	7 pkg.		146	146	
	*Gold { Quartz }	Great Britain	902 pkg.	1 pkg.	903 pkg.	1,901	10	1,911
		Victoria	727 "		727 "	549		549
		South Australia	20 "		20 "	30		30
		Belgium	263 "		263 "	120		120
Germany		1,521 "		1,521 "	4,863		4,863	
United States		38 "		38 "	40		40	
			2 pkg.	2 "		75	75	
		3,471 pkg.	3 pkg.	3,474 pkg.	7,503	85	7,588	
Grain and Pulse { Barley }	Victoria	595 bushels	34,614 bushels	35,209 bushels	132	4,892	5,024	
	Tasmania		58 "	58 "		12	12	
	New Zealand		182 "	182 "		29	29	
	Queensland	84 bushels	1,225 "	1,309 "	17	207	224	
	New Caledonia		12 "	12 "		2	2	
			679 bushels	36,091 bushels	36,770 bushels	149	5,142	5,291
Grain and Pulse { Beans }	Victoria		21 bushels	21 bushels		6	6	
	South Australia		168 "	168 "		45	45	
	Queensland	103 bushels	887 "	990 "	25	265	290	
	South Sea Islands		186 "	186 "		65	65	
	New Caledonia		369 "	369 "		80	80	
			103 bushels	1,631 bushels	1,734 bushels	25	461	486
Grain and Pulse { Bran }	Victoria	21,180 bushels		21,180 bushels	1,058		1,058	
	South Australia	1,304 "	1,101 bushels	2,405 "	49	46	95	
	Queensland	32,197 "	115,893 "	148,090 "	1,195	4,731	5,926	
	Western Australia		192 "	192 "		7	7	
	South Sea Islands	16 "		16 "		1	1	
	New Caledonia	11,430 "	13,011 "	24,441 "	425	480	905	
	Fiji	86 "	65 "	151 "	5	2	5	
			66,213 bushels	130,262 bushels	196,475 bushels	2,731	5,266	7,997
	Grain and Pulse { Maize }	Victoria	19,392 bushels		19,392 bushels	3,402		3,402
		South Australia	5,985 "	205 bushels	6,190 "	1,119	40	1,159
Tasmania		111 "		111 "	23		23	
Queensland		267,825 "	41,079 bushels	308,905 "	50,426	7,943	58,369	
South Sea Islands		28 "		28 "		6	6	
New Caledonia		2,309 "	193 bushels	2,502 "	450	39	489	
Western Australia		76 "		76 "	12		12	
		295,727 bushels	41,477 bushels	337,204 bushels	55,438	8,022	63,460	

\* See also Coin

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.			
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture	Total.	
Grain and Pulse—continued.	Oats...	Victoria ...	1,976 bushels	1,319 bushels	3,295 bushels	£ 205	£ 162	£ 367
		South Australia ..	449 "	3,140 "	3,589 "	57	378	435
		Queensland ...	15,988 "	103,071 "	121,059 "	1,753	12,121	13,874
		Western Australia	1,100 "	144 "	1,244 "	78	18	96
		New Caledonia ...	197 "	545 "	742 "	25	68	93
		Singapore ...	.....	338 "	338 "	.....	42	42
		Hong Kong ..	.....	200 "	200 "	.....	23	23
			19,710 bushels	110,757 bushels	130,467 bushels	2,118	12,812	14,930
	Pease ...	Great Britain ...	.....	10 pkg.	10 pkg.	.....	16	16
		Victoria ...	.....	85 "	85 "	.....	152	152
		South Australia ..	.....	46 "	46 "	.....	48	48
		Queensland ...	85 pkg.	1,502 "	1,587 "	72	1,345	1,417
		South Sea Islands	.....	106 "	106 "	.....	98	98
		New Caledonia ...	.....	37 "	37 "	.....	36	36
		Fiji ...	.....	362 "	362 "	.....	219	219
			85 pkg.	2,148 pkg.	2,233 pkg.	72	1,914	1,986
	Pollard ...	Victoria ...	2,640 bushels	.....	2,640 bushels	135	.....	135
		Queensland ...	20,753 "	20,904 bushels	41,657 "	791	886	1,677
		Fiji ...	3,600 "	.....	3,600 "	140	.....	140
			26,993 bushels	20,904 bushels	47,897 bushels	1,066	886	1,952
	Sharps ...	Victoria ...	3,813 bushels	.....	3,813 bushels	271	.....	271
		Queensland ...	360 "	963 bushels	1,323 "	30	67	97
		Fiji ...	4,917 "	800 "	5,717 "	326	52	378
		Western Australia	.....	500 "	500 "	.....	34	34
			9,090 bushels	2,263 bushels	11,353 bushels	627	153	780
Wheat ...	Great Britain ...	.....	18,600 bushels	18,600 bushels	.....	2,800	2,800	
	Victoria ...	79,968 bushels	.....	79,968 "	14,991	.....	14,991	
	Tasmania ...	305 "	611 bushels	916 "	45	102	147	
	Queensland ...	10,839 "	10,593 "	21,432 "	1,692	1,934	3,626	
	South Sea Islands...	.....	5 "	5 "	.....	1	1	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	1	1	
	Fiji ...	158 bushels	.....	158 "	27	.....	27	
	France ...	.....	7,400 bushels	7,400 "	.....	1,400	1,400	
	Belgium ...	.....	7,357 "	7,357 "	.....	1,402	1,402	
	United States ...	80 bushels	.....	80 "	16	.....	16	
		91,350 bushels	44,570 bushels	135,920 bushels	16,771	7,640	24,411	
Grease ...	Great Britain ...	.....	40 cwt.	40 cwt.	.....	57	57	
	Victoria ...	856 cwt.	114 "	970 "	937	165	1,102	
	South Australia ..	.....	60 "	60 "	.....	75	75	
	Tasmania ...	.....	13 "	13 "	.....	10	10	
	Queensland ...	38 cwt.	311 "	349 "	26	350	376	
	Western Australia	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	2	2	
	South Sea Islands...	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	2	2	
Fiji ...	19 cwt.	13 "	32 "	16	18	34		
		913 cwt.	554 cwt.	1,467 cwt.	979	679	1,658	
Grindery ...	Victoria ...	1 pkg.	15 pkg.	16 pkg.	8	288	296	
	South Australia ..	3 "	.....	3 "	51	.....	51	
	Tasmania ...	5 "	2 "	7 "	26	21	47	
	New Zealand ...	24 "	3 "	27 "	863	97	960	
	Queensland ...	7 "	586 "	593 "	70	6,739	6,809	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	14 "	14 "	.....	109	109	
	Fiji ...	3 pkg.	3 "	6 "	28	25	53	
	Western Australia	2 "	.....	2 "	46	.....	46	
		45 pkg.	623 pkg.	668 pkg.	1,092	7,279	8,371	
Groats (Patent) ...	Victoria ...	.....	1,080 lb.	1,080 lb.	.....	45	45	
	Queensland ...	.....	2,184 "	2,184 "	.....	65	65	
	.....	.....	3,264 lb.	3,264 lb.	.....	110	110	
Gum ...	Great Britain ...	2 pkg.	213 pkg.	215 pkg.	10	102	112	
	Victoria ...	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	26	26	
	New Zealand ...	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	4	4	
	Queen-land ...	.....	10 "	10 "	.....	94	94	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	5	5	
	Singapore ...	.....	19 "	19 "	.....	60	60	
	Germany ...	.....	75 "	75 "	.....	300	300	
		2 pkg.	324 pkg.	326 pkg.	10	591	601	

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Hair ...	Great Britain ...	32,177 lb.	2,240 lb.	34,417 lb.	£ 1,586	£ 146	£ 1,732
	Victoria ...	15,096 "	.....	15,096 "	701	.....	701
	South Australia ...	560 "	.....	560 "	11	.....	11
	Queensland ...	2,582 "	994 lb.	3,576 "	83	40	123
	New Caledonia ...	60 "	.....	60 "	3	.....	3
	Western Australia ...	229 "	.....	229 "	12	.....	12
	United States ...	170 "	.....	170 "	9	.....	9
		50,874 lb.	3,234 lb.	54,108 lb.	2,405	186	2,591
Hardware ...	Great Britain ...	.....	76 pkg.	76 pkg.	.....	1,087	1,087
	Victoria ...	.....	874 "	874 "	.....	3,686	3,686
	South Australia ...	269 pkg.	632 "	901 "	305	3,931	4,236
	Tasmania ...	2 "	136 "	138 "	14	709	723
	New Zealand ...	14 "	161 "	175 "	145	879	1,024
	Queensland ...	1,437 "	12,858 "	14,295 "	2,324	70,691	73,015
	Western Australia...	.....	91 "	91 "	.....	478	478
	South Sea Islands...	48 pkg.	866 "	914 "	103	2,900	3,003
	New Caledonia ...	65 "	1,004 "	1,069 "	86	5,203	5,289
	Fiji ...	28 "	786 "	814 "	55	3,714	3,760
	Sandwich Islands...	.....	49 "	49 "	.....	600	600
	France ...	.....	7 "	7 "	.....	21	21
	Germany ...	.....	24 "	24 "	.....	440	440
	Norfolk Island ...	.....	30 "	30 "	.....	59	59
Hong Kong ...	.....	12 "	12 "	.....	72	72	
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	.....	19 "	19 "	.....	66	66	
		1,863 pkg.	17,625 pkg.	19,488 pkg.	3,032	94,536	97,568
Hats and Caps ...	Victoria ...	3 pkg.	26 pkg.	29 pkg.	25	460	485
	Tasmania ...	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	46	46
	New Zealand ...	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	80	80
	Queensland ...	16 pkg.	102 "	118 "	279	2,312	2,591
	South Sea Islands...	.....	8 "	8 "	.....	43	43
	New Caledonia ...	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	54	54
Fiji ...	1 pkg.	.....	1 "	11	.....	11	
		20 pkg.	147 pkg.	167 pkg.	315	2,995	3,310
Hay and Chaff ...	Victoria ...	5,209 cwt.	64 cwt.	5,273 cwt.	983	24	1,007
	South Australia ...	554 "	236 "	790 "	138	74	212
	Tasmania ...	180 "	.....	180 "	34	.....	34
	Queensland ...	16,930 "	14,054 cwt.	30,984 "	4,085	3,712	7,797
	Western Australia...	20 "	181 "	201 "	6	49	55
	South Sea Islands...	31 "	.....	31 "	6	.....	6
	New Caledonia ...	510 "	17 cwt.	527 "	80	5	85
		23,434 cwt.	14,552 cwt.	37,986 cwt.	5,332	3,864	9,196
Honey ...	Victoria ...	40 lb.	.....	40 lb.	1	.....	1
	South Australia ...	.....	384 lb.	384 "	.....	7	7
	Queensland ...	24 lb.	8,092 "	8,116 "	1	180	181
	Fiji ...	.....	144 "	144 "	.....	4	4
	Western Australia...	168 lb.	72 "	240 "	4	1	5
	France ...	3,800 "	.....	3,800 "	95	.....	95
		4,032 lb.	8,692 lb.	12,724 lb.	101	192	293
Hoofs and Bones ...	Great Britain ...	10,981 cwt.	.....	10,981 cwt.	3,826	.....	3,826
	Victoria ...	1,750 "	.....	1,750 "	318	.....	318
	South Australia ...	40 "	.....	40 "	6	.....	6
	Tasmania ...	2,413 "	.....	2,413 "	488	.....	488
	New Zealand ...	3,045 "	.....	3,045 "	454	.....	454
United States ...	100 "	.....	100 "	33	.....	33	
		18,329 cwt.	.....	18,329 cwt.	5,125	.....	5,125
Hops . . .	Great Britain ...	.....	4,738 lb.	4,738 lb.	.....	252	252
	Victoria ...	.....	174,599 "	174,599 "	.....	6,966	6,966
	South Australia ...	.....	20,048 "	20,048 "	.....	604	604
	Tasmania ...	.....	13,243 "	13,243 "	.....	509	509
	New Zealand ...	.....	8,632 "	8,632 "	.....	339	339
	Queensland ...	.....	117,215 "	117,215 "	.....	4,127	4,427
	South Sea Islands .	.....	250 "	250 "	.....	12	12
	New Caledonia ...	.....	1,998 "	1,998 "	.....	94	94
Fiji ...	.....	658 "	658 "	.....	41	41	
		.....	341,381 lb.	341,381 lb.	.....	13,244	13,244

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture	Total.
Horns	Great Britain	717,368 No.	.....	717,368 No.	£ 7,915	.....	£ 7,915
	Victoria	130 "	.....	130 "	1	.....	1
	France	1,340 "	.....	1,340 "	18	.....	18
		718,838 No.	.....	718,838 No.	7,934	.....	7,934
Houses (Wooden)	South Sea Islands...	.....	1 No.	1 No.	.....	250	250
	New Caledonia	2 No.	.....	2 "	354	.....	354
		2 No.	1 No.	3 No.	354	250	604
India-rubber Goods...	Great Britain	.....	15 pkg.	15 pkg.	.....	316	316
	Victoria	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	122	122
	South Australia	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	14	14
	New Zealand	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	90	90
	Queensland	.....	64 "	64 "	.....	590	590
	South Sea Islands...	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	5	5
	New Caledonia	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	90	90
	Fiji...	.....	7 "	7 "	.....	68	68
Belgium	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	219	219	
		.....	105 pkg.	105 pkg.	.....	1,514	1,514
Pianos...	Great Britain	.....	4 No.	4 No.	.....	165	165
	Victoria	.....	46 "	46 "	.....	1,033	1,033
	Tasmania	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	96	96
	New Zealand	.....	34 "	34 "	.....	898	898
	Queensland	.....	174 "	174 "	.....	5,438	5,438
	South Sea Islands...	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	84	84
	New Caledonia	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	90	90
	Fiji	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	71	71
	Mauritius	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	35	35
			.....	269 No.	269 No.	.....	8,510
Harmoniums and Organs...	Victoria	.....	71 No.	71 No.	.....	1,066	1,066
	South Australia	.....	5 "	5 "	.....	26	26
	Tasmania	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	24	24
	New Zealand	.....	5 "	5 "	.....	150	150
	Queensland	.....	48 "	48 "	.....	576	576
	South Sea Islands...	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	12	12
	New Caledonia	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	13	13
	Fiji	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	58	58
	Norfolk Island	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	16	16
		.....	137 No.	137 No.	.....	1,941	1,941
All other	Great Britain	.....	1 pkg.	1 pkg.	.....	20	20
	Victoria	.....	94 "	94 "	.....	2,531	2,531
	South Australia	.....	5 "	5 "	.....	79	79
	Tasmania	.....	6 "	6 "	.....	80	80
	New Zealand	.....	14 "	14 "	.....	316	316
	Queensland	.....	150 "	150 "	.....	2,430	2,430
	Western Australia...	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	14	14
	South Sea Islands...	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	15	15
	New Caledonia	.....	7 "	7 "	.....	53	53
	Fiji	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	15	15
	Sandwich Islands	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	34	34
Germany	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	3	3	
		.....	285 pkg.	285 pkg.	.....	5,590	5,590
Optical	Great Britain	.....	1 pkg.	1 pkg.	.....	70	70
	Victoria	.....	8 "	8 "	.....	542	542
	Tasmania	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	19	19
	New Zealand	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	9	9
	Queensland	.....	27 "	27 "	.....	573	573
	Belgium	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	20	20
		.....	40 pkg.	40 pkg.	.....	1,233	1,233
Surgical	Victoria	.....	4 pkg.	4 pkg.	.....	135	135
	Tasmania	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	18	18
	Queensland	.....	14 "	14 "	.....	225	225
	New Caledonia	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	4	4
			.....	20 pkg.	20 pkg.	.....	382

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Instruments (Scientific)	Great Britain		3 pkg.	3 pkg.	£	£	£
	Victoria		5 "	5 "		134	134
	Tasmania		2 "	2 "		75	75
	New Zealand		2 "	2 "		28	28
	Queensland		28 "	28 "		22	22
	South Sea Islands		1 "	1 "		245	245
	New Caledonia		2 "	2 "		10	10
	Fiji		3 "	3 "		16	16
	Sandwich Islands		2 "	2 "		13	13
	Germany		1 "	1 "		50	50
			49 pkg.	49 pkg.		595	595
Oxide of	Victoria	11,014 cwt.		11,014 cwt.	1,704		1,704
	South Australia	620 "		620 "	93		93
	Tasmania	1,375 "		1,375 "	230		230
	Queensland	490 "		490 "	70		70
		120 "		120 "	20		20
		13,619 cwt.		13,619 cwt.	2,117		2,117
Pig	Victoria		20,840 cwt.	20,840 cwt.		3,066	3,066
	South Australia		8,880 "	8,880 "		1,441	1,441
	Tasmania		422 "	422 "		69	69
	Queensland		11,068 "	11,068 "		1,912	1,912
	New Caledonia		106 "	106 "		18	18
			1,760 "	1,760 "		280	280
			43,076 cwt.	43,076 cwt.		6,786	6,786
Scrap and Old...	Great Britain		8,429 cwt.	8,429 cwt.		1,233	1,233
	Victoria		2,860 "	2,860 "		399	399
	Hong Kong		7,866 "	7,866 "		1,317	1,317
			19,155 cwt.	19,155 cwt.		2,949	2,949
Pipes	Victoria	19 cwt.	2,665 cwt.	2,684 cwt.	12	790	802
	South Australia		1,242 "	1,242 "		475	475
	Tasmania		730 "	730 "		188	188
	New Zealand		10 "	10 "		4	4
	Queensland		3,692 "	3,692 "		1,453	1,453
	Western Australia		330 "	330 "		81	81
	South Sea Islands		200 "	200 "		100	100
	New Caledonia		2,395 "	2,395 "		844	844
			344 "	344 "		162	162
		19 cwt.	11,608 cwt.	11,627 cwt.	12	4,097	4,109
Other Castings..	Victoria	7 cwt.	160 cwt.	167 cwt.	6	156	162
	New Zealand	20 "		20 "	16		16
	Queensland	1,800 "	1,432 cwt.	3,232 "	1,347	827	2,174
	New Caledonia	8 "	20 "	28 "	5	13	18
	Fiji	12 "	62 "	74 "	8	38	46
		1,847 cwt.	1,674 cwt.	3,521 cwt.	1,382	1,034	2,416
Bar, Rod, Plate, Sheet, &c.	Great Britain		700 cwt.	700 cwt.		456	456
	Victoria		2,518 "	2,518 "		1,051	1,051
	South Australia	202 cwt.	1,426 "	1,426 "	121	799	920
	Tasmania		465 "	465 "		358	358
	New Zealand		1,761 "	1,761 "		1,029	1,029
	Queensland	1,767 cwt.	21,679 "	23,446 "	957	12,899	13,856
	Western Australia		12 "	12 "		8	8
	South Sea Islands		113 "	113 "		60	60
	New Caledonia		1,864 "	1,864 "		863	863
	Fiji		503 "	503 "		299	299
			4 "	4 "		2	2
		1,969 cwt.	30,843 cwt.	32,812 cwt.	1,078	18,424	19,502
Bolts, Spikes, Nuts, Rivets, Screws, Rings, Washers.	Victoria		857 cwt.	857 cwt.		742	742
	South Australia		128 "	128 "		170	170
	Tasmania		3 "	3 "		4	4
	New Zealand		35 "	35 "		44	44
	Queensland	131 cwt.	1,854 "	1,985 "	124	2,235	2,359
	South Sea Islands		4 "	4 "		6	6
	New Caledonia		107 "	107 "		119	119
	Fiji		57 "	57 "		65	65
	Sandwich Islands		3 "	3 "		6	6
		131 cwt.	3,048 cwt.	3,179 cwt.	124	3,391	3,515

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

109

## EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.			
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	
Other wrought-iron or steel.	Victoria ... ..		787 cwt.	787 cwt.	£	£	£	
	Tasmania ... ..		100 "	100 "		258	258	
	New Zealand ... ..		723 "	723 "		52	52	
	Queensland ... ..	195 cwt.	2,277 "	2,472 "	110	353	353	
	South Sea Islands ... ..		60 "	60 "		1,085	1,195	
	New Caledonia ... ..		171 "	171 "		30	30	
						92	92	
			195 cwt.	4,118 cwt.	4,313 cwt.	110	1,870	1,980
	Chains...	South Australia ... ..		97 cwt.	97 cwt.		90	90
		Queensland ... ..		484 "	484 "		474	474
Western Australia ... ..			28 "	28 "		23	23	
South Sea Islands... ..			15 "	15 "		10	10	
Fiji... ..			16 "	16 "		9	9	
			640 cwt.	640 cwt.		606	606	
Tanks ... ..	Victoria ... ..		20 No.	20 No.		75	75	
	South Australia ... ..		48 "	48 "		163	163	
	Queensland ... ..	5 No.	50 "	55 "	23	147	170	
	Western Australia... ..		2 "	2 "		7	7	
	South Sea Islands... ..		14 "	14 "		45	45	
	New Caledonia ... ..		27 "	27 "		92	92	
	Fiji... ..		12 "	12 "		41	41	
	Norfolk Island ... ..		3 "	3 "		11	11	
		5 No.	176 No.	181 No.	23	581	604	
Safes and Doors	Victoria ... ..		25 cwt.	25 cwt.		84	84	
	South Australia ... ..		13½ "	13½ "		25	25	
	Tasmania ... ..		8 "	8 "		31	31	
	Queensland ... ..		739½ "	739½ "		2,306	2,306	
			786 cwt.	786 cwt.		2,446	2,446	
Wire ... ..	Great Britain ... ..		70 cwt.	70 cwt.		37	37	
	Victoria ... ..		3,183 "	3,183 "		1,596	1,596	
	South Australia ... ..		1,427 "	1,427 "		741	741	
	Tasmania ... ..		657 "	657 "		350	350	
	New Zealand ... ..		8 "	8 "		5	5	
	Queensland ... ..	17,551 "	17,551 "	17,551 "	10,633	10,633		
	Western Australia... ..	400 "	400 "	400 "	178	178		
	South Sea Islands... ..	12 "	12 "	12 "	6	6		
	New Caledonia ... ..	248 "	248 "	248 "	124	124		
	Fiji... ..	10 "	10 "	10 "	5	5		
Norfolk Island ... ..	20 "	20 "	20 "	10	10			
		23,586 cwt.	23,586 cwt.		13,685	13,685		
Wire Netting...	Victoria ... ..		3 cwt.	3 cwt.		3	3	
	Queensland ... ..		6,092½ "	6,092½ "		7,839	7,839	
			6,095½ cwt.	6,095½ cwt.		7,842	7,842	
Galvanized Sheets, Bars...	Great Britain ... ..		91 cwt.	91 cwt.		73	73	
	Victoria ... ..		15,226½ "	15,226½ "		12,768	12,768	
	South Australia ... ..		2,727 "	2,727 "		2,457	2,457	
	Tasmania ... ..		3,656 "	3,656 "		2,948	2,948	
	Queensland ... ..	32,189½ "	32,189½ "	32,189½ "	28,235	28,235		
	South Sea Islands... ..	674 "	674 "	674 "	581	581		
	New Caledonia ... ..	2,288 "	2,288 "	2,288 "	1,992	1,992		
	Fiji... ..	311 "	311 "	311 "	269	269		
	Sandwich Islands... ..	223 "	223 "	223 "	209	209		
	Norfolk Island ... ..	22 "	22 "	22 "	24	24		
		57,408 cwt.	57,408 cwt.		49,556	49,556		
Galvanized Wire.	Great Britain ... ..		70 cwt.	70 cwt.		76	76	
	Victoria ... ..		305 "	305 "		341	341	
	South Australia ... ..		255 "	255 "		268	268	
	Queensland ... ..	2,811 "	2,811 "	2,811 "	3,091	3,091		
	New Caledonia ... ..	5 "	5 "	5 "	5	5		
	Fiji... ..	26 "	26 "	26 "	30	30		
		3,472 cwt.	3,472 cwt.		3,811	3,811		

Iron and Steel—continued.



EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
					£	£	£
Iron and Steel— continued. Galvanized Manufactures	Victoria ... ..	4,451 cwt.	166 cwt.	4,617 cwt.	2,260	231	2,491
	South Australia ...	53 "	11 "	64 "	26	26	52
	Tasmania ... ..	205 "	46 "	251 "	114	61	175
	New Zealand ... ..	...	62½ "	62½ "	...	81	81
	Queensland ... ..	2,166 cwt.	1,339½ "	3,505½ "	1,198	1,572	2,770
	Western Australia...	26 "	1 "	27 "	14	2	16
	South Sea Islands...	...	34½ "	34½ "	...	53	53
	New Caledonia ... ..	...	180 "	180 "	...	272	272
	Fiji... ..	...	2½ "	2½ "	...	7	7
	Hong Kong ... ..	...	24 "	24 "	...	53	53
		6,901 cwt.	1,867 cwt.	8,768 cwt.	3,612	2,358	5,970
Ivory Nuts ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	...	5,196 cwt.	5,196 cwt.	...	2,256	2,256
	France ... ..	...	82 "	82 "	...	36	36
	Germany ... ..	...	1,605 "	1,605 "	...	690	690
			6,883 cwt.	6,883 cwt.		2,982	2,982
Jams and Jellies ...	Great Britain ... ..	...	4,684 lb.	4,684 lb.	...	96	96
	Victoria ... ..	112 lb.	29,772 "	29,884 "	2	600	602
	South Australia ... ..	...	5,676 "	5,676 "	...	110	110
	Tasmania ... ..	1,240 lb.	1,380 "	2,620 "	10	26	36
	New Zealand ... ..	1,440 "	324 "	1,764 "	24	6	30
	Queensland ... ..	3,652 "	140,519 "	144,171 "	74	3,049	3,123
	Western Australia...	552 "	3,900 "	4,452 "	10	77	87
	South Sea Islands...	648 "	6,336 "	6,984 "	12	127	139
	New Caledonia ... ..	2,004 "	13,336 "	15,340 "	29	258	287
	Mauritius ... ..	...	240 "	240 "	...	4	4
	United States ... ..	...	2,292 "	2,292 "	...	50	50
	Norfolk Island ... ..	...	360 "	360 "	...	7	7
	Hong Kong ... ..	...	2,284 "	2,284 "	...	47	47
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.	1,500 lb.	3,660 "	5,160 "	30	87	117	
		11,148 lb.	214,763 lb.	225,911 lb.	191	4,544	4,735
Jewellery ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	...	12 pkg.	12 pkg.	...	3,130	3,130
	Victoria ... ..	...	31 "	31 "	...	4,204	4,204
	South Australia ... ..	...	4 "	4 "	...	180	180
	Tasmania ... ..	...	6 "	6 "	...	958	958
	New Zealand ... ..	...	2 "	2 "	...	85	85
	Queensland ... ..	2 pkg.	79 "	81 "	31	5,771	5,802
	Western Australia...	...	1 "	1 "	...	27	27
	New Caledonia ... ..	...	1 "	1 "	...	11	11
	United States ... ..	...	5 "	5 "	...	429	429
	France ... ..	...	3 "	3 "	...	489	489
	Ceylon ... ..	...	1 "	1 "	...	50	50
	Germany ... ..	...	1 "	1 "	...	5	5
		2 pkg.	146 pkg.	148 pkg.	31	15,339	15,370
Kapok ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	...	1 pkg.	1 pkg.	...	5	5
	Victoria ... ..	...	24 "	24 "	...	71	71
	Tasmania ... ..	...	42 "	42 "	...	123	123
	New Zealand ... ..	...	20 "	20 "	...	75	75
	Queensland ... ..	...	204 "	204 "	...	650	650
	New Caledonia ... ..	...	3 "	3 "	...	15	15
	Fiji... ..	...	2 "	2 "	...	6	6
			296 pkg.	296 pkg.		945	945
Kerosene Shale ...	Great Britain ... ..	1,162 tons	...	1,162 tons	3,056	...	3,056
	Victoria ... ..	4,136 "	...	4,136 "	13,703	...	13,703
	South Australia ... ..	8 "	...	8 "	30	...	30
	Tasmania ... ..	730 "	...	730 "	2,326	...	2,326
	New Zealand ... ..	162 "	...	162 "	484	...	484
	Queensland ... ..	385 "	...	385 "	1,400	...	1,400
	New Caledonia ... ..	5 "	...	5 "	20	...	20
	United States ... ..	2,940 "	...	2,940 "	8,614	...	8,614
	Holland ... ..	5,001 "	...	5,001 "	13,452	...	13,452
	Peru ... ..	1,258 "	...	1,258 "	3,609	...	3,609
	Spain ... ..	2,680 "	...	2,680 "	7,370	...	7,370
Java ... ..	300 "	...	300 "	950	...	950	
Italy ... ..	2,651 "	...	2,651 "	7,306	...	7,306	
		21,418 tons	...	21,418 tons	62,320	...	62,320

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

111

## EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.			
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	
Lampware ...	Great Britain .....	.....	2 pkg.	2 pkg.	.....	50	50	
	Victoria ... ..	11 pkg.	216 "	227 "	136	1,211	1,347	
	South Australia ...	.....	97 "	97 "	.....	740	740	
	Tasmania ... ..	.....	11 "	11 "	.....	38	38	
	New Zealand ... ..	1 pkg.	38 "	39 "	7	227	234	
	Queensland ... ..	16 "	532 "	548 "	66	2,587	2,653	
	Western Australia...	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	1	1	
	South Sea Islands...	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	15	15	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	44 "	44 "	.....	341	341	
	Fiji ... ..	.....	19 "	19 "	.....	123	123	
Sandwich Islands...	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	110	110		
		28 pkg.	967 pkg.	995 pkg.	209	5,443	5,652	
Lard ... ..	Great Britain .....	.....	456 lb.	456 lb.	.....	11	11	
	South Australia ...	1,056 lb.	.....	1,056 "	22	.....	22	
	Queensland ... ..	1,009 "	260 lb.	1,269 "	21	8	29	
	South Sea Islands...	60 "	184 "	244 "	2	7	9	
	New Caledonia ...	2,823 "	368 "	3,191 "	58	9	67	
Sandwich Islands...	639 "	.....	639 "	10	.....	10		
		5,587 lb.	1,268 lb.	6,855 lb.	113	35	148	
Lead. { Old ..... Pig ... .. Sheet, and Roll. Pipes ..... Leather ... .. Limo ... ..	Victoria ... ..	.....	530 cwt.	530 cwt.	.....	321	321	
	Hong Kong ... ..	.....	1,709 "	1,709 "	.....	1,157	1,157	
			.....	2,239 cwt.	2,239 cwt.	.....	1,478	1,478
	Victoria ... ..	.....	346 cwt.	346 cwt.	.....	226	226	
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	80 "	80 "	.....	66	66	
	Queensland ... ..	.....	480 "	480 "	.....	391	391	
	South Sea Islands...	.....	5 "	5 "	.....	4	4	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	38 "	38 "	.....	26	26	
			.....	949 cwt.	949 cwt.	.....	713	713
	Victoria ... ..	.....	1,965 cwt.	1,965 cwt.	.....	1,602	1,602	
South Australia ...	.....	119 "	119 "	.....	99	99		
Tasmania ... ..	.....	237 "	237 "	.....	190	190		
Queensland ... ..	.....	3,087 "	3,087 "	.....	2,541	2,541		
New Caledonia ...	.....	97 "	97 "	.....	87	87		
Fiji ... ..	.....	10 "	10 "	.....	8	8		
		.....	5,515 cwt.	5,515 cwt.	.....	4,527	4,527	
Victoria ... ..	.....	6 cwt.	6 cwt.	.....	6	6		
Queensland ... ..	.....	33 "	33 "	.....	36	36		
New Caledonia ...	.....	27 "	27 "	.....	21	21		
		.....	66 cwt.	66 cwt.	.....	63	63	
Great Britain ...	3,714 pkg.	4 pkg.	3,718 pkg.	80,731	210	80,941		
Victoria ... ..	73 "	24 "	97 "	1,183	739	1,922		
South Australia ...	109 "	1 "	110 "	1,450	5	1,455		
Tasmania ... ..	4 "	2 "	6 "	65	18	83		
New Zealand ... ..	70 "	31 "	101 "	1,141	894	2,035		
Queensland ... ..	223 "	224 "	447 "	4,009	7,393	11,402		
Western Australia...	3 "	.....	3 "	24	.....	24		
South Sea Islands...	1 "	.....	1 "	15	.....	15		
New Caledonia ...	92 "	5 pkg.	97 "	995	46	1,041		
Fiji ... ..	18 "	3 "	21 "	175	36	211		
India ... ..	1 "	.....	1 "	16	.....	16		
United States ...	5 "	.....	5 "	222	.....	222		
Mauritius ... ..	8 "	.....	8 "	138	.....	138		
Java ... ..	17 "	.....	17 "	490	.....	490		
France ... ..	7 "	.....	7 "	147	.....	147		
Belgium ... ..	5 "	.....	5 "	167	.....	167		
	4,350 pkg.	294 pkg.	4,644 pkg.	90,968	9,341	100,309		
Victoria ... ..	39½ tons	.....	39½ tons	124	.....	124		
Queensland ... ..	122 "	.....	122 "	365	.....	365		
South Sea Islands...	70 "	.....	70 "	218	.....	218		
Fiji ... ..	118 "	.....	118 "	358	.....	358		
	349½ tons	.....	349½ tons	1,065	.....	1,065		

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.			
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture	Total.	
Lime-juice ...	Victoria ..	.....	674 gallons	674 gallons	£	80	80	
	South Australia ..	.....	349 "	349 "	.....	45	45	
	New Zealand ..	.....	125 "	125 "	.....	15	15	
	Queensland ..	.....	3,925 "	3,925 "	.....	414	414	
	Western Australia...	.....	55 "	55 "	.....	7	7	
	New Caledonia ..	.....	10 "	10 "	.....	2	2	
			5,138 gallons	5,138 gallons	.....	563	563	
Lithographic Materials	Queensland ..	.....	21 pkg.	21 pkg.	.....	57	57	
Cattle ...	Victoria ..	97,128 No.	1,278 No.	98,406 No.	586,122	10,300	596,422	
	South Australia ..	1,234 "	5,896 "	7,130 "	8,990	39,989	48,979	
	Tasmania ..	1,253 "	.....	1,253 "	9,403	.....	9,403	
	Queensland ..	165 "	188 No.	353 "	3,131	2,454	5,585	
	South Sea Islands	23 "	.....	23 "	165	.....	165	
	Hong Kong ..	7 "	.....	7 "	60	.....	60	
	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	13 "	.....	13 "	50	.....	50	
			99,823 No.	7,362 No.	107,185 No.	607,901	52,743	660,644
	Horses ...	Great Britain ..	.....	6 No.	6 No.	.....	250	250
		Victoria ..	2,742 No.	15 "	2,757 "	115,289	220	115,509
South Australia ..		82 "	.....	82 "	1,225	.....	1,225	
New Zealand ..		3 "	.....	3 "	55	.....	55	
Queensland ..		491 "	2 No.	493 "	10,961	40	11,001	
New Caledonia ..		23 "	.....	23 "	750	.....	750	
Fiji ..		1 "	.....	1 "	25	.....	25	
United States ..		7 "	1 No.	8 "	820	250	1,070	
Hong Kong ..		1 "	.....	1 "	55	.....	55	
India ..		265 "	.....	265 "	5,135	.....	5,135	
Singapore ..	30 "	.....	30 "	702	.....	702		
		3,645 No.	24 No.	3,669 No.	135,017	760	135,777	
Sheep ...	Victoria ..	886,192 No.	1 No.	886,193 No.	411,329	273	411,602	
	South Australia ..	103,662 "	2,920 "	106,582 "	47,777	1,606	49,383	
	Tasmania ..	1,973 "	10 "	1,983 "	1,158	200	1,358	
	Queensland ..	224,014 "	85 "	224,099 "	202,161	1,764	203,925	
	South Sea Islands...	92 "	.....	92 "	55	.....	55	
	New Caledonia ..	2,571 "	.....	2,571 "	1,505	.....	1,505	
		1,218,504 No.	3,016 No.	1,221,520 No.	663,985	3,843	667,828	
Pigs ...	Victoria ..	2,475 No.	.....	2,475 No.	3,259	.....	3,259	
	South Australia...	.....	2 No.	2 "	.....	10	10	
	Queensland ..	28 No.	8 "	36 "	135	37	172	
	Fiji ..	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	8	8	
		2,503 No.	12 No.	2,515 No.	3,394	55	3,449	
Mules ...	Queensland ..	.....	12 No.	12 No.	180	.....	180	
Dogs ...	Victoria ..	13 No.	.....	13 No.	85	.....	85	
	New Zealand ..	8 "	.....	8 "	75	.....	75	
	Queensland ..	35 "	2 No.	37 "	113	15	128	
		56 No.	2 No.	58 No.	273	15	288	
Poultry	Victoria ..	149 coops	.....	149 coops	288	.....	288	
	South Australia ..	2 "	.....	2 "	4	.....	4	
	Tasmania ..	2 "	.....	2 "	7	.....	7	
	N. w Zealand ..	3 "	.....	3 "	8	.....	8	
	Queensland ..	50 "	2 coops	52 "	171	5	176	
	South Sea Islands	2 "	.....	2 "	6	.....	6	
		208 coops	2 coops	210 coops	484	5	489	
Birds ...	Victoria ..	136 pkg.	.....	136 pkg.	359	.....	359	
	Tasmania ..	2 "	.....	2 "	3	.....	3	
	Queensland ..	53 "	.....	53 "	104	.....	104	
		191 pkg.	.....	191 pkg.	466	.....	466	
Macaroni and Vermicelli	Victoria ..	.....	1,070 lb.	1,070 lb.	.....	22	22	
	Queensland ..	.....	3,782 "	3,782 "	.....	94	94	
	South Sea Islands.	.....	28 "	28 "	.....	1	1	
	New Caledonia ..	.....	848 "	848 "	.....	21	21	
			.....	5,728 lb.	5,728 lb.	.....	138	138

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
					£	£	£
Machinery	Great Britain		47 pkg.	47 pkg.		2,009	2,009
	Victoria	96 pkg.	840 "	936 "	772	15,126	15,898
	South Australia	280 "	458 "	738 "	1,408	9,669	11,077
	Tasmania	8 "	57 "	65 "	106	838	1,034
	New Zealand	6 "	116 "	122 "	80	2,256	2,336
	Queensland	200 "	1,764 "	1,964 "	2,600	20,956	23,556
	South Sea Islands	5 "	23 "	28 "	185	253	438
	New Caledonia	6 "	41 "	47 "	250	570	820
	Fiji	8 "	167 "	175 "	91	2,645	2,736
	United States		47 "	47 "		380	380
	Germany		2 "	2 "		20	20
Western Australia		48 "	48 "		587	587	
		609 pkg.	3,610 pkg.	4,219 pkg.	5,582	55,309	60,891
Machines (Weighing)	Victoria		35 pkg.	35 pkg.		190	190
	South Australia		5 "	5 "		29	29
	Tasmania		7 "	7 "		139	139
	Queensland		211 "	211 "		864	864
	South Sea Islands		4 "	4 "		18	18
	New Caledonia		2 "	2 "		6	6
	Fiji		8 "	8 "		21	21
			272 pkg.	272 pkg.		1,267	1,267
Maizena and Corn Flour	Victoria	3,200 lb.	2,092 lb.	5,292 lb.	60	52	112
	South Australia	4,200 "		4,200 "	74		74
	Tasmania	8,000 "	682 lb.	8,682 "	146	17	163
	New Zealand	6,800 "		6,800 "	130		130
	Queensland	34,680 "	46,026 lb.	80,706 "	642	788	1,430
	Western Australia		120 "	120 "		3	3
	South Sea Islands		526 "	526 "		13	13
	New Caledonia	80 lb.	350 "	430 "	2	9	11
	Fiji	40 "	80 "	120 "	1	2	3
	United States		40 "	40 "		1	1
		57,000 lb.	49,916 lb.	106,916 lb.	1,055	885	1,940
Malt	Great Britain		579 bshls.	579 bshls.		200	200
	Victoria		634 "	634 "		160	160
	South Australia		2,357 "	2,357 "		817	817
	Tasmania		885 "	885 "		221	221
	New Zealand		4,700 "	4,700 "		1,409	1,409
	Queensland		18,615 "	18,615 "		5,998	5,998
			27,770 bshls.	27,770 bshls.		8,805	8,805
Manganese Ore	Great Britain	9,213 cwt.		9,213 cwt.	1,702		1,702
Guano	Queensland		118 cwt.	118 cwt.		74	74
Manures.	Bone-dust	Great Britain	35 tons	35 tons	175		175
		Victoria	1 "	1 "	5		5
		Tasmania	100 "	100 "	600		600
		New Zealand	2,195½ "	2,195½ "	11,554		11,554
		Queensland	25 "	25 "	125		125
		Fiji	5½ "	5½ "	29		29
		Mauritius	95 "	95 "	565		565
		2,457 tons		2,457 tons	13,053		13,053
Other kinds	Great Britain	270 cwt.		270 cwt.	67		67
	Queensland	805 "	800 cwt.	1,605 "	288	256	544
	Fiji	110 "	280 "	390 "	35	140	175
	Mauritius	41,040 "		41,040 "	18,623		18,623
		42,225 cwt.	1,080 cwt.	43,305 cwt.	19,013	396	19,409
Marble	Victoria		129 pkg.	129 pkg.		472	472
	South Australia		6 "	6 "		39	39
	Tasmania		20 "	20 "		48	48
	New Zealand		24 "	24 "		35	35
	Queensland		330 "	330 "		1,136	1,136
	South Sea Islands		1 "	1 "		3	3
			510 pkg.	510 pkg.		1,733	1,733

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Marble Mantle-pieces	Great Britain		1 pkg.	1 pkg.	£	5	5
	Queensland		74 "	74 "		507	507
			75 pkg.	75 pkg.		512	512
Matches	Victoria		66 pkg.	66 pkg.		143	143
	South Australia		118 "	118 "		298	298
	Tasmania		25 "	25 "		63	63
	New Zealand		8 "	8 "		36	36
	Queensland		2,043 "	2,043 "		4,250	4,250
	Western Australia		11 "	11 "		30	30
	South Sea Islands		74 "	74 "		215	215
	New Caledonia		345 "	345 "		1,276	1,276
	Fiji		77 "	77 "		236	236
	Sandwich Islands		13 "	13 "		39	39
Norfolk Island		1 "	1 "		3	3	
			2,781 pkg.	2,781 pkg.		6,589	6,589
Mattresses	Victoria	4 pkg.	10 pkg.	14 pkg.	16	50	66
	South Australia	3 "	1 "	4 "	6	2	8
	Tasmania	60 "	3 "	63 "	59	11	70
	Queensland	2,049 "	302 "	2,351 "	2,286	1,296	3,582
	Western Australia	10 "		10 "	23		23
	South Sea Islands		4 pkg.	4 "		5	5
	New Caledonia	16 pkg.	3 "	19 "	23	14	37
	Fiji	2 "		2 "	6		6
		2,144 pkg.	323 pkg.	2,467 pkg.	2,419	1,378	3,797
Mats and Matting	Victoria		5 pkg.	5 pkg.		18	18
	South Australia		34 "	34 "	77		77
	Tasmania		12 "	12 "		58	58
	New Zealand		1 "	1 "		2	2
	Queensland	39 pkg.	122 "	161 "	97	220	317
	South Sea Islands	2 "	5 "	7 "	5	7	12
	New Caledonia		9 "	9 "		19	19
	Fiji		9 "	9 "		25	25
	Sandwich Islands		6 "	6 "		3	3
	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land		4 "	4 "		5	5
		41 pkg.	207 pkg.	248 pkg.	102	434	536
Fresh	Victoria	3,133½ cwt.		3,133½ cwt.	4,162		4,162
	Tasmania	261½ "		261½ "	284		284
		3,395 cwt.		3,395 cwt.	4,446		4,446
Frozen	Great Britain	21,831 cwt.		21,831 cwt.	19,310		19,310
Meat.	Great Britain	9,582,795 lb.	532,195 lb.	10,114,990 lb.	146,630	9,249	155,879
	Victoria	11,712 "	56,244 "	67,956 "	348	2,309	2,657
	South Australia	5,378 "	7,076 "	12,454 "	160	216	376
	Tasmania	216 "	1,887 "	2,103 "	4	75	79
	New Zealand		570 "	570 "		28	28
	Queensland	38,204 lb.	37,965 "	76,169 "	823	1,425	2,248
	Western Australia	3,832 "	6,618 "	10,450 "	92	177	269
	South Sea Islands	84,213 "	17,970 "	102,183 "	1,911	445	2,356
	New Caledonia	7,914 "	30,384 "	38,298 "	200	592	792
	Fiji	2,400 "	2,395 "	4,795 "	65	76	141
	Hong Kong	1,480 "	33,529 "	35,009 "	31	595	626
	United States		5,249 "	5,249 "		123	123
	Mauritius		432 "	432 "		12	12
	China		986 "	986 "		16	16
	Phillipine Islands		960 "	960 "		22	22
	Java	22,147 lb.	312 "	22,459 "	426	6	432
	Sandwich Islands		648 "	648 "		17	17
	India	176 lb.	240 "	416 "	7	6	13
	Holland		216 "	216 "		5	5
	Belgium		3,456 "	3,456 "		58	58
Italy		1,296 "	1,296 "		32	32	
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	687 lb.		687 "	17		17	
		9,761,154 lb.	740,628 lb.	10,501,782 lb.	150,714	15,484	166,198

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.			
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	
Salt Beef	Great Britain ...	3 cwt.	21 cwt.	24 cwt.	£ 5	£ 28	£ 33	
	Victoria ...	12½ "	61 "	73½ "	17	65	82	
	South Australia ...	72 "	119 "	191 "	72	122	194	
	New Zealand ...	.....	52½ "	52½ "	.....	53	53	
	Queensland ...	760 cwt.	369 "	1,129 "	817	392	1,209	
	Western Australia...	318 "	264 "	582 "	405	282	687	
	South Sea Islands...	375 "	283 "	658 "	429	316	745	
	New Caledonia ...	90 "	112 "	202 "	113	119	232	
	Fiji ...	.....	34½ "	34½ "	.....	36	36	
	Mauritius ...	.....	21½ "	240½ "	256	25	281	
	United States ...	.....	45½ "	45½ "	.....	56	56	
	Hong Kong ...	.....	36½ "	36½ "	.....	48	48	
	China ...	.....	10½ "	10½ "	.....	13	13	
	Philippine Islands...	.....	10½ "	10½ "	.....	12	12	
	India ...	.....	5½ "	5½ "	.....	7	7	
	Holland ...	.....	21 "	21 "	.....	24	24	
	Sandwich Islands...	.....	8 "	8 "	.....	8	8	
	Italy ...	.....	8 "	8 "	.....	10	10	
	Chili ...	.....	3½ "	3½ "	.....	4	4	
	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	.....	25 cwt.	.....	25 "	30	30	
			1,874½ cwt.	1,487½ cwt.	3,361½ cwt.	2,144	1,620	3,764
	Salt Pork	Great Britain ...	.....	5½ cwt.	5½ cwt.	.....	10	10
		Victoria ...	544 cwt.	19 "	563 "	1,327	33	1,360
		Queensland ...	1,253 "	50 "	1,303 "	3,110	77	3,187
		South Sea Islands...	20 "	53 "	73 "	45	111	156
New Caledonia ...		11½ "	1½ "	13½ "	30	4	34	
Fiji ...		.....	2 "	2 "	.....	4	4	
Holland ...		.....	7 "	7 "	.....	13	13	
United States ...		.....	53½ "	53½ "	.....	86	86	
Italy ...		.....	1½ "	1½ "	.....	3	3	
Hong Kong ...		.....	45 "	45 "	.....	82	82	
Sandwich Islands...	.....	9 "	9 "	.....	17	17		
Mauritius ...	.....	27 "	27 "	.....	39	39		
		1,828½ cwt.	274½ cwt.	2,102½ cwt.	4,512	479	4,991	
Extract of ...	Great Britain ...	73,905 lb.	10,839 lb.	74,744 lb.	12,195	549	12,744	
	Victoria ...	502 "	30 "	532 "	77	5	82	
	Queensland ...	.....	145 "	145 "	.....	44	44	
	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	18 lb.	.....	18 "	4	.....	4	
		74,425 lb.	11,014 lb.	85,439 lb.	12,276	598	12,874	
Bacon and Ham	Great Britain ...	160 lb.	2,855 lb.	3,015 lb.	4	126	130	
	Victoria ...	1,119 "	16,090 "	17,209 "	43	672	715	
	South Australia ...	876 "	4,107 "	4,983 "	29	177	206	
	Tasmania ...	.....	1,911 "	1,911 "	.....	87	87	
	New Zealand ...	789 lb.	1,200 "	1,989 "	20	40	60	
	Queensland ...	39,803 "	86,853 "	126,656 "	1,043	3,282	4,325	
	Western Australia...	598 "	580 "	1,178 "	17	27	44	
	South Sea Islands...	1,100 "	3,021 "	4,121 "	37	137	174	
	New Caledonia ...	5,902 "	10,357 "	16,259 "	180	454	634	
	Fiji ...	30 "	254 "	284 "	1	10	11	
	United States ...	.....	733 "	733 "	.....	31	31	
	Hong Kong ...	.....	4,528 "	4,528 "	.....	207	207	
	Germany ...	.....	224 "	224 "	.....	12	12	
Sandwich Islands ...	.....	107 "	107 "	.....	5	5		
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	.....	730 "	730 "	.....	34	34		
		50,377 lb.	133,550 lb.	183,927 lb.	1,374	5,301	6,675	
Metal (Old) ...	Hong Kong ...	.....	3,647 cwt.	3,647 cwt.	.....	4,463	4,463	
Milk (Condensed and Preserved)	Great Britain ...	.....	9,042 lb.	9,042 lb.	.....	210	210	
	Victoria ...	.....	133,790 "	133,790 "	.....	3,137	3,137	
	South Australia ...	.....	16,438 "	16,438 "	.....	397	397	
	Tasmania ...	.....	4,850 "	4,850 "	.....	117	117	
	New Zealand ...	.....	288 "	288 "	.....	7	7	
	Queensland ...	.....	147,658 "	147,658 "	.....	3,476	3,476	
	Western Australia...	.....	5,472 "	5,472 "	.....	126	126	
	South Sea Islands...	.....	7,941 "	7,941 "	.....	184	184	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	15,330 "	15,330 "	.....	369	369	
	Fiji ...	.....	9,944 "	9,944 "	.....	242	242	
	China ...	.....	96 "	96 "	.....	2	2	
	Italy ...	.....	240 "	240 "	.....	6	6	
	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	.....	288 "	288 "	.....	7	7	
	United States ...	.....	768 "	768 "	.....	16	16	
Norfolk Island ...	.....	48 "	48 "	.....	1	1		
Hong Kong ...	.....	3,120 "	3,120 "	.....	71	71		
Germany ...	.....	384 "	384 "	.....	10	10		
		.....	355,697 lb.	355,697 lb.	.....	8,378	8,378	

## EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
					£	£	£
Minerals(not classified)	Great Britain ...	17,861 cwt.	215 cwt.	18,076 cwt.	11,627	1,586	13,213
	Victoria ...	27 "	.....	27 "	35	.....	35
	Germany ...	1,390 "	.....	1,390 "	930	.....	930
		19,278 cwt.	215 cwt.	19,493 cwt.	12,592	1,586	14,178
Mohair ...	Great Britain ...	1,335 lb.	479 lb.	1,814 lb.	42	47	89
Molasses	Great Britain ...	740 cwt.	.....	740 cwt.	350	.....	350
	Victoria ...	13,797 "	1,132 cwt.	14,929 "	3,893	772	4,665
	South Australia ...	224 "	13 "	237 "	96	23	119
	Tasmania ...	79 "	156 "	235 "	36	80	116
	New Zealand ...	60 "	267 "	327 "	27	162	189
	Queensland ...	1,142 "	441 "	1,583 "	552	532	1,084
	Western Australia...	4 "	5 "	9 "	2	6	8
	South Sea Islands...	.....	5 "	5 "	.....	8	8
	Ceylon ...	.....	10 "	10 "	.....	5	5
United States ...	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	4	4	
		16,046 cwt.	2,033 cwt.	18,079 cwt.	4,956	1,592	6,548
Mustard	Victoria ...	.....	8,814 lb.	8,814 lb.	.....	492	492
	South Australia ...	.....	432 "	432 "	.....	26	26
	Tasmania ...	.....	720 "	720 "	.....	48	48
	Queensland ...	.....	14,455 "	14,455 "	.....	908	908
	Western Australia...	.....	792 "	792 "	.....	20	20
	South Sea Islands...	.....	216 "	216 "	.....	8	8
	New Caledonia ...	.....	3,174 "	3,174 "	.....	170	170
	Fiji ...	.....	255 "	255 "	.....	13	13
		.....	28,858 lb.	28,858 lb.	.....	1,685	1,685
Nails	Great Britain ...	.....	86 cwt.	86 cwt.	.....	160	160
	Victoria ...	.....	2,813 "	2,813 "	.....	2,025	2,025
	South Australia ...	.....	137 "	137 "	.....	180	180
	Tasmania ...	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	1	1
	New Zealand ...	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	3	3
	Queensland ...	.....	5,325 1/2 "	5,325 1/2 "	.....	5,850	5,850
	Western Australia...	.....	18 "	18 "	.....	15	15
	South Sea Islands...	.....	131 "	131 "	.....	151	151
	New Caledonia ...	.....	601 1/2 "	601 1/2 "	.....	636	636
	Fiji ...	.....	141 "	141 "	.....	128	128
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	.....	6 "	6 "	.....	6	6	
Norfolk Island ...	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	1	1	
		.....	9,264 cwt.	9,264 cwt.	.....	9,156	9,156
Naphtha	Victoria ...	200 gallons	.....	200 gallons	14	.....	14
	Queensland ...	16 "	16 gallons	32 "	2	2	4
		216 gallons	16 gallons	232 gallons	16	2	18
Nickel Ore	Great Britain ...	.....	3,600 cwt.	3,600 cwt.	.....	1,360	1,360
Oakum	Victoria ...	.....	10 pkg.	10 pkg.	.....	8	8
	South Australia ...	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	5	5
	Tasmania ...	.....	10 "	10 "	.....	7	7
	Queensland ...	.....	150 "	150 "	.....	181	181
	Western Australia...	.....	6 "	6 "	.....	7	7
	South Sea Islands...	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	5	5
	New Caledonia ...	.....	76 "	76 "	.....	70	70
Fiji ...	.....	7 "	7 "	.....	6	6	
		.....	266 pkg.	266 pkg.	.....	289	289
Oars	South Australia ...	.....	20 No.	20 No.	.....	6	6
	Tasmania ...	.....	54 "	54 "	.....	48	48
	New Zealand ...	26 No.	12 "	38 "	21	14	35
	Queensland ...	30 "	1,011 "	1,041 "	21	360	381
	Western Australia...	.....	46 "	46 "	.....	18	18
	South Sea Islands...	.....	73 "	73 "	.....	38	38
	New Caledonia ...	24 No.	421 "	445 "	14	137	151
	Fiji ...	.....	116 "	116 "	.....	57	57
	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	36 No.	.....	36 "	10	.....	10
		116 No.	1,753 No.	1,869 No.	66	678	744

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Oatmeal	Victoria ...	60 cwt.	1,194 cwt.	1,254 cwt.	£ 34	£ 875	£ 909
	South Australia ...		43 "	43 "		38	38
	Queensland ...		1,159 "	1,159 "		912	912
	South Sea Islands...		1 "	1 "		1	1
	New Caledonia ...		5 "	5 "		4	4
	Fiji... ..	14 cwt.	22 "	36 "	10	21	31
	United States ...		2 "	2 "		2	2
		74 cwt.	2,426 cwt.	2,500 cwt.	44	1,853	1,897
Black	Great Britain ...		4½ tuns	4½ tuns		135	135
	Victoria ...		46 "	46 "		1,131	1,131
	Tasmania ...		4 "	4 "		113	113
	Queensland ...		16 "	16 "		485	485
	United States ...		14 "	14 "		30	30
			72 tuns	72 tuns		1,894	1,894
Castor	Great Britain ...		350 gallons	350 gallons		55	55
	Victoria ...		8,795 "	8,795 "		1,191	1,191
	South Australia ...		1,782 "	1,782 "		257	257
	Tasmania ...		12,273 "	12,273 "		1,403	1,403
	New Zealand ...		3,569 "	3,569 "		523	523
	Queensland ...		30,959 "	30,959 "		4,228	4,228
	South Sea Islands...		551 "	551 "		67	67
	New Caledonia ...		2,062 "	2,062 "		274	274
	Fiji ...		1,524 "	1,524 "		223	223
	Hong Kong ...		4,846 "	4,846 "		631	631
	France ...		1,330 "	1,330 "		150	150
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.		52 "	52 "		7	7	
			68,093 gallons	68,093 gallons		9,069	9,069
Oil...	Great Britain ...		140 gallons	140 gallons		20	20
	Victoria ...		5,160 "	5,160 "		750	750
	South Australia ...		2,740 "	2,740 "		355	355
	Tasmania ...		260 "	260 "		39	39
	New Zealand ...		530 "	530 "		71	71
	Queensland ...		6,606 "	6,606 "		915	915
	South Sea Islands...		405 "	405 "		63	63
	New Caledonia ...		4,334 "	4,334 "		621	621
	Fiji ...		686 "	686 "		102	102
	United States ...		100 "	100 "		15	15
	Hong Kong ...		100 "	100 "		16	16
			21,061 gallons	21,061 gallons		2,967	2,967
Cocoa-nut	Victoria ...		6½ tuns	6½ tuns		174	174
	Queensland ...		3 "	3 "		79	79
	Fiji ...		1½ "	1½ "		38	38
			10½ tuns	10½ tuns		291	291
Colza	Great Britain ...		166 gallons	166 gallons		33	33
	Victoria ...		285 "	285 "		54	54
	South Australia ...		95 "	95 "		22	22
	New Zealand ...		5 "	5 "		1	1
	Queensland ...		795 "	795 "		151	151
	South Sea Islands...		15 "	15 "		3	3
	New Caledonia ...		20 "	20 "		4	4
	India ...		15 "	15 "		3	3
			1,396 gallons	1,396 gallons		271	271
Kerosene	Great Britain ...		1,724 gallons	1,724 gallons		114	114
	Victoria ...		13,506 "	13,506 "		871	871
	South Australia ...		8,248 "	8,248 "		591	591
	Tasmania ...		2,016 "	2,016 "		126	126
	New Zealand ...		336 "	336 "		24	24
	Queensland ...	24 gallons	81,786 "	81,810 "	2	5,712	5,714
	Western Australia		376 "	376 "		25	25
	South Sea Islands...		8,360 "	8,360 "		507	507
	New Caledonia ...		35,136 "	35,136 "		2,059	2,059
	Fiji ...		10,568 "	10,568 "		617	617
	United States ...		632 "	632 "		38	38
	Hong Kong ...		2,356 "	2,356 "		155	155
	China ...		152 "	152 "		10	10
	India ...		120 "	120 "		8	8
	Ceylon ...		64 "	64 "		3	3
	Norfolk Island ...	80 gallons	240 "	320 "	6	16	22
	Chili ...		64 "	64 "		3	3
Sandwich Islands...		104 "	104 "		6	6	
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land		480 "	480 "		30	30	
Holland ...		80 "	80 "		5	5	
Japan ...		56 "	56 "		3	3	
		104 gallons	166,404 gallons	166,508 gallons	8	10,923	10,931



EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Linseed	Great Britain		577 gallons	577 gallons	£	£	£
	Victoria		2,159 "	2,159 "		88	88
	South Australia		1,238 "	1,238 "		347	347
	Tasmania		10 "	10 "		192	192
	New Zealand		90 "	90 "		2	2
	Queensland		19,895 "	19,895 "		15	15
	Western Australia		105 "	105 "		3,111	3,111
	South Sea Islands		1,897 "	1,897 "		17	17
	New Caledonia		3,661 "	3,661 "		295	295
	Fiji		2,026 "	2,026 "		468	468
	China		53 "	53 "		318	318
	United States		295 "	295 "		7	7
	India		10 "	10 "		45	45
	Hong Kong		745 "	745 "		2	2
	Java		30 "	30 "		106	106
Sandwich Islands		90 "	90 "		6	6	
Chili		30 "	30 "		14	14	
Germany		25 "	25 "		5	5	
			32,336 gallons	32,336 gallons		5,042	5,042
Oil— Olive	South Australia		80 gallons	80 gallons		16	16
	New Zealand		108 "	108 "		50	50
	Queensland		419 "	419 "		97	97
	South Sea Islands		976 "	976 "		212	212
	New Caledonia		5 "	5 "		1	1
Fiji		224 "	224 "		61	61	
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land		100 "	100 "		20	20	
			1,912 gallons	1,912 gallons		457	457
Palm	New Zealand		773 gallons	773 gallons		110	110
	Queensland		925 "	925 "		163	163
			1,698 gallons	1,698 gallons		273	273
All other kinds	Great Britain		729 gallons	729 gallons		105	105
	Victoria	62,995 gallons	8,749 "	71,744 "	2,735	1,546	4,281
	South Australia	165 "	2,396 "	2,561 "	23	333	356
	Tasmania	16 "	641 "	657 "	2	97	99
	New Zealand	927 "	2,476 "	3,403 "	109	341	450
	Queensland	7,261 "	12,990 "	20,251 "	313	2,465	2,778
	Western Australia		193 "	193 "		54	54
	South Sea Islands		1,277 "	1,277 "		233	233
	New Caledonia	146 gallons	397 "	513 "	14	80	94
	Fiji	169 "	1,179 "	1,348 "	8	185	193
	United States		30 "	30 "		5	5
Hong Kong		221 "	221 "		41	41	
China		60 "	60 "		9	9	
		71,679 gallons	31,308 gallons	102,987 gallons	3,204	5,494	8,698
Oil in bottles	Castor						
	Victoria		1,232 doz.	1,232 doz.		214	214
	South Australia		78 "	78 "		16	16
	Tasmania		22 "	22 "		12	12
	Queensland		716 "	716 "		174	174
	Western Australia		18 "	18 "		3	3
	New Caledonia		48 "	48 "		14	14
Fiji		12 "	12 "		2	2	
			2,126 doz.	2,126 doz.		435	435
Salad	Victoria		34 doz.	34 doz.		13	13
	South Australia		64 "	64 "		17	17
	Tasmania		48 "	48 "		12	12
	New Zealand		138 "	138 "		26	26
	Queensland		2,207 "	2,207 "		624	624
	Western Australia		26 "	26 "		6	6
	South Sea Islands		52 "	52 "		25	25
	New Caledonia		65 "	65 "		32	32
Fiji		34 "	34 "		13	13	
United States		12 "	12 "		10	10	
			2,680 doz.	2,680 doz.		778	778
All other	Victoria		961 doz.	961 doz.		671	671
	South Australia		949 "	949 "		555	555
	Tasmania		31 "	31 "		22	22
	New Zealand		92 "	92 "		110	110
	Queensland		443 "	443 "		263	263
	South Sea Islands		8 "	8 "		2	2
	New Caledonia		16 "	16 "		4	4
Fiji		12 "	12 "		1	1	
			2,512 doz.	2,512 doz.		1,628	1,628

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

119

## EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
					£	£	£
Oilmen's Stores (various) ...	Victoria ...	93 pkg.	93 pkg.	93 pkg.	298	298	298
	South Australia ...	3 pkg.	71 "	74 "	12	240	252
	Tasmania ...	19 "	19 "	19 "	33	33	33
	New Zealand ...	3 "	3 "	3 "	10	10	10
	Queensland ...	83 pkg.	768 "	851 "	155	1,263	1,418
	Western Australia...	2 "	28 "	30 "	8	57	65
	South Sea Islands...	6 "	125 "	131 "	15	261	276
	New Caledonia ...	5 "	137 "	142 "	9	299	308
	Fiji ...	7 "	70 "	77 "	13	145	158
	Norfolk Island ...	14 "	14 "	14 "	47	47	47
Sandwich Islands ...	3 "	3 "	3 "	13	13	13	
		106 pkg.	1,331 pkg.	1,437 pkg.	212	2,666	2,878
Oilmen's Stores, Sauces and Pickles...	Great Britain ...	89 doz.	89 doz.	89 doz.	33	33	33
	Victoria ...	1,929 "	1,929 "	1,929 "	973	973	973
	South Australia ...	755 "	755 "	755 "	326	326	326
	Tasmania ...	747 "	747 "	747 "	212	212	212
	New Zealand ...	324 "	324 "	324 "	119	119	119
	Queensland ...	13,813 "	13,813 "	13,813 "	5,338	5,338	5,338
	Western Australia...	197 "	197 "	197 "	67	67	67
	South Sea Islands...	175 "	175 "	175 "	75	75	75
	New Caledonia ...	330 "	330 "	330 "	139	139	139
	Fiji ...	222 "	222 "	222 "	93	93	93
	United States ...	77 "	77 "	77 "	46	46	46
Hong Kong ...	15 "	15 "	15 "	6	6	6	
Sandwich Islands...	16 "	16 "	16 "	7	7	7	
		18,689 doz.	18,689 doz.	7,434	7,434	7,434	
Onions ...	Victoria ...	24 cwt.	24 cwt.	24 cwt.	7	7	7
	South Australia ...	38 "	203 cwt.	241 "	12	58	70
	New Zealand ...	875 "	875 "	875 "	196	196	196
	Queensland ...	1,620 cwt.	8,843 "	10,463 "	438	2,161	2,599
	South Sea Islands...	75 "	40 "	115 "	18	14	32
	New Caledonia ...	1,223 "	1,611 "	2,834 "	319	384	703
	Fiji ...	42 "	42 "	42 "	16	16	16
	Western Australia...	30 cwt.	240 cwt.	240 "	8	48	48
United States ...	240 cwt.	240 cwt.	240 "	48	48	48	
		3,010 cwt.	11,854 cwt.	14,864 cwt.	802	2,877	3,679
Opium ...	Victoria ...	1 lb.	1 lb.	1 lb.	2	2	2
	Tasmania ...	144 "	144 "	144 "	285	285	285
	New Zealand ...	513 "	513 "	513 "	1,310	1,310	1,310
	New Caledonia ...	127 "	127 "	127 "	320	320	320
Queensland ...	1,473 "	1,473 "	1,473 "	3,170	3,170	3,170	
		2,258 lb.	2,258 lb.	5,087	5,087	5,087	
Oysters (Fresh) ...	Victoria ...	2,006 bags	900 bags	2,906 bags	3,390	1,001	4,391
	Tasmania ...	139 "	10 "	149 "	233	12	245
	New Zealand ...	11 "	11 "	11 "	21	21	21
		2,156 bags	910 bags	3,066 bags	3,644	1,013	4,657
Painters' Material ...	Great Britain ...	4 pkg.	4 pkg.	4 pkg.	26	26	26
	Victoria ...	16 "	16 "	16 "	45	45	45
	South Australia ...	2 "	2 "	2 "	18	18	18
	Queensland ...	10 pkg.	27 "	37 "	15	119	134
		10 pkg.	49 pkg.	59 pkg.	15	208	223
Paints and Colours in Oil ...	Great Britain ...	21 cwt.	21 cwt.	21 cwt.	38	38	38
	Victoria ...	45 cwt.	657 "	702 "	81	1,041	1,122
	South Australia ...	95 "	95 "	95 "	175	175	175
	Tasmania ...	4 "	4 "	4 "	14	14	14
	New Zealand ...	6 "	6 "	6 "	12	12	12
	Queensland ...	1,248 cwt.	2,985 "	4,233 "	2,070	4,289	6,359
	Western Australia...	6 "	8 "	14 "	9	17	26
	South Sea Islands...	190 "	190 "	190 "	488	488	488
	New Caledonia ...	552 "	552 "	552 "	966	966	966
	Fiji ...	367 "	367 "	367 "	566	566	566
	United States ...	160 "	160 "	160 "	391	391	391
	Hong Kong ...	336 "	336 "	336 "	548	548	548
	China ...	5 "	5 "	5 "	9	9	9
	India ...	7 "	7 "	7 "	14	14	14
	Java ...	16 "	16 "	16 "	24	24	24
Sandwich Islands...	13½ "	13½ "	13½ "	15	15	15	
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land...	5½ "	5½ "	5½ "	13	13	13	
Phillipine Islands...	3½ "	3½ "	3½ "	6	6	6	
		1,299 cwt.	5,431 cwt.	6,730 cwt.	2,160	8,626	10,786

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.			
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	
3 ays—Plain...	Victoria ...	.....	3 cwt.	3 cwt.	£	£	£	
	South Australia ...	10 cwt.	13 "	23 "	12	21	33	
	Tasmania ...	245 "	60 "	305 "	295	74	369	
	New Zealand ...	45 "	5 "	50 "	66	10	76	
	Queensland ...	181 "	1,169 "	1,350 "	193	1,262	1,455	
	New Caledonia ...	144 "	104 "	248 "	177	126	303	
	Fiji ...	9 "	8 "	17 "	11	10	21	
			634 cwt.	1,362 cwt.	1,996 cwt.	754	1,506	2,260
	Books and Periodicals ...	Great Britain ...	60 pkg.	39 pkg.	99 pkg.	1,361	1,193	2,554
		Victoria ...	634 "	337 "	971 "	28,190	8,509	36,699
South Australia ...		61 "	67 "	128 "	2,601	1,531	4,132	
Tasmania ...		16 "	51 "	67 "	277	821	1,098	
New Zealand ...		165 "	284 "	449 "	8,619	6,370	14,989	
Queensland ...		309 "	1,194 "	1,503 "	6,234	19,438	25,672	
Western Australia ...		27 "	4 "	31 "	1,088	55	1,143	
South Sea Islands ...		.....	49 "	49 "	.....	458	458	
New Caledonia ...		.....	12 "	12 "	.....	101	101	
Fiji ...		6 pkg.	19 "	25 "	20	171	200	
United States ...		14 "	5 "	19 "	159	39	198	
Hong Kong ...		.....	1 "	1 "	.....	2	2	
Sandwich Islands ...		1 pkg.	5 "	6 "	4	30	34	
India ...		.....	3 "	3 "	.....	15	15	
Ceylon ...	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	10	10		
Norfolk Island ...	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	12	12		
Austria ...	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	13	13		
		1,293 pkg.	2,075 pkg.	3,368 pkg.	48,562	38,768	87,330	
Brown	Victoria ...	.....	754 cwt.	754 cwt.	.....	904	904	
	South Australia ...	4 cwt.	11 "	15 "	6	11	17	
	Tasmania ...	89 "	23 "	112 "	104	25	129	
	New Zealand ...	75 "	6 "	81 "	86	10	96	
	Queensland ...	212 "	1,179 "	1,391 "	278	1,178	1,456	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	5 1/2 "	5 1/2 "	.....	6	6	
	New Caledonia ...	226 cwt.	229 1/2 "	455 1/2 "	253	254	507	
Fiji ...	38 "	13 "	51 "	45	13	58		
		644 cwt.	2,221 cwt.	2,865 cwt.	772	2,401	3,173	
Circulars, advertising matter, &c. ...	Victoria ...	.....	1,134 lb.	1,134 lb.	.....	39	39	
	South Australia ...	.....	499 "	499 "	.....	15	15	
	New Zealand ...	.....	473 "	473 "	.....	17	17	
	Queensland ...	214 lb.	676 "	890 "	9	33	42	
	Hong Kong ...	.....	610 "	610 "	.....	30	30	
		214 lb.	3,392 lb.	3,606 lb.	9	134	143	
Printing, News &c. ...	Victoria ...	.....	75 pkg.	75 pkg.	.....	546	546	
	South Australia ...	.....	7 "	7 "	.....	55	55	
	Tasmania ...	.....	13 "	13 "	.....	117	117	
	New Zealand ...	.....	167 "	167 "	.....	946	946	
	Queensland ...	13 pkg.	425 "	438 "	70	3,262	3,332	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	9	9	
	New Caledonia ...	4 pkg.	33 "	37 "	40	262	302	
	Fiji ...	.....	17 "	17 "	.....	138	138	
		17 pkg.	738 pkg.	755 pkg.	110	5,335	5,445	
Wrapping ...	Victoria ...	.....	8 pkg.	8 pkg.	.....	140	140	
	South Australia ...	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	6	6	
	New Zealand ...	.....	5 "	5 "	.....	17	17	
	Queensland ...	6 pkg.	87 "	93 "	40	405	445	
	New Caledonia ...	4 "	10 "	14 "	40	40	80	
Fiji ...	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	24	24		
		10 pkg.	115 pkg.	125 pkg.	80	632	712	
Writing, Note, Envelopes, Fancy, &c. ...	Victoria ...	.....	8 pkg.	8 pkg.	.....	86	86	
	New Zealand ...	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	21	21	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	7 "	7 "	.....	46	46	
	Fiji ...	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	28	28	
	Queensland ...	.....	111 "	111 "	.....	659	659	
		.....	134 pkg.	134 pkg.	.....	840	840	

Paper, Books, and Stationery. (See also Stationery "Sundries.")

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Paper-hangings	Victoria ...		29 pkg.	29 pkg.	£	212	212
	South Australia ...		3 "	3 "		2	2
	Tasmania ...		3 "	3 "		16	16
	Queensland ...		26 "	26 "		147	147
	Fiji ...		2 "	2 "		7	7
			63 pkg.	63 pkg.		384	384
Paraffine Wax	New Zealand		1,080 lb.	1,080 lb.		14	14
Pearl-shell	Great Britain		257,161 lb.	257,161 lb.		12,745	12,745
	Victoria		11,928 "	11,928 "		802	802
			269,089 lb.	269,089 lb.		13,547	13,547
Pepper	Victoria ...		2,614 lb.	2,614 lb.		102	102
	South Australia ...		1,772 "	1,772 "		55	55
	Tasmania ...		100 "	100 "		5	5
	New Zealand ...		336 "	336 "		12	12
	Queensland ...		10,935 "	10,935 "		475	475
	Western Australia ...		224 "	224 "		11	11
	South Sea Islands ...		44 "	44 "		3	3
	New Caledonia ...		11,832 "	11,832 "		386	386
	Fiji ...		925 "	925 "		37	37
			28,782 lb.	28,782 lb.		1,086	1,086
Perambulators	Victoria ...	3 pkg.	32 pkg.	35 pkg.	28	258	286
	South Australia ...	2 "		2 "	3		3
	Tasmania ...	1 "	1 pkg.	2 "	3	30	33
	Queensland ...	72 "	35 "	107 "	367	160	527
	New Caledonia ...		5 "	5 "		25	25
	Fiji ...	1 pkg.	2 "	3 "	2	15	17
			79 pkg.	75 pkg.	154 pkg.	403	488
Personal Effects	Great Britain	10 pkg.	179 pkg.	189 pkg.	151	4,556	4,707
	Victoria ...	128 "	1,500 "	1,628 "	591	6,661	7,252
	South Australia ...	26 "	33 "	59 "	323	195	518
	Tasmania ...	1 "	8 "	9 "	24	58	82
	New Zealand ...	6 "	23 "	29 "	88	221	309
	Queensland ...	74 "	220 "	294 "	600	1,418	2,018
	Western Australia ...		2 "	2 "		12	12
	South Sea Islands ...		13 "	13 "		32	32
	New Caledonia ...		6 "	6 "		37	37
	Fiji ...		9 "	9 "		48	48
	United States ...		13 "	13 "		168	168
	Hong Kong ...		2 "	2 "		29	29
	Germany ...		3 "	3 "		65	65
			245 pkg.	2,011 pkg.	2,256 pkg.	1,777	13,500
Phormium Tenax	Victoria ...		17 pkg.	17 pkg.		32	32
	Queensland ...		202 "	202 "		574	574
			219 pkg.	219 pkg.		606	606
Photographic Material	Great Britain		2 pkg.	2 pkg.		41	41
	Victoria ...		78 "	78 "		683	683
	South Australia ...		9 "	9 "		91	91
	Tasmania ...		5 "	5 "		27	27
	New Zealand ...		27 "	27 "		288	288
	Queensland ...		329 "	329 "		2,490	2,490
	South Sea Islands ...		9 "	9 "		75	75
	New Caledonia ...		29 "	29 "		172	172
	Fiji ...		20 "	20 "		145	145
France ...		1 "	1 "		20	20	
			509 pkg.	509 pkg.		4,032	4,032
Pictures, Paintings and Photographs	Great Britain	6 pkg.	17 pkg.	23 pkg.	95	1,520	1,615
	Victoria ...	28 "	40 "	68 "	3,796	1,810	5,606
	South Australia ...	4 "	4 "	8 "	34	88	122
	Tasmania ...	3 "	7 "	10 "	64	816	880
	New Zealand ...		16 "	16 "		768	768
	Queensland ...	4 pkg.	123 "	127 "	32	1,633	1,665
	New Caledonia ...		4 "	4 "		22	22
	Fiji ...		5 "	5 "		30	30
	Western Australia ...		1 "	1 "		16	16
	United States ...	8 pkg.	2 "	10 "	30	40	70
	Germany ...		1 "	1 "		5	5
	France ...		1 "	1 "		4	4
		53 pkg.	221 pkg.	274 pkg.	4,051	6,752	10,803

## EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries (to which Exported.)	Quantities.			Value.]		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Pipes (Tobacco) ...	Great Britain ...		1 pkg.	1 pkg.	£	£	£
	Victoria ...		22 "	22 "		42	42
	South Australia ...		11 "	11 "		813	813
	Tasmania ...		5 "	5 "		284	284
	New Zealand ...		4 "	4 "		98	98
	Queensland ...		278 "	278 "		97	97
	Western Australia...		3 "	3 "		1,456	1,456
	South Sea Islands		331 "	331 "		28	28
	New Caledonia ...		185 "	185 "		278	278
	Fiji ...		65 "	65 "		156	156
Sandwich Islands...		9 "	9 "		25	25	
			934 pkg.	934 pkg.		3,281	3,281
Piping and Guttering	South Australia ...		61 pkg.	61 pkg.	54		54
	Queensland ...		99 "	99 "	151		151
	South Sea Islands...		47 "	47 "	47		47
	New Caledonia ...		62 "	62 "	91		91
			269 pkg.	269 pkg.	343		343
Pitch and Tar ...	Victoria ...	76 barrels	53 barrels	129 barrels	112	38	150
	South Australia ...	66 "	19 "	85 "	83	20	103
	New Zealand ...		1 "	1 "		1	1
	Queensland ...	312 barrels	364 "	676 "	261	493	754
	Western Australia...	5 "	3 "	8 "	5	5	10
	South Sea Islands		33 "	33 "		34	34
	New Caledonia ...	6 barrels	73 "	79 "	3	75	78
	Fiji ...	18 "	15 "	33 "	21	20	41
	United States ...		8 "	8 "		13	13
	Norfolk Island ...	2 barrels		2 "	2		2
China ...		3 barrels	3 "		3	3	
		485 barrels	572 barrels	1,057 barrels	487	702	1,189
Plants ...	Great Britain ...	38 pkg.	10 pkg.	48 pkg.	233	47	280
	Victoria ...	604 "	2 "	606 "	1,220	10	1,230
	South Australia ...	23 "		23 "	57		57
	Tasmania ...	82 "	1 pkg.	83 "	259	2	261
	New Zealand ...	80 "	1 "	81 "	294	5	299
	Queensland ...	634 "	26 "	660 "	2,439	51	2,490
	Western Australia...	1 "	1 "	2 "	2	5	7
	South Sea Islands...	9 "		9 "	35		35
	New Caledonia ...	11 "		11 "	26		26
	Fiji ...	2 "		2 "	2		2
	United States ...	21 "		21 "	122		122
	Hong Kong ...	2 "		2 "	9		9
	India ...	3 "		3 "	31		31
	Ceylon ...	4 "		4 "	10		10
	Sandwich Islands...	3 "		3 "	9		9
	Germany ...	1 "		1 "	2		2
Penang ...	1 "		1 "	6		6	
Malta ...	10 "		10 "	6		6	
		1,529 pkg.	41 pkg.	1,570 pkg.	4,762	120	4,882
Plaster and Plaster of Paris ...	Victoria ...		112 barrels	112 barrels		56	56
	Queensland ...	4 barrels	674 "	678 "	3	387	390
	New Caledonia ...		26 "	26 "		17	17
		4 barrels	812 barrels	816 barrels	3	460	463
Playing Cards ...	Victoria ...		615 doz. pks.	615 doz. pks.		289	289
	Queensland ...		1,160 "	1,160 "		230	230
			1,775 doz. pks.	1,775 doz. pks.		519	519
Portmanteaus, Bags, Travelling Bags, &c.	Victoria ...		1 pkg.	1 pkg.		12	12
	South Australia ...		8 "	8 "		37	37
	Queensland ...		57 "	57 "		293	293
	South Sea Islands...	6 pkg.	17 "	23 "	18	53	71
	New Caledonia ...		4 "	4 "		10	10
	Fiji ...		13 "	13 "		51	51
	Germany ...		4 "	1 "		18	18
	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land		10 "	10 "		12	12
		6 pkg.	111 pkg.	117 pkg.	18	486	504

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

123

## EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
					£	£	£
Potatoes ...	Victoria ...	310 cwt.	1,360 cwt.	1,670 cwt.	73	204	277
	South Australia ...	586 "	996 "	1,582 "	97	214	311
	Tasmania ...	.....	20 "	20 "	.....	3	3
	New Zealand ...	22 cwt.	2,055 "	2,077 "	5	351	356
	Queensland ...	10,833 "	147,202 "	158,035 "	2,151	26,989	29,140
	Western Australia...	.....	40 "	40 "	.....	8	8
	South Sea Islands...	373 cwt.	388 "	761 "	73	62	135
	New Caledonia ...	6,330 "	12,874 "	19,204 "	1,155	2,303	3,458
	Fiji ...	.....	183 "	183 "	.....	29	29
	India ...	262 cwt.	.....	262 "	60	.....	60
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	10 "	.....	10 "	2	.....	2	
		18,726 cwt.	165,118 cwt.	183,844 cwt.	3,616	30,163	33,779
Preserves ...	Great Britain ...	.....	4,843 lb.	4,843 lb.	.....	158	158
	Victoria ...	.....	21,659 "	21,659 "	.....	559	559
	South Australia ...	.....	5,784 "	5,784 "	.....	155	155
	Tasmania ...	.....	980 "	980 "	.....	24	24
	New Zealand ...	.....	624 "	624 "	.....	17	17
	Queensland ...	264 lb.	226,779 "	227,043 "	4	5,151	5,155
	Western Australia	.....	2,304 "	2,304 "	.....	65	65
	South Sea Islands..	.....	2,640 "	2,640 "	.....	73	73
	New Caledonia ...	.....	940 "	940 "	.....	19	19
	Fiji...	.....	2,248 "	2,248 "	.....	58	58
Hong Kong ...	.....	580 "	580 "	.....	17	17	
Belgium ...	.....	2,160 "	2,160 "	.....	36	36	
United States ...	.....	96 "	96 "	.....	2	2	
Ceylon ...	.....	288 "	288 "	.....	4	4	
		264 lb.	271,925 lb.	272,189 lb.	4	6,338	6,342
Printers' Material ...	Great Britain ...	.....	2 pkg.	2 pkg.	.....	16	16
	Victoria ...	35 pkg.	266 "	301 "	110	1,886	1,996
	South Australia ...	2 "	20 "	22 "	51	67	118
	Tasmania ...	.....	6 "	6 "	.....	33	33
	New Zealand ...	3 pkg.	176 "	179 "	47	1,441	1,488
	Queensland ...	26 "	532 "	558 "	120	3,669	3,789
	New Caledonia ...	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	12	12
Fiji ...	.....	13 "	13 "	.....	67	67	
		66 pkg.	1,018 pkg.	1,084 pkg.	328	7,191	7,519
Putty...	Queensland ...	26 cwt.	29 cwt.	55 cwt.	33	29	62
	New Caledonia ...	.....	6 "	6 "	.....	5	5
	Fiji ...	6 cwt.	2 "	8 "	6	3	9
		32 cwt.	37 cwt.	69 cwt.	39	37	76
Pyrites ...	Victoria ...	305 cwt.	.....	305 cwt.	230	.....	230
Quicksilver ...	Victoria ...	.....	128 bottles	128 bottles	.....	862	862
	South Australia ...	.....	29 "	29 "	.....	215	215
	Tasmania ...	.....	15 "	15 "	.....	96	96
	New Zealand ...	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	21	21
	Queensland ...	.....	66 "	66 "	.....	492	492
Western Australia	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	7	7	
			242 bottles	242 bottles	.....	1,693	1,693
Rags ...	Great Britain ...	966 pkg.	.....	966 pkg.	3,165	.....	3,165
	Victoria ...	1,739 "	.....	1,739 "	2,235	.....	2,235
		2,705 pkg.	.....	2,705 pkg.	5,400	.....	5,400
Railway Plant ...	Victoria ...	.....	2,124½ tons	2,124½ tons	.....	17,988	17,988
	Tasmania ...	.....	3½ "	3½ "	.....	24	24
	Queensland ...	.....	63½ "	63½ "	.....	536	536
	Fiji ...	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	6	6
			2,192½ tons	2,192½ tons	.....	18,554	18,554
Resin...	Victoria ...	.....	496 barrels	496 barrels	.....	496	496
	South Australia ...	.....	6 "	6 "	.....	10	10
	Queensland ...	.....	255 "	255 "	.....	271	271
	New Caledonia ...	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	3	3
	Fiji ...	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	1	1
			760 barrels	760 barrels	.....	781	781

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.			
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	
					£	£	£	
Rice ... ..	Great Britain ... ..		53 cwt.	53 cwt.		43	43	
	Victoria ... ..		4,311 "	4,311 "		2,667	2,667	
	South Australia ... ..		721 "	721 "		432	432	
	Tasmania ... ..		1,246 "	1,246 "		741	741	
	New Zealand ... ..		758 "	758 "		460	460	
	Queensland ... ..		5,684 "	5,684 "		3,547	3,547	
	Western Australia ... ..		130 "	130 "		83	83	
	South Sea Islands ... ..		2,901 "	2,901 "		1,743	1,743	
	New Caledonia ... ..		11,306 "	11,306 "		6,183	6,183	
	Fiji ... ..		8,444 "	8,444 "		4,684	4,684	
	Kaiser Wilhelms' Land ... ..		68 "	68 "		60	60	
	Norfolk Island ... ..		21 "	21 "		14	14	
	China ... ..		14 "	14 "		14	14	
	United States ... ..		29 "	29 "		26	26	
	Hong Kong ... ..		84 "	84 "		53	53	
Sandwich Islands ... ..		3 "	3 "		3	3		
Ceylon ... ..		16 "	16 "		13	13		
			35,789 cwt.	35,789 cwt.		20,766	20,766	
Rice Flour, or Ground Rice ... ..	Queensland ... ..		713 lb.	713 lb.		18	18	
Saddlers' Ware ... ..	Victoria ... ..		8 pkg.	8 pkg.		73	73	
	South Australia ... ..		3 "	3 "		19	19	
	Tasmania ... ..		1 "	1 "		2	2	
	Queensland ... ..		17 pkg.	17 pkg.	54	632	686	
	Western Australia ... ..		1 "	1 "		12	12	
			17 pkg.	112 pkg.	129 pkg.	54	738	792
Saddlery and Harness ... ..	Great Britain ... ..		2 pkg.	1 pkg.	3 pkg.	38	131	169
	Victoria ... ..		15 "	16 "	31 "	30	146	176
	South Australia ... ..		22 "	24 "	46 "	297	533	830
	Tasmania ... ..		9 "	7 "	16 "	49	54	103
	New Zealand ... ..		4 "	2 "	6 "	29	19	48
	Queensland ... ..		329 "	350 "	679 "	4,963	5,766	10,729
	Western Australia ... ..		1 "	1 "	2 "	8	31	39
	South Sea Islands ... ..		7 "	4 "	11 "	123	7	130
	New Caledonia ... ..		76 "	17 "	93 "	651	204	855
	Fiji ... ..		23 "	4 "	27 "	220	68	288
	Sandwich Islands ... ..		32 "	.....	32 "	1,168	.....	1,168
	Norfolk Island ... ..		1 "	3 "	4 "	2	12	14
			521 pkg.	429 pkg.	950 pkg.	7,578	6,971	14,549
Sago ... ..	Victoria ... ..		3,307 lb.	3,307 lb.		43	43	
	South Australia ... ..		1,115 "	1,115 "		18	18	
	Queensland ... ..		6,779 "	6,779 "		87	87	
	South Sea Islands ... ..		131 "	131 "		2	2	
	Fiji ... ..		1,344 "	1,344 "		21	21	
			12,676 lb.	12,676 lb.		171	171	
Salt ... ..	Great Britain ... ..		2,990 cwt.	2,990 cwt.		452	452	
	Victoria ... ..		525 "	525 "		85	85	
	South Australia ... ..		770 "	770 "		115	115	
	Tasmania ... ..		155 "	155 "		35	35	
	New Zealand ... ..		20 "	20 "		3	3	
	Queensland ... ..		15,383 "	15,383 "		2,366	2,366	
	Western Australia ... ..		64 "	64 "		9	9	
	South Sea Islands ... ..		158 "	158 "		30	30	
	New Caledonia ... ..		7,886 "	7,886 "		1,171	1,171	
	Fiji ... ..		510 "	510 "		90	90	
Norfolk Island ... ..		65 "	65 "		10	10		
			28,526 cwt.	28,526 cwt.		4,366	4,366	
Salt (Rock) ... ..	Victoria ... ..		20 cwt.	20 cwt.		4	4	
	South Australia ... ..		30 "	30 "		6	6	
	Queensland ... ..		60 "	60 "		10	10	
	Western Australia ... ..		20 "	20 "		4	4	
	New Caledonia ... ..		11 "	11 "		2	2	
	Fiji ... ..		51 "	51 "		8	8	
			192 cwt.	192 cwt.		34	34	
Saltpetre ... ..	Victoria ... ..		5 cwt.	5 cwt.		8	8	
	South Australia ... ..		3 "	3 "		5	5	
	Queensland ... ..		20 "	20 "		25	25	
	New Caledonia ... ..		14 "	14 "		18	18	
	Fiji ... ..		1 "	1 "		1	1	
			43 cwt.	43 cwt.		57	57	

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

125

## EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Sandalwood ... ..	Hong Kong ... ..	.....	11 cwt.	11 cwt.	£	£ 8	£ 8
Sarsaparilla (over 25 % Spirit) ... ..	Victoria ... ..	.....	2½ gallons	2½ gallons	.....	3	3
	Tasmania ... ..	.....	28 "	28 "	.....	29	29
	Queensland ... ..	.....	91 "	91 "	.....	86	86
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	4½ "	4½ "	.....	6	6
	Fiji ... ..	.....	2½ "	2½ "	.....	2	2
		.....	128 gallons	128 gallons	.....	126	126
Sarsaparilla (under 25 % Spirit) ... ..	Victoria ... ..	.....	200 gallons	200 gallons	.....	200	200
	South Australia ... ..	.....	9 "	9 "	.....	10	10
	Tasmania ... ..	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	2	2
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	2	2
	Queensland ... ..	.....	73 "	73 "	.....	66	66
	Western Australia... ..	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	2	2
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	4	4
		.....	290 gallons	290 gallons	.....	286	286
Sashes ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	6 No.	.....	6 No.	20	.....	20
	Victoria ... ..	135 "	2 No.	137 "	55	3	58
	South Australia ... ..	.....	8 "	8 "	.....	6	6
	Queensland ... ..	38 No.	145 "	183 "	12	64	76
	South Sea Islands... ..	16 "	4 "	20 "	7	3	10
	Fiji ... ..	.....	20 "	20 "	.....	21	21
	Sandwich Islands... ..	1 No.	.....	1 "	.....	2	2
		196 No.	179 No.	275 No.	96	97	193
Sausage Skins ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	.....	6 pkg.	6 pkg.	.....	14	14
	Victoria ... ..	.....	137 "	137 "	.....	370	370
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	7 "	7 "	.....	20	20
	Queensland ... ..	75 pkg.	550 "	625 "	175	1,042	1,217
	Western Australia... ..	.....	10 "	10 "	.....	28	28
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	5	5
	Fiji ... ..	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	10	10
	United States ... ..	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	58	58
	Germany ... ..	.....	6 "	6 "	.....	60	60
			75 pkg.	725 pkg.	800 pkg.	175	1,607
Seeds ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	164 pkg.	2 pkg.	166 pkg.	1,157	30	1,187
	Victoria ... ..	203 "	129 "	332 "	391	287	678
	South Australia ... ..	35 "	1 "	36 "	72	5	77
	Tasmania ... ..	97 "	141 "	238 "	247	155	402
	New Zealand ... ..	185 "	154 "	339 "	786	572	1,358
	Queensland ... ..	629 "	163 "	792 "	2,651	956	3,607
	Western Australia... ..	2 "	.....	2 "	7	.....	7
	South Sea Islands ... ..	2 "	.....	2 "	3	.....	3
	New Caledonia ... ..	17 "	33 pkg.	50 "	54	30	84
	Fiji ... ..	12 "	8 "	20 "	33	22	55
	United States ... ..	6 "	110 "	116 "	37	283	320
	Ceylon ... ..	5 "	.....	5 "	19	.....	19
	Hong Kong ... ..	.....	2 pkg.	2 "	.....	2	2
	Germany ... ..	22 "	513 "	535 "	144	814	958
	Sandwich Islands... ..	1 "	.....	1 "	4	.....	4
	India ... ..	2 "	.....	2 "	8	.....	8
Italy ... ..	4 "	.....	4 "	97	.....	97	
France ... ..	1 "	.....	1 "	2	.....	2	
		1,387 pkg.	1,256 pkg.	2,643 pkg.	5,712	3,156	8,868
Sewing Machines ... ..	Great Britain ... ..	.....	121 pkg.	121 pkg.	.....	200	200
	Victoria ... ..	.....	228 "	228 "	.....	1,087	1,087
	South Australia ... ..	.....	58 "	58 "	.....	277	277
	Tasmania ... ..	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	16	16
	New Zealand ... ..	.....	223 "	223 "	.....	939	939
	Queensland ... ..	1,045 "	1,045 "	1,045 "	4,089	4,089	4,089
	Western Australia... ..	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	10	10
	South Sea Islands... ..	.....	5 "	5 "	.....	31	31
	New Caledonia ... ..	.....	64 "	64 "	.....	244	244
	Fiji ... ..	.....	32 "	32 "	.....	275	275
United States ... ..	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	4	4	
		.....	1,781 pkg.	1,781 pkg.	.....	7,172	7,172



EXPORTS--continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value			
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	
Ship Chandlery	Victoria		15 pkg.	15 pkg.	£	£	£	
	South Australia		26 "	26 "		147	147	
	Tasmania		11 "	11 "		121	121	
	New Zealand		13 "	13 "		59	59	
	Queensland	2 pkg.	206 "	208 "	16	55	55	
	Western Australia		8 "	8 "		1,249	1,265	
	South Sea Islands		30 "	30 "		94	94	
	New Caledonia		23 "	23 "		134	134	
	Fiji		10 "	10 "		108	108	
	Hong Kong		6 "	6 "		24	24	
		2 pkg.	348 pkg.	350 pkg.	16	2,057	2,073	
Shooks and Staves	Great Britain		228 pkg.	228 pkg.		456	456	
	Victoria	568 pkg.	1,278 "	1,846 "	323	494	817	
	South Australia	61 "	337 "	398 "	20	108	128	
	Tasmania		55 "	55 "		26	26	
	New Zealand	221 pkg.	93 "	314 "	121	52	173	
	Queensland	1,354 "	1,329 "	2,683 "	1,010	874	1,884	
	Western Australia	72 "		72 "	63		63	
	South Sea Islands	22 "		22 "	10		10	
	New Caledonia	2 "		2 "	6		6	
	Fiji	170 "		170 "	85		85	
		2,470 pkg.	3,320 pkg.	5,790 pkg.	1,638	2,010	3,648	
Silks	Great Britain		20 pkg.	20 pkg.		3,952	3,952	
	Victoria		13 "	13 "		1,070	1,070	
	New Zealand		2 "	2 "		10	10	
	Queensland		27 "	27 "		699	699	
	France		6 "	6 "		720	720	
			68 pkg.	68 pkg.		6,451	6,451	
Ingots	Great Britain	oz. dwt.	oz. dwt.	oz. dwt.				
	Victoria	169,451 2	14,388 9	183,839 11	30,923	2,735	33,658	
Lead	Victoria	7,856 13		7,856 13	1,535		1,535	
	Great Britain		177,307 15	14,388 9	191,696 4	32,458	2,735	
	South Australia						35,193	
Ore	Great Britain		3,439 cwt.	3,439 cwt.	8,026		8,026	
	South Australia		196,394 1/2 "	196,394 1/2 "	470,990		470,990	
	Germany		199,833 1/2 cwt.	199,833 1/2 cwt.	479,016		479,016	
Silver-plate & Plate-ware	Great Britain		5,344 cwt.	5,344 cwt.	2,999		2,999	
	Victoria		400 "	400 "	100		100	
	South Australia		44,141 1/4 "	44,141 1/4 "	59,472		59,472	
	Germany		885 "	885 "	365		365	
			50,770 1/4 cwt.		50,770 1/4 cwt.	62,936		62,936
Horned Cattle	Great Britain		25 pkg.	25 pkg.		2,280	2,280	
	Victoria		151 "	151 "		5,529	5,529	
	South Australia		5 "	5 "		98	98	
	New Zealand		19 "	19 "		372	372	
	Queensland	1 pkg.	143 "	144 "	50	4,016	4,066	
	New Caledonia		1 "	1 "		7	7	
	Fiji		4 "	4 "		105	105	
Skins.			1 pkg.	348 pkg.	349 pkg.	50	12,407	12,457
	Great Britain		105,368 No.	105,368 No.	93,444		93,444	
	Victoria		49,822 "	49,822 "	46,121		46,121	
	South Australia		2,477 "	2,477 "	1,657		1,657	
	Tasmania		2,145 "	2,145 "	1,818		1,818	
	New Zealand		377 "	377 "	377		377	
	Queensland		651 "	651 "	341		341	
	United States		215 "	215 "	210		210	
			161,055 No.		161,055 No.	143,968		143,968
	Horses	Great Britain		60 No.	60 No.	21		21
Kangaroo	Great Britain		335 pkg.	335 pkg.	21,209		21,209	
	Victoria		541 "	541 "	12,580		12,580	
	South Australia		65 "	65 "	1,088		1,088	
	New Zealand		1 "	1 "	15		15	
	United States		140 "	140 "	8,265		8,265	
	France		1 "	1 "	57		57	
		1,083 pkg.		1,083 pkg.	43,214		43,214	

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.			
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	
Skins—continued.	Sheep ...	Great Britain ...	6,583 pkg.	26 pkg.	6,609 pkg.	£ 71,251	£ 235	£ 71,486
		Victoria ...	1,820 "	"	1,820 "	6,928	"	6,928
		South Australia ...	684 "	"	684 "	3,791	"	3,791
		Tasmania ...	10 "	"	10 "	25	"	25
		New Zealand ...	1 "	"	1 "	10	"	10
		Queensland ...	44 "	"	44 "	226	"	226
		United States ...	237 "	"	237 "	2,882	"	2,882
	All other ...		9,379 pkg.	26 pkg.	9,405 pkg.	85,113	235	85,348
		Great Britain ...	185 pkg.	5 pkg.	190 pkg.	5,883	69	5,952
		Victoria ...	853 "	"	853 "	4,705	"	4,705
		South Australia ...	625 "	"	625 "	4,047	"	4,047
		Tasmania ...	11 "	"	11 "	37	"	37
		United States ...	34 "	"	34 "	862	"	862
		Hong Kong ...	1 "	"	1 "	3	"	3
		Germany ...	2 "	"	2 "	6	"	6
France ...	3 "	"	3 "	51	"	51		
Italy ...	11 "	"	11 "	16	"	16		
Slates, roofing ...		1,725 pkg.	5 pkg.	1,730 pkg.	15,610	69	15,679	
	Victoria ...		390,529 No.	390,529 No.		3,106	3,106	
	New Zealand ...		9,000 "	9,000 "		60	60	
	Queensland ...		3,000 "	3,000 "		24	24	
			402,529 No.	402,529 No.		3,190	3,190	
Toilet, fancy, and scented.	Victoria ...		1,767 lb.	1,767 lb.		142	142	
	South Australia ...		784 "	784 "		75	75	
	Tasmania ...		60 "	60 "		7	7	
	New Zealand ...		510 "	510 "		63	63	
	Queensland ...		7,110 lb.	13,869 "	181	343	524	
	United States ...		787 "	787 "		35	35	
	New Caledonia ...		1,426 "	1,426 "		103	103	
	Fiji ...		35 "	35 "		3	3	
			7,110 lb.	12,128 lb.	19,238 lb.	181	771	952
	Soap... All other kinds.	Great Britain ...	6 cwt.		6 cwt.	6		6
Victoria ...		31 "		31 "	33		33	
South Australia ...		45 "	5 cwt.	50 "	45	4	49	
Queensland ...		101 "	201 "	302 "	99	210	309	
Western Australia... ..		14 "	"	14 "	12		12	
South Sea Islands... ..		812 "	102 cwt.	914 "	738	85	823	
New Caledonia ...		1,863 "	"	1,868 "	1,446		1,446	
Fiji ...		51 "	"	51 "	50		50	
Mauritius ...		1,300 "	65 cwt.	1,365 "	652	80	732	
Hong Kong ...		46 "	"	46 "	34		34	
Norfolk Island ...		1 "	"	1 "	1		1	
Germany ...			16 cwt.	16 "		16	16	
			4,275 cwt.	389 cwt.	4,664 cwt.	3,116	395	3,511
Stock... ..	Great Britain ...	3,753 cwt.		3,753 cwt.	2,188		2,188	
Specimens of Natural History ..	Great Britain ...	15 pkg.	1 pkg.	16 pkg.	161	5	166	
	Victoria ...	3 "	4 "	7 "	19	14	33	
	South Australia ...	2 "	"	2 "	20		20	
	Tasmania ...	1 "	6 pkg.	7 "	7	30	37	
	New Zealand ...	3 "	1 "	4 "	25	10	35	
	Queensland ...	4 "	1 "	5 "	34	10	44	
	Japan ...	1 "	"	1 "	10		10	
	Germany ...	2 "	"	2 "	30		30	
	France ...	3 "	"	3 "	50		50	
	Italy ...	2 "	"	2 "	16		16	
	Hong Kong ...	1 "	"	1 "	11		11	
	United States ...	1 "	1 pkg.	2 "	10	1	11	
		38 pkg.	14 pkg.	52 pkg.	393	70	463	
Spices ...	Great Britain ...		994 lb.	994 lb.		37	37	
	Victoria ...		17,398 "	17,398 "		843	843	
	South Australia ...		1,008 "	1,008 "		151	151	
	Tasmania ...		224 "	224 "		6	6	
	Queensland ...		112 lb.	9,820 "	3	460	463	
	Western Australia... ..		63 "	63 "		5	5	
	South Sea Islands... ..		504 "	504 "		25	25	
	New Caledonia ...		710 "	710 "		46	46	
	Fiji ...		144 lb.	389 "	533 "	7	26	33
	Ceylon ...		15 "	15 "		3	3	
	Sandwich Islands ...		24 "	24 "		1	1	
		256 lb.	31,037 lb.	31,293 lb.	10	1,603	1,613	

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture	Total	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total
Brandy	Great Britain .....		2,519 gallons	2,519 gallons	£	£	£
	Victoria ... ..		12,882 "	12,882 "		914	914
	South Australia .....		2,690 "	2,690 "		5,042	5,042
	Tasmania ... ..		591 "	591 "		1,728	1,728
	New Zealand ... ..		1,053 "	1,053 "		280	280
	Queensland .....		40,061 "	40,061 "		398	398
	Western Australia...		414 "	414 "		25,362	25,362
	South Sea Islands...		195 "	195 "		222	222
	New Caledonia ... ..		778 "	778 "		151	151
	Fiji ... ..		293 "	293 "		422	422
	United States .....		113 "	113 "		219	219
	Hong Kong ... ..		78 "	78 "		95	95
	Sandwich Islands...		172 "	172 "		63	63
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land		24 "	24 "		109	109	
			61,863 gallons	61,863 gallons		35,023	35,023
Geneva and Schnapps	Great Britain .....		132 gallons	132 gallons		31	31
	Victoria ... ..		2,072 "	2,072 "		816	816
	South Australia .....		2,270 "	2,270 "		626	626
	Tasmania ... ..		2,839 "	2,839 "		826	826
	New Zealand ... ..		139 "	139 "		59	59
	Queensland .....		14,192 "	14,192 "		5,282	5,282
	Western Australia...		220 "	220 "		40	40
	South Sea Islands...		1,705 "	1,705 "		362	362
	New Caledonia ... ..		3,321 "	3,321 "		644	644
	Fiji ... ..		369 "	369 "		67	67
	Germany ... ..		1,198 "	1,198 "		542	542
	United States .....		47 "	47 "		13	13
	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land		267 "	267 "		45	45
Sandwich Islands...		384 "	384 "		62	62	
Java ... ..		16 "	16 "		4	4	
India ... ..		30 "	30 "		6	6	
			29,201 gallons	29,201 gallons		9,425	9,425
Gin	Great Britain .....		14 gallons	14 gallons		6	6
	Victoria ... ..		466 "	466 "		64	64
	South Australia .....		62 "	62 "		26	26
	Tasmania ... ..		10 "	10 "		3	3
	Queensland .....		679 "	679 "		242	242
	South Sea Islands...		64 "	64 "		29	29
	New Caledonia ... ..		49 "	49 "		15	15
	Fiji ... ..		10 "	10 "		3	3
	United States .....		23 "	23 "		10	10
	New Zealand ... ..		60 "	60 "		20	20
			1,437 gallons	1,437 gallons		418	418
Liqueurs	Great Britain .....		3 gallons	3 gallons		4	4
	Victoria ... ..		196 "	196 "		152	152
	South Australia .....		17½ "	17½ "		19	19
	Queensland .....		233 "	233 "		227	227
	South Sea Islands...		9 "	9 "		8	8
	New Caledonia ... ..		27½ "	27½ "		17	17
	Fiji ... ..		11½ "	11½ "		15	15
Hong Kong ... ..		3½ "	3½ "		5	5	
Germany ... ..		5½ "	5½ "		6	6	
			506 gallons	506 gallons		453	453
Methylated	Victoria ... ..		802 gallons	802 gallons		115	115
	South Australia .....		122 "	122 "		28	28
	New Zealand ... ..		86 "	86 "		18	18
	Queensland .....		977 "	977 "		205	205
	Western Australia...		30 "	30 "		7	7
	South Sea Islands...		5 "	5 "		1	1
Fiji ... ..		91 "	91 "		21	21	
			2,113 gallons	2,113 gallons		395	395
Perfumed & Perfumed Waters	Great Britain .....		5½ gallons	5½ gallons		11	11
	Victoria ... ..		5 "	5 "		10	10
	South Australia .....		6½ "	6½ "		28	28
	Tasmania ... ..		23½ "	23½ "		46	46
	New Zealand ... ..		46 "	46 "		72	72
	Queensland .....		291 "	291 "		553	553
	South Sea Islands...		18½ "	18½ "		24	24
	New Caledonia ... ..		1½ "	1½ "		4	4
	Fiji ... ..		21 "	21 "		64	64
	Sandwich Islands ...		7½ "	7½ "		23	23
France ... ..		16½ "	16½ "		40	40	
			441½ gallons	441½ gallons		875	875

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
					£	£	£
Rum	Great Britain		104 gallons	104 gallons		18	18
	Victoria		657 "	657 "		141	141
	South Australia		2,105 "	2,105 "		375	375
	Tasmania		87 "	87 "		14	14
	New Zealand		643 "	643 "		103	103
	Queensland		11,929 "	11,929 "		2,702	2,702
	Western Australia		340 "	340 "		69	69
	South Sea Islands		176 "	176 "		37	37
	New Caledonia		341 "	341 "		59	59
	Fiji		151 "	151 "		32	32
	Hong Kong		8 "	8 "		2	2
	China		18 "	18 "		4	4
	United States		15 "	15 "		3	3
Germany		139 "	139 "		25	25	
			16,713 gallons	16,713 gallons		3,584	3,584
Whiskey	Great Britain		1,116 gallons	1,116 gallons		413	413
	Victoria		17,647 "	17,647 "		6,134	6,134
	South Australia		3,490 "	3,490 "		1,890	1,890
	Tasmania		1,924 "	1,924 "		917	917
	New Zealand		1,832 "	1,832 "		783	783
	Queensland		23,592 "	23,592 "		9,951	9,951
	Western Australia		287 "	287 "		122	122
	South Sea Islands		221 "	221 "		127	127
	New Caledonia		440 "	440 "		192	192
	Fiji		616 "	616 "		264	264
	China		10 "	10 "		6	6
	India		39 "	39 "		18	18
	United States		366 "	366 "		205	205
Mauritius		8 "	8 "		4	4	
Sandwich Islands		18 "	18 "		9	9	
Hong Kong		258 "	258 "		151	151	
			51,864 gallons	51,864 gallons		21,186	21,186
All other	Victoria		3,749 gallons	3,749 gallons		914	914
	South Australia		47½ "	47½ "		126	126
	Tasmania		110 "	110 "		101	101
	New Zealand		144 "	144 "		127	127
	Queensland		2,529 "	2,529 "		947	947
	Western Australia		1 "	1 "		4	4
	South Sea Islands		16½ "	16½ "		24	24
	New Caledonia		335 "	335 "		73	73
	Fiji		36 "	36 "		9	9
	Sandwich Islands		14½ "	14½ "		48	48
			6,982½ gallons	6,982½ gallons		2,373	2,373
Distilled in the Colony (Rum)	Great Britain	32,891 gallons		32,891 gallons	3,702		3,702
	Victoria	13,913 "		13,913 "	1,563		1,563
	South Australia	1,606 "		1,606 "	178		178
	Tasmania	1,017 "		1,017 "	109		109
	New Zealand	5,494 "		5,494 "	605		605
	Queensland	1,639 "		1,639 "	188		188
	South Sea Islands	144 "		144 "	17		17
	New Caledonia	23,789 "		23,789 "	2,668		2,668
	Fiji	162 "		162 "	20		20
	United States	29 "		29 "	3		3
		80,684 gallons		80,684 gallons	9,053		9,053
Starch and Starch Powders	Victoria		115,518 lb.	115,518 lb.		1,278	1,278
	South Australia		40,488 "	40,488 "		388	388
	Tasmania		14,280 "	14,280 "		149	149
	New Zealand	2,000 lb.	5,824 "	7,824 "	20	58	78
	Queensland		70,784 "	70,784 "		748	748
	Western Australia		112 "	112 "		1	1
	South Sea Islands		224 "	224 "		3	3
	New Caledonia		8,792 "	8,792 "		104	104
	Fiji		1,680 "	1,680 "		19	19
	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land		56 "	56 "		1	1
Norfolk Island		56 "	56 "		1	1	
		2,000 lb.	257,814 lb.	259,814 lb.	20	2,750	2,770

Spirits—continued.

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Stationery—Sundries.	Great Britain ...	.....	11 pkg.	11 pkg.	.....	126	126
	Victoria ...	14 pkg.	173 "	187 "	140	1,468	1,608
	South Australia ...	6 "	46 "	52 "	25	401	426
	Tasmania ...	1 "	125 "	126 "	2	1,111	1,113
	New Zealand ...	5 "	217 pkg.	222 "	48	2,343	2,391
	Queensland ...	42 "	2,213 "	2,255 "	310	22,471	22,781
	Western Australia ...	2 "	5 "	7 "	21	106	127
	South Sea Islands ...	1 "	30 "	31 "	3	119	122
	New Caledonia ...	.....	34 "	34 "	.....	361	361
	Fiji ...	6 pkg.	123 "	129 "	45	936	981
	Sandwich Islands ...	.....	14 "	14 "	.....	220	220
Germany ...	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	16	16	
		77 pkg.	2,994 pkg.	3,071 pkg.	594	29,678	30,272
Statuary and Monuments	Victoria ...	.....	41 pkg.	41 pkg.	.....	593	593
	South Australia ...	.....	7 "	7 "	.....	104	104
	Tasmania ...	1 pkg.	.....	1 "	40	.....	40
	New Zealand ...	.....	1 pkg.	1 "	.....	11	11
	Queensland ...	17 pkg.	11 "	28 "	182	68	250
	Western Australia ...	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	20	20
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	28	28
	New Caledonia ...	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	10	10
	Fiji ...	3 pkg.	15 "	18 "	12	117	129
	Penang ...	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	18	18
		21 pkg.	83 pkg.	104 pkg.	234	969	1,203
Building	Victoria ...	693 No.	1 No.	694 No.	876	2	878
	South Australia ...	3 "	.....	3 "	12	.....	12
	New Zealand ...	287 "	.....	287 "	455	.....	455
	Queensland ...	395 "	23 No.	418 "	395	16	411
	India ...	5 "	.....	5 "	4	.....	4
		1,383 No.	24 No.	1,407 No.	1,742	18	1,760
Flagging	New Caledonia ...	.....	9 No.	9 No.	.....	5	5
Stones.	Victoria ...	.....	1 No.	1 No.	.....	1	1
	South Australia ...	.....	11 "	11 "	.....	11	11
	Tasmania ...	.....	6 "	6 "	.....	14	14
	New Zealand ...	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	2	2
	Queensland ...	.....	576 "	576 "	.....	339	339
	New Caledonia ...	.....	47 "	47 "	.....	27	27
	Fiji ...	.....	17 "	17 "	.....	7	7
South Sea Islands ...	.....	11 "	11 "	.....	6	6	
		.....	670 No.	670 No.	.....	407	407
Mill	Victoria ...	16 No.	.....	16 No.	160	.....	160
Straw	South Sea Islands ...	15 cwt.	.....	15 cwt.	3	.....	3
Sugar (Raw)	Great Britain ...	.....	183 cwt.	183 cwt.	.....	172	172
	Victoria ...	.....	83,686 "	83,686 "	.....	79,372	79,372
	South Australia ...	.....	3,723 "	3,723 "	.....	3,559	3,559
	Tasmania ...	.....	17,779 "	17,779 "	.....	17,015	17,015
	New Zealand ...	.....	723 "	723 "	.....	726	726
	Queensland ...	400 cwt.	3,745 "	4,145 "	500	3,538	4,038
	Western Australia ...	.....	268 "	268 "	.....	247	247
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	955 "	955 "	.....	851	851
	New Caledonia ...	.....	4,062 "	4,062 "	.....	3,586	3,586
	Fiji ...	.....	23 "	23 "	.....	20	20
	Germany ...	.....	12 "	12 "	.....	12	12
	United States ...	.....	102 "	102 "	.....	90	90
	Norfolk Island ...	.....	77 "	77 "	.....	62	62
	Hong Kong ...	.....	273 "	273 "	.....	228	228
	China ...	.....	11 "	11 "	.....	10	10
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land ...	.....	39 "	39 "	.....	36	36	
		400 cwt.	115,661 cwt.	116,061 cwt.	500	109,524	110,024

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Sugar (Refined)	Great Britain		13 cwt.	13 cwt.	£	£	£
	Victoria		1 "	1 "		19	19
	Tasmania		2 "	2 "		2	2
	New Zealand		20 "	20 "		4	4
	Queensland		63 "	63 "		28	28
	South Sea Islands		10 "	10 "		79	79
	New Caledonia		239 "	239 "		15	15
	Fiji		1 "	1 "		339	339
	United States		3 "	3 "		2	2
	Hong Kong		4 "	4 "		6	6
			356 cwt.	356 cwt.		501	501
Sulphur	Victoria		13 cwt.	13 cwt.		9	9
	Queensland		87 "	87 "		52	52
	New Caledonia		12 "	12 "		6	6
	Fiji		75 "	75 "		42	42
	Norfolk Island		20 "	20 "		13	13
			207 cwt.	207 cwt.		122	122
Sundries	Great Britain	24 pkg.	57 pkg.	81 pkg.	448	1,969	2,417
	Victoria	758 "	528 "	1,286 "	636	658	1,294
	South Australia	44 "	81 "	125 "	352	245	597
	Tasmania	15 "	6 "	24 "	22	13	35
	New Zealand	4 "	510 "	514 "	24	124	148
	Queensland	369 "	1,102 "	1,471 "	171	1,762	1,933
	Western Australia	2 "	6 "	8 "	4	78	82
	South Sea Islands		4 "	4 "		15	15
	New Caledonia	99 pkg.	9 "	108 "	49	4	53
	Fiji	14 "	275 "	289 "	38	447	485
	Hong Kong		94 "	94 "		252	252
	United States		4 "	4 "		26	26
	Germany	509 pkg.		509 "	60		60
Singapore	1 "		1 "	5		5	
		1,842 pkg.	2,676 pkg.	4,518 pkg.	1,809	5,593	7,402
Tallow	Great Britain	222,319 cwt.		222,319 cwt.	214,935		214,935
	Victoria	8,625 "		8,625 "	8,159		8,159
	South Australia	401 "		401 "	361		361
	Queensland	15 "		15 "	16		16
	South Sea Islands	4 "		4 "	4		4
	New Caledonia	7 "		7 "	7		7
	Chili	13,930 "		13,930 "	13,940		13,940
	Belgium	220 "		220 "	220		220
	Hong Kong	50 "		50 "	50		50
	France	4,208 "		4,208 "	3,950		3,950
	India	48 "		48 "	48		48
	Germany	80 "		80 "	75		75
			249,907 cwt.		249,907 cwt.	241,765	
Tapioca and Semolina	Victoria		2,370 lb.	2,370 lb.		25	25
	South Australia		372 "	372 "		4	4
	Tasmania		880 "	880 "		9	9
	Queensland		5,140 "	5,140 "		64	64
	Western Australia		112 "	112 "		2	2
	South Sea Islands		280 "	280 "		3	3
	New Caledonia		280 "	280 "		3	3
	Fiji		1,074 "	1,074 "		9	9
			10,508 lb.	10,508 lb.		119	119
Tea	Great Britain		1,263 lb.	1,263 lb.		88	88
	Victoria		87,449 "	87,449 "		4,607	4,607
	South Australia		48,707 "	48,707 "		2,736	2,736
	Tasmania		4,340 "	4,340 "		217	217
	New Zealand		72,051 "	72,051 "		4,064	4,064
	Queensland		220,905 "	220,905 "		11,878	11,878
	Western Australia		2,617 "	2,617 "		140	140
	South Sea Islands		6,324 "	6,324 "		401	401
	New Caledonia		22,039 "	22,039 "		1,183	1,183
	Fiji		7,234 "	7,234 "		449	449
	United States		1,184 "	1,184 "		73	73
	Norfolk Island		720 "	720 "		44	44
	China		40 "	40 "		2	2
	Hong Kong		1,391 "	1,391 "		92	92
	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land		120 "	120 "		9	9
Sandwich Islands		76 "	76 "		4	4	
			476,460 lb.	476,460 lb.		25,987	25,987

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Telegraphic, Telephonic, and Electrical Material	Great Britain		33 pkg.	33 pkg.	£	£	£
	Victoria		97 "	97 "		1,291	1,291
	South Australia		200 "	200 "		838	838
	Tasmania		1 "	1 "		6,666	6,666
	New Zealand		7 "	7 "		36	36
	Queensland		49 "	49 "		52	52
	Western Australia		1 "	1 "		811	811
	New Caledonia		5 "	5 "		45	45
			393 pkg.	393 pkg.		9,768	9,768
Rough	Great Britain	62,553 feet		62,553 feet	420		420
	Victoria	11,165,833 "	257,535 feet	11,423,368 "	52,112	2,343	54,455
	South Australia	166,372 "	68,665 "	235,037 "	1,754	442	2,196
	Tasmania	12,802 "	166,391 "	179,193 "	153	853	1,006
	New Zealand	556,017 "	2,000 "	558,017 "	4,588	25	4,613
	Queensland	3,365,280 "	323,379 "	3,688,659 "	19,321	1,613	20,934
	Western Australia	1,267 "	8,820 "	10,087 "	8	62	70
	South Sea Islands	46,341 "	9,120 "	55,461 "	372	66	438
	New Caledonia	27,526 "	43,708 "	71,234 "	227	242	469
	Fiji	102,377 "	4,270 "	106,647 "	804	43	847
	United States	20,276 "		20,276 "	210		210
	Sandwich Islands	5,184 "		5,184 "	61		61
	China	267 "		267 "	2		2
	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	9,125 "		9,125 "	68		68
		15,541,220 feet	883,888 feet	16,425,108 feet	80,100	5,689	85,789
Dressed	Victoria	126,051 feet	75,035 feet	201,086 feet	925	716	1,641
	South Australia	42,291 "	20,754 "	63,045 "	427	272	699
	Tasmania		875 "	875 "		11	11
	New Zealand	4,911 feet		4,911 "	38		38
	Queensland	2,380 "	139,369 feet	141,749 "	34	1,183	1,217
	South Sea Islands	3,750 "	640 "	4,390 "	30	5	35
	New Caledonia	189 "	35,619 "	35,808 "	2	312	314
		179,572 feet	272,292 feet	451,864 feet	1,456	2,499	3,955
Laths	Victoria	1,217 No.	1,364,485 No.	1,365,702 No.	1	1,432	1,433
	Queensland		19,200 "	19,200 "		24	24
		1,217 No.	1,383,685 No.	1,384,902 No.	1	1,456	1,457
Palings	Victoria	988 No.		988 No.	11		11
	Fiji		400 No.	400 "		3	3
		988 No.	400 No.	1,388 No.	11	3	14
Posts, Rails, and Spars	Victoria	532 No.		532 No.	1,044		1,044
	South Australia	892 "		892 "	132		132
	New Zealand	574 "		574 "	1,301		1,301
	Queensland	51 "		51 "	140		140
	Western Australia	2 "		2 "	2		2
	South Sea Islands		2 No.	2 "		28	28
	Fiji	18 No.		18 "	25		25
United States	18 "		18 "	56		56	
		2,087 No.	2 No.	2,089 No.	2,700	28	2,728
Ingots	Great Britain	76,064 cwt.	52,617 cwt.	128,681 cwt.	417,772	293,961	711,733
	Victoria	125 "	70 "	195 "	734	414	1,148
	South Australia	210 "		210 "	1,189		1,189
	New Zealand	596 "	45 cwt.	641 "	3,139	246	3,385
	Queensland	762 "	341 "	1,103 "	4,082	1,914	5,996
	New Caledonia	11 "		11 "	55		55
	United States	15,610 "		15,610 "	81,988		81,988
	Sandwich Islands	10 "		10 "	50		50
		93,388 cwt.	53,073 cwt.	146,461 cwt.	509,009	296,535	805,544
Ore	Great Britain	50 cwt.	640 cwt.	690 cwt.	150	1,830	1,980
	South Australia	463 "		463 "	341		341
	Tasmania		101 cwt.	101 "		320	320
	Queensland	5,320 cwt.		5,320 "	15,920		15,920
		5,833 cwt.	741 cwt.	6,574 cwt.	16,411	2,150	18,561

## EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Country to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value in Sterling.			
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	
					£	£	£	
Tin—contd.	Plates ...	Victoria ...	458 pkg.	458 pkg.	...	379	379	
		South Australia ...	250 "	250 "	...	250	250	
		Tasmania ...	25 "	25 "	...	18	18	
		New Zealand ...	831 "	831 "	...	702	702	
		Queensland ...	3,844 "	3,844 "	...	3,930	3,930	
		New Caledonia ...	5 "	5 "	...	7	7	
			5,413 pkg.	5,413 pkg.	...	5,286	5,286	
Tinctures ...	Queensland ...		22 gallons	22 gallons	...	22	22	
Tinware ...	Great Britain ...	2 pkg.	2 pkg.	...	22	22		
	Victoria ...	11 "	11 "	...	15	15		
	South Australia ...	5 pkg.	6 "	...	49	59		
	New Zealand ...	2 "	2 "	...	4	4		
	Queensland ...	11,690 pkg.	134 "	11,824 "	2,575	349	2,924	
	South Sea Islands...	1 "	2 "	3 "	4	5	9	
	New Caledonia ...	6 "	3 "	9 "	55	18	73	
	Fiji ...	7 "	4 "	11 "	37	47	84	
		11,709 pkg.	159 pkg.	11,868 pkg.	2,720	470	3,190	
Un-manufactured	Great Britain ...	10,318 lb.	10,318 lb.	...	529	529		
	Victoria ...	17,763 "	17,763 "	...	956	956		
	New Zealand ...	3,263 "	3,263 "	...	245	245		
	Queensland ...	1,835 "	1,835 "	...	135	135		
	Norfolk Island ...	350 lb.	350 "	...	18	18		
		350 lb.	33,179 lb.	33,529 lb.	18	1,865	1,883	
Tobacco.	Manufactured ...	Great Britain ...	3,121 lb.	3,121 lb.	...	243	243	
		Victoria ...	38,938 "	38,938 "	...	3,031	3,031	
		South Australia ...	19,281 "	19,281 "	...	1,533	1,533	
		Tasmania ...	2,299 "	2,299 "	...	229	229	
		New Zealand ...	195 lb.	13,000 "	...	1,470	1,480	
		Queensland ...	130 "	248,790 "	...	12	18,616	18,628
		Western Australia...	9,456 "	9,456 "	...	656	656	
		South Sea Islands...	123,168 "	123,168 "	...	7,657	7,657	
		New Caledonia ...	84,487 "	84,487 "	...	5,214	5,214	
		Fiji ...	11,093 "	11,093 "	...	843	843	
		Norfolk Island ...	20 lb.	311 "	...	1	17	18
		United States ...	1,864 "	1,864 "	...	143	143	
		Hong Kong ...	1,510 "	1,510 "	...	101	101	
		Sandwich Islands...	181 "	181 "	...	15	15	
		Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	11,631 "	11,631 "	...	699	699	
		China ...	267 "	267 "	...	19	19	
		Mauritius ...	194 "	194 "	...	14	14	
		India ...	258 "	258 "	...	18	18	
		Philippine Islands...	88 "	88 "	...	6	6	
		Ohili ...	273 "	273 "	...	26	26	
Peru ...	63 "	63 "	...	6	6			
Spain ...	160 "	160 "	...	12	12			
Italy ...	120 "	120 "	...	12	12			
		345 lb.	570,268 lb.	570,613 lb.	23	40,580	40,603	
Cigarettes ...	Great Britain ...	266 lb.	266 lb.	...	110	110		
	Victoria ...	2,143 "	2,143 "	...	789	789		
	South Australia ...	449 "	449 "	...	148	148		
	Tasmania ...	137 "	137 "	...	49	49		
	New Zealand ...	30 "	30 "	...	12	12		
	Queensland ...	2,609 "	2,609 "	...	1,145	1,145		
	Western Australia...	373 "	373 "	...	143	143		
	South Sea Islands...	11 "	11 "	...	8	8		
	New Caledonia ...	67 "	67 "	...	20	20		
	Fiji ...	89 "	89 "	...	39	39		
		6,174 lb.	6,174 lb.	...	2,463	2,463		
Cigars ...	Great Britain ...	762 lb.	762 lb.	...	219	219		
	Victoria ...	26,427 "	26,427 "	...	7,192	7,192		
	South Australia ...	1,585 "	1,585 "	...	564	564		
	Tasmania ...	945 "	945 "	...	220	220		
	New Zealand ...	5,189 "	5,189 "	...	1,510	1,510		
	Carried forward	34,908 lb.	34,908 lb.	...	9,705	9,705		



EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Tobacco—continued. Cigars—continued	Brought forward		34,908 lb.	34,908 lb.	£	£	£
	Queensland		21,222 "	21,222 "		6,706	6,706
	Western Australia		1,232 "	1,232 "		320	320
	South Sea Islands		519 "	519 "		172	172
	New Caledonia		2,899 "	2,899 "		907	907
	Fiji		738 "	738 "		284	284
	United States		1,063 "	1,063 "		300	300
	Hong Kong		37 "	37 "		11	11
	Sandwich Islands		337 "	337 "		148	148
	Phillipine Islands		18 "	18 "		5	5
	Chili		31 "	31 "		10	10
Germany		10,143 "	10,143 "		1,552	1,552	
			73,147 lb.	73,147 lb.		20,120	20,120
Tortoise-shell	Great Britain		1,948 lb.	1,948 lb.		1,064	1,064
	Japan		334 "	334 "		250	250
	Hong Kong		146 "	146 "		71	71
				2,428 lb.	2,428 lb.		1,385
Toys and Fancy Goods	Great Britain	41 pkg.	87 pkg.	128 pkg.	317	1,159	1,476
	Victoria	3 "	492 "	495 "	9	6,773	6,782
	South Australia	3 "	54 "	57 "	21	1,075	1,096
	Tasmania		33 "	33 "		570	570
	New Zealand		62 "	62 "		640	640
	Queensland	129 pkg.	1,365 "	1,494 "	751	21,743	22,494
	Western Australia		6 "	6 "		111	111
	South Sea Islands		128 "	128 "		979	979
	New Caledonia		85 "	85 "		2,009	2,009
	Fiji		123 "	123 "		1,709	1,709
	United States		6 "	6 "		26	26
	Hong Kong		3 "	3 "		45	45
	Sandwich Islands		58 "	58 "		1,400	1,400
	France		11 "	11 "		34	34
	Italy		1 "	1 "		5	5
	Japan		8 "	8 "		200	200
Germany		20 "	20 "		123	123	
India		4 "	4 "		20	20	
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land		4 "	4 "		15	15	
Belgium		6 "	6 "		80	80	
		176 pkg.	2,556 pkg.	2,732 pkg.	1,098	38,716	39,814
Travellers' Samples	Victoria		1,410 pkg.	1,410 pkg.		8,410	8,410
	South Australia		18 "	18 "		252	252
	New Zealand		14 "	14 "		167	167
	Queensland		194 "	194 "		1,828	1,828
	Fiji		1 "	1 "		6	6
			1,637 pkg.	1,637 pkg.		10,663	10,663
Turnery	Great Britain		1 pkg.	1 pkg.		50	50
	Victoria	5 pkg.	357 "	362 "	5	386	391
	South Australia	17 "	61 "	78 "	83	261	284
	Tasmania		8 "	8 "		30	30
	New Zealand	2 pkg.	47 "	49 "	7	102	109
	Queensland	139 "	1,723 "	1,862 "	161	3,298	3,459
	Western Australia		205 "	205 "		102	102
	South Sea Islands	94 pkg.	58 "	152 "	71	233	304
	New Caledonia	1 "	47 "	48 "	5	59	64
	Fiji Islands	1 "	34 "	35 "	3	106	109
	Norfolk Island		1 "	1 "		3	3
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	6 pkg.		6 "	20		20	
		265 pkg.	2,542 pkg.	2,807 pkg.	355	4,570	4,925
Turpentine	Victoria		900 gallons	900 gallons		168	168
	South Australia		82 "	82 "		14	14
	Queensland		1,843 "	1,843 "		352	352
	Western Australia		8 "	8 "		2	2
	South Sea Islands		42 "	42 "		7	7
	New Caledonia		1,367 "	1,367 "		217	217
	Fiji		105 "	106 "		18	18
	United States		40 "	40 "		9	9
	Hong Kong		251 "	251 "		46	46
				4,639 gallons	4,639 gallons		833

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.			
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	
Upholstery ...	Great Britain ...	1 pkg.	6 pkg.	7 pkg.	£ 22	£ 49	£ 71	
	Victoria ...	2 "	18 "	20 "	10	129	139	
	South Australia ...	7 "	3 "	10 "	73	20	93	
	Tasmania ...	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	18	18	
	New Zealand ...	2 pkg.	2 "	4 "	10	36	46	
	Queensland ...	101 "	156 "	257 "	329	811	1,140	
	South Sea Islands...	1 "	1 "	2 "	3	2	5	
	New Caledonia ...	12 "	23 "	35 "	55	64	119	
	Fiji ...	4 "	1 "	5 "	9	1	10	
	Norfolk Island ...	2 "	.....	2 "	5	.....	5	
		132 pkg.	214 pkg.	346 pkg.	516	1,130	1,646	
Varnish ...	Great Britain ...	.....	2 gallons	2 gallons	.....	1	1	
	Victoria ...	.....	298 "	298 "	.....	217	217	
	South Australia ...	.....	20 "	20 "	.....	16	16	
	New Zealand ...	.....	67 "	67 "	.....	35	35	
	Queensland ...	72 gallons	1,502 "	1,574 "	34	902	936	
	South Sea Islands...	.....	6 "	6 "	.....	4	4	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	17 "	17 "	.....	19	19	
	Fiji ...	35 gallons	15 "	50 "	15	12	27	
	United States ...	.....	18 "	18 "	.....	13	13	
	Hong Kong ...	.....	51 "	51 "	.....	45	45	
Sandwich Islands...	.....	5 "	5 "	.....	2	2		
Germany ...	.....	6 "	6 "	.....	5	5		
		107 gallons	2,007 gallons	2,114 gallons	49	1,271	1,320	
Vegetables	Green ...	Victoria ...	1,219 pkg.	113 pkg.	1,332 pkg.	687	110	797
		Queensland ...	599 "	646 "	1,245 "	329	240	569
		Western Australia...	3 "	10 "	13 "	5	22	27
		South Sea Islands...	79 "	.....	79 "	113	.....	113
		New Caledonia ...	112 "	23 pkg.	135 "	144	37	181
	Fiji ...	15 "	4 "	19 "	29	4	33	
			2,027 pkg.	796 pkg.	2,823 pkg.	1,307	413	1,720
	Preserved ...	Great Britain ...	.....	476 lb.	476 lb.	.....	12	12
		Victoria ...	.....	6,029 "	6,029 "	.....	88	88
		South Australia ...	.....	5,905 "	5,905 "	.....	125	125
New Zealand ...		.....	288 "	288 "	.....	8	8	
Queensland ...		.....	43,211 "	43,211 "	.....	1,091	1,091	
Western Australia...	.....	10,254 "	10,254 "	.....	175	175		
South Sea Islands...	.....	5,491 "	5,491 "	.....	65	65		
New Caledonia ...	.....	4,569 "	4,569 "	.....	77	77		
Fiji ...	.....	2,142 "	2,142 "	.....	49	49		
Hong Kong ...	.....	3,518 "	3,518 "	.....	34	34		
United States ...	.....	200 "	200 "	.....	4	4		
		.....	82,083 lb.	82,083 lb.	.....	1,728	1,728	
Vinogar ...	Victoria ...	.....	10,323 gallons	10,323 gallons	.....	1,018	1,018	
	South Australia ...	28 gallons	473 "	501 "	1	42	43	
	New Zealand ...	.....	8 "	8 "	.....	2	2	
	Queensland ...	814 gallons	3,132 "	3,946 "	51	379	430	
	Western Australia...	25 "	145 "	170 "	1	16	17	
	South Sea Islands...	90 "	262 "	352 "	5	27	32	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	1	1	
	Fiji ...	.....	66 "	66 "	.....	14	14	
	United States ...	.....	75 "	75 "	.....	6	6	
	Germany ...	.....	25 "	25 "	.....	3	3	
		957 gallons	14,513 gallons	15,470 gallons	58	1,508	1,566	
Watches and Clocks...	Great Britain ...	.....	19 pkg.	19 pkg.	.....	4,549	4,549	
	Victoria ...	.....	291 "	291 "	.....	30,232	30,232	
	South Australia ...	.....	41 "	41 "	.....	1,411	1,411	
	Tasmania ...	.....	26 "	26 "	.....	531	531	
	New Zealand ...	.....	82 "	82 "	.....	2,847	2,847	
	Queensland ...	.....	349 "	349 "	.....	7,619	7,619	
	Western Australia...	.....	16 "	16 "	.....	412	412	
	South Sea Islands...	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	17	17	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	10 "	10 "	.....	37	37	
	Fiji ...	.....	5 "	5 "	.....	46	46	
France ...	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	331	331		
India ...	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	10	10		
Hong Kong ...	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	39	39		
United States ...	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	1,037	1,037		
		.....	852 pkg.	852 pkg.	.....	49,118	49,118	

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Whalebone	Great Britain		2½ cwt.	2½ cwt.	£	£ 55	£ 55
Whiting and Chalk	Victoria		43 pkg.	43 pkg.		24	24
	South Australia		1 "	1 "		1	1
	Queensland		50 "	50 "		41	41
	Western Australia		21 "	21 "		9	9
	South Sea Islands		1 "	1 "		1	1
	New Caledonia		38 "	38 "		25	25
	Fiji		6 "	6 "		4	4
			160 pkg.	160 pkg.		105	105
Wines—Sparkling	Great Britain		1,533 gallons	1,533 gallons		1,336	1,336
	Victoria		1,251 "	1,251 "		2,406	2,406
	South Australia		108 "	108 "		234	234
	Tasmania		6 "	6 "		11	11
	New Zealand		54 "	54 "		120	120
	Queensland		1,636 "	1,636 "		3,088	3,088
	Western Australia		68 "	68 "		113	113
	South Sea Islands		39 "	39 "		73	73
	New Caledonia		31 "	31 "		63	63
	Fiji		2 "	2 "		2	2
	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land		10 "	10 "		20	20
	United States		188 "	188 "		385	385
	Sandwich Islands		2 "	2 "		4	4
Mauritius		4 "	4 "		8	8	
Hong Kong		30 "	30 "		51	51	
			4,962 gallons	4,962 gallons		7,914	7,914
Wines, Other kinds	Great Britain	7,447 gall	1,130 gall.	8,577 gall	2,457	476	2,933
	Victoria	1,892 "	4,038 "	5,930 "	553	2,201	2,754
	South Australia	2 "	1,608 "	1,610 "	2	662	664
	Tasmania	240 "	463 "	703 "	104	138	242
	New Zealand	2,942 "	222 "	3,164 "	1,726	78	1,804
	Queensland	2,205 "	10,873 "	13,078 "	1,076	6,199	7,275
	Western Australia	12 "	264 "	276 "	9	87	96
	South Sea Islands	748 "	302 "	1,050 "	203	211	414
	New Caledonia	1,657 "	263 "	1,920 "	321	84	405
	Fiji	274 "	172 "	446 "	93	154	247
	India	173 "		173 "	55		55
	Germany	37 "	459 gall	496 "	15	256	271
	Italy	12 "		12 "	10		10
	United States		244 gall.	244 "		231	231
	Hong Kong	28 gall	137 "	165 "	7	125	132
	Mauritius		6 "	6 "		5	5
	China		4 "	4 "		3	3
	Sandwich Islands		131 "	131 "		62	62
	Chili		20 "	20 "		10	10
	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land		6 "	6 "		4	4
Belgium		4 "	4 "		3	3	
Java	20 gall		20 "	13		13	
Singapore	29 "		29 "	10		10	
		17,718 gall.	20,346 gall	38,064 gall.	6,654	10,989	17,643
Wool—Greasy	Great Britain	86,649,480 lb.	6,155,654 lb.	92,805,134 lb.	2,933,378	206,469	3,139,847
	Victoria	46,985,756 "		46,985,756 "	1,940,701		1,940,701
	South Australia	14,754,048 "		14,754,048 "	466,150		466,150
	Queensland	50,650 "		50,650 "	1,796		1,796
	Belgium	16,224,209 "		16,224,209 "	506,321		506,321
	Germany	2,237,386 "		2,237,386 "	72,311		72,311
	France	1,914,009 "		1,914,009 "	57,443		57,443
	United States	83,297 "	47,912 lb.	131,209 "	3,297	2,008	5,305
	India	3,848 "		3,848 "	120		120
Hong Kong	1,153 "		1,153 "	36		36	
		168,903,836 lb.	6,203,566 lb.	175,107,402 lb.	5,981,553	208,477	6,190,030

EXPORTS—continued.

Articles.	Country to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.			
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	
					£	£	£	
Wool (washed)	Great Britain ...	33,380,762 lb.	1,641,301 lb.	35,022,063 lb.	1,928,227	80,439	2,008,666	
	Victoria ...	7,801,421 "	.....	7,801,421 "	510,851	.....	510,851	
	South Australia ...	4,643,527 "	.....	4,643,527 "	406,746	.....	406,746	
	Queensland ...	41,408 "	.....	41,408 "	2,076	.....	2,076	
	Germany ...	246,517 "	.....	246,517 "	13,124	.....	13,124	
	France ...	358,830 "	.....	358,830 "	17,429	.....	17,429	
	Belgium ...	1,028,324 "	.....	1,028,324 "	48,456	.....	48,456	
	India ...	45,072 "	.....	45,072 "	2,654	.....	2,654	
Hong Kong	645 "	.....	645 "	39	.....	39		
		47,546,506 lb.	1,641,301 lb.	49,187,807 lb.	2,929,602	80,439	3,010,041	
Woolpacks	Victoria ...	.....	3,141½ cwt	3,141½ cwt.	.....	4,569	4,569	
	South Australia ...	.....	100 "	100 "	.....	100	100	
	Tasmania ...	.....	70 "	70 "	.....	76	76	
	New Zealand ...	.....	151 "	151 "	.....	176	176	
	Queensland ...	.....	3,474½ "	3,474½ "	.....	3,913	3,913	
	Western Australia ...	.....	10½ "	10½ "	.....	13	13	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	10½ "	10½ "	.....	18	18	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	16 "	16 "	.....	19	19	
	Fiji ...	.....	5½ "	5½ "	.....	8	8	
			.....	6,979 cwt.	6,979 cwt.	.....	8,892	8,892
Yellow Metal	Victoria ...	.....	29 pkg.	29 pkg.	.....	587	587	
	South Australia ...	.....	13 "	13 "	.....	132	132	
	Tasmania ...	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	30	30	
	New Zealand ...	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	37	37	
	Queensland ...	.....	154 "	154 "	.....	1,613	1,613	
	Western Australia ...	.....	4 "	4 "	.....	43	43	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	16	16	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	30 "	30 "	.....	321	321	
	Fiji ...	.....	11 "	11 "	.....	99	99	
			.....	249 pkg.	249 pkg.	.....	2,878	2,878
Nails	South Australia ...	.....	3 pkg.	3 pkg.	.....	12	12	
	Tasmania ...	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	10	10	
	New Zealand ...	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	11	11	
	Queensland ...	.....	38 "	38 "	.....	176	176	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	3 "	3 "	.....	12	12	
	Western Australia ...	.....	1 "	1 "	.....	4	4	
		.....	51 pkg.	51 pkg.	.....	225	225	
Zinc	Victoria ...	.....	6 cwt.	6 cwt.	.....	7	7	
	South Australia ...	.....	7 "	7 "	.....	9	9	
	Queensland ...	.....	206 "	206 "	.....	258	258	
	South Sea Islands ...	.....	10 "	10 "	.....	12	12	
	New Caledonia ...	.....	155 "	155 "	.....	171	171	
	Fiji ...	.....	5 "	5 "	.....	5	5	
	Hong Kong	.....	15 "	15 "	.....	17	17	
			.....	404 cwt.	404 cwt.	.....	479	479
Perforated and Manufactured.	Queensland	.....	51 cwt.	51 cwt.	.....	96	96	
	Hong Kong	.....	15 "	15 "	.....	29	29	
			.....	66 cwt.	66 cwt.	.....	125	125
			.....	66 cwt.	66 cwt.	.....	125	125
Spelter	Great Britain ...	4,260 cwt.	.....	4,260 cwt.	1,712	.....	1,712	
	Queensland ...	.....	71 cwt.	71 "	.....	77	77	
	Hong Kong	.....	40 "	40 "	.....	15	15	
			4,260 cwt.	111 cwt.	4,371 cwt.	1,712	92	1,804
TOTAL EXPORTS FOR 1887 ...					£15,472,361	3,024,556	18,496,917	



## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

139

## IMPORTS—DECENNIAL RETURN—continued.

Articles.	Quantity and Value.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Chinese Goods	Packages	128	213	113	126	316	400	186	162	1127	2661
	£	325	307	139	214	491	638	401	250	1565	2589
Chromite Ore	Tons	.....	90	278	1384	3466	1805	1138	885	1698	1236
	£	.....	845	1080	6580	17490	9130	2715	2115	4909	4078
Coal and Coke	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11780	22549	21797
Cobalt Ore	Tons	146	5	179	6	326	115	58	1030	839	2003
	£	1,555	100	1194	80	4611	2230	330	5632	6067	8817
Cobalt—Metal	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coconuts	No.	345239	317652	249124	439477	490923	305733	622799	565997	389492	751599
	£	1881	1388	1139	1596	2243	1492	2821	2733	1922	3238
Coffee	Tons	239	195	292	352	314	304	396	448	285	289
	£	27462	21317	33386	28396	30047	26980	34624	36362	20721	27327
Confectionery	lb.	233067	295745	316090	351586	448260	447718	742778	834444	697333	716868
	£	12428	11042	13292	12916	16399	17487	28462	29828	24978	22474
Coin—	Boxes	27	86	11	19	41	58	74	99	86	69
	£	118533	195356	28240	5945	148852	434069	308592	367784	371336	266808
Silver...	Boxes	38	469	189	93	174	143	128	166	142	34
	£	8739	133165	65477	31164	63027	55916	49823	65443	37451	7040
Copper	Boxes	50	60	1	61	201	151	152	300	173	56
	£	1000	1000	5	574	2001	1502	1509	3000	1753	590
Copper Ore	Tons	24875	17041	17426	21177	26607	18188	23196	19651	15577	15148
	£	186645	134438	142083	177663	194929	174090	239245	198988	152471	150859
Copper (refined)	Tons	425	461	289	31	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	24213	33815	20944	1540	72	135	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks and Bungs	Bales	1518	1461	1107	1504	1995	2030	2183	2251	1360	2304
	£	12583	10954	9569	11529	20123	18409	17961	18436	9282	10512
Copra	Tons	4216	3741	5052	3879	3924	3761	3945	3599	4563	2908
	£	31527	56389	68553	42659	47731	53207	52520	44181	50322	31092
Cordage and Rope	Cwt.	15904	12607	10416	14181	16146	17366	18843	18949	16443	13651
	£	45960	35679	31811	45354	53787	56235	62365	56611	44429	35257
Cotton (raw)	Bales	259	600	862	1032	1318	1043	401	689	412	257
	£	3691	11157	15503	24896	16990	13151	3886	2681	1312	414
Cutlery	Cases	940	774	761	1067	1242	1395	1501	1626	1820	1595
	£	39080	32964	29703	43539	57603	61023	53509	60012	56188	41231
Drapery, general (including Woollens)	Packages	65349	60708	66740	91020	103493	102866	86067	90147	77479	57362
	£	2717028	2515048	2602451	3410676	4087172	3875390	3217159	3408903	2887111	2089881
Drugs and Medicines	Packages	23856	20363	24106	39091	39040	40294	62036	81962	39938	28129
	£	122259	115734	124707	190856	200445	220470	277570	333183	203173	150123
Earthenware and China	Packages	12816	11914	14043	19467	20594	27500	26601	28087	29057	17525
	£	77757	88106	80524	94543	132488	135917	163526	179591	124084	82606
Felt	Bales	281	465	425	1427	1470	1027	531	816	598	553
	£	1139	1416	1702	2402	2353	4243	1985	2622	1882	1120
Fireworks	Packages	1173	895	1772	2524	2898	1883	2114	1200	1959	5148
	£	1652	2030	3369	5686	5517	3797	3723	2649	3139	7424
Floorcloth and Oilcloth	Packages	1034	810	1055	1413	1492	1877	2318	4199	4020	4020
	£	14842	10871	14305	19294	21593	24750	45075	28674	43103	38183
Fusc	Casks	231	376	429	915	889	721	1149	1175	784	516
	£	1851	3284	4498	8910	8461	6210	9468	8988	5770	4202
Flax and Hemp	Bales	4344	5520	2520	5184	5970	6498	5571	7280	3433	3315
	£	15661	10446	11072	22491	30221	38019	21564	31737	12816	12419
Fibre	Bales	6572	4229	10483	4958	4621	9635	13205	8379	22992	10754
	£	3249	3513	8173	5164	3823	4458	6020	6612	2797	3382
Fish— (Salt, Dried, and Preserved)	lb.	4063890	3427626	2145503	4243765	4921696	6083168	6253642	4692580	4413441	3836905
	£	133334	92992	71172	143974	157159	181660	184442	117909	102991	97858
Flour and Bread	Tons	33174	28165	37150	33047	48986	40047	49518	53420	61492	68421
	£	411007	311907	392029	388451	643551	478484	519656	524315	649372	684342
Fruits—	Tons.	213	182	83	192	130	241	2064	3167	284	349
	£	6111	5570	3975	621	4015	6487	8725	6482	7969	9182
Dates...	Tons	2201	1874	1916	3616	2813	3006	3594	29614	27074	30514
	£	74063	53798	67802	137256	116187	112262	124492	92780	100029	101354
Dried...	Doz.	5436	9937	3860	4932	9899	6760	5798	6475	7035	3483
	£	2997	5327	2035	2252	4965	2966	2609	3000	2838	1320
Bottled	Cases	132695	142376	174541	174080	225184	385393	445380	565182	581621	653062
	£	55810	55878	65461	71048	88767	115644	154580	178505	177316	158223
Green	Packages	24620	15328	10414	23229	34290	27742	27511	30401	39003	19141
	£	144303	108178	78700	145452	224470	247526	220810	231437	278190	122771
Fungus	Packages	2755	2212	3311	3646	2795	1711	2955	1748	2353	3448
	£	5896	4806	11128	14937	11114	6802	9990	7725	9855	12310
Gasfittings	Packages	4907	2348	1447	3525	1527	999	1351	1893	16405	7370
	£	14704	20318	12430	23499	21416	21361	22524	33771	46357	37076
Ginger (Dried)	lb.	127232	120590	94142	84300	178231	104055	137290	223563	270813	114981
	£	3911	3137	2691	2556	4594	3024	4217	5760	6189	2410
Glass—	Boxes	9426	13500	10910	19306	24626	16401	25847	24858	16915	19094
	£	13659	17056	16000	27345	35421	26961	45581	40347	20161	17137
Window	Cases	553	488	544	886	627	532	1078	571	421	485
	£	9653	7700	7367	11826	10719	7946	19058	9250	5034	4534

IMPORTS—DECENNIAL RETURN—*continued.*

Articles.	Quantity and Value.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
<i>Glass—continued.</i>											
Plate ...	Cases £	279 8233	237 8656	270 9437	267 8680	631 19255	538 15021	655 21407	860 17631	807 16939	1111 23908
Glassware ...	Packages £	12105 51407	17045 60682	9278 48143	15903 70734	19426 77204	16901 65699	24169 81927	27584 99169	23005 71617	9236 38967
Gluc ...	Packages £	160 740	149 751	136 960	257 1141	268 1640	252 1416	467 3472	327 2973	469 2693	8125 2095
<i>Gold—</i>											
Dust ...	Ozs. £	273999 1064877	271790 1067015	283118 1120994	313539 1198518	253984 978902	201115 754304	349486 1309862	293083 1106963	380420 1462695	488615 1858087
Leaf ...	Cases £	50 1788	30 1676	31 1566	28 1368	46 2734	39 2893	50 2852	64 3044	68 3755	45 2339
<i>Grain and Pulse—</i>											
Wheat ...	Bushels £	780604 213835	442849 109245	422473 94345	260118 58642	698518 192523	247099 60680	469785 86466	545423 95547	1105079 220287	278105 49878
Barley ...	Bushels £	35104 7210	132564 26376	62248 13684	26749 5601	49168 10612	62914 11817	128618 18985	44170 7444	61097 9530	68424 10215
Oats ...	Bushels £	110736 22921	168363 28140	239039 29142	339020 47223	853983 150906	621955 89140	1710982 241850	1541666 187199	1162287 143229	1524416 166534
Maize ...	Bushels £	33862 7920	78337 13978	2493 2493	20629 3841	41093 10694	114927 24184	110061 24950	116600 22023	94673 15566	272104 49648
Maize Flour, or Maizena ...	lb. £	117832 3025	90131 2205	132790 2984	149796 3731	189835 4370	177930 4337	194877 4938	271027 5932	247519 4067	170252 3818
Rice ...	Tons £	6080 90036	4710 77306	4619 80826	65013 117707	64803 101434	50524 78188	8083 126158	68354 92166	6640 91641	7564 102700
Beans ...	Bushels £	1490 334	1181 182	5487 336	1775 295	3914 970	2398 564	10423 2065	16430 3417	23820 2230	1543 410
Pease (Dried and Split)	Packages £	1855 2491	1982 1740	1163 1195	1498 1200	1527 1556	3805 3349	2415 1979	4929 3801	9017 7444	10772 8286
Pollard	Bushels £	38102 3137	17993 1313	55151 2865	24839 1369	9280 64698	19253 1631	152275 9712	161559 8158	203812 11303	174827 6530
Sharps	Bushels £	2880 215	11409 893	12820 886	12442 839	24982 1861	18872 1609	99664 5767	86908 4316	99944 5300	27755 1153
Grindery ...	Packages £	1034 21227	1300 25846	1880 28017	1962 32765	2916 36263	3332 37527	3454 39215	2874 42365	2554 31015	3036 43241
Guano ...	Tons £	100 572	554 2727	2193 1680	344 2928	1244 1693	1 5	21 109	163 1506	7 46	67 538
Gum ...	Packages £	372 2871	340 3141	1267 6097	835 5279	823 6060	440 5703	446 6801	677 8516	199 2177	542 2166
Grease ...	Tons £	105 1043	39 856	72 1293	87 1579	2164 3947	135 2581	154 2874	2954 5325	129 1693	146 2796
Hardware ...	Packages £	93488 462198	81728 475399	62011 372761	96948 542969	134068 737840	125195 793622	126874 716892	145561 649132	177719 617249	90944 364686
Hay and Chaff	Tons £	4628 23364	3791 18088	14578 58700	14792 67021	24599 153789	22911 123101	36926 181408	21444 102047	43637 219828	21952 105526
Hoofs and Bones	Cwt. £	1765 1051	546 399	1656 1055	1132 749	987 656	4799 1809	4898 2515	12093 5565	5926 1953	5165 1857
Horns ...	No. £	43810 442	55972 667	10319 1157	56090 576	96513 1114	161210 1689	214218 2269	233994 2991	179478 2089	153782 1698
Hops ...	lb. £	698686 36912	474906 26136	559364 45879	803290 51993	868999 76897	86855 123110	709973 80739	801174 41943	925700 39333	961129 42173
<i>Instruments—</i>											
Musical ...	Cases £	2858 117430	2181 77627	2067 72764	3691 118242	5167 163849	4900 167947	6055 179294	5871 164853	4507 111586	2935 70867
Surgical ...	Cases £	125 3933	119 3441	135 4404	161 4397	209 5668	161 5497	196 6522	164 5871	144 4005	97 2207
Scientific ...	Cases £	272 8629	338 11960	269 7012	303 10217	334 12118	491 20779	505 14937	590 16270	423 9605	299 5685
Optical ...	Cases £	61 2676	180 6499	61 2975	91 4485	96 3447	97 3757	119 5613	169 7179	179 5342	209 6092
India-rubber Goods ...	Packages £	537 12453	337 5983	672 8022	762 10925	540 12200	757 17556	914 19540	1017 21167	1112 16391	596 9059
Iron and Steel	Tons £	23953 192004	18522 151498	16619 141717	21162 201430	307584 262015	30677 285784	342604 327445	46490 379347	23254 170149	8276 97709
<i>Iron—</i>											
Castings ...	Tons £	2574 30380	2346 27392	1438 20860	2705 40450	36024 50309	3191 49426	3025 50612	2649 74152	937 10986	1216 9625
Tanks ...	No. £	1368 4778	1219 4193	1348 4035	1178 4175	1921 7734	2929 11096	1788 6123	1245 4241	3327 9272	4184 11071
Pipes ...	Tons £	2378 20176	4139 31457	2870 25260	4279 37467	9164 72263	7693 60068	9860 70931	301184 197112	225391 131273	6246 34445
Galvanized Manufactures	Cwt. £	9600 19207	7240 14393	7000 13994	12965 22560	16020 28857	10180 19095	11160 18957	15370 24621	1370 25170	1134 24123
Galvanized ...	Tons £	8649 214235	7477 164128	106614 245279	13937 276266	166084 355272	17925 365713	193874 379804	214744 381984	16883 259927	16838 250102
Old ...	Tons £	1165 4368	1294 3354	867 2867	1376 5180	1191 3972	759 2730	895 2501	1787 5229	1571 4865	746 1317
Wire (Galvanized)	Tons £	701 17636	355 5801	437 8024	6784 12889	3184 5865	318 7077	2894 6375	462 7296	6184 10873	327 5401
Jewellery	Packages £	672 120658	491 123839	500 76129	690 121376	921 166220	879 183724	858 178623	917 169130	1014 175073	826 97347
Jams and Jellies	lb. £	2738561 80777	2507385 69243	2499585 65949	3156769 85531	4664455 130176	4310945 106647	4121944 101702	3795774 85321	3878060 73101	350166 63529

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

IMPORTS—DECENNIAL RETURN—continued.

Articles.	Quantity and Value.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Lampware ... ..	Packages £	2531 17782	1884 15210	1482 10311	2857 16769	2924 23554	4076 23948	4540 24271	5383 37851	4486 33136	4822 22952
Lead—											
Rolls ... ..	Cwt. £	21651 23680	24541 23350	15091 20564	36032 33360	40838 37477	52168 43849	57772 42890	76872 51400	46883 35932	47200 33906
Piping ... ..	Cwt. £	991 1243	2071 2450	1238 1408	1794 1917	1972 2090	2568 2355	3164 3106	2333 2255	..... *.....	2240 1637
Leather—											
Unmanufactured ... ..	Packages £	1866 45438	1519 45664	1779 43070	2194 66798	2358 78197	2611 72754	2298 74543	2654 78451	2378 67710	3206 62832
Boots and Shoes ... ..	Packages £	21213 296767	28128 408368	28002 375181	33449 439409	48733 635796	37342 571402	45522 581820	49274 649857	41140 582313	41719 534205
Chamois ... ..	Packages £	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
Lime-juice ... ..	Galls. £	19544 2823	17880 2331	26144 2724	22745 2360	29013 3655	20599 2912	30844 2998	17379 2126	17632 1631	23310 2158
Lithographic Materials ... ..	Packages £	97 424	269 649	152 1103	73 440	60 410	161 2063	178 1583	504 2092	197 604	49 407
Live Stock—											
Horses ... ..	No. £	792 29922	1522 28326	1034 26862	1885 40071	2023 63099	3067 84589	4453 114260	6708 168495	3310 105190	5793 163791
Goats... ..	No. £	7 34	30 150	52 104	8 69	2 20	1 20	2 20	4 8	6 27	2 4
Cattle ... ..	No. £	5453 57279	7203 48684	3253 14535	9602 65539	5530 49979	3460 39319	36186 315110	36602 195602	80677 433564	135508 607728
Sheep... ..	No. £	495868 254143	160123 97016	81742 105352	198329 196411	207538 190180	205558 302249	404371 378336	1131439 788337	288225 160456	864313 395974
Dogs ... ..	No. £	21 188	82 661	56 606	212 873	94 860	520 963	150 810	123 732	129 582	148 447
Poultry ... ..	Coops £	175 347	88 216	89 263	122 283	109 440	153 486	153 826	725 801	243 607	498 1222
Pigs ... ..	No. £	103 423	865 921	266 480	272 263	973 946	291 335	750 1121	970 1590	1151 1743	982 1277
Matches ... ..	Packages £	14251 48760	14600 38754	16208 46111	19726 54611	21975 54755	21944 49731	19199 37831	22243 41611	35570 66226	24252 41579
Machinery ... ..	Packages £	14742 191352	22141 228860	13398 164223	28473 279472	29690 388761	43714 509760	34259 577437	37146 485271	34250 326651	52768 347646
Machines for weighing	Cases £	724 3879	905 3598	624 2360	1536 3847	2092 6670	1903 6864	1108 3773	1806 5254	798 4438	614 2190
Sewing ... ..	Cases £	4069 38354	5503 41258	8736 51745	14742 87120	17337 96135	20472 76732	17328 64259	8678 42979	11426 43699	5173 23443
Malt ... ..	Bushels £	227270 102057	282475 124686	262795 110592	262795 99094	368129 132752	327632 123024	484188 150478	411189 145920	460405 149866	314218 105422
Marble ... ..	Cases £	1216 9171	1486 6570	1455 6287	2254 12950	3202 23549	4619 22809	4659 23246	5387 24869	7085 18703	6064 11917
Mats, Matting, and Rugs	Bales £	17967 20776	7953 12838	11194 11172	24829 26471	19327 21588	7416 13301	13714 20574	14604 17857	10281 13009	4434 9711
Manganese ... ..	Tons £	60 250	16 80	..... .....	10 100	..... .....	..... .....	5 60	15 .....	..... .....	..... .....
Metal—											
Old ... ..	Cwt. £	7460 3099	2080 2509	4120 3786	680 865	1000 1442	1320 1886	410 676	185 2338	..... .....	1740 390
Military and Naval Stores	Packages £	10421 40394	4529 15866	14290 32158	11969 31030	14660 61610	6939 39253	27698 47938	20895 71926	12147 142493	15595 142490
Mustard ... ..	lb. £	285729 14020	333195 16887	244908 13119	436167 22471	399806 21825	337832 18121	295434 16619	357183 20071	519670 21020	300063 15202
Nails ... ..	Cwt. £	38929 45347	33889 36552	36712 37068	67276 68144	70974 68433	31077 36763	48880 46460	83230 70203	55758 43556	31614 26561
Nickel—ingot ... ..	Tons £	..... .....	..... .....	121 24200	623 114100	7974 154800	309 62850	16 3200	222 22975	..... .....	..... .....
Nickel Ore ... ..	Tons £	527 19970	62 3000	92 18200	193 4330	554 1345	95 1430	451 35762	228 3440	874 7586	4 53
Nuts ... ..	lb. £	327778 5296	160487 4134	143972 4509	339594 8578	322589 7992	395149 9094	277800 8908	221979 8031	294258 7777	463158 8993
Oakum ... ..	Bales £	2092 1719	1085 854	1130 930	2616 2194	1469 1265	1577 1415	3677 3033	1342 1128	2165 1544	599 632
Oars ... ..	No. £	9176 2482	6628 1378	3161 1147	8220 1559	5457 1372	14391 3329	4303 1483	10944 2488	4715 1187	6973 1486
Oatmeal ... ..	Cwt. £	16185 21640	17128 21178	18878 17950	24362 20646	27447 28821	32261 29321	41872 36184	43328 40888	33261 26919	28390 19595
Pearl Barley ... ..	Kcgs £	1134 1307	2362 2641	1630 1697	1524 1571	1379 1453	1485 1532	2116 1734	1428 1454	913 lb. 1239	75049 616
Oil—											
Black ... ..	Tons £	158 4928	208 6152	142 4384	2992 9758	1454 4476	96 3401	3974 12669	148 4059	1504 3768	267 6515
Castor ... ..	Galls. £	207930 49751	192649 38949	151068 32124	249132 44377	265028 40118	282256 45900	434556 67390	265676 36832	314528 37280	322133 42567
Linseed ... ..	Galls. £	157496 24995	107242 16849	148352 23868	203928 32512	191123 29430	217441 30214	286289 39527	254380 33727	328274 41009	240825 26740
Sperm ... ..	Tons £	7 269	6 322	14 123	5 221	7 329	104 799	34 157	24 105	35 1092	105 1821
Cocconut ... ..	Tons £	37 1210	30 866	194 806	194 782	674 2174	46 1453	404 1581	78 2452	234 665	59 1664

\* Included under Lead Rolls.





## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

143

## IMPORTS—DECENNIAL RETURN—continued.

Articles.	Quantity and Value.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Saddlery and Harness	Packages £	2639 53289	2770 56122	2798 53697	3252 62113	3768 82631	4500 93286	3544 76123	3181 61862	2665 55634	2752 45294
Saddlers' Ware	Packages £	866 21651	678 18427	802 14661	885 22086	1165 28580	1439 33686	1425 36006	1114 25384	2761 46435	1668 32714
Sago	lb. £	96170 2133	53743 760	62647 806	31784 538	35602 508	71507 703	80133 704	16987 234	32994 327	48984 607
Salt (In Bags)	Tons £	10228 28035	8460 24642	16148 46837	18549 49803	15048 41632	10221 30344	13577 31994	18978 50408	15239 29492	16325 26627
Salt (Rock)	Tons £	1310 2899	1733 5429	3404 8889	5758 11763	2289 5077	1142 2323	2019 5110	4168 8941	2280 5504	3991 7275
Saltpetre	Cwt. £	575 842	368 504	1866 2298	1278 1786	983 1322	465 612	889 1221	2346 2698	1460 872	800 816
Ship Chandlery	Packages £	1191 19243	422 6602	295 6288	392 7298	856 7589	756 16190	787 10085	950 11086	1684 12771	2357 8886
Silver Ore	Packages £	..... .....	337 2835	449 5680	1697 3013	34 44	1316 2297	299 180	2596 4381	1630 2234	..... .....
Shooks and Staves	Bundles £	10831 3798	17536 6300	16220 6297	18456 7133	25261 8955	23132 8180	17905 6333	13787 4797	3949 1716	..... 3965
Sarsaparilla	Galls. £	6952 5114	6294 4329	4857 4204	4050 3725	5492 5066	4280 3730	4569 4084	3690 3104	2567 1891	1269 1716
Silver	Ozs. £	..... .....	2175 433	14268 3332	6002 1365	400 68	4444 1000	..... .....	..... .....	8920 1384	..... .....
Skins—											
Horned Cattle	No. £	55202 50902	63545 58339	85561 78214	104970 103730	99675 96066	130153 128203	114091 114054	143867 141358	107902 102077	103989 95087
Sheep	Bundles £	3195 28798	2745 23699	1439 12113	1490 11981	1521 12682	3204 29929	2713 25209	2905 22737	2936 18401	3400 27683
Horse	No. £	254 96	90 57	75 36	286 80	119 43	33 11	11 3	34 29	162 113	..... .....
Kangaroo	Bundles £	65 484	124 1381	112 946	82 760	63 405	55 370	234 2028	408 3222	665 8509	690 10484
Calf	Bundles £	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	124 261	..... .....
Slates—											
Roofing	No. £	2040174 23072	1017081 11801	2117984 24841	2751845 29482	4583201 46116	1893773 19501	3087328 32203	5784214 56195	4053401 28074	2076173 13455
Roofing Slabs	No. £	52614 1833	796 778	768 614	678 869	1013 786	3272 2250	6556 2862	5317 2919	2810 1915	3064 1965
Soap	Cwt. £	13023 17684	10067 14345	12101 15983	11229 16547	12867 20208	12699 22133	13687 22802	15513 24356	12232 14087	10685 10042
Soda (Crystals)	Tons £	881 5314	1351 6658	1298 6904	2047 10320	1189 5529	1126 6272	1848 8938	1930 7831	1549 5057	6214 2120
Specimens of Natural History	Packages £	183 1180	329 6841	206 797	508 2779	284 3908	241 2285	920 4027	483 3001	229 1362	164 1203
Starch	lb. £	906563 15450	967703 17054	1336457 23267	1422128 21549	806423 12475	939721 15139	1468042 20315	1615158 21169	2014233 24726	1247887 14553
Spirits—											
Brandy	Galls. £	502007 252343	515212 270215	508162 243617	546735 266081	474938 248485	444134 247737	472058 264146	512595 262661	383038 201088	339925 182549
Rum	Galls. £	251044 49160	245466 46510	253092 45282	267139 53511	302550 70225	293875 62356	336372 71216	263332 54215	255065 48786	261584 52020
Geneva	Galls. £	176422 44096	267559 63946	226883 51657	220318 48644	239877 59260	204353 59280	220080 59502	192617 57319	187735 49139	161539 48991
Gin	Galls. £	10774 4227	15143 5491	9114 3911	14708 4565	15169 5605	14502 5791	49426 21336	19425 6403	17654 5877	27435 7686
Whiskey	Galls. £	156667 65872	202717 82395	193980 73779	358735 140950	357857 140169	293285 121209	314883 145461	378466 141355	380491 144732	374513 156328
Liqueurs	Galls. £	7432 5700	6944 4813	5827 3939	7454 4988	11151 7809	11783 8086	13655 8763	11064 6897	11396 5571	12196 7025
Perfumed	Galls. £	5635 12811	5308 12162	6262 11330	7819 15720	6992 16761	7033 16607	13629 18575	13629 15353	6257 16575	5853 14126
Methylated	Galls. £	1739 785	8522 1515	8505 1614	8849 1928	17585 3863	16216 3476	18964 3181	10555 2533	23903 3090	15055 1576
All other	Galls. £	31922 11158	24701 10610	23262 13881	37005 14157	22185 8406	16260 7729	29316 14008	36879 12000	26580 10115	13087 9214

IMPORTS—DECENNIAL RETURN—continued.

Articles.	Quantity and Value.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Stationery—											
Paper (Printing) ...	Bales	6119	9838	9922	12215	13130	10055	15089	21571	20014	21771
	£	64626	116591	107955	25342	143367	118169	157785	186785	142534	138337
Books and Periodicals ...	Packages	7891	7499	7400	6750	7759	7917	9336	9636	8336	8766
	£	180155	174847	143484	159516	189079	186585	218640	217196	177396	167194
Paper (Brown and Wrapping)	Cwt.	14049	17275	13948	34424	15736	13745	26180	33264	32168	6820
	£	22697	24190	19649	38499	23129	21164	39243	41610	30760	5235
Sundries ...	Packages	5951	7341	8289	12924	19291	13265	14289	13488	13728	11751
	£	62949	95640	99077	166987	181893	171890	183546	167724	153088	126701
Paper (writing and fancy) ...	lb.	323517	238113	205749	286218	314582	258063	218863	443184	172206	...
	£	15883	11715	9912	12991	14241	12243	11239	18948	66751	28623
Stearine ...	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140882	16169	4539	.....
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3453	447	136	.....
Stones—											
Mill ...	No.	64	186	18	29	27	48	16	2	2	.....
	£	618	800	262	324	301	566	31	32	10	.....
Building ...	Blocks	1669	3120	2678	2127	1912	2880	3739	4695	9586	5717
	£	2146	4536	2179	2778	2882	4617	7319	7849	8334	5364
Grinding ...	No.	2976	4288	3758	5844	6703	6246	5228	4960	3244	3269
	£	924	876	642	1007	1336	1216	948	775	482	463
Stone-ballast ...	Tons	744	1511	1825	6130	672	188	2409	5627	2643	.....
	£	320	636	1102	3710	291	25	2415	5526	4038	.....
Stone-flags ...	No.	1218	5405	10804	13119	14288	14573	9156	5926	81374	8830
	£	1704	6233	7239	6616	7202	6463	4779	3075	5544	1825
Paving ...	Tons	.....	3624	4577	4197	13119	8390	9412	6875	3058	.....
	£	.....	4864	4629	3591	15210	10843	11730	10118	5566	.....
Kerbing and Guttering	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23768	8421	9424	84608
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7335	3039	2865	2647
Sulphur ...	Cwt.	5990	4287	5901	9422	12549	12652	9864	.....	16000	17380
	£	2016	1358	3074	3884	4528	4149	3242	.....	4395	4223
Sugar—											
Raw ...	Tons	27458	35108	19765	27164	32491	27527	33579	27361	29981	25994
	£	697234	834916	539953	655722	838256	743374	813385	500084	478992	475958
Refined ...	Tons	215	233	157	295	142	98	458	365	218	298
	£	7457	8422	5435	11948	5285	3715	14523	10077	5646	6877
Molasses ...	Tons	57	197	602	835	786	769	1188	1801	1434	585
	£	1300	4909	17195	21938	22427	21006	29490	27599	17406	11130
Tallow ...	Cwt.	24680	45447	92330	79059	61655	95475	37584	65457	37806	58116
	£	50581	81537	148068	134334	105155	145939	56056	92671	38513	53075
Tapioca ...	lb.	329312	215219	658328	717397	853964	1071879	1005502	115212	832138	927050
	£	4430	2963	9122	7619	7391	8582	7880	8962	7378	9380
Telegraph Materials ...	Packages	1828	4535	380	12363	1025	6421	17644	411	5945	15289
	£	15744	15645	2288	22681	8860	9777	30194	10727	14616	32546
Tea ...	lb.	5370406	7680000	7469541	8276930	7582709	5733011	8437981	8641670	7107038	9256968
	£	362883	480464	479680	545508	464860	345238	543554	458039	311547	381258
Timber—											
Dressed ...	Feet	4891272	5981923	5565006	6847336	14739853	16456700	16444111	19464845	23561175	14581126
	£	65478	61295	61620	71041	153862	176379	159478	176413	201553	122937
Undressed ...	Feet	12747926	20313909	14529955	17140040	30392919	31674757	33164714	46190779	41043618	3233473
	£	106144	146049	106301	131200	231197	213724	2213021	281939	232997	238909
Shingles ...	No.	632500	499825	1130335	177650	751975	834400	562377	153529	2200	38000
	£	806	735	1355	282	2323	1679	609	162	4	54
Laths ...	Bundles	10599	12207	4808	4081	13674	41861	33234	63563	109493	51355
	£	969	1456	656	719	1505	5416	5546	7397	11314	5464
Shutters ...	No.	180	1414	205	92	171	317	163	30	4	.....
	£	88	572	395	85	109	628	2335	52	4	.....
Doors ...	No.	22046	23052	27027	38765	48250	52582	41746	81146	40427	40705
	£	14522	15703	15187	22719	29397	32742	25410	45689	22432	22569
Panelings ...	No.	932538	750419	837317	766522	843402	1079432	940301	433657	377110	165135
	£	6079	4771	6025	4700	5949	6108	6467	2094	2688	1150
Sandalwood ...	Tons	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	3
	£	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	798	47
Pieces and Spars ...	No.	.....	.....	21283	29490	12697	13306	1790	6300	.....	.....
	£	.....	.....	135	861	260	241	81	218	.....	.....
All other ...	Feet	151062	31332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	1578	485	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sashes ...	No.	5499	5333	3671	5939	8925	11633	6682	10479	2877	1964
	£	2094	1964	1263	2253	3296	5515	2451	3761	870	851
Tin Ore ...	Tons	4334	2753	2664	3174	40734	4666	4045	2240	2698	3396
	£	178352	103719	106776	119240	214975	250167	195148	98921	129749	192314
Tinware ...	Packages	1616	2540	4721	6644	13919	11427	27527	12427	20847	13047
	£	10637	13252	13404	19270	17702	14211	24219	21266	13478	15278
Tin-plates ...	Boxes	15143	17370	24721	55706	38685	29129	34161	56536	21749	40267
	£	18660	22242	33884	66479	46229	37396	34921	55322	20473	35431

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

IMPORTS—DECENNIAL RETURN—continued.

Articles.	Quantity and Value.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Tin Ingots ... ..	Tons £	773 39608	710 44354	3150½ 242812	3341 292905	3437½ 339072	4114 383164	3538½ 287062	3740 314517	3246 312765	2969 319902
Tobacco—											
Manufactured ... ..	lb. £	1030063 81088	755049 51594	525539 34629	613868 45909	928152 64791	949448 59965	765447 59669	955059 69117	1384036 95118	1197416 87984
Unmanufactured ... ..	lb. £	2448104 92645	202589 7617	477610 17368	1035243 37350	1222594 45849	856066 35108	871416 35744	516951 24308	507916 32368	459364 18124
Cigars ... ..	lb. £	184149 52501	122859 33408	107105 31450	250960 67365	220623 60514	336267 89005	298531 60052	317995 76359	310604 74952	257312 68022
Cigarettes ... ..	lb. £	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	16411 6256	40593 14738	49923 18265	50318 19097
Snuff ... ..	lb. £	502 74	1227 132	903 221	299 64	744 100	774 174	758 74	770 120	928 193	1406 350
Sheep-wash ... ..	lb. £	..... .....	..... .....	2244 120	80 3	301 3	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
Tortoise-shell ... ..	lb. £	3100 2355	3792 2182	3293 1446	4953 2356	2640 1360	2559 1568	2983 1756	3772 2355	3993 2012	2653 1245
Toys and Fancy Goods ... ..	Packages £	7096 128763	5312 119768	5735 97682	7161 126462	8237 157912	9609 209602	9338 195035	11111 186859	7560 76695	11149 119971
Turnery and Woodware ... ..	Packages £	14063 23088	10402 22238	10398 16765	27389 30492	21318 36734	19107 29823	18773 24466	19690 30584	24486 29599	18612 26575
Turpentine ... ..	Galls. £	28605 4341	34412 4556	30071 4983	38291 6801	67387 13208	56680 9735	76635 10099	59236 8550	69364 9366	63724 7687
Varnish ... ..	Galls. £	19737 11976	21635 13710	19515 12270	19758 10100	29392 16909	27921 15858	38886 23215	37347 22179	37489 18432	25228 11726
Upholstery ... ..	Packages £	2099 24464	2286 14975	2302 12035	5572 24029	6404 26829	6442 20992	8478 84304	9785 94824	5919 78351	1757 18942
Vinegar ... ..	Galls. £	101790 12880	86033 11022	128073 11501	132936 11783	196734 20118	121547 13646	153502 15870	116210 13124	98042 10974	116624 12215
Vermicelli and Macaroni ... ..	Packages £	1256 2423	1079 2073	542 1408	1089 3088	1162 3282	819 2270	861 2188	1275 3727	1708 2671	..... 1735
Watches and Clocks ... ..	Packages £	2446 56244	2761 65976	1863 62205	2903 66860	4496 89343	4281 120903	3433 129019	3938 114869	3092 134331	2255 84189
Whiting and Chalk ... ..	Casks £	3977 1872	10421 3804	7920 4201	8276 4855	6509 3008	5606 2749	14729 6426	7356 3030	13333 3729	8820 2478
Wine (Sparkling) ... ..	Galls. £	18928 29012	17127 26561	10442 17792	19092 28972	10803 18080	30179 49215	27226 47286	28344 50910	25066 45644	20650 36047
Wine (Still) ... ..	Galls. £	246763 83072	184520 69110	167961 56881	199636 73859	235499 85141	237478 97058	181015 77963	214158 86002	159956 64036	175244 64531
Wire (plain) ... ..	Tons £	10728 149823	6701 91277	8189 116431	15994½ 210662	20663 286371	10672 135699	7986 94484	14025 144494	10914 101439	8697 77635
Wool—											
Washed and Scoured ... ..	lb. £	1827996 134971	1498671 100918	2216716 145310	807834 53454	812850 48899	1474444 93672	1855974 116018	2612392 145207	2198696 102351	1781679 98742
Greasy ... ..	lb. £	3621586 150422	4955699 211578	8729220 374298	7288307 302172	7503261 340907	15291002 571977	9548265 370938	1028656 397934	5602025 177335	6443401 214479
Woolpacks and Bagging ... ..	Dozen cwt. £	30918 51819	37302 56691	34084 62287	427824 68560	410102 74439	48 78367	43741 61102	..... 47654	..... 44889	..... 100410
Yellow—											
Metal (Sheets) ... ..	Cases £	902 16706	965 13579	1321 20595	1149 18451	1262 20488	1588 25976	1477 23983	1952 28057	1748 12806	558 5468
Nails ... ..	Packages £	550 3088	353 1958	515 2208	1009 4305	1267 3940	1914 5418	682 3185	1156 5713	417 1741	20 154
Zinc ... ..	cwt. £	5133 5632	3180 3689	2408 3336	5952 7481	5541 6770	2444 2916	4235 4732	6864 8361	..... .....	..... .....

EXPORTS.

No. 5.—DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of Principal and other Articles Exported, distinguishing the Produce and Manufactures of the Colony from British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.

Articles.	Quantity and Value	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.	
		Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.
Acetic Acid	Gallons. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1190	.....	656	.....	1254	.....	973	.....
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448	.....	183	.....	319	.....	223	.....
Acids	Pkg. £	913	150	702	169	665	19	559	194	1095	253	988	295	1404	423	1702	212	.....	.....	8291	96
	£	1111	662	839	889	978	1130	878	619	1719	951	1548	840	2258	1424	2660	728	.....	579	12406	360
Aerated Waters and other Summer Beverages	Cases. £	1969	802	1584	1028	1168	1057	1495	1103	1129	2048	1120	1749	789	3100	1254	3477	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	2021	904	1935	1041	1643	1048	1903	1316	1622	2945	1675	2831	1192	4969	1649	5950	1526	2830	1304	314
Agricultural Implements	Pkg. £	26	224	11	532	13	519	78	979	90	1467	42	1831	134	1357	185	982	94	858	252	1463
	£	149	1439	63	3581	78	4253	522	5609	447	7974	243	14613	1130	9403	751	6068	718	5338	977	8778
Anchors	No. £	.....	251	.....	324	.....	329	.....	527	.....	336	.....	316	.....	368	.....	271	.....	295	.....	232
	£	.....	509	.....	747	.....	461	.....	882	.....	714	.....	484	.....	774	.....	584	.....	590	.....	478
Antimony Ore	Cwt. £	468	40	1389	610	1746	.....	6053	.....	20914	636	7142	75	8406	.....	5755	.....	4351	.....	2967	.....
	£	249	26	746	344	1132	.....	5028	.....	15563	512	4876	60	5947	.....	4056	.....	2101	.....	1641	.....
Antimony Metal	Cwt. £	821	.....	147	.....	253	.....	47314	.....	464	.....	369	.....	266	.....	100	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
	£	1715	.....	300	.....	520	.....	12318	.....	1169	.....	679	.....	511	.....	240	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
Apparel and Slops.	Pkg. £	50	2124	21	1573	16	2169	139	1655	379	2360	200	1802	160	995	210	1375	108	2556	109	883
	£	670	64046	203	42116	117	19350	5402	14362	11548	21041	5685	30792	4708	30792	4247	38374	1562	35696	1701	22318
Arms and Ammunition—																					
Guns (Small Arms)	Cases. £	.....	450	.....	471	.....	524	.....	474	.....	545	.....	411	.....	582	.....	175	.....	274	.....	232
	£	.....	7446	.....	6469	.....	8274	.....	6172	.....	7335	.....	5427	.....	5542	.....	2710	.....	4434	.....	3434
Cartridges	Cases. £	.....	367	.....	174	.....	218	.....	350	.....	352	.....	368	.....	356	.....	292	.....	238	.....	232
	£	.....	1290	.....	1005	.....	1181	.....	2222	.....	2025	.....	2773	.....	2270	.....	1852	.....	1218	.....	1211
Lithofractor, Dynamite, &c.	lb. £	.....	29360	.....	31754	.....	37160	.....	54182	.....	71546	.....	113628	.....	98124	.....	62226	.....	28110	.....	235950
	£	.....	3700	.....	3385	.....	3550	.....	4076	.....	5691	.....	9962	.....	7477	.....	3889	.....	1963	.....	21946
Percussion Caps	Pkg. £	.....	117	.....	119	.....	156	.....	178	.....	296	.....	168	.....	117	.....	135	.....	105	.....	143
	£	.....	658	.....	722	.....	995	.....	1619	.....	3238	.....	1849	.....	1187	.....	906	.....	810	.....	1185
Shot	Cwt. £	.....	572	.....	7724	.....	946	.....	8234	.....	841	.....	846	.....	955	.....	633	.....	687	.....	381
	£	.....	1044	.....	1374	.....	1684	.....	1417	.....	1421	.....	1438	.....	1486	.....	910	.....	896	.....	504
Gunpowder	lb. £	.....	35753	.....	36006	.....	36152	.....	51303	.....	58524	.....	47278	.....	24938	.....	16376	.....	11746	.....	12160
	£	.....	2348	.....	2667	.....	3179	.....	4620	.....	5260	.....	4099	.....	2601	.....	1871	.....	1318	.....	1363
Powder (Blasting)	lb. £	.....	14298	.....	432869	.....	143368	.....	88972	.....	114176	.....	93015	.....	154873	.....	183100	.....	365757	.....	331579
	£	.....	3866	.....	9485	.....	3142	.....	2248	.....	3343	.....	2231	.....	3720	.....	4530	.....	8731	.....	7780
Arrowroot	Cwt. £	124	325	42	172	29	239	80	189	35	308	33	159	.....	179	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	151
	£	182	501	65	354	41	371	123	331	54	539	63	275	.....	366	.....	793	.....	208	.....	271
Asbestos	Cwt. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	248	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 pkg.	.....	27 pkg.
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	323	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	831	.....	56
Bags and Sacks	Dozens Bales £	5	683	6	432	28	709	25	598	17	1282	3	1278	.....	23939	.....	25062	.....	6279	.....	34218
	£	119	6636	60	4667	389	6391	201	6761	162	12688	67	12900	.....	9703	.....	7507	.....	15769	.....	8418

Bags (Gunny)	Dozens	1445	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11837	.....	11816	.....	22226	.....	11807
	Bales	1756	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	247	1020	131	1314	226	2517	122	1754	1118	959	1497	1094	1017	905	1219	2065	1390	1675	3381	1595
Park	£	1613	7806	894	8668	1389	16476	767	11845	7324	8123	10471	8951	7272	7627	8285	11012	11903	7718	2952	8850
Baskets and Basket-ware	Pkgs.	265	5408	299	1640	127	1523	161	1587	401	3527	291	2139	206	4105	279	1736	699	448	384	885
	£	316	1806	238	500	136	707	221	692	404	1203	325	1117	340	981	279	697	359	232	372	354
Beche-de-mer	Tons.	.....	218	.....	148	.....	82	.....	92	.....	84	.....	57	.....	30	.....	49	.....	85	.....	82
	£	.....	15294	.....	6712	.....	3899	.....	5178	.....	4257	.....	3506	.....	1549	.....	3607	.....	4795	.....	4715
Bees-wax	lb.	.....	33882	30034	.....	28263	.....	16125	.....	31088	.....	33755	.....	41662	.....	55198	.....	47521	.....	15525	.....
	£	.....	1725	1440	.....	1400	.....	737	.....	1364	.....	1640	.....	1986	.....	2548	.....	2207	.....	707	.....
Beer—																					
In bottle	Gallons	1791	84735	650	80771	446	94837	309	123645	446	87007	367	109258	75	100986	888	144173	102	138210	242	203650
	£	326	21825	130	19351	80	22539	69	30339	87	22399	73	26654	15	24580	164	31441	12	30406	55	43663
In wood	Gallons	32787	52819	29578	39140	28296	48817	23032	16813	24679	76481	21584	14588	28201	13034	13274	15346	10521	26419	9985	35113
	£	2831	6131	2331	5193	2162	5906	1839	2037	1962	8674	1762	1815	2579	1459	1034	1827	840	2768	836	3575
Biscuits (Fancy and Navy)	lb.	483472	84114	205222	25940	231288	24853	135564	26932	171474	12770	219035	37530	162857	62046	184472	33465	161940	29435	288274	15114
	£	4723	1071	2435	484	2691	570	1805	455	2269	328	2988	759	2210	2325	720	1905	489	1905	3023	437
Bismuth	Cwt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blacking	Pkgs.	.....	87	.....	155	.....	139	.....	129	.....	226	.....	171	.....	317	.....	296	.....	429	.....	287
	£	.....	307	.....	443	.....	419	.....	454	.....	738	.....	667	.....	942	.....	972	.....	144	.....	777
Blue	lb.	.....	21590	.....	22760	.....	66088	.....	53440	.....	31074	.....	59242	.....	12924	.....	16014	.....	15804	.....	89873
	£	.....	682	.....	618	.....	2129	.....	1597	.....	1051	.....	1679	.....	377	.....	491	.....	423	.....	2302
Boats	No.	19	5	21	1	22	2	26	35	4	29	5	38	7	17	3	22	3	3	17	4
	£	853	250	1898	30	966	230	808	40	2308	184	1863	501	1825	635	740	1250	1027	270	371	382
	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bone Dust	Cwt	33220	580	41600	.....	43225	605	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	10130	190	12579	.....	12475	206	14645	306	13044	467	16949	818	17411	562	19820	1014	11006	397	13053	.....
Bran and Pollard	Bushels	55897	32239	62215	31990	62589	45991	53394	47596	73973	73894	111771	76381	96014	145924	87811	147449	76578	88808	93206	151166
	£	3581	2141	3389	1696	2886	2257	2898	2737	5304	5307	6322	4293	5287	8016	4712	7638	4005	4928	3797	6152
Bricks—																					
Building	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fire	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fire and Building	No.	60107	8765	38982	750	28170	18138	114129	7382	77700	131501	607439	98493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	368	59	84	51	51	165	415	71	446	1221	1268	691	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brushware	Pkgs.	67	317	923	480	2010	387	826	934	118	1869	591	2017	617	2351	2630	932	2083	870	3434	507
	£	140	1832	829	1850	1707	1182	816	306	1903	3673	740	3727	608	5730	2324	4337	1745	4104	2770	2840
Building Materials	Pkgs.	171	114	220	101	65	280	110	240	1752	649	2198	1266	1114	550	919	1244	968	430	.....	.....
	£	332	255	366	129	141	493	307	368	1288	1145	3228	2563	1766	1527	1586	3314	1953	950	.....	.....
Butter	Cwt.	5578	376	9808	.....	10916	40	6615	192	2837	1072	5707	1245	3942	1605	1511	3145	518	2044	6449	2817
	£	33780	1884	39431	.....	35708	141	24672	1002	18041	7862	26842	7636	18772	9778	8928	18825	2862	11991	20758	11079
Candle Nut	Cwt.	.....	17	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	.....	12	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles	lb.	440	231365	2246	302658	125	429765	5668	266385	1765	244453	300	168487	634	211973	.....	248720	.....	327729	314	203858
	£	18	8687	79	10567	4	14509	160	8869	39	7909	7	5738	22	7592	.....	8110	.....	8274	9	5042
Canvas	Bales	.....	156	.....	210	.....	245	.....	242	.....	298	.....	267	.....	286	.....	184	.....	212	.....	321
	£	.....	5572	.....	7371	.....	6838	.....	6203	.....	7900	.....	6702	.....	7429	.....	4575	.....	4419	.....	5671
Carriages, Gigs, and Bicycles	No.	113	36	64	17	97	41	99	13	178	38	120	131	118	125	48	139	64	43	73	114
	£	6951	1576	3580	722	5411	1612	4905	542	10946	1823	5662	5959	5717	5848	2425	5685	2752	2519	3141	3293
Carriage and Cart Makers' Materials	Pkgs.	7206	3798	384655	2757	173589	2505	123773	5553	214787	6472	249802	10012	319829	6888	298764	6409	146626	4666	180908	3038
	£	2093	1162	4714	1124	3107	1614	3251	2554	5200	4275	9322	10306	6515	9848	6849	4586	3030	6771	3492	3833

EXPORTS—DECENNIAL RETURN—continued.

Articles.	Quantity and Value.	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.	
		Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.
Carts, Drays, and Waggon	No.	381	8	212	2	130	.....	116	.....	253	62	392	13	303	22	113	3	130	18	77	4
	£	4755	225	2555	20	1814	.....	2670	.....	4549	1017	7928	531	5658	600	1868	68	1826	234	1208	95
Cement	Casks	.....	407	.....	718	.....	2795	.....	2215	.....	5254	.....	3772	.....	5817	.....	5535	.....	28010	.....	24580
	£	.....	339	.....	677	.....	2517	.....	2025	.....	4443	.....	3201	.....	4866	.....	4362	.....	17975	.....	15237
Chain Cables	Tons	.....	559	.....	814	.....	772	.....	1497	.....	1073	.....	523	.....	914	.....	349	.....	531	.....	726
	£	.....	32	.....	40	.....	41	.....	86	.....	57	.....	30	.....	50	.....	17	.....	585	.....	638
Charcoal	Tons	406	.....	84	.....	6	.....	514	.....	200	.....	451	.....	563	.....	154	.....	251	.....	300	.....
	£	1344	.....	294	.....	24	.....	1971	.....	505	.....	1745	.....	2078	.....	680	.....	1005	.....	1050	.....
Cheese	lb.	52546	29245	122698	18440	155578	18251	123372	22461	103880	59498	234359	25383	123828	123509	45144	78441	11370	74445	163648	84178
	£	1744	1289	3648	686	4308	774	3069	912	3944	2272	10871	1049	4067	4032	1500	2486	417	3042	3494	2546
Chicory	lb.	2197	32556	.....	43510	.....	4032	.....	15456	.....	12432	.....	448	.....	1568	.....	942	.....	2116	.....	21008
	£	5	413	.....	551	.....	54	.....	219	.....	164	.....	6	.....	22	.....	13	.....	27	.....	244
Chinese Goods	Pkgs.	.....	665	.....	539	.....	396	.....	286	.....	124	.....	177	.....	575	.....	303	.....	202	.....	82
	£	.....	2892	.....	1974	.....	1282	.....	524	.....	239	.....	295	.....	1381	.....	822	.....	427	.....	169
Chocolate and Cocoa	lb.	.....	21974	.....	23117	.....	43454	.....	21950	.....	29609	.....	33471	.....	40922	.....	32995	.....	36669	.....	48376
	£	.....	1384	.....	1636	.....	3161	.....	2056	.....	2766	.....	2838	.....	3961	.....	2160	.....	2826	.....	4005
Coal	Tons	1006420	.....	998049	.....	753356	.....	1029844	.....	1261545	.....	1512445	.....	1690763	.....	1756356	.....	1735865	.....	1790442	.....
	£	708406	.....	694707	.....	425299	.....	417530	.....	647033	.....	829062	.....	931045	.....	966663	.....	947002	.....	960539	.....
Cocoa-nuts	No.	.....	153367	.....	53968	.....	95540	.....	149528	.....	230098	.....	86568	.....	260856	.....	146736	.....	137424	.....	200867
	£	.....	1454	.....	509	.....	929	.....	1187	.....	1359	.....	590	.....	1633	.....	835	.....	728	.....	1174
Cobalt (Metal)	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobalt	Tons	.....	55	.....	79½	.....	123	.....	51	.....	176½	.....	157½	.....	118½	.....	1340	.....	1416	.....	16546
	£	.....	824	.....	757	.....	1215	.....	28	.....	1665	.....	1575	.....	719	.....	2944	.....	4227	.....	7102
Coffee (Raw and Ground)	Tons	.....	7631	.....	7937	.....	7750	.....	7894	.....	8016	.....	7124	.....	12569	.....	10888	.....	119674	.....	119152
	£	.....	8206	.....	8148	.....	8428	.....	7808	.....	7079	.....	6206	.....	10393	.....	8423	.....	4776	.....	5425
Conn—Gold	Boxes	400	.....	196	.....	247	.....	424	.....	388	.....	432	.....	317	.....	419	.....	472	.....	7	.....
	£	1653911	.....	690040	.....	829515	.....	1000	.....	1632928	.....	530	.....	1530147	.....	15000	.....	1559678	.....	5229	.....
Silver	Boxes	.....	69	.....	352	.....	81	.....	38	.....	127	.....	37	.....	50	.....	22	.....	19	.....	26
	£	.....	18136	.....	88544	.....	24583	.....	9709	.....	38269	.....	12013	.....	14958	.....	5225	.....	5427	.....	6134
Copper	Boxes	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	17	.....	31	.....	21	.....	40	.....	14	.....	14	.....	32
	£	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	275	.....	485	.....	205	.....	414	.....	180	.....	177	.....	437
Coke	Tons	751	.....	911	.....	1333	.....	3435	.....	3601	.....	4923	.....	4394	.....	1602	.....	2932	.....	3514	.....
	£	1313	.....	1736	.....	2313	.....	6075	.....	5491	.....	7682	.....	6477	.....	2578	.....	6904	.....	6758	.....
Confectionery	lb.	12355	22174	14077	22317	19062	27043	11056	27143	11555	25935	7430	19709	11782	27047	5621	36354	9261	46141	10206	33320
	£	545	919	629	944	798	1113	392	1083	409	1004	278	1009	408	1191	214	1502	291	2040	386	1214
Copper—Refined	Cwt.	99664	19856	82135	36667	105250	18965	107220	280324	97303	16007	177457	21420	145726	63142	114905	46866	79378	50015	89279	31914
	£	337409	67675	256437	116973	359260	67646	350087	92025	321887	52747	574497	70006	415601	184323	264905	104695	166429	105847	195752	67201
Sheet	Pkgs.	.....	23	.....	45	.....	49	.....	84	.....	72	.....	60	.....	36	.....	35	.....	48	.....	42
	£	.....	191	.....	319	.....	458	.....	670	.....	912	.....	577	.....	353	.....	381	.....	385	.....	332
Ore	Tons	36	332	.....	374	.....	17	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1120	.....	6880	.....	5040
	£	850	7055	.....	4549	.....	642	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1030	.....	1112	.....	1961	.....	3075
Copra	Tons	.....	3331	.....	3108	.....	5067	.....	4020	.....	3800	.....	4255	.....	4097	.....	3346	.....	5156	.....	2012
	£	.....	51417	.....	48787	.....	71749	.....	43140	.....	40863	.....	61055	.....	55934	.....	43116	.....	64136	.....	23281
Corks and Bungs	Bales	.....	102	.....	100	.....	128	.....	262	.....	292	.....	270	.....	263	.....	340	.....	159	.....	232
	£	.....	517	.....	699	.....	909	.....	2168	.....	1541	.....	2541	.....	1471	.....	3041	.....	1427	.....	1584
Cordage and Rope, and Twine and Thread	Cwt.	1851	1670	1656½	1885½	1623	1472	1508½	1952	1650	2943	1234	2417	1973	3884	1768	2994	2129	3615	1737	3170
	£	4288	4451	3852	4738	3775	4409	3531	4557	3736	7320	3005	6787	4892	10662	4221	8901	5024	9353	4250	7807
Cotton—Raw	Bales	.....	215	.....	518	.....	902	.....	1046	.....	3	.....	1301	.....	1008	.....	209	.....	45	.....	88
	£	.....	5068	.....	9982	.....	19975	.....	27751	.....	15	.....	21234	.....	13407	.....	1104	.....	517	.....	751

Cutlery ...	Cases	.....	139	.....	180	.....	168	.....	218	.....	176	.....	234	.....	216	.....	296	.....	270	.....	312
	£	.....	3019	.....	3991	.....	4011	.....	3761	.....	3819	.....	5569	.....	4380	.....	4814	.....	4124	.....	3982
Drain-pipes ...	No.	.....	599	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33613	.....	480	.....	187	.....	200	.....	460
	£	.....	304	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	459	.....	57	.....	47	.....	104	.....	153
Drapery (General)	Pkgs.	13	10209	20	11134	6	13605	24	14460	35	15632	31	14360	25	14954	13	14220	16	11307	43	11012
	£	380	337353	490	357895	66	400885	461	425094	1416	449636	973	119969	634	436557	244	414834	314	323344	916	306609
Drugs & Medicines and Apothecaries' Ware	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pkgs.	281	2316	310	2644	423	4076	285	3067	347	4052	589	4674	438	7670	651	8958	305	5221	438	38000
	£	1327	19284	1114	22937	1531	26619	1957	20663	1922	23356	2298	26656	1857	31103	3307	36562	1629	21641	2645	4919
Earthenware and China	Pkgs.	.....	1850	29	1334	.....	1462	14	2103	19	1938	136	2323	56	2677	1	2950	2	2188	.....	2583
	£	.....	19830	16	15879	.....	17959	60	22052	34	22123	50	20313	10	28855	10	26956	14	18500	.....	18429
Eggs	Cases	106	.....	137	.....	.....	106	.....	217	.....	81	.....	46	.....	41	.....	55	.....	15	.....	.....
	Doz.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	473	.....	595	.....	304	.....	786	.....	289	.....	153	15	102	.....	177	20	40	.....	2048	2021
Exhibits	Pkgs.	556	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	611	2	4	.....	1018	8	1040	.....	1501	24
	£	7475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10295	75	70	.....	9168	36	18325	.....	14028	133
Felt	Bales	.....	31	.....	10	.....	27	19	29	55	81	30	140	29	72	2	82	21	110	5	145
	£	.....	129	.....	38	.....	139	37	133	172	319	103	562	196	401	15	371	130	275	18	382
Fibro	Bales	.....	1956	.....	1929	.....	4476	.....	3458	.....	1282	.....	4274	.....	4589	.....	4489	.....	5269	.....	7401
	£	.....	1014	.....	1032	.....	1156	.....	995	.....	1038	.....	1842	.....	1778	.....	1710	.....	1095	.....	781
Fire-clay	Tons	14	2	14	4	4½	10½	8½	10	28½	69	35	1½	21	52	8½	13	12½	8	26	5½
	£	47	6	46	16	14	33	24	70	82	297	80	11	69	361	26	55	43	42	81	28
Firewood	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fireworks	Pkgs.	.....	90	.....	153	.....	125	.....	40	.....	69	.....	112	.....	230	2	35	.....	37	.....	318
	£	.....	210	.....	280	.....	230	.....	217	.....	119	.....	457	.....	427	52	221	.....	184	.....	1500
Flax and Hemp	Bales	.....	935	.....	1771	.....	632	.....	1353	.....	2160	.....	2197	.....	1686	.....	2124	.....	372	.....	308
	£	.....	2160	.....	3929	.....	2136	.....	4904	.....	6774	.....	10057	.....	6842	.....	6336	.....	1500	.....	1117
Fish (Salt, Fresh, Dried, and Preserved)	lb.	20249	582905	47222	1197674	39644	858072	35929	1054494	9114	849622	46854	1196713	30307	1333732	8229	1338493	8242	1126831	25286	1187233
	Pkgs.	59	.....	39	.....	573	.....	846	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	383	19926	513	32762	884	25799	1381	33363	112	25935	567	35984	369	36635	107	32324	119	28576	330	31273
Fish (Fresh)	Pkgs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour	Tons	1043	3503	865	2166	794	4279	1255	16419	2224	14445	2300	13048	2121	13883	1393	7745	1915	5764	2043	19162
	£	13661	47443	10766	28042	9080	48442	17220	197531	30659	199946	26521	167023	22034	154426	13720	75784	19846	63002	20669	191986
Flour (Corn)	lb.	44906	21088	48576	18962	69189	19646	136292	24830	119932	22150	113354	19364	146832	25501	74320	29548	64420	57476	57000	49916
	£	1091	519	1134	449	1350	477	2646	596	2426	551	2163	537	3244	651	1726	793	1288	1599	1055	885
Floor and Oil Cloth	Pkgs.	.....	48	.....	48	.....	92	.....	83	.....	87	.....	78	.....	101	.....	76	.....	86	.....	132
	£	.....	418	.....	295	.....	739	.....	783	.....	561	.....	927	.....	831	.....	568	.....	781	.....	656
Fruit—Bottled	Cases	.....	598	.....	814	.....	753	.....	579	.....	709	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dozs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	.....	815	.....	1134	.....	1060	.....	788	.....	934	.....	1077	.....	1279	.....	925	.....	413	.....	482
Dates	lb.	.....	23958	.....	15532	.....	37602	.....	2105	.....	55293	.....	36260	.....	47901	.....	33238	.....	36172	.....	83072
	£	.....	435	.....	260	.....	616	.....	55	.....	1132	.....	598	.....	863	.....	511	.....	567	.....	1204
Dried	Cwt.	.....	4495	.....	5768	.....	4845	.....	5396	.....	6016	.....	6637	.....	4793	.....	6600	.....	6276	.....	6193
	£	.....	10076	.....	12258	.....	10914	.....	14131	.....	14768	.....	16493	.....	12645	.....	12107	.....	13034	.....	13311
Green	Cases	174253	8886	223920	4998	237041	6296	309247	11195	214773	14287	377925	20779	245859	11881	290250	39324	332939	42085	450837	37170
	£	71189	4808	86667	2416	90381	3167	106185	5515	88198	7553	117224	8037	98339	6043	114501	15929	112169	16539	147588	14618
Fungus	Pkgs.	.....	2292	.....	1630	.....	3808	.....	3160	.....	1791	.....	1138	.....	2431	.....	1144	.....	1705	.....	3262
	£	.....	4912	.....	4993	.....	13204	.....	15827	.....	8731	.....	4769	.....	6931	.....	6340	.....	6706	.....	11110
Furniture	Pkgs.	.....	265	.....	2773	.....	2806	.....	435	.....	792	.....	4377	.....	5967	.....	5945	.....	438	.....	523
	£	.....	1608	.....	20054	.....	13549	.....	1951	.....	17716	.....	4317	.....	20120	.....	6306	.....	35342	.....	16353
Fuse	Cases	.....	77	.....	94	.....	121	.....	228	.....	230	.....	144	.....	160	.....	229	.....	166	.....	329
	£	.....	727	.....	879	.....	1294	.....	2384	.....	2406	.....	1433	.....	1499	.....	2058	.....	1399	.....	2583



EXPORTS—DECENNIAL RETURN—continued.

Articles.	Quantity and Value.	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		
		Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	
Gas-fittings	Pkgs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	81	.....	371	.....	398	
Ginger	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2084	.....	945	.....	7773	.....	1233	
	lb.	.....	.....	.....	17836	.....	16935	.....	14031	.....	16104	.....	48804	.....	8308	.....	18413	.....	5311	.....	31240	
Glass—	Cases	.....	38	.....	20	.....	20	.....	38	.....	72	.....	44	.....	90	.....	47	.....	17	.....	38	
		£	.....	443	.....	201	.....	187	.....	247	.....	855	.....	512	.....	722	.....	592	.....	210	.....	283
Window	Boxes	.....	154	.....	165	.....	249	.....	396	.....	629	.....	1192	.....	1025	.....	1265	.....	420	.....	1475	
		£	.....	493	.....	229	.....	432	.....	592	.....	936	.....	2294	.....	2280	.....	2827	.....	921	.....	2092
Plate	£	.....	24	.....	10	.....	33	.....	32	.....	43	.....	49	.....	111	.....	69	.....	78	.....	70	
		.....	428	.....	211	.....	542	.....	767	.....	774	.....	980	.....	1541	.....	1011	.....	1194	.....	1390	
Glassware	Pkgs.	4	1334	.....	1088	.....	1380	10	1846	284	2448	152	2877	33	3476	15	2676	36	1521	14	1895	
		£	25	8775	.....	8171	.....	14646	98	14852	653	19624	325	15109	94	12574	54	12090	122	9093	119	9823
Glue	Pkgs.	555	52	692	4	1025	6	1016	41	1693	18	134	25	122	30	14	42	107692 lb	1143	13456	10135	
		£	2520	208	2789	9	3555	20	2414	115	3799	78	561	105	350	130	107	258	2014	37	330	271
Gluo (Pieces)	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8753	.....	8239	.....	1117	.....	8153	.....	10229	.....
Gold—	Oz.	10851	23854	8484	3849	.....	2100	71823	8459	36162	.....	31261	.....	17546	.....	18479	.....	6616	502	8791	.....	
		£	41613	91868	3461	16000	.....	7600	281224	32983	149123	.....	125983	.....	73593	.....	71539	.....	24918	2020	34184	.....
Dust	Oz.	1154	201	7403	1514	81	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		£	4429	710	2826	553	304	.....	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailings & Quartz	Pkgs.	238	.....	27	.....	185	.....	149	.....	849	256	2163	.....	308	.....	1965	848	1616	24	3471	3	
		£	1372	.....	476	.....	957	.....	678	.....	3331	190	3856	.....	2245	.....	7901	892	10694	860	7503	85
Grain and Pulse—																						
Barley	Bushels	6215	40613	3457	112621	383	20503	523	344	770	2399	1621	12216	2137	17795	1852	6893	952	4718	679	3609	
		£	1265	8836	582	2153	64	3053	107	55	163	345	345	1857	373	2723	291	1007	159	700	149	5142
Pease Dried, and Split	Pkgs.	.....	609	.....	552	.....	387	.....	396	.....	617	.....	74	1366	.....	2824	.....	3290	.....	2164	85	2148
		£	.....	894	.....	552	.....	491	.....	525	.....	804	.....	75	1564	.....	2999	.....	2628	.....	1711	72
Oats	Bushels	14888	28616	11822	18186	2230	15821	4167	23616	11731	52536	3758	17132	12500	177030	126663	7614	65734	19710	110757	110757	
		£	2941	5959	1992	3572	256	2277	709	3684	2174	9567	513	2461	1953	26426	1803	15891	1148	8704	4118	12812
Maize	Bushels	722632	.....	834873	824	757104	.....	675641	130	176662	2627	303394	.....	210032	6924	394422	5084	191227	5769	295727	41477	
		£	142968	.....	114160	126	85257	.....	102540	23	46870	642	48868	.....	49542	1817	70740	925	35197	970	55438	8022
Rice	Tons	.....	1867	.....	2533	.....	1579	.....	1236	.....	1667	.....	2165	.....	2223	.....	2434	.....	1558	.....	1789	
		£	.....	32939	.....	40257	.....	26488	.....	19671	.....	26288	.....	31076	.....	28723	.....	30749	.....	18662	.....	20766
Wheat	Bushels	21829	44287	37684	14647	102055	19798	140125	11897	42115	26562	20771	51190	41640	9711	13816	33831	91729	28577	91350	44570	
		£	5025	11389	11209	3520	21102	4627	21153	2847	9606	7828	4639	12229	8148	2049	25917	5943	17347	6146	16771	7640
Pearl Barley	lb.	.....	117	.....	232	.....	145	.....	282	.....	256	.....	249	.....	173	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		£	.....	141	.....	296	.....	192	.....	350	.....	300	.....	187	.....	181	.....	73	.....	5854	6552	27060
Grindery	Packages	34	242	22	279	43	286	36	210	30	802	21	577	18	521	32	509	25	503	45	623	
		£	533	2153	375	3205	508	4143	357	3708	482	5835	152	8667	122	8228	646	6245	506	6489	1092	7279
Guano	Tons	.....	62	.....	44	.....	164	.....	1092	.....	96	.....	14	.....	15	.....	13	.....	9 cwt.	.....	6	
		£	.....	811	.....	612	.....	236	.....	704	.....	793	.....	201	.....	204	.....	186	.....	106	.....	74

Gum ... ..	Packages	.....	13	25	2	26	983	6	400	548	289	3118	74	142	50	2	59	.....	25	2	324
	£	.....	35	55	7	120	2182	5	1641	1204	947	7857	279	189	306	10	415	.....	246	10	591
Hay and Chaff ... ..	Tons	1742	256	582	25	573	5	1095	363	698	346	1859	448	3317	5278	4820	2037	31979	30025	23434	14552
	£	7725	1314	2291	157	2544	33	4299	1705	3992	2298	7793	2250	16341	17480	21009	9919	7181	8174	5332	3864
Hardware ... ..	Packages	560	14542	742	14590	1110	15762	1655	22020	2082	24727	2111	27913	1899	27275	1467	20684	1340	15847	1863	17625
	£	979	64723	1442	65063	1905	85686	3052	96070	3679	122321	3304	139196	3220	152882	3000	117338	2225	82038	3032	94536
Honey ... ..	lb.	5936	1852	12199	9645	12040	14818	7689	16664	2008	23384	863	18855	4162	29363	2167	21871	1628	19349	4032	8692
	£	166	55	259	262	223	369	151	450	39	620	26	525	88	801	50	634	39	489	101	192
Hoofs and Bones... ..	Cwt.	8032	.....	7364	.....	12925	621	10802	860	12424	403	14732	1874	15305	.....	15204	2095	17972	.....	18329	.....
	£	3120	.....	3084	.....	5418	292	4017	366	4450	142	5066	857	5683	.....	5329	869	5298	.....	5125	.....
Hops ... ..	lb.	.....	127006	.....	72870	.....	50744	.....	69624	.....	161807	.....	111749	.....	213837	.....	114264	.....	71736	.....	341381
	£	.....	5986	.....	2960	.....	3579	.....	4498	.....	14559	.....	16277	.....	14391	.....	5705	.....	2825	.....	13244
Horns ... ..	No.	354823	.....	349743	.....	491471	39217	359872	32800	510349	14000	644766	86953	628237	.....	454435	201400	569028	.....	718838	.....
	£	5869	.....	5089	.....	6393	420	4027	492	6016	210	8801	1580	6788	.....	4903	6097	.....	2282	.....	7934
Hair ... ..	lb.	51629	994	41050	3307	56660	1270	73859	9154	55942	2629	67184	6058	39145	3450	37423	3902	46626	5279	50874	3234
	£	2525	61	1726	162	2676	87	3916	339	2771	132	2889	244	2087	187	2014	216	2421	191	2405	186
Houses (Wooden)..	No.	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
	£	307	.....	200	.....	120	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	277	125	.....	190	.....	44	.....	330	.....	250
India-rubber Goods	Packages	.....	19	.....	49	.....	29	.....	40	.....	39	.....	83	.....	107	.....	88	.....	64	.....	105
	£	.....	578	.....	468	.....	827	.....	559	.....	662	.....	1697	.....	1011	.....	1321	.....	840	.....	1514
Instruments—	Cases	.....	603	.....	385	.....	312	.....	438	.....	689	.....	687	.....	877	.....	1169	.....	761	.....	691
Musical ... ..	£	.....	20472	.....	13668	.....	10752	.....	15424	.....	22452	.....	23314	.....	26352	.....	32293	.....	17289	.....	16041
Scientific and	Cases	.....	86	.....	91	.....	116	.....	158	.....	171	.....	198	.....	197	.....	197	.....	162	.....	89
Optical ... ..	£	.....	1757	.....	1962	.....	2330	.....	2889	.....	4137	.....	4101	.....	4189	.....	4165	.....	2413	.....	1828
Instruments (Sur-	Cases.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	39	.....	24	.....	20
gical) ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322	.....	428	.....	237	.....	382
Iron and Steel	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(includes Rails).	Cwt.	427	22218	920	26424	6246	38252	2149	51478	2809	80362	4632	186910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2200
	£	258	12116	378	14198	2494	20636	1077	27426	1378	45052	2525	77445	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1616
Galvanized	Tons	.....	567	.....	475	.....	1000	.....	985	.....	1451	.....	1910	.....	2261	.....	1901	.....	2428	.....	2870
	£	.....	15949	.....	12568	.....	26357	.....	24496	.....	34544	.....	46250	.....	48174	.....	38002	.....	44198	.....	49556
Galvanized Manu-	Cwt.	.....	415	.....	469	.....	5114	41	844	73	2323	.....	1699	.....	1126	.....	8296	.....	525	6901	1867
factures ... ..	£	.....	700	.....	991	.....	977	8	1775	157	3927	.....	3281	.....	1866	.....	15048	.....	920	3612	2358
Old ... ..	Tons	.....	75	.....	55	.....	337	.....	547	.....	142	.....	110	.....	218	.....	318	.....	350	.....	958
	£	.....	287	.....	323	.....	1623	.....	1982	.....	695	.....	805	.....	996	.....	1578	.....	1316	.....	2949
Pipes ... ..	No.	.....	2249	.....	2226	.....	4214	.....	4405	.....	10900	.....	10891	22	14567	.....	7548	.....	6378 cwt.	19 cwt.	11608 cwt.
	£	.....	1423	.....	1377	.....	2089	.....	1994	.....	6306	.....	6581	38	10432	.....	4112	.....	3051	12	4097
Tanks ... ..	No.	.....	554	.....	303	.....	147	1	111	.....	395	.....	578	.....	343	.....	186	.....	251	5	176
	£	.....	2003	.....	1020	.....	476	7	447	.....	1473	.....	2118	.....	1227	.....	675	.....	925	23	581
Iron (Oxide of) ...	Cwt.	.....	1440	.....	320	.....	4024	.....	3689	.....	5275	.....	5415	.....	8999	.....	15668	.....	13619	.....	.....
	£	.....	180	.....	41	.....	421	.....	634	.....	796	.....	778	.....	1569	.....	2589	.....	2117	.....	.....
Iron and Steel	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2104	45233	2834	29897	2705	58614	1969
(excluding Rails).	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	969	25800	1288	18670	1504	23666	1078
Ivory Nuts ... ..	Cwt.	.....	231	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	11	.....	3753	.....	6883
	£	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	25	.....	1497	.....	2983
Jams and Jellies . .	lb.	1116	227805	3280	179875	18640	183633	7920	176950	14695	276404	34204	221551	4040	244995	5208	240680	23867	140044	11148	214763
	£	31	7186	69	5576	366	5385	196	5516	366	8130	690	6197	97	6801	103	6188	355	3077	91	4544
Jewellery ... ..	Pkgs.	.....	230	1	198	.....	196	.....	252	.....	248	.....	3	.....	322	1	264	1	194	2	146
	£	.....	35055	200	45873	.....	44659	.....	37541	.....	38821	131	40521	.....	4289	15	36962	15	21244	31	15339
Lampware... ..	Pkgs.	.....	207	.....	244	1	256	.....	245	29	291	107	566	105	428	5	663	2	583	28	967
	£	.....	1524	.....	1560	20	2386	.....	1692	108	2388	340	4021	234	2868	20	5193	6	4809	209	5443
Lard ... ..	Cwt.	403	.....	681	.....	704	.....	850	11	351	543	204	189	207	108	174	85	lb. 7114	1700	lb. 5587	1268
	£	1221	.....	1830	.....	1741	.....	2153	30	1159	1231	741	705	718	365	616	616	185	60	113	35
Lead ... ..	Cwt.	.....	1619	.....	2036	23	2154	.....	29221	.....	5070	.....	4948	.....	6991	.....	3872	.....	7572	.....	8769
	£	.....	1703	.....	1980	24	2145	.....	2505	.....	5283	.....	4397	.....	5262	.....	3051	.....	5784	.....	6781

## EXPORTS—DECENNIAL RETURN—continued.

Articles.	Quantity and Value	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.	
		Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.
Lead Ore ...	Cwt. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	607	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather—Unmanufactured...	Pkgs. £	4186	125	3202	96	4930	173	6068	217	6416	273	5057	286	5930	185	4972	410	4975	307	4350	294
Boots and Shoes...	Pkgs. £	90133	4953	62870	4773	102437	6548	134895	10803	142473	12498	98224	13236	124548	6223	103026	13709	100930	11561	90968	9341
Lime-juice	Galls. £	1875	3273	2106	3983	2205	4777	2192	5890	2383	8047	2270	7231	2761	9441	2054	7937	921	6026	1300	6230
Live Stock—Horned Cattle	No. £	46763	44192	47759	55447	48097	69026	45150	81039	48578	125149	52610	102160	55378	129996	45710	108941	23164	80673	35774	83670
Dogs	No. £	.....	841	.....	802	.....	1605	.....	1037	.....	765	.....	861	.....	834	.....	798	.....	689	.....	563
Goats	No. £	51155	3871	58050	1	86127	630	55540	.....	52137	948	41388	872	40074	5412	52999	9853	51359	8539	99823	7362
Horses	No. £	395220	26452	405051	50	450344	4410	256929	.....	282044	7282	236597	8765	209254	35024	293129	74476	297130	67955	607901	52743
Pigs	No. £	22	1	19	3	13	2	14	.....	21	6	15	2	12	15	.....	36	4	56	.....	2
Poultry	No. £	96	5	121	25	34	25	88	.....	127	17	63	5	44	20	.....	83	.....	144	165	273
Mules	No. £	.....	.....	280	130	58	308	5	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheep	No. £	.....	.....	2236	.....	3952	98	3498	3	2917	131	2757	41	4972	70	4709	69	4916	30	3645	24
Birds	No. £	66441	420	33449	.....	61191	1470	56868	1200	65018	3992	61773	3220	128998	2110	142421	1940	126131	1759	135017	760
Machinery	No. £	903	.....	5952	.....	11212	.....	5647	2	3176	.....	1167	.....	1610	.....	704	3	647	4	2503	12
Sewing	No. £	1238	.....	10526	.....	14705	.....	8410	300	6763	.....	2693	.....	3530	.....	1414	3	1081	6	3394	55
Weighing	No. £	42	.....	38	.....	54	.....	68	.....	35	.....	35	.....	86	.....	266	.....	116	.....	208	2
Malt	No. £	151	.....	159	.....	279	.....	243	.....	130	.....	150	.....	370	.....	651	.....	401	.....	484	5
Manganese	No. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	20	.....	3	.....	22	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	12	.....
Marble	No. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	235	.....	50	.....	376	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	289	.....	180	.....
Mats and Matting..	No. £	578457	30	978537	7	1147552	.....	1068362	16	856190	42	1005984	243	1042204	3307	1237155	20744	1246414	10492	1218504	3016
Metal (old)	No. £	272060	250	466582	1660	452736	.....	452867	1100	389851	538	484194	6485	850522	7375	534760	9606	512421	5195	663985	3843
Military and Naval Stores	Pkgs. £	7	.....	19	.....	12	.....	49	.....	204	1	212	.....	76	.....	132	.....	85	.....	191	.....
Minerals (not classified)	Pkgs. £	16	.....	82	.....	61	.....	182	.....	727	5	449	.....	278	.....	514	.....	249	.....	466	.....
..	Pkgs. £	425	1266	204	1746	110	2218	181	7672	907	6783	184	8500	304	6790	879	5342	553	4275	609	3610
..	Pkgs. £	5413	22223	2085	17967	791	27229	1812	60530	3924	74916	1805	96105	7713	116871	8009	76650	4864	53691	5582	55399
..	Cases. £	.....	726	.....	406	.....	1534	.....	2781	.....	3311	.....	3091	.....	2068	.....	3251	.....	1686	.....	1781
..	Cases. £	.....	7883	.....	3789	.....	11429	.....	23711	.....	21218	.....	15152	.....	9590	.....	15116	.....	6641	.....	7172
..	Cases. £	.....	17	.....	102	.....	218	.....	189	.....	181	.....	173	.....	152	.....	167	.....	133	.....	272
..	Bushels. £	.....	140	.....	418	.....	1952	.....	1659	.....	1077	.....	1042	.....	1450	.....	926	.....	711	.....	1207
..	Bushels. £	.....	5462	.....	7647	.....	9217	.....	12947	.....	15398	.....	14706	.....	18597	.....	14733	.....	14234	.....	27770
..	Tons. £	.....	2380	.....	2854	.....	3213	.....	4374	.....	5943	.....	5082	.....	6941	.....	4912	.....	4443	.....	8805
..	Tons. £	.....	542	.....	30	.....	.....	10	.....	24	.....	3	.....	4	.....	427	.....	5	.....	461	.....
..	Cases. £	.....	2377	.....	150	.....	.....	20	.....	9	.....	10	.....	40	.....	3690	.....	50	.....	1702	.....
..	Cases. £	10	.....	28	.....	305	.....	.....	278	.....	193	.....	401	.....	292	.....	171	.....	188	.....	510
..	Pkgs. £	101	219	.....	364	.....	1168	.....	1130	.....	878	.....	918	.....	992	.....	873	.....	1870	.....	1733
..	Pkgs. £	.....	2314	.....	2577	.....	2660	.....	2455	.....	2506	.....	3211	.....	2569	.....	1879	.....	2101	.....	2781
..	Pkgs. £	.....	12294	.....	12326	.....	12341	.....	11806	.....	10515	.....	13600	.....	11889	.....	9504	.....	7685	.....	6589
..	Bales. £	20	1894	12	1277	10	433	3	1115	15	1389	26	585	34	1050	41	947	97	245	41	207
..	Bales. £	52	2928	59	2094	36	1148	24	1820	57	2144	107	828	125	1557	170	1758	212	405	102	434
..	Cwt. £	.....	3429	.....	3647	.....	3970	.....	3514	.....	3359	.....	4085	.....	4306	.....	5688	.....	2652	.....	4647
..	Cwt. £	.....	6100	.....	6398	.....	7850	.....	7157	.....	7087	.....	9773	.....	9330	.....	10259	.....	3461	.....	4463
..	Pkgs. £	.....	205	.....	281	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	Pkgs. £	.....	1321	.....	997	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	Tons. £	77	.....	500	.....	21	8	154	2	94	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	47	.....	cwt. 964	11
..	Tons. £	1082	.....	525	.....	795	100	1020	170	970	.....	160	.....	.....	1140	.....	920	.....	12592	.....	1586

Manure ... ..	Cwt.	4830	360	18700	.....	6180	.....	4343	.....	8716	.....	19562	.....	21807	.....	24447	.....	21819	130	42225	1080
	£	1591	105	5841	.....	3974	.....	2181	.....	5943	.....	10473	.....	13811	.....	10043	.....	9862	53	19013	396
Molnir ... ..	lb.	360	.....	1984	.....	2355	.....	5286	800	3794	.....	3380	740	3371	1120	1706	2128	1637	.....	1335	1814
	£	40	.....	230	.....	140	.....	292	40	246	.....	182	70	182	7 56	84	100	80	.....	42	47
Molasses & Treacle	Cwt.	15927	236	27933	1026	25381	2571	15272	2304	18980	91	23806	184	15439	478	6022	213	28886	856	.....	.....
	£	10617	198	15132	591	12976	267	8898	292	10653	120	11912	248	7383	489	2668	313	12338	733	.....	.....
Molybdenum ... ..	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	414½	.....	444½	.....	.....	.....
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4100	.....	4407	.....	.....	.....
Mustard ... ..	lb.	.....	25170	.....	30225	.....	37134	.....	28813	.....	40161	.....	70133	.....	19232	.....	18213	.....	32143	.....	28858
	£	.....	1112	.....	1574	.....	2092	.....	1689	.....	2222	.....	3664	.....	1164	.....	1065	.....	1854	.....	1685
Nails ... ..	Cwt.	.....	3894	.....	4270	.....	6829½	.....	8763	.....	6576	.....	9175	.....	8849	.....	7823	.....	6820	.....	9204
	£	.....	4627	.....	4963	.....	6647	.....	10003	.....	7305	.....	9894	.....	9731	.....	8221	.....	7131	.....	9156
Nickel Ore ... ..	Tons	.....	398	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	156	.....	85	.....	144	.....	46	.....	158	.....	658	.....	180
	£	.....	14128	.....	880	.....	.....	.....	3110	.....	1458	.....	2500	.....	70	.....	2230	.....	8162	.....	1360
Nickel Metal ... ..	Tons	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	190	.....	647	.....	787	.....	347	.....	438	.....	228	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	.....	.....	.....	9150	.....	38150	.....	128720	.....	157360	.....	69400	.....	45400	.....	22000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuts (of all kinds, except Cocon-nuts)	lb.	.....	106491	.....	52500	.....	21143	.....	35734	.....	29369	.....	50959	.....	41336	.....	18189	.....	26584	.....	16814
	£	.....	2516	.....	1092	.....	621	.....	881	.....	907	.....	1481	.....	1305	.....	512	.....	521	.....	474
Oakum ... ..	Bales	.....	177	.....	175	.....	341	.....	277	.....	366	.....	265	.....	236	.....	184	.....	318	.....	266
	£	.....	168	.....	168	.....	336	.....	338	.....	423	.....	287	.....	232	.....	172	.....	325	.....	289
Oars ... ..	No.	76	2051	26	2751	21	2950	201	2237	103	2959	104	4662	246	3710	84	1673	110	2245	116	1753
	£	26	924	13	1140	8	1073	81	916	73	1290	45	1667	152	1492	44	752	53	968	66	678
Oatmeal and Groats	Cwt.	.....	1656	134	2150	174	2668	69	3041	16	3940	.....	4668	.....	3382	20	3692	.....	1798	74	2426
	£	.....	2138	117	2897	147	2727	66	3025	15	4082	.....	4546	.....	3223	15	3413	.....	1680	44	1853
Oil—	Tons	.....	8	.....	67	.....	8½	.....	81	.....	263	.....	43	.....	36½	.....	26	.....	34	.....	72
Black ... ..	£	.....	266	.....	2043	.....	286	.....	304	.....	929	.....	1484	.....	1183	.....	911	.....	1005	.....	1894
Cocoa-nut	Tons	.....	52	.....	394	.....	14	.....	4½	.....	134	.....	10	.....	12½	.....	18	.....	94	.....	104
	£	.....	1563	.....	1026	.....	56	.....	147	.....	436	.....	314	.....	470	.....	567	.....	286	.....	291
Sperm ... ..	Tons	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1½	.....	.....	.....	11½	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kerosene ... ..	Gallons	17936	119096	440	115776	464	139720	780	108423	80	73590	440	109326	200	139543	576	194814	200	191194	104	166404
	£	1348	9608	36	9186	38	10643	57	8325	7	5742	32	8184	15	8783	36	12713	12	9687	8	10923
Castor ... ..	Gallons	.....	13404	.....	25806	.....	20566	.....	37270½	.....	37710	.....	53463	.....	81222	.....	81731	.....	.....	.....	68093
	£	.....	2970	.....	5399	.....	4391	.....	7042	.....	7212	.....	9841	.....	12640	.....	12794	.....	14510	.....	9069
Salad ... ..	Gallons	.....	1147	.....	1328	.....	1556½	.....	1805	.....	1841	.....	4765	.....	3222	.....	4633	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	.....	608	.....	683	.....	882	.....	923	.....	832	.....	1702	.....	1379	.....	1730	.....	1842	.....	.....
Naphtha and Gasoline	Gallons	3602	.....	1070	.....	1511	244	3212	2956	.....	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4053	1579
	£	325	.....	141	.....	198	56	288	476	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	412	217
All other... ..	Gallons	2695	34114	5663	21742	4770	23541½	6595	29782	13848	33794	3654	32415	10013	63697	11061	48881	.....	.....	71679	78650
	£	498	6994	447	4281	496	4623	782	6092	1552	6700	399	6426	641	11958	651	8967	2630	10183	3294	11637
China ... ..	Gallons	.....	.....	.....	13820	.....	13616	.....	22430	.....	19113	.....	22304	.....	43291	.....	27670	.....	24780	.....	21061
	£	.....	.....	.....	2769	.....	2691	.....	4311	.....	3683	.....	4294	.....	7706	.....	4457	.....	3796	.....	2967
Naphtha ... ..	Gallons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	70	.....	405	.....	152	474	216
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	112	.....	21	88	16
Oilmen's Stores	Pkgs.	279	3088	283	2787	299	3163	310	3295	569	3910	924	8525	422	13675	242	11177	148	1622	106	1331
	£	584	7822	750	6609	668	7253	786	6746	1016	8374	1879	16598	1010	21718	415	17157	351	4507	212	2666
Oil-cake ... ..	Pkgs.	.....	.....	1	67	.....	20	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	216	.....	326	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
	£	.....	.....	1	100	.....	17	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	191	.....	191	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Onions ... ..	Cwt.	4162	3055	3261	4189	5074	6770	3659	7955	4262	9250	4239	13930	2956	10842	2178	12771	1148	7769	3010	11854
	£	3143	2333	1713	2131	1570	1961	1753	3972	1296	2376	1353	4091	1348	5060	586	3181	434	2605	802	2877
Opium ... ..	lb.	.....	3134	.....	6190	.....	6675	.....	6084	.....	6028	.....	5711	.....	3621	.....	3621	.....	7421	.....	2258
	£	.....	8147	.....	15112	.....	15858	.....	13773	.....	13168	.....	12749	.....	13466	.....	8013	.....	15390	.....	5087
Oro (Chrome)	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oysters ... ..	Bags	14457	.....	13119	85	11043	114	8787	1474	8755	1666	7003	1808	3254	519	3998	583	3943	82	2156	910
	£	12566	.....	11219	80	9355	77	8136	1458	10368	1896	7323	1858	4625	585	5458	584	6815	112	3644	1013

EXPORTS—DECENNIAL RETURN—continued.

Articles.	Quantity and Value.	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.	
		Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.
Paint ...	Cwt.	37	1593	.....	1657	.....	2750	5	3223	.....	5781	.....	4754	260	6635	1073	4727	946	5184	1299	5431
	£	102	2724	.....	2990	.....	4685	10	5268	.....	9546	.....	8401	744	9835	2316	7512	1748	7725	2160	8626
Painters' Materials	Pkgs.	100	.....	4	20	.....	39	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	151	.....	79	3	158	1	42	10	49
	£	50	.....	18	91	.....	126	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	656	.....	355	3	699	15	106	15	208
Paper-hangings ..	Bales	.....	68	.....	21	.....	32	.....	36	.....	156	.....	139	.....	43	.....	43	.....	35	.....	63
	£	.....	425	.....	117	.....	255	.....	163	.....	686	.....	925	.....	434	.....	272	.....	222	.....	384
Printing Materials	Pkgs.	6	771	3	781	29	723	396	1057	27	996	15	1019	13	912	16	946	13	896	66	1018
	£	69	9211	21	8353	329	8312	302	7159	206	10041	71	10784	59	8183	125	7998	42	7211	328	7191
Pepper and Spices	lb.	.....	21725	.....	24646	.....	49450	.....	33950	.....	57970	.....	57970	.....	61076	.....	32228	.....	25802	256	59819
	£	.....	895	.....	1027	.....	2044	.....	1789	.....	2849	.....	2315	.....	2844	.....	1653	.....	1139	10	2689
Pearl-shell	Tons	.....	482	.....	454	.....	387	.....	413	.....	403	.....	404	.....	316	.....	151	.....	259	.....	120
	£	.....	64627	.....	58521	.....	51809	.....	53541	.....	54299	.....	51345	.....	40221	.....	20556	.....	31614	.....	13547
Pea-nut ...	Cwt.	.....	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	.....	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paraffine Wax	Cwt.	212	.....	318	.....	720	.....	660	.....	500	.....	435	34	390	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
	£	170	.....	281	.....	850	.....	900	.....	600	.....	675	82	520	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Photographic Materials	Pkgs.	.....	64	.....	61	.....	395	.....	505	.....	288	.....	494	.....	515	.....	607	.....	481	.....	509
	£	.....	540	.....	453	.....	1701	.....	2771	.....	2583	.....	4138	.....	4721	.....	5751	.....	4873	.....	4032
Phormium Tenax...	Bales	.....	407	.....	287	.....	487	.....	402	.....	327	.....	204	.....	394	.....	231	.....	124	.....	219
	£	.....	795	.....	484	.....	1085	.....	1033	.....	706	.....	531	.....	979	.....	563	.....	353	.....	606
Pickles and Sauces	Cases	.....	3799	.....	3977	.....	3933	.....	3995	.....	4160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	.....	6481	.....	7020	.....	7054	.....	7208	.....	7243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pictures and Paintings	Dozens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cases	15	144	16	146	28	195	52	222	29	491	49	357	27	380	51	364	31	231	.....	53	221
	£	233	2345	74	3050	468	4203	1300	5554	647	11920	693	7662	441	12173	912	7994	375	7366	4051	6752
Pipes (Tobacco)	Pkgs.	.....	830	.....	823	.....	1100	.....	1393	.....	1548	.....	1355	.....	1161	.....	1213	.....	1003	.....	934
	£	.....	1505	.....	1866	.....	1530	.....	2555	.....	2258	.....	2018	.....	2775	.....	3342	.....	2989	.....	3281
Pitch, Tar, & Resin	Barrels	.....	890	.....	1136	.....	866	.....	684	.....	1090	.....	419	.....	922	.....	980	.....	631	.....	1332
	£	.....	643	.....	751	.....	1561	.....	423	.....	1079	.....	416	.....	746	.....	433	.....	1061	.....	1423
Plants and Seeds ...	Pkgs.	.....	3477	.....	2709	.....	2628	.....	672	.....	2680	.....	1294	.....	2933	.....	374	.....	2442	.....	508
	£	.....	9802	.....	2424	.....	8045	.....	3458	.....	7590	.....	1372	.....	8454	.....	1287	.....	1041	.....	2443
Plate—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver and Plated Ware	Pkgs.	.....	92	.....	128	.....	166	3	163	2	227	5	338	8	310	1	356	2	396	1	348
	£	.....	3645	.....	6069	.....	8857	61	7141	56	10644	119	17960	167	15456	20	17026	114	14708	50	12407
Potatoes	Tons	1624	3228	1214	2539	1214	2990	1119	3597	1382	4840	1313	4963	1094	6345	567	6528	429	5842	936	8256
	£	11409	18144	7326	14199	5200	11250	4980	14034	7302	22598	5696	17739	5446	28022	2566	25103	2256	27183	18726	30163
Preserves ..	lb.	11712	95735	16540	67829	6583	73539	.....	68657	.....	96608	.....	144619	480	164005	.....	171877	.....	198355	264	271925
	£	210	4340	354	2816	98	2999	.....	2694	.....	3526	.....	4853	10	5668	.....	5298	.....	5499	4	6338
Provisions—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beef ...	Cwt.	8129	.....	10730	108	8525	300	7760	.....	4756	119	5998	1029	4927	443	3596	1469	2211	1037	1874	1487
	£	10591	.....	11846	110	8223	250	8247	.....	6055	146	7683	1522	6700	581	4876	1903	2666	1196	2144	1620

Chinese ...	Pkgs. £	252 364	..... .....	172 205	..... .....	235 265	..... .....	163 154	..... .....	158 162	..... .....	139 202	..... .....	170 235	..... .....	75 99	..... .....	27 43	..... .....	35 21	
Bacon and Hams	Cwt. £	683 2822	721 4022	1417 4771	1003 5547	2228 6539	998 5453	2003 6157	1037 3366	672 2747	397 2248	433 1876	491 2676	331 1497	725 3887	156 682	996 5249	52 244	1449 7505	450 1374	1191 5301
Pork ...	Cwt. £	550 1246	..... .....	688 1506	..... .....	276 493	..... .....	523 <sup>3</sup> 917	114 244	128 285	35 90	125 311	80 200	287 751	33 74	345 1124	83 205	80 <sup>1</sup> 202	26 <sup>1</sup> 62	1828 4512	274 479
Preserved Meats and Extracts	Pkgs. lb. £	21524 42581	870 1863	64076 134010	1651 2603	78626 171162	26288 42722	91961 176721	4904 7358	81487 143601	36929 63431	136413 221912	62473 93683	95485 161477	19881 29719	100069 166561	95331 145050	..... 82472	..... 8055	..... 9835579	..... 951642
Meat (Fresh and Frozen)	Cwt. £	..... .....	..... .....	598 1061	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	9980 8554	..... .....	13782 22910	..... .....	34911 43100	..... .....	13309 13321	..... .....	6271 6064	..... .....	485 <sup>2</sup> 4671	..... .....	25226 23756	..... .....
Marrow ...	Pkgs. £	415 1569	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
Vegetables (Preserved)	Pkgs. £	..... .....	898 1587	..... .....	1044 1881	..... .....	866 1550	..... .....	1356 2407	18 20	1239 1933	..... .....	1094 1707	..... .....	1897 2600	..... .....	1229 2093	..... .....	..... 1232	..... .....	82083 1728
Vegetables (Green)	Pkgs. £	438 643	34 70	325 414	89 128	577 601	87 120	724 715	278 259	679 679	205 243	602 702	283 226	491 546	44 62	1409 884	100 160	1033 619	131 147	2027 1307	796 413
Pulu ...	Bales £	..... .....	147 426	..... .....	197 604	..... .....	376 616	..... .....	90 293	..... .....	5 20	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	1 2	..... .....	2 13	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
Pyrites (Gold)	Cwt. £	194 478	..... .....	1543 4103	..... .....	2513 5945	..... .....	1211 3918	..... .....	604 1065	..... .....	1479 1970	830 430	839 2817	173 247	661 3225	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	305 230	..... .....
Quicksilver	Bottles £	..... .....	539 4436	..... .....	1000 7468	..... .....	584 4314	..... .....	670 5033	..... .....	789 5923	..... .....	553 4327	..... .....	620 4501	..... .....	370 2818	..... .....	69 524	..... .....	242 1693
Rails (Iron & Steel)	No. £	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	276 69	9431 3244	..... .....	8603 2944	..... .....	4060 1313	..... .....	..... .....
Regulus (Copper)	Cwt. £	4004 6899	..... .....	727 915	..... .....	2298 4157	..... .....	2636 4950	..... .....	1861 2840	..... .....	1690 2704	..... .....	363 570	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	38 124	..... .....	538 275	..... .....
Saddlery and Harness	Pkgs. £	805 20260	242 4073	622 15849	154 2317	725 14066	250 4703	642 12202	316 5497	739 14879	825 7316	633 14752	557 9946	655 7613	351 10689	639 5580	383 8853	5260 5260	7059 7059	9632 9632	541 7632
Sago ...	lb. £	..... .....	32562 453	..... .....	29483 461	..... .....	17426 264	..... .....	16084 231	..... .....	8869 135	..... .....	17937 183	..... .....	88641 1343	..... .....	14569 158	..... .....	6688 78	..... .....	12676 171
Silver Lead	Cwt. £	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	350 603	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
Silver, Lead Ore (Galena)	Cwt. £	102 535	..... .....	373 535	..... .....	531 866	1218 2900	1054 1625	1255 2151	239 360	348 670	2117 1625	238 325	93361 123174	200 81976	41916 3415	1540 67935	35061 .....	..... .....	50770 <sup>1</sup> 62936	..... 28526
Salt ...	Tons £	..... .....	536 1835	..... .....	586 2320	..... .....	832 3690	..... .....	583 2504	..... .....	413 1865	..... .....	703 2841	..... .....	1142 4458	..... .....	1434 5156	..... .....	915 2705	..... .....	..... 4366
Salt (Rock)	Tons £	..... .....	99 315	..... .....	6 28	..... .....	21 93	..... .....	107 385	..... .....	15 47	..... .....	30 103	..... .....	46 169	..... .....	37 125	..... .....	54 146	..... .....	10 31
Saltpetre ...	Cwt. £	..... .....	55 65	..... .....	29 42	..... .....	94 147	..... .....	50 86	..... .....	149 221	..... .....	41 65	..... .....	27 42	..... .....	69 109	..... .....	869 878	..... .....	43 57
Sarsaparilla	Gallons £	..... .....	1483 1328	24 19	1443 1270	46 24	860 <sup>3</sup> 719	90 61	1280 <sup>4</sup> 1216	4 2	925 871	..... .....	756 680	..... .....	1024 878	..... .....	757 698	..... .....	345 305	..... .....	422 412
Shale (Kerosene)	Tons £	12202 34063	..... .....	11436 29275	..... .....	10880 24189	..... .....	17846 38231	..... .....	35978 79715	..... .....	22657 47345	..... .....	12804 29970	..... .....	14456 40606	..... .....	21086 60621	..... .....	21418 62320	..... .....
Ship Chandlery	Pkgs. £	..... .....	282 2246	..... .....	238 2021	..... .....	260 1665	..... .....	423 2531	10 155	455 3142	..... .....	363 2278	..... .....	249 1651	..... .....	255 1940	..... .....	184 1142	..... .....	348 2057
Shooks and Staves (and Cusks)	No. Bundles	1538 759	1489 1110	1484 1014	1274 1161	2458 1697	861 660	3294 2044	1992 1236	2099 1691	828 680	7039 115618	1419 3306	4321 2790	3356 2454	4241 2454	2828 1684	2761 1634	2140 1182	2470 1638	3320 2010
Silver ...	Oz. £	60564 13291	..... .....	83164 18071	..... .....	91419 21878	13608 2893	5725414 13026	52050 11617	38618 <sup>1</sup> 9024	9106 2000	77066 16488	29507 6508	93660 <sup>1</sup> 19780	14420 <sup>1</sup> 3200	79473 <sup>1</sup> 159187	13034 2800	1015433 <sup>1</sup> 197544	18142 3420	177307 32458	14389 2735



Starch ...	lb.	.....	142504	1600	108784	1680	140198	1256	76852	1176	130546	3606	41888	.....	115870	.....	84257	400	73060	2000	257814
	£	.....	2483	20	1871	24	2389	20	1303	21	2127	42	747	.....	2030	.....	1396	5	956	20	2750
Stationery—																					
Paper (Printing)...	Bales	458	611	384	623	197	700	412	623	282	629	503	654	86	571	25	444	21	314	17	738
	£	6472	7414	4488	7620	2433	8987	4486	7366	3129	7203	4722	7969	848	6998	246	5860	84	3229	110	5335
Paper (Brown and Wrapping) ...	Cwt.	6354	16942	370	1816	524	20614	864	25732	606	2196	827	1460	1489	1588	1333	2430	522	2167	644	2221
	£	900	3016	520	3571	675	3894	1124	4857	916	3683	1225	2815	2363	3106	1900	4474	666	2855	772	2401
Paper (Writing and Fancy) ...	lb.	.....	1102	.....	46944	.....	6601	.....	6286	.....	8378	.....	2328	.....	418	.....	3600	.....	50503	.....	134 pkg.
	£	.....	43	.....	191	.....	250	.....	272	.....	301	.....	121	.....	36	.....	178	.....	2189	.....	840
Stationery, Books, and Periodicals	Pkgs.	88	2295	157	2470	177	2222	212	2324	190	2326	144	2461	250	2835	270	2211	312	1938	1293	2075
	£	705	48749	2062	44834	1341	35861	2214	33397	2718	44188	1361	51791	5266	62627	3076	56318	6112	38961	48562	38768
Stationery (Sundries) ...	Pkgs.	13	1627	4	1541	10	1823	37	2672	32	3931	112	3044	84	2063	72	2370	53	2114	77	2994
	£	90	24880	36	24310	55	27417	297	34621	402	40156	1367	46635	494	40810	592	30803	402	23505	594	29678
Stones—																					
Building ...	Blocks	2748	.....	4201	.....	5665	.....	4918	.....	1843	.....	1611	.....	1475	.....	2808	.....	1607	.....	1383	24
	£	3211	.....	4256	.....	12552	.....	8224	.....	2017	.....	2707	.....	2279	.....	3786	.....	1848	.....	1742	18
	No.	.....	426	.....	536	.....	810	.....	945	.....	1039	.....	870	.....	1109	.....	685	.....	587	.....	670
Grind ...	£	.....	261	.....	319	.....	509	.....	515	.....	499	.....	456	.....	394	.....	266	.....	192	.....	407
	Pkgs.	58	.....	68	.....	57	12	16	8	34	52	56	99	31	136	37	67	14	78	21	83
	£	501	.....	947	.....	401	162	133	110	275	627	578	1013	325	920	291	510	133	647	234	969
Tomb ...	No.	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	16	.....
	£	.....	2	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	14	.....	.....	160	.....
Mill ...	£	.....	2	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	14	.....	.....	160	.....
Sugar—																					
Raw ...	Tons	.....	5002	.....	1522	2	1977	5	6822	16	814	4	774	5	1279	.....	1846	.....	5818	20	5783
	£	.....	15608	.....	42309	60	57565	204	20317	552	24133	66	21836	106	32437	.....	36667	.....	108877	500	109524
Refined ...	Tons	42042	232	5263	172	5260	42	36472	72	2372	66	1995	19	1205	24	33	78	.....	23	.....	18
	£	135138	1185	169819	819	171218	195	116556	388	74504	2754	60569	860	36840	885	857	2509	.....	745	.....	501
Sundries ...	Pkgs.	3402	5694	5301	9543	5148	5339	4892	8895	4920	7039	6089	6428	3018	17375	5339	12671	6392	10916	1842	2676
	£	19284	25940	15708	23600	14195	28488	12821	28535	9110	29777	15587	20808	11605	42253	13433	38692	13663	34739	1809	5593
Sulphur Ore	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tallow ...	Cwt.	60035	1291	148349	6979	252826	32076	195318	31758	150377	11891	220362	31681	132041	4316	153069	41198	135045	2212	249907	.....
	£	96076	1942	215854	11098	350587	46329	267177	45282	236271	20789	358914	56611	197707	6555	195821	52170	145198	2160	241765	.....
Tapioca ...	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea ...	lb.	.....	881307	.....	1073888	.....	1104781	.....	606897	.....	771164	.....	1066714	.....	700195	.....	863004	.....	627174	.....	476460
	£	.....	69389	.....	76246	.....	80916	.....	44946	.....	54567	.....	67456	.....	48399	.....	52885	.....	35892	.....	25987
Telegraphic Materials...	Pkgs.	.....	131	.....	97	.....	132	.....	103	.....	266	.....	97	.....	222	.....	212	.....	334	.....	393
	£	.....	540	.....	322	.....	675	.....	439	.....	1142	.....	702	.....	1005	.....	813	.....	1359	.....	9768
Tiles (Roofing) ...	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber—																					
Dressed ...	Feet	4096802	408181	4880437	47765	2015180	145020	4125896	302196	132894	25535	218517	185090	320093	176254	203930	590022	133973	161105	179572	272292
	£	35033	4107	32002	515	19223	1355	23569	2854	2565	408	1960	2278	5231	2089	2507	4333	1345	1356	1456	2499
*Undressed	Feet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5701868	554670	8611237	318003	14239211	199669	9777797	347967	13255804	1406063	15541220	883888
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38165	5479	57775	2821	87759	1684	48305	2391	57764	10450	80100	5689
Spokes and Felloes	No.	740431	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	4877	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Posts and Rails ...	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	610	5	1803	4193	2701	15	6648	8	2071	6	3060	21	2087	2
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	82	55	841	763	7105	227	8815	63	4047	50	2829	134	2700	28

\* Prior to 1882 included, with Dressed Timber.



EX PORTS—DECENNIAL RETURN—continued.

Articles	Quantity and Value.	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		
		Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	Produce of the Colony.	Other Produce.	
Timber—contd.																						
Sleepers, Girders, Spare, Poles, &c.	No. £	30 84	.....	1866 1790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Treenails	No. £	14656 68	.....	18490 105	.....	5000 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Palings	No. £	18533 142	16030 121	6700 48	70350 438	5600 47	55380 420	4200 32	12200 89	3350 27	32360 243	9070 69	16922 141	7000 59	50930 314	25925 197	10699 79	4500 34	2695 17	988 11	400 3	
Doors	No. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 25	471 407	94 59	1340 833	25 24	996 620	102 88	187 173	
Sashes	No. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 72	410 215	277 62	187 99	600 223	58 43	196 96	179 97	
Doors, Sashes, and Shutters	No. £	18 15	96 73	86 62	174 139	73 48	88 84	114 97	122 85	357 326	337 262	110 91	1424 973	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 8	.....	.....	.....	
Laths	Bdls. £	.....	876 173	1857 180	718 66	150 13	.....	.....	660 42	.....	2194 422	.....	17678 2869	772 75	8155 1545	62 5	7436 956	No. 1075 3	2348565 2832	1217 1	1383685 1456	
Sandalwood	Cwts. £	.....	.....	.....	10 6	.....	1620 1254	.....	40 46	.....	10 13	.....	20 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1797 1163	.....	11 8	
Shingles	No. £	61350 108	.....	26000 38	.....	17000 28	99600 133	.....	.....	62600 116	28800 75	129000 240	20000 42	9000 5	14400 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin—																						
Ingots	Tons £	6085 362072	568 35389	5107 343075	416 30906	5476 440615	2913 232131	7590 686511	2899 256849	8059 800371	2632 260769	8680 802867	2781 257651	6316 506726	3018 241809	4658 390458	3590 306556	4641 449303	2578 249262	4669 509009	2654 296535	
Slag	Tons £	405 1335	.....	500 1100	.....	105 100	5 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ore	Tons £	1124 33750	1 27	814 29274	.....	682 30722	7 267	609 37492	2 88	611 32890	22 1230	475 21685	4 15	349 14861	.....	535 25168	1 16	6538 18350	1559 3144	5833 16411	471 2150	
Tinware	Pkgs. £	57 292	32 145	33 138	19 121	52 219	33 231	55 340	74 558	128 762	131 697	97 844	158 853	82 516	87 796	157 599	102 554	535 563	69 324	11709 2720	159 470	
Tinplate	Boxes £	.....	271 455	.....	1470 2185	.....	4581 7213	.....	7505 9789	.....	13206 15761	.....	8749 10249	.....	4618 4880	.....	6021 6775	.....	5748 5309	.....	5413 5286	
Tobacco—																						
Manufactured	lb. £	185 17	475037 34374	1004 79	508058 36376	467 32	481427 33942	934 59	453718 31775	216 32	442997 34938	.....	497883 38466	179 26	543593 38578	.....	586966 44606	576 49	536389 40188	345 23	570268 40580	
Leaf	lb. £	.....	17920 841	.....	67360 2713	1949 32	31249 1559	196 4	165057 7746	.....	100671 4793	.....	18652 936	392 10	22725 1743	.....	154548 7528	.....	26140 1339	350 18	33179 1865	
Cigars	lb. £	.....	36761 13034	.....	24960 8481	.....	29608 9152	.....	264771 9313	.....	47130 14137	.....	45740 13749	27 12	46299 13789	.....	60748 19366	.....	65263 16717	.....	73147 20120	
Cigarettes	lb. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6078 1973	.....	8544 2879	.....	4525 1669	.....	6174 2463	
Sheepwash	lb. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2244 112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tortoise-shell	lb. £	.....	3326 2111	.....	5695 2276	.....	4124 2296	.....	3768 1938	.....	1654 1147	.....	3280 2012	.....	2917 1951	.....	3736 2250	.....	4327 2601	.....	2428 1385	

Toys, Fancy Goods, and Perfumery..	Pkgs.	.....	2925	10	2478	8	2322	31	2884	51	3178	86	3454	44	3360	69	3245	75	2289	176	2556
	£	.....	59987	27	52026	149	67067	284	63450	1323	74896	1178	84324	883	77345	736	71517	504	37443	1098	38716
Turpentine	Gallons	.....	2037	.....	3553	.....	4208	.....	6918	.....	5958	.....	3186	.....	3843	.....	8750	.....	7817	.....	4639
	£	.....	440	.....	559	.....	724	.....	1306	.....	1205	.....	700	.....	791	.....	1311	.....	1239	.....	853
Turnery and Wood- ware	Pkgs.	762	1188	761	1138	502	1119	429	2560	506	3203	503	4807	773	3202	2097	3045	1837	4369	265	2542
	£	1447	2282	776	2540	898	1915	1076	2826	735	3819	1022	4596	1462	4929	1209	5303	1478	5159	355	4570
Upholstery	Pkgs.	39	42	82	67	50	55	269	302	114	474	144	355	113	475	271	729	955	1241	2283	537
	£	191	254	1670	533	320	312	722	1858	488	2546	714	2442	603	2917	900	3362	1331	4391	2962	2508
Varnish	Gallons	.....	519	44	681	.....	1319	5	1024	.....	1263	.....	1119	.....	2497	.....	2148	162	1395	.....	.....
	£	.....	235	24	339	.....	557	3	620	.....	1016	.....	776	.....	1466	.....	1242	74	897	.....	.....
Vermicelli and Macaroni *	Pkgs.	.....	79	.....	315	.....	572	.....	203	.....	609	.....	99	.....	42	.....	81	.....	6046 lb.	.....	578
	£	.....	292	.....	509	.....	824	.....	444	.....	614	.....	272	.....	134	.....	271	.....	176	.....	138
Vinegar	Gallons	2615	11214	524	10236	406	12536	395	83804	2189	6170	743	6564	466	6270	128	10277	654	6570	957	14513
	£	128	1234	29	1286	23	1626	28	1207	170	865	43	987	45	921	13	1060	44	783	58	1508
Whalebone	Cwt.	.....	18	.....	34	.....	524	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	70	.....	10	.....	254	.....	40	.....	24
	£	.....	270	.....	5	.....	206	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	1695	.....	30	.....	315	.....	100	.....	55
Watches and Clocks	Pkgs.	.....	436	.....	416	.....	429	.....	452	.....	472	.....	646	.....	780	.....	698	.....	716	.....	852
	£	.....	3530	.....	3545	.....	6115	.....	6401	.....	7209	.....	11977	.....	24628	.....	17919	.....	17176	.....	49118
Wax (Japan)	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	276462	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5782	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whiting and Chalk	Casks	.....	99	.....	547	.....	262	.....	164	.....	263	.....	173	.....	236	.....	121	.....	136	.....	160
	£	.....	79	.....	351	.....	195	.....	119	.....	183	.....	166	.....	184	.....	100	.....	96	.....	105
Wine	Gallons	9969	41938	17519	26995	27584	40590	22377	42630	22425	50659	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	4910	23236	6965	14630	7359	23852	7233	25535	7166	31686	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wine— Still	Gallons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22425	44169	43288	33109	29157	24824	28499	24362	24217	23738	17718	20346
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7166	20590	14430	15518	10816	12530	8156	11629	7581	10636	6654	10989
Sparkling	Gallons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6490	.....	4934	.....	3777	.....	4744	.....	3615	.....	4962
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11096	.....	8680	.....	6533	.....	8820	.....	6742	.....	7914
Wire (Black)	Tons	.....	508	.....	5974	.....	1291	.....	2095	.....	25434	.....	16534	.....	22934	.....	15474	.....	1057	.....	.....
	£	.....	8127	.....	8765	.....	21541	.....	33210	.....	37881	.....	25176	.....	29086	.....	20281	.....	12652	.....	685
Wire (Galvanized)	Cwt.	.....	1520	.....	888	.....	343	.....	12804	.....	2788	.....	1236	.....	1517	.....	1369	.....	1645	.....	3472
	£	.....	2247	.....	1243	.....	446	.....	1532	.....	3101	.....	1271	.....	1937	.....	1708	.....	1935	.....	3811
Woolpacks and Bagging...	Bales	.....	89	.....	156	.....	192	.....	403	.....	524	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£	.....	746	.....	1173	.....	1519	.....	3734	.....	4130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woolpacks	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27324	.....	17400	.....	46684	.....	23970wt	.....	6979
	£	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3812	.....	2045	.....	4564	.....	2500	.....	8892
Wool (Washed and Scoured)	lb.	42467319	2030623	36546765	2166473	38420884	2927572	31626937	2117079	35426762	1481702	40742148	2360721	39876626	2817740	36605455	2358938	41467786	1660587	47546506	1641301
	£	2851367	140208	2642228	146377	2764006	195400	2234052	151441	2541584	99969	3081060	146640	3056751	178384	2327639	138352	2444685	75319	2929602	80439
(Greasy)	lb.	69365698	2142290	87163685	3246650	116459948	4686918	107974599	5465102	110704420	5648460	147419562	9116464	134109677	6212966	131546204	7862828	132517854	3004384	168903836	6203566
	£	2871949	96682	3848970	131719	5276619	201509	4915735	229564	4891507	240644	6517701	390843	5896349	251015	4919003	293253	4583911	98061	5981553	208477
Yellow Metal (Sheets)...	Cases	.....	93	.....	181	.....	310	.....	190	.....	312	.....	327	.....	448	.....	380	.....	248	.....	249
	£	.....	1373	.....	2547	.....	4544	.....	2182	.....	4238	.....	5225	.....	7034	.....	4933	.....	2934	.....	2878
Yellow Metal (Nails)	Pkgs.	.....	15	.....	67	.....	46	.....	50	.....	42	.....	52	.....	104	.....	45	.....	28	.....	51
	£	.....	80	.....	303	.....	272	.....	226	.....	184	.....	362	.....	558	.....	209	.....	171	.....	225
Zinc	Cwt.	.....	260	.....	429	.....	422	.....	427	.....	1386	.....	400	.....	637	.....	406	.....	409	.....	470
	£	.....	437	.....	656	.....	626	.....	581	.....	1652	.....	471	.....	757	.....	511	.....	462	.....	604
(Spelter)	Cwt.	18	20	150	300	340	160	.....	.....	1440	.....	1247	.....	40	660	.....	281	.....	2901	.....	111
	£	117	30	84	220	343	134	.....	.....	1032	.....	762	.....	24	500	.....	276	.....	110	.....	92

\* Includes Tapioca up to 1882.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—continued.

No. 6.—VALUE of IMPORTS per head.

Year.	Imports for Home Consumption.	Total Imports per Head.	Year.	Imports for Home Consumption.	Total Imports per Head.
1870	£ s. d. 12 7 8	£ s. d. 15 16 6	1879	£ s. d. 17 3 1	£ s. d. 21 0 0
1871	17 10 6	21 10 3	1880	15 12 2	19 10 7
1872	13 12 2	18 3 5	1881	18 19 9	23 2 8
1873	15 12 10	20 2 7	1882	22 2 0	27 0 3
1874	17 15 9	21 12 8	1883	21 5 11	25 15 11
1875	19 14 10	23 9 11	1884	22 2 11	26 5 11
1876	19 0 11	22 16 9	1885	21 13 1	25 10 0
1877	19 15 5	23 12 4	1886	18 13 4	21 7 10
1878	19 10 11	22 19 3	1887	15 8 8	18 7 10½

No. 7.—VALUE of EXPORTS of NEW SOUTH WALES, and other PRODUCE per head.

Year	New South Wales Produce Exported.	Other Produce Exported.	Year.	New South Wales Produce Exported.	Other Produce Exported.
1870	£ s. d. 8 9 11	£ s. d. 3 8 10	1879	£ s. d. 15 13 4	£ s. d. 3 6 11
1871	18 3 4	3 19 9	1881	17 13 10	3 18 5
1872	15 6 9	4 11 3	1881	17 6 1	4 2 11
1873	18 13 9	4 9 9	1882	17 16 7	4 8 3
1874	18 2 5	3 16 11	1883	19 15 9	4 10 0
1875	19 16 11	3 15 1	1884	16 18 10	4 3 0
1876	17 16 6	3 15 10	1885	14 2 11	3 16 11
1877	17 11 0	3 16 11	1886	13 3 1	2 14 6
1878	16 11 0	3 8 4	1887	15 2 8	2 19 2

No. 8.—VALUE per head of mean population of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED for HOME CONSUMPTION 1877-87.

Articles.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Articles.
Agricultural Implements	0 11 1	1 3 1	1 3 0	0 9 1	1 1 1	1 8 2	2 6 1	1 9 1	1 3 1	1 0 1	1 10 1	Agricultural Implements
Apparel, wearing	11 4 17	7 12 3	7 0 8	0 8 0	5 3 6	3 6 3	7 4 18	4 19 7	25 2 21	3 6 7	3 7 3	Apparel, wearing.
Beer	6 0 5	4 6 5	4 3 4	0 5 3	6 3 6	3 6 3	6 9 7	8 7 8	7 11 6	11 6 10	11 6 10	Beer.
Butter	1 1 0	7 0 2	0 2 0	0 9 2	1 1 1	1 11 3	1 1 2	2 2 3	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 7	Butter.
Candles	3 2 2	0 1 10	0 8 1	1 10 3	0 1 6	3 8 3	3 2 2	1 6 0	1 6 0	11 6 0	11 6 0	Candles.
Drapery	7 1 4	72 4 62	6 8 78	6 9 11	6 82 10 63	2 64 4 52	4 38 10 38	10 3 8	4 3 8	10 3 8	10 3 8	Drapery.
Earthenware and Glassware.	2 8 3	0 3 8	2 8 3	4 4 4	3 4 4	4 0 4	4 8 5	2 3 5	1 10 1	1 10 1	1 10 1	Earthenware and Glassware.
Fish salt, dried, & preserved	4 0 6	6 1 9	1 3 2	11 2 7	3 6 3	4 1 10	1 6 1	4 1 6	1 4 1	1 4 1	1 4 1	Fish—salt, dried, & preserved.
Flour	8 6 11	1 8 3	9 6 5	0 11 2	7 6 8	4 9 8	4 9 8	12 0 9	8 11 5	8 11 5	8 11 5	Flour.
Fruit	4 2 3	6 2 7	3 4 5	0 4 8	4 11 5	11 5 3	5 4 4	9 5 4	4 9 9	4 9 9	4 9 9	Fruit.
Furniture	2 10 3	9 2 9	1 8 3	4 4 9	5 2 4	1 4 1	1 5 1	5 1 3	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	Furniture.
Grain and Pulse	9 8 7	7 4 7	4 3 4	9 9 4	9 9 1	7 5 8	11 5 8	11 5 8	11 5 8	11 5 8	11 5 8	Grain and Pulse.
Hardware	8 1 11	6 11 11	7 11 11	11 9 15	6 15 8	13 3 11	5 10 11	6 5 6	5 6 5	5 6 5	5 6 5	Hardware.
Hay and Chaff	3 0 0	4 0 7	1 7 1	9 3 9	2 11 3	9 2 11	3 9 2	0 4 4	2 0 2	2 0 2	2 0 2	Hay and Chaff.
Iron and Steel	18 10 18	7 13 2	13 11 13	8 22 10	18 7 18	11 24 0	15 6 14	11 11 11	6 8 11	6 8 11	6 8 11	Iron and Steel.
Boots and Shoes	8 11 7	8 10 3	8 5 9	5 12 11	11 3 10	3 11 7	10 3 8	10 3 8	10 3 8	10 3 8	10 3 8	Boots and Shoes.
Liquors—spirituous	12 10 10	11 12 0	10 0 12	2 11 8	10 7 12	0 10 4	8 9 7	0 8 9	7 0 7	7 0 7	7 0 7	Liquors—spirituous.
Machinery	8 0 5	2 5 10	3 9 5	9 7 11	9 11 10	6 8 9	5 7 5	8 9 5	7 5 8	7 5 8	7 5 8	Machinery.
Potatoes	4 0 3	3 2 0	2 6 2	6 4 9	3 8 4	10 4 10	4 3 4	9 2 11	2 11 2	2 11 2	2 11 2	Potatoes.
Saddlery and Harness	2 1 1	6 1 7	1 4 1	6 1 11	2 0 1	6 1 2	1 0 1	1 0 1	1 4 1	1 4 1	1 4 1	Saddlery and Harness.
Stationery, Paper, Books, &c.	15 4 11	0 9 11	8 4 11	1 11 6	9 7 11	3 11 6	10 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	Stationery, Paper, Books, &c.
Sugar	18 0 21	0 23 4	13 11 17	7 21 2	17 10 19	5 10 9	7 6 7	3 7 3	3 7 3	3 7 3	3 7 3	Sugar.
Tea	11 1 8	11 11 9	11 0 13	2 10 4	6 8 11	3 8 8	5 8 6	11 6 11	7 0 7	7 0 7	7 0 7	Tea.
Timber	4 1 5	9 6 6	5 0 5	11 11 5	10 6 9	6 11 0	9 3 7	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	Timber.
Tobacco	3 6 5	1 4 1	1 1 2	8 11 3	0 3 2	2 6 2	4 3 2	6 2 6	0 9 1	0 9 1	0 9 1	Tobacco.
Toys and Fancy Goods.	1 9 2	1 2 0	0 10 1	6 2 11	3 0 3	2 8 2	6 0 9	1 7 7	1 7 7	1 7 7	1 7 7	Toys and Fancy Goods.
Wine	3 4 2	9 2 4	0 11 2	0 1 10	2 11 2	5 2 6	1 11 1	1 7 7	1 7 7	1 7 7	1 7 7	Wine.

No. 9.—VALUE per head of the mean population of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of HOME PRODUCE and MANUFACTURE EXPORTED 1877-87.

Articles.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Articles.
Coal	20 0 21	6 20 1	11 9 11	0 16 3	19 10 21	2 20 9	19 4 18	9 20 9	19 4 18	9 20 9	19 4 18	Coal.
Coin*	57 8 50	3 20 0	22 10 42	11 38 6	37 4 19	6 29 6	32 4 24	7 29 6	32 4 24	7 29 6	32 4 24	Coin.*
Copper	9 9 10	6 7 5	10 0 9	4 8 2	13 10 9	5 9 5	8 3 5	3 5 3	5 3 5	3 5 3	5 3 5	Copper.
Flour	0 7 0	5 0 4	0 3 0	5 0 9	0 7 0	6 0 4	0 5 0	5 0 5	0 5 0	5 0 5	0 5 0	Flour.
Fruit	2 1 2	2 2 6	2 6 2	10 2 2	2 2 2	9 2 3	2 5 2	3 2 3	2 3 2	2 3 2	2 3 2	Fruit.
Gold	0 5 1	5 0 2	0 0 0	7 5 3	10 3 1	1 9 1	8 0 9	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	Gold.
Grain and Pulse	4 7 4	8 3 10	3 0 7	4 1 7	1 5 1	6 1 9	1 1 1	6 1 9	1 1 1	6 1 9	1 1 1	Grain and Pulse.
Leather	2 11 2	9 1 10	2 10 3	7 3 7	3 7 2	4 2 4	2 10 2	1 0 2	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	Leather.
Do Boots and Shoes	1 10 1	5 1 5	1 4 1	2 1 2	1 2 1	3 1 3	1 3 1	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	Do Boots and Shoes.
Livestock	28 5 22	4 26 6	27 0 20	5 18 8	18 10 27	2 20 11	19 2 27	2 27 2	27 2 27	2 27 2	27 2 27	Livestock.
Provisions	4 6 1	10 4 5	5 2 5	4 4 5	6 7 4	2 3 10	1 7 3	10 1 7	3 10 1	7 3 10	7 3 10	Provisions.
Silver and Silver Ore.	0 3 0	5 0 6	0 7 0	5 4 0	2 0 5	3 3 5	9 8 8	11 3 8	11 3 8	11 3 8	11 3 8	Silver and Silver Ore.
Skins	4 3 2	8 4 0	5 1 5	6 6 7	7 1 7	6 7 5	10 6 7	5 10 6	2 5 8	2 5 8	2 5 8	Skins.
Sugar	4 4 4	1 4 11	4 9 3	1 1 10	1 5 0	10 1 5	0 10 10	10 1 5	0 10 10	10 1 5	0 10 10	Sugar.
Tallow	4 8 2	11 6 3	9 8 7	0 5 11	8 7 4	6 4 2	3 0 4	9 4 9	4 9 4	9 4 9	4 9 4	Tallow.
Timber	0 10 1	1 1 0	0 6 0	7 1 0	1 7 1	2 4 1	2 1 3	1 3 1	1 3 1	1 3 1	1 3 1	Timber.
Tin	16 2 12	1 10 10	13 0 19	1 20 11	19 9 11	10 8 11	9 6 10	3 10 3	4 9 3	4 9 3	4 9 3	Tin.
Wool	167 2 174	0 188 0	221 7 188	1 187 0	230 1 203	3 155 8	143 5 174	4 174 4	4 174 4	4 174 4	4 174 4	Wool.

\* Coined at Mint, but mostly from gold the produce of other Colonies.

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

161

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—continued.

## No. 10.—VALUE OF ARTICLES EXPORTED, the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales and of other Countries—1878-87.

Year	Articles the Produce or Manufacture of New South Wales.		Articles the Produce or Manufacture of other Countries.		Total.		General Total.
	Seaward.	Overland.	Seaward.	Overland.	Seaward.	Overland.	
1878	£ 7,099,099	£ 3,785,938	£ 2,189,658	£ 59,710	£ 9,288,757	£ 3,845,648	£ 13,134,405
1879	6,704,733	4,116,023	2,278,151	33,024	8,982,884	4,149,947	13,131,931
1880	8,116,784	4,720,662	2,797,476	47,880	10,914,260	4,768,542	15,682,802
1881	9,191,890	3,961,905	3,093,454	60,556	12,285,344	4,022,461	16,307,805
1882	9,251,459	4,917,394	3,430,251	78,251	12,681,710	4,995,645	17,677,355
1883	12,293,427	4,212,695	3,661,223	94,928	15,954,650	4,307,623	20,262,273
1884	10,224,777	4,696,743	3,521,743	134,027	13,746,520	4,830,770	18,577,290
1885	9,926,114	3,240,129	3,418,920	104,944	13,345,034	3,405,073	16,750,107
1886	8,929,506	3,954,694	2,536,633	135,380	11,466,139	4,090,074	15,556,213
1887	10,426,994	5,045,367	2,863,302	161,254	13,290,296	5,206,621	18,496,917

## No. 11.—VALUE OF IMPORTS into the Colony from various British Colonies and Possessions and the United Kingdom—1878-87.

Year.	From Great Britain.	From British Colonies or Possessions.									Total Great Britain and British Colonies
		Victoria.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Hong Kong.	Fiji.	India.	Other British Possessions.	
1878	£ 6,658,628	£ 1,539,788	£ 502,486	£ 286,343	£ 245,907	£ 1,803,843	£ 211,439	£ 23,738	£ 267	£ 331,834	£ 13,694,884
1879	6,749,519	1,357,715	387,205	188,064	285,083	1,893,970	207,450	33,248	409	407,515	13,032,949
1880	6,536,661	1,223,499	447,033	383,106	460,735	1,993,260	228,526	54,135	653	256,020	13,021,783
1881	8,986,838	1,203,659	457,012	481,529	471,911	1,907,157	202,689	52,223	27,871	298,094	15,797,631
1882	11,155,917	1,553,125	605,122	614,923	737,204	1,867,040	209,470	57,424	72,739	481,792	19,269,165
1883	10,624,081	1,745,938	436,787	666,399	583,056	2,301,715	229,093	128,253	108,154	239,081	19,383,052
1884	11,423,047	1,732,908	641,209	575,501	881,530	2,489,495	456,313	175,016	128,185	252,494	20,942,254
1885	11,885,597	1,754,557	504,083	582,177	899,623	2,243,849	340,187	192,540	117,208	168,764	21,299,715
1886	10,445,980	1,915,020	386,140	606,740	949,567	2,185,563	280,449	176,661	100,905	66,878	18,813,492
1887	7,998,568	1,476,469	546,520	587,315	757,076	2,482,622	268,126	99,880	147,559	34,240	17,199,867

## No. 12.—VALUE OF IMPORTS from the Principal Foreign Countries, 1878-87.

Year.	France.	New Caledonia.	Belgium.	Germany.	China.	South Sea Islands.	United States of America.	Other Foreign States.	Total imports from Foreign States.
1878	£ 38,127	£ 140,873	£ 16,737	.....	£ 245,263	£ 58,127	£ 622,261	£ 288,373	£ 1,409,761
1879	52,046	159,599	.....	32,436	350,725	43,373	546,630	286,068	1,470,877
1880	37,859	122,299	.....	47,169	358,129	42,789	387,056	158,979	1,154,280
1881	64,118	188,745	21,579	124,910	466,830	44,498	587,865	290,836	1,789,381
1882	98,176	273,370	39,951	180,951	358,783	49,185	886,171	314,147	2,200,734
1883	211,722	152,096	31,162	213,709	259,108	39,347	922,574	310,071	2,139,789
1884	218,755	107,509	74,904	337,881	357,208	41,537	954,665	126,203	2,218,662
1885	345,231	82,181	195,318	372,557	393,595	36,929	1,008,572	93,363	2,437,746
1886	216,193	64,952	173,831	361,612	195,930	36,491	1,018,773	92,274	2,160,056
1887	157,732	70,676	37,735	296,952	251,722	24,128	693,420	74,004	1,606,369

## No. 13.—VALUE OF IMPORTS into New South Wales from Great Britain, British Colonies and Possessions, and Foreign States—1878-87.

Year.	Great Britain.	* Australasian Colonies.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign States.	Total.
1878	£ 6,658,628	£ 6,468,978	£ 567,278	£ 1,409,761	£ 15,104,645
1879	6,749,519	5,634,808	648,622	1,470,877	14,503,826
1880	6,536,661	5,945,788	539,334	1,154,280	14,176,063
1881	8,986,838	6,229,916	580,877	1,789,381	17,587,012
1882	11,155,917	7,289,823	821,425	2,200,734	21,467,899
1883	10,624,081	8,054,390	704,581	2,139,789	21,522,841
1884	11,423,047	8,507,199	1,012,008	2,218,662	23,160,916
1885	11,885,597	8,595,429	818,689	2,437,746	23,737,461
1886	10,445,980	7,746,005	621,507	2,160,056	20,973,548
1887	7,998,568	8,651,494	549,805	1,606,369	18,806,236

\* Not including Western Australia.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—continued.

No. 14.—VALUE OF EXPORTS from the Colony, distinguishing the Countries to which Exported—1878-87.

Year.	To Great Britain.	To British Colonies or Possessions.									Total Great Britain and British Colonies.
		Victoria.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	Hong Kong.	Fiji.	India.	Other British Possessions.	
1878	£ 5,516,437	£ 1,032,795	£ 98,888	£ 75,453	£ 588,419	£ 1,160,892	£ 153,860	£ 102,693	£ 29,716	£ 45,907	£ 12,650,708
1879	5,148,609	2,661,639	954,754	82,842	639,051	1,326,657	114,105	94,299	56,171	41,776	12,573,104
1880	7,525,637	3,394,764	636,171	81,484	525,174	1,116,611	137,577	120,518	19,611	28,928	15,210,314
1881	7,561,114	3,824,310	698,581	83,949	427,295	1,465,132	179,859	125,454	142,053	21,853	15,008,960
1882	7,309,691	3,229,664	298,004	85,673	454,853	1,806,374	178,114	170,658	345,312	46,783	16,470,481
1883	9,884,207	2,867,810	921,427	120,667	358,627	1,206,408	208,705	243,380	310,608	85,415	18,670,373
1884	7,683,880	1,214,791	186,531	117,872	506,714	1,962,145	259,207	211,023	293,952	89,054	17,221,650
1885	7,293,133	1,052,108	214,925	108,758	369,055	1,837,243	246,032	128,643	122,066	90,350	14,794,052
1886	6,026,954	2,450,444	617,606	110,776	427,640	1,511,740	287,041	111,901	89,299	84,200	14,088,846
1887	6,966,056	1,159,794	189,427	131,477	300,937	1,729,639	230,014	75,102	173,508	67,085	16,460,276

No. 15.—VALUE OF EXPORTS to the Principal Foreign Countries, 1878-87.

Year.	France.	New Caledonia.	Belgium.	Germany.	China.	South Sea Islands.	United States of America.	Other Foreign States.	Total Exports to Foreign States.
1878	£ 9,934	£ 151,516	.....	£ 6,390	£ 26,054	£ 52,166	£ 128,805	£ 108,832	£ 483,697
1879	13,619	158,193	.....	4,775	33,210	44,521	211,206	93,303	558,827
1880	144	181,703	.....	.....	14,844	52,657	172,648	59,492	472,488
1881	1,715	184,181	4,658	11,993	19,758	59,001	866,962	159,577	1,298,845
1882	9,744	228,280	21,659	11,661	28,958	53,718	676,598	176,256	1,206,874
1883	24,786	212,528	160,390	7,947	21,351	84,328	872,983	207,587	1,591,900
1884	183,890	210,552	326,488	43,979	21,741	80,611	366,732	121,647	1,355,640
1885	142,104	153,094	399,549	29,511	21,114	68,854	985,531	156,298	1,956,055
1886	149,509	111,332	424,938	54,471	16,462	50,261	521,216	139,178	1,467,367
1887	85,151	137,212	557,710	100,012	14,510	46,200	934,443	161,403	2,036,641

No. 16.—EXPORTS from New South Wales to Great Britain, British Colonies and Possessions, and Foreign States—1878-87.

Year.	Great Britain.	Australasian Colonies.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign States.	Total.
1878	£ 5,516,437	£ 6,802,373	£ 331,898	£ 483,697	£ 13,134,405
1879	5,148,609	7,126,840	303,655	558,827	13,131,931
1880	7,525,637	7,381,172	393,505	472,488	15,682,802
1881	7,561,114	6,981,456	466,390	1,298,845	16,307,805
1882	7,309,691	8,425,903	734,887	1,206,874	17,677,355
1883	9,884,207	7,943,332	842,834	1,591,900	20,262,273
1884	7,683,880	8,708,323	829,447	1,355,640	18,577,290
1885	7,293,133	6,936,139	564,780	1,956,055	16,750,107
1886	6,026,954	7,544,139	517,753	1,467,367	15,556,213
1887	6,966,056	8,968,491	525,729	2,036,641	18,496,917

No. 17.—NUMBER and VALUE of LIVE STOCK Imported into the Colony, 1877-87.

Year.	Horses.		Horned Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.		Other Stock.		Total.	
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
1877	1,563	28,951	3,563	15,419	330,062	162,627	28	80	8	146	335,224	207,223
1878	792	29,922	5,453	57,279	495,868	254,143	103	423	7	34	502,223	341,801
1879	1,522	28,326	7,203	48,684	160,123	97,016	865	921	30	150	169,743	175,097
1880	1,034	26,862	3,253	14,535	81,742	105,352	266	480	52	104	86,347	147,333
1881	1,885	40,071	9,602	63,539	198,329	196,411	272	263	8	69	210,096	300,353
1882	2,023	63,099	5,530	49,979	207,538	190,180	973	946	2	20	216,066	304,224
1883	3,067	84,649	3,460	39,319	205,558	302,249	291	335	1	2	212,377	426,554
1884	4,453	114,260	36,186	315,110	404,371	378,336	756	1,121	16	164	445,782	808,991
1885	6,708	168,495	36,602	195,602	1,134,439	788,337	970	1,590	4	8	1,178,723	1,154,032
1886	3,310	105,190	80,677	433,564	288,225	160,456	1,151	1,743	135	609	373,498	701,562
1887	5,793	163,791	135,508	607,728	864,313	395,974	982	1,277	150	451	1,006,746	1,169,221

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

163

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—continued.

No. 18.—NUMBER and VALUE of LIVE STOCK Exported—the produce of the Colony—1876-1887.

Year.	Horses.		Horned Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.		Other Stock.		Total.	
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
1876	5,807	70,543	69,889	538,196	1,084,176	526,254	3,695	6,082	7	102	1,163,574	1,141,177
1877	5,147	84,339	62,875	427,294	751,412	380,489	1,213	1,997	...	...	820,647	894,119
1878	3,679	66,441	51,155	395,220	578,457	272,060	903	1,258	...	...	634,194	734,979
1879	2,236	33,449	58,050	405,051	978,537	466,582	5,952	10,526	90	280	1,044,865	915,888
1880	3,952	61,191	86,127	450,344	1,147,552	452,756	11,212	14,705	105	72	1,248,948	979,068
1881	3,498	56,868	55,540	256,929	1,068,362	452,867	5,647	8,410	25	240	1,133,072	775,314
1882	2,917	65,018	52,137	282,044	856,190	389,851	3,176	6,763	13	54	914,433	743,730
1883	2,798	64,993	42,260	245,362	1,006,227	400,679	1,167	2,653	22	376	1,052,474	804,103
1884	4,972	128,998	40,074	209,252	1,942,204	850,522	1,610	3,530	11	140	1,988,871	1,192,444
1885	4,709	142,421	52,999	293,129	1,237,155	534,760	764	1,414	...	...	1,295,627	971,724
1886	4,916	126,131	51,359	297,130	1,247,514	512,421	647	1,081	21	289	1,303,357	937,052
1887	3,645	135,017	99,823	607,901	1,218,504	663,985	2,503	3,394	12	180	1,324,487	1,410,477

No. 19.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF WOOL Exported—the produce of the Colony—1877-87.

Year.	Seaward.		Overland.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
1877	Washed... 22,655,077	1,686,434	5,919,716	409,242	102,150,246	5,256,038
	Greasy ... 32,081,037	1,428,034	41,494,416	1,732,328		
1878	Washed... 21,083,426	1,471,408	21,383,893	1,379,959	111,833,017	5,723,316
	Greasy ... 34,084,358	1,482,253	34,381,340	1,389,696		
1879	Washed... 23,202,686	1,578,944	13,344,079	1,063,284	123,710,450	6,491,198
	Greasy ... 44,409,933	1,823,781	42,753,752	2,025,189		
1880	Washed... 22,776,347	1,557,890	15,644,537	1,206,116	154,871,832	8,040,625
	Greasy ... 67,705,821	2,952,217	48,745,127	2,324,402		
1881	Washed... 22,257,341	1,526,074	9,359,596	707,978	139,601,506	7,149,787
	Greasy ... 64,401,172	2,800,628	43,573,397	2,115,107		
1882	Washed... 22,878,417	1,583,090	12,548,345	958,494	146,221,182	7,433,091
	Greasy ... 63,396,005	2,745,333	47,398,415	2,146,174		
1883	Washed... 29,964,411	2,180,763	10,777,737	900,297	188,161,710	9,598,761
	Greasy ... 104,050,751	4,490,831	43,368,811	2,026,870		
1884	Washed... 28,786,434	2,050,960	11,090,192	1,005,791	173,986,303	8,953,100
	Greasy ... 91,605,801	3,904,019	42,503,876	1,992,330		
1885	Washed... 30,761,463	1,941,956	5,843,992	385,683	168,151,659	7,246,642
	Greasy ... 92,705,041	3,352,076	38,811,163	1,566,927		
1886	Washed... 27,576,597	1,516,222	13,891,189	928,463	173,985,640	7,028,596
	Greasy ... 87,316,233	2,921,834	45,201,621	1,662,077		
1887	Washed... 36,454,043	2,077,198	11,092,463	852,404	216,450,342	8,911,155
	Greasy ... 114,571,365	3,802,793	54,332,471	2,178,760		

No. 20.—WOOL Exported—not the produce of the Colony—1877-87.

Year.	Weight.	Value.	Year.	Weight.	Value.
	lb.	£		lb.	£
1877	5,746,895	370,564	1883	8,878,422	537,483
1878	4,172,913	236,890	1884	9,030,215	429,399
1879	5,413,123	278,096	1885	10,221,766	431,605
1880	7,614,490	396,909	1886	4,664,971	173,380
1881	7,582,181	381,005	1887	7,844,667	288,916
1882	7,130,162	340,613			

NOTE.—A large amount of Wool—the produce of other Colonies—is exported as New South Wales Wool.

No. 21.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF TALLOW Exported—the produce of the Colony—1877-87.

Year.	Seaward.		Overland.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£
1877	87,158½	143,084	3,010½	4,706	90,169	147,790
1878	53,943	86,949	6,992	9,127	60,035	96,076
1879	142,390	207,170	6,459	8,684	148,849	215,854
1880	245,900	340,844	6,926½	9,743	252,826½	359,587
1881	184,083	252,808	11,235	14,369	195,318	267,177
1882	145,256	229,922	5,121	6,349	150,377	236,271
1883	215,581	351,915	4,781	6,999	220,362	358,914
1884	127,026	190,822	5,015	6,885	132,041	197,707
1885	148,718	190,593	4,351	5,228	153,069	195,821
1886	130,227	140,612	4,818	4,586	135,045	145,198
1887	245,510	238,069	4,397	3,696	249,907	241,765

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—*continued.*

## No. 22.—VALUE OF IMPORTS OVERLAND at each Station—1887.

Station.	Whence Imported.			Total.
	Victoria.	South Australia.	Queensland.	
	£	£	£	£
Albury ... ..	820,100	.....	.....	820,100
Swan Hill Crossing ... ..	40,893	.....	.....	40,893
Tocumwall ... ..	33,922	.....	.....	33,922
Mulwala ... ..	23,428	.....	.....	23,428
Euston ... ..	9,266	74	.....	9,340
Howlong ... ..	11,095	.....	.....	11,095
Moama ... ..	330,706	.....	.....	330,706
Corowa ... ..	96,179	.....	.....	96,179
Wentworth ... ..	52,623	230,764	.....	283,387
Thackaringa ... ..	.....	482,400	.....	526,152
Barrington ... ..	.....	.....	43,752	500,748
Boggabilla ... ..	.....	.....	121,093	121,093
Stanthorpe ... ..	.....	.....	3,175	3,175
Tenterfield ... ..	.....	.....	1,274	1,274
	£1,418,212	£713,238	£670,042	£2,801,492

No. 23.—EXPORTS OVERLAND *via* RIVER MURRAY to VICTORIA and SOUTH AUSTRALIA—1887.

Name of Station.	Victoria— Colonial Produce.	Victoria— British and Foreign Produce.	South Australia— Colonial Produce.	South Australia— British and Foreign Produce.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	
Albury ... ..	709,743	44,899	.....	.....	754,642
Howlong ... ..	27,974	95	.....	.....	28,069
Tocumwall ... ..	30,671	5,471	.....	.....	36,142
Corowa ... ..	353,831	3,524	.....	.....	357,355
Moama ... ..	990,442	11,417	.....	.....	1,001,859
Wentworth ... ..	311,271	325	786,346	603	1,098,545
Euston ... ..	44,936	4,308	.....	.....	49,244
Swan Hill ... ..	864,368	.....	.....	.....	864,368
Mulwala ... ..	17,974	5	.....	.....	17,979
Thackaringa ... ..	.....	.....	684,434	41,858	726,292
Total, 1887 .. ..	£3,351,210	£70,044	£1,470,780	£42,461	£4,934,495

## No. 24.—EXPORTS to QUEENSLAND OVERLAND—1887.

Name of Station.	Colonial Produce.	British and Foreign Produce	Total.
	£	£	
Boggabilla ... ..	2,557	167	2,724
Barrington ... ..	201,742	24,543	226,285
Wilcannia ... ..	.....	8,928	8,928
Tenterfield ... ..	150	.....	150
Stanthorpe ... ..	18,768	75	18,843
Thackaringa ... ..	160	820	980
Bourke ... ..	.....	14,216	14,216
Total, 1887 .. ..	£223,377	£48,749	£272,126

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—continued.

No. 25.—CLASSIFICATION of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the Colony for the eleven years, 1877-87.

Year.	Food and Beverages, including Bread-stuffs.	Wines, Fermented and Spirituous Liquors.	Live Stock.	Animal and Vegetable Products, including Wool.	Textile Fabrics.	Minerals and Metals, raw or partly worked up, not including Coal, Coin, and Bullion.	Coal.	Specie and Precious Metals.	Articles of Education, Art, and Amusement.	Manufactured Articles, not elsewhere included.	Articles Unclassified by Customs.	Total
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS.</b>												
1877...	£ 2,684,531	£ 862,260	£ 208,400	£ 990,190	£ 2,998,710	£ 999,925	.....	£ 1,274,010	£ 886,065	£ 3,565,417	£ 137,086	£ 14,606,594
1878...	2,651,807	700,447	342,336	1,037,366	3,360,315	682,107	.....	1,193,149	902,444	3,807,445	91,457	14,768,873
1879...	2,532,002	838,995	126,479	1,061,346	2,515,320	516,008	.....	1,396,969	999,117	4,052,988	159,623	14,198,847
1880...	2,394,791	705,597	148,202	1,434,520	2,915,059	761,549	.....	1,218,048	695,421	3,509,550	167,338	13,950,075
1881...	2,838,387	838,876	301,509	1,272,281	3,732,662	981,794	.....	1,237,566	1,140,116	4,861,302	204,833	17,409,326
1882...	3,656,424	903,812	305,524	1,621,222	4,444,277	996,591	.....	1,192,850	1,359,326	6,525,699	275,405	21,281,130
1883...	3,141,388	969,150	427,943	1,822,267	4,210,429	1,209,087	.....	1,246,791	1,429,560	6,242,957	260,585	20,960,157
1884...	3,861,455	1,054,402	810,627	1,883,870	4,051,731	1,158,574	.....	1,669,786	1,542,984	6,566,290	227,266	22,826,985
1885...	3,422,547	1,085,330	1,155,565	1,763,149	4,359,841	1,130,085	11,780	1,543,190	1,515,688	7,084,544	293,477	23,365,196
1886...	3,308,673	1,015,998	702,169	2,074,785	4,190,766	1,007,600	22,549	1,675,967	1,309,152	5,555,471	110,418	20,973,548
1887...	2,941,839	978,806	1,170,633	1,764,952	3,446,128	1,422,193	21,797	2,132,734	1,097,936	3,793,952	35,266	18,806,236
<b>NET IMPORTS (HOME CONSUMPTION).</b>												
1877...	£ 2,285,675	£ 700,221	£ 168,749	£ 431,648	£ 2,693,234	£ 756,164	.....	£ 1,203,168	£ 715,773	£ 3,131,405	£ 99,436	£ 12,185,533
1878...	2,387,474	622,699	315,209	609,866	2,953,344	536,068	.....	1,082,430	680,759	3,266,139	65,517	12,519,505
1879...	2,238,466	718,798	124,819	565,447	2,107,938	329,133	.....	1,286,609	782,993	3,597,446	136,023	11,887,672
1880...	2,011,382	568,424	141,989	757,428	2,487,986	415,599	.....	1,181,962	463,891	2,937,208	138,850	11,104,719
1881...	2,407,632	692,382	298,889	635,871	3,286,870	454,783	.....	1,215,435	910,611	4,176,545	176,298	14,255,316
1882...	3,121,984	733,005	293,695	1,045,799	3,965,700	494,853	.....	1,136,906	1,036,969	5,698,089	245,628	17,772,628
1883...	2,576,065	823,368	409,468	1,042,030	3,752,404	702,678	.....	1,222,844	1,114,090	5,321,282	239,777	17,204,006
1884...	3,368,290	932,470	766,098	1,181,176	3,576,552	640,554	.....	1,650,959	1,211,518	5,658,585	185,013	19,171,215
1885...	2,875,425	954,726	1,069,540	1,063,457	3,901,687	647,997	11,780	1,521,243	1,214,680	6,266,012	254,785	19,781,332
1886...	2,895,496	908,255	627,089	1,661,217	3,827,307	581,922	22,549	1,662,371	1,146,627	4,893,023	75,679	18,301,535
1887...	2,395,236	835,570	1,133,212	1,293,865	3,105,508	987,287	21,604	2,101,955	849,974	3,951,919	5,510	15,781,640
<b>EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE.</b>												
1877...	£ 389,856	£ 162,039	£ 39,651	£ 558,542	£ 305,476	£ 243,761	.....	£ 70,842	£ 170,292	£ 433,952	£ 37,650	£ 2,421,061
1878...	264,333	137,748	27,127	427,500	406,971	146,039	.....	110,719	221,685	421,306	25,940	2,249,368
1879...	293,536	169,487	1,660	495,899	407,382	186,875	.....	110,360	216,124	406,252	23,600	2,311,175
1880...	383,409	137,173	6,213	677,092	427,073	345,950	.....	36,086	231,530	572,342	28,488	2,845,356
1881...	430,755	146,494	2,620	636,410	445,792	527,911	.....	22,131	229,505	684,757	28,535	3,154,010
1882...	534,440	170,807	11,829	575,423	478,577	501,738	.....	55,944	322,357	827,610	29,777	3,508,502
1883...	565,323	145,782	18,475	780,237	458,025	506,409	.....	23,947	315,470	921,675	20,808	3,756,151
1884...	493,165	121,932	44,529	702,694	475,179	518,020	.....	18,827	331,466	907,705	42,253	3,655,770
1885...	547,122	130,604	86,025	699,692	458,154	482,088	.....	21,947	301,008	818,532	38,692	3,583,864
1886...	413,177	107,743	75,080	413,568	363,459	425,678	.....	13,596	162,525	662,448	34,739	2,672,013
1887...	546,603	143,236	57,421	471,087	340,620	434,906	193	30,779	247,962	721,993	20,756	3,024,556
<b>EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE.</b>												
1877...	£ 436,118	£ 21,329	£ 894,742	£ 5,725,826	£ 384	£ 836,315	£ 651,184	£ 1,833,381	£ 6,961	£ 292,462	£ 6,056	£ 10,704,758
1878...	355,634	17,909	735,242	6,114,914	1,050	783,382	709,719	1,714,574	9,973	255,730	19,284	10,716,511
1879...	517,168	22,255	916,250	7,013,620	693	670,676	696,443	714,874	8,605	199,352	15,708	10,775,644
1880...	563,101	14,907	979,088	8,713,597	183	879,907	427,612	852,654	6,158	228,380	14,195	12,679,782
1881...	525,062	15,803	775,827	7,781,463	5,900	1,148,335	423,605	1,928,049	10,960	267,668	12,821	12,895,493
1882...	442,993	19,451	744,714	8,052,844	12,964	1,256,361	652,524	1,691,625	12,158	313,715	9,110	13,208,459
1883...	561,101	21,830	786,295	10,452,533	6,761	1,466,325	837,214	1,706,005	10,867	265,059	15,747	16,129,867
1884...	401,349	25,364	1,193,136	9,583,529	5,538	1,107,749	937,522	953,911	11,113	364,920	11,605	14,595,736
1885...	341,163	19,197	972,972	7,889,386	4,506	853,663	969,241	1,610,311	8,390	275,619	13,433	12,957,881
1886...	249,950	21,180	937,846	7,764,691	1,876	944,428	953,906	1,818,200	7,608	170,852	13,663	12,884,200
1887...	427,929	19,325	1,412,200	9,665,580	2,737	1,365,921	967,297	1,331,027	77,151	199,218	3,580	15,472,361

NOTE.—The general totals of some years shown in this table differ slightly from those given in previous tables, the differences arise from the impossibility of accurately classifying the Queenstown trade during these years.



SHIPPING.

No. 26.—NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS ENTERED at PORTS in the Colony of New South Wales, from each Country, in the Year 1887.

Countries whence arrived.	Description of Vessels.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Great Britain	Sailing ...	121	151993	3109	...	...	...	121	151993	3109	2	2296	41	...	...	...	2	2296	41	123	154289	3150	...	...	...	123	154289	3150
	Steam ...	86	205882	9906	...	...	...	86	205882	9906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	205882	9906	...	...	...	86	205882	9906
	Total ...	207	357875	13015	...	...	...	207	357875	13015	2	2296	41	...	...	...	2	2296	41	209	360171	13056	...	...	...	209	360171	13056
Victoria	Sailing ...	42	25676	485	87	92684	1600	129	118360	2085	24	16143	298	32	31312	483	56	47455	781	66	41819	783	119	123996	2083	185	165815	2866
	Steam ...	562	357843	14540	290	256402	7719	852	614245	22259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	562	357843	14540	290	256402	7719	852	614245	22259
	Total ...	604	383519	15025	377	349086	9319	981	732605	24344	24	16143	298	32	31312	483	56	47455	781	628	399662	15323	409	380398	9802	1037	780060	25125
Queensland	Sailing ...	47	8727	289	126	41405	1086	173	50132	1375	3	1003	25	8	6061	106	11	7064	131	50	9730	314	134	47466	1192	184	57196	1506
	Steam ...	337	209643	11244	25	8023	394	362	217666	11638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	209643	11244	25	8023	394	362	217666	11638
	Total ...	384	218370	11533	151	49128	1480	535	267798	13013	3	1003	25	8	6061	106	11	7064	131	387	219373	11558	159	55489	1586	546	274862	13144
South Australia	Sailing ...	41	22564	531	6	6724	127	47	29288	658	3	2472	44	...	...	...	3	2472	44	44	25036	575	6	6724	127	50	31760	702
	Steam ...	263	103578	5109	14	18864	686	277	122442	5795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	103578	5109	14	18864	686	277	122442	5795
	Total ...	304	126142	5640	20	25588	813	324	151730	6453	3	2472	44	...	...	...	3	2472	44	307	128614	5684	20	25588	813	327	154202	6497
Tasmania	Sailing ...	40	8221	282	4	1188	33	44	9409	315	1	229	6	6	3109	63	7	3338	69	41	8150	288	10	4297	96	51	12747	384
	Steam ...	75	54857	2039	2	3557	70	77	58414	2109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	54857	2039	2	3557	70	77	58414	2109
	Total ...	115	63078	2321	6	4745	103	121	67823	2424	1	229	6	6	3109	63	7	3338	69	116	63307	2327	12	7854	166	128	71161	2493
New Zealand	Sailing ...	125	40436	1099	37	16968	394	162	57404	1493	4	1342	34	4	2137	37	8	3479	71	129	41778	1133	41	19105	431	170	60883	1564
	Steam ...	69	80461	3835	1	1028	60	70	81489	3895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	80461	3835	1	1028	60	70	81489	3895
	Total ...	194	120897	4934	38	17996	454	232	138893	5388	4	1342	34	4	2137	37	8	3479	71	198	122239	4968	42	20133	491	240	142372	5459
South Sea Islands...	Sailing ...	15	2261	112	...	...	...	15	2261	112	4	639	32	1	93	8	5	732	40	19	2900	144	1	93	8	20	2993	152
	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14109	686	...	...	...	14	14109	686	14	14109	686	...	...	...	14	14109	686
	Total ...	15	2261	112	...	...	...	15	2261	112	18	14748	718	1	93	8	19	14841	726	33	17009	830	1	93	8	34	17102	838
New Caledonia	Sailing ...	8	2798	71	11	3060	92	19	5858	163	...	...	...	4	2390	53	4	2390	53	8	2798	71	15	5450	145	23	8248	216
	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	42469	3335	1	1185	36	26	43654	3371	25	42469	3335	1	1185	36	26	43654	3371
	Total ...	8	2798	71	11	3060	92	19	5858	163	25	42469	3335	5	3575	89	30	46044	3424	33	45267	3406	16	6635	181	49	51902	3587
United States	Sailing ...	23	23940	444	...	...	...	23	23940	444	22	17912	286	...	...	...	22	17912	286	45	41852	730	...	...	...	45	41852	730
	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	22367	1146	...	...	...	12	22367	1146	12	22367	1146	...	...	...	12	22367	1146
	Total ...	23	23940	444	...	...	...	23	23940	444	34	40279	1432	...	...	...	34	40279	1432	57	64219	1876	...	...	...	57	64219	1876
India	Steam ...	13	21200	814	...	...	...	13	21200	814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	21200	814	...	...	...	13	21200	814

SHIPPING—continued.

No. 26 (continued).—NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS ENTERED at PORTS in the Colony of New South Wales, from each Country, in the Year 1887—continued.

Countries whence arrived.	Description of Vessels.	British.									Foreign.									Total.									
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
Hong Kong	Sailing	...	...	...	1	237	9	1	237	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	237	9	1	237	9		
	Steam	51	75176	3100	...	...	...	51	75176	3100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	51	75176	3100	1	237	9	52	75413	3109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	75176	3100	1	237	9	52	75413	3109
China	Sailing	3	4768	155	...	...	...	3	4768	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4768	155	...	...	...	3	4768	155
Fiji	Sailing	4	1271	35	1	77	4	5	1348	39	...	...	...	1	498	10	1	498	10	4	1271	35	2	575	14	6	1846	49	
	Steam	29	20389	820	...	...	...	29	20389	820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	20389	820	...	...	...	29	20389	820
	Total	33	21660	855	1	77	4	34	21737	859	...	...	...	1	498	10	1	498	10	33	21660	855	2	575	14	35	22235	869	
France	Sailing	1	540	13	...	...	...	1	540	13	2	1415	31	...	...	...	2	1415	31	3	1955	44	...	...	...	3	1955	44	
	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	34542	2236	...	...	...	13	34542	2236	13	34542	2236	...	...	...	13	34542	2236	
	Total	1	540	13	...	...	...	1	540	13	15	35957	2267	...	...	...	15	35957	2267	16	36497	2280	...	...	...	16	36497	2280	
Germany	Sailing	4	4111	78	...	...	...	4	4111	78	8	4515	96	...	...	...	8	4515	96	12	8626	174	...	...	...	12	8626	174	
	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	27816	1526	...	...	...	14	27816	1526	14	27816	1526	...	...	...	14	27816	1526	
	Total	4	4111	78	...	...	...	4	4111	78	22	32331	1622	...	...	...	22	32331	1622	26	36442	1700	...	...	...	26	36442	1700	
Mauritius	Sailing	...	...	...	1	1198	22	1	1198	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1198	22	1	1198	22		
Canada	Sailing	4	3909	75	...	...	...	4	3909	75	3	1919	36	...	...	...	3	1919	36	7	5828	111	...	...	...	7	5828	111	
Norway	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4971	94	...	...	...	7	4971	94	7	4971	94	...	...	...	7	4971	94	
	Steam	1	1675	45	...	...	...	1	1675	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1675	45	1	1675	45	...	...	...	1	1675	45	
	Total	1	1675	45	...	...	...	1	1675	45	7	4971	94	...	...	...	7	4971	94	8	6646	139	...	...	...	8	6646	139	
Belgium	Sailing	2	1982	37	...	...	...	2	1982	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1982	37	2	1982	37	...	...	...	2	1982	37	
Western Australia	Sailing	2	615	19	17	7678	184	19	8293	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	615	19	17	7678	184	19	8293	203				
Cape Colony	Sailing	...	...	...	1	1299	24	1	1299	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1299	24	1	1299	24		
Whaling voyage	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	321	32	...	...	...	1	321	32	1	321	32	...	...	...	1	321	32	
Singapore	Steam	3	3791	165	...	...	...	3	3791	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3791	165	3	3791	165	...	...	...	3	3791	165	
New Guinea	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	493	13	...	...	...	1	493	13	1	493	13	...	...	...	1	493	13	
Total	Sailing	479	299044	6679	292	172518	3575	771	471562	10254	85	55670	1068	56	45600	760	141	101270	1828	364	354714	7747	348	218118	4335	912	572332	12082	
	Steam	1492	1139263	51772	332	287874	8929	1824	1427137	60701	78	141303	8929	1	1185	36	79	142488	8965	1570	1230566	60701	333	289059	8965	1903	1569625	69666	
General Total	.....	1971	1438307	58451	624	460392	12504	2595	1898699	70955	163	196973	9997	57	46785	796	220	243758	10793	2134	1635280	68448	681	507177	13300	2815	2142457	81748	

SHIPPING—continued.

No. 27.—NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of Vessels of each nation entered at Ports in the Colony of New South Wales, in the Year 1887.

Nationality of Vessels.	Description of Vessels.	Entered.								
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British	Sailing	172	202,064	4,031	103	123,239	2,143	276	325,322	6,174
		240	389,403	18,704	51	69,177	2,333	291	453,585	21,048
British Possessions	Sailing	412	591,492	22,735	154	192,415	4,482	506	783,907	27,217
		307	96,960	2,643	189	49,280	1,432	496	146,240	4,080
		1,252	749,855	33,069	281	218,607	6,590	1,533	968,652	39,058
French	Sailing	5	2,820	66	4	1,752	51	9	4,581	117
		38	77,009	5,571	1	1,185	39	39	78,194	5,607
		43	79,829	5,637	5	2,937	87	48	82,775	5,724
German	Sailing	30	18,000	361	12	8,975	100	42	26,975	521
		27	41,945	2,192	....	....	....	27	41,945	2,192
		57	59,945	2,553	12	8,975	100	69	68,920	2,718
Norwegian	Sailing	27	16,497	301	15	11,021	182	42	27,518	483
Swedish	"	3	2,017	39	5	3,147	61	8	5,164	100
Hawaiian	Steam	4	6,855	356	....	....	....	4	6,855	356
Austrian	Sailing	2	2,361	36	....	....	....	2	2,361	36
Spanish	"	1	859	17	....	....	....	1	859	17
Danish	"	1	835	10	....	....	....	1	835	10
Dutch	"	1	948	20	2	2,059	40	3	3,007	60
United States	Sailing	16	11,774	218	16	18,646	266	33	30,420	484
		9	15,594	810	....	....	....	9	15,594	810
		24	27,368	1,028	16	18,646	266	42	46,014	1,294
Total	Sailing	564	354,714	7,747	313	215,118	4,335	332	572,832	12,032
		1,570	1,230,566	60,701	333	234,059	8,065	1,903	1,609,025	69,060
General Total	....	2,134	1,635,280	68,448	681	507,177	13,300	2,815	2,142,437	81,748

No. 28.—NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of Vessels entered at each Port in the Colony of New South Wales, in the Year 1887.

Ports.	Description of Vessels.	British.									Foreign.									Total.									
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
Sydney	Sailing	307	237,337	5,907	4	600	33	371	239,027	5,340	63	4,001	777	5	303	60	65	43,007	837	430	277,351	6,084	9	377	33	430	231,124	6,177	
		1,009	1,032,909	47,787	5	7,709	187	1,071	1,669,618	47,974	73	1,133	3,929	....	....	....	73	1,133	3,929	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,144
Newcastle	Sailing	102	60,409	1,316	232	16,400	324	384	224,818	4,558	22	1,656	201	51	42,517	700	73	6,517	991	124	7,605	1,606	233	20,921	3,943	407	232,991	5,549	
		8	10,620	413	201	27,196	3,777	230	282,526	8,709	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bateman's Bay	Sailing	110	71,029	1,723	523	48,031	1,020	633	507,344	13,348	22	1,656	201	51	42,517	700	74	6,935	1,027	132	8,095	2,019	575	48,001	13,348	707	506,702	14,375	
		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Eden	Steam	14	10,840	420	....	....	....	14	10,840	420	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tweed River	Sailing	8	869	41	5	240	13	1,100	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		22	1,144	110	14	708	63	36	1,852	178	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grafton	Sailing	30	2,013	151	19	948	87	49	2,961	238	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		2	429	16	6	1,596	51	8	2,025	67	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wollongong	Sailing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nambucca	Sailing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Port Macquarie	"	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wentworth	Steam	208	34,547	1,578	4	845	28	212	35,392	1,606	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Moana	"	171	29,061	1,443	7	1,267	49	178	30,328	1,492	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tocumwall	"	8	142	21	....	....	....	....	142	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	Sailing	479	2,000,444	6,679	292	17,515	3,575	771	47,156	1,025	85	6,970	1,063	66	45,000	760	141	10,127	1,828	504	35,471	7,747	348	218,113	4,335	912	572,832	12,032	
		1,492	1,132,253	51,772	332	237,874	8,949	1,824	1,427,137	60,701	78	1,133	3,929	1	1,185	36	79	14,248	3,965	1,570	12,906	40,701	333	234,059	8,065	1,903	1,609,025	69,060	
General Total	....	1,971	3,132,697	58,451	624	46,030	12,504	2,595	6,183	1,630	163	8,103	1,064	67	46,785	796	220	24,375	5,793	1,074	48,377	13,300	2,815	2,142,437	81,748				

SHIPPING—continued.

No. 29.—NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS CLEARED in the Colony of New South Wales, to each Country, in the Year 1887.

Countries to which departed	Description of Vessels.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Great Britain ...	Sailing ...	47	61665	1296	...	...	...	47	61665	1296	4	3764	74	...	...	...	4	3764	74	51	65429	1370	...	...	...	51	65429	1370
	Steam ...	71	177462	8945	...	...	...	71	177462	8945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	177462	8945	...	...	...	71	177462	8945
	Total ...	118	239127	10241	...	...	...	118	239127	10241	4	3764	74	...	...	...	4	3764	74	122	242891	10315	...	...	...	122	242891	10315
Victoria ...	Sailing ...	53	12151	374	4	767	26	57	12918	400	2	623	14	...	...	...	2	623	14	55	12774	388	4	767	26	59	13541	414
	Steam ...	856	617251	22337	21	8235	268	877	625486	22605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	856	617251	22337	21	8235	268	877	625486	22605
	Total ...	909	629402	22711	25	9002	294	934	638404	23005	2	623	14	...	...	...	2	623	14	911	630025	22725	25	9002	294	936	639027	23019
Queensland ...	Sailing ...	111	16729	636	9	572	44	120	17301	680	3	1467	29	...	...	...	3	1467	29	114	18196	665	9	572	44	123	18768	709
	Steam ...	358	213330	11509	9	8311	205	367	221641	11714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	213330	11509	9	8311	205	367	221641	11714
	Total ...	469	230059	12145	18	8883	249	487	238942	12394	3	1467	29	...	...	...	3	1467	29	472	231526	12174	18	8883	249	490	240409	12423
South Australia ...	Sailing ...	57	23419	624	1	197	9	58	23616	633	1	641	11	...	...	...	1	641	11	58	24060	635	1	197	9	59	24257	644
	Steam ...	248	108895	5245	26	3042	180	274	111937	5425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	108895	5245	26	3042	180	274	111937	5425
	Total ...	305	132314	5869	27	3239	189	332	135553	6058	1	641	11	...	...	...	1	641	11	306	132955	5880	27	3239	189	333	136194	6069
Tasmania ...	Sailing ...	27	5125	191	4	294	16	31	5419	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	5125	191	4	294	16	31	5419	207
	Steam ...	61	46217	1730	2	1248	56	63	47465	1786	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	46217	1730	2	1248	56	63	47465	1786
	Total ...	88	51342	1921	6	1542	72	94	52884	1993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	51342	1921	6	1542	72	94	52884	1993
New Zealand ...	Sailing ...	158	48331	1340	12	3043	88	170	51374	1428	1	334	8	1	229	7	2	563	15	159	48665	1348	13	3272	95	172	51937	1443
	Steam ...	80	94040	4355	...	...	...	80	94040	4355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	94040	4355	...	...	...	80	94040	4355
	Total ...	238	142371	5695	12	3043	88	250	145414	5783	1	334	8	1	229	7	2	563	15	239	142795	5703	13	3272	95	252	145977	5798
South Sea Islands ...	Sailing ...	26	4656	193	...	...	...	26	4656	193	7	2559	70	4	1388	37	11	3947	107	33	7215	263	4	1388	37	37	8603	300
	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14110	672	...	...	...	14	14110	672	14	14110	672	...	...	...	14	14110	672
	Total ...	26	4656	193	...	...	...	26	4656	193	21	16669	742	4	1388	37	25	18057	779	47	21325	935	4	1388	37	51	22713	972
New Caledonia...	Sailing ...	23	7935	205	...	...	...	23	7935	205	6	2914	65	...	...	...	6	2914	65	29	10869	270	...	...	...	29	10869	270
	Steam ...	2	1266	50	...	...	...	2	1266	50	25	42461	3262	...	...	...	25	42461	3262	27	43727	3312	...	...	...	27	43727	3312
	Total ...	25	9201	255	...	...	...	25	9201	255	31	45395	3327	...	...	...	31	45395	3327	56	54596	3582	...	...	...	56	54596	3582

SHIPPING—continued.

No. 29 (continued)—NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS CLEARED in the Colony of New South Wales, to each Country, in the Year 1887—continued.

Countries to which departed.	Description of Vessels.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United States ...	Sailing ...	147	194915	3354	2	2366	42	149	197281	3396	15	15115	238	...	...	...	15	15115	238	162	210030	3592	2	2366	42	164	212396	3634
	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	24142	1236	...	...	...	13	24142	1236	13	24142	1236	...	...	...	13	24142	1236
	Total ..	147	194915	3354	2	2366	42	149	197281	3396	28	39257	1474	...	...	...	28	39257	1474	175	234172	4828	2	2366	42	177	236538	4870
India ...	Sailing ...	15	18113	323	...	...	...	15	18113	323	1	308	7	1	715	14	2	1023	21	16	18421	330	1	715	14	17	19136	344
	Steam ...	15	25613	927	1	1487	79	16	27100	1006	1	1185	35	...	...	...	1	1185	35	16	26798	962	1	1487	79	17	28285	1041
	Total ...	30	43726	1250	1	1487	79	31	45213	1329	2	1493	42	1	715	14	3	2208	56	32	45219	1292	2	2202	93	34	47421	1385
Hong Kong ...	Sailing ...	2	2060	36	...	...	...	2	2060	36	4	3023	56	...	...	...	4	3023	56	6	5083	92	...	...	...	6	5083	92
	Steam ...	47	70743	2859	...	...	...	47	70743	2859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	70743	2859	...	...	...	47	70743	2859
	Total ...	49	72803	2895	...	...	...	49	72803	2895	4	3023	56	...	...	...	4	3023	56	53	75826	2951	...	...	...	53	75826	2951
China ...	Sailing ...	4	2641	57	...	...	...	4	2641	57	3	1994	41	...	...	...	3	1994	41	7	4635	98	...	...	...	7	4635	98
	Steam ...	6	10674	359	...	...	...	6	10674	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10674	359	...	...	...	6	10674	359
	Total ..	10	13315	416	...	...	...	10	13315	416	3	1994	41	...	...	...	3	1994	41	13	15309	457	...	...	...	13	15309	457
Fiji ...	Sailing ...	16	6048	139	...	...	...	16	6048	139	3	2136	38	...	...	...	3	2136	38	19	8184	177	...	...	...	19	8184	177
	Steam ...	40	25063	1235	2	1041	50	42	26104	1285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	25063	1235	2	1041	50	42	26104	1285
	Total ..	56	31111	1374	2	1041	50	58	32152	1424	3	2136	38	...	...	...	3	2136	38	59	33247	1412	2	1041	50	61	34288	1462
France ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	34535	2236	...	...	...	13	34535	2236	13	34535	2236	...	...	...	13	34535	2236	
Germany ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	25922	1418	...	...	...	13	25922	1418	13	25922	1418	...	...	...	13	25922	1418	
Mauritius ...	Sailing ...	7	3570	85	...	...	...	7	3570	85	5	2434	54	...	...	...	5	2434	54	12	6004	139	...	...	...	12	6004	139
	Steam ...	1	2343	61	...	...	...	1	2343	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2343	61	...	...	...	1	2343	61
	Total ..	8	5913	146	...	...	...	8	5913	146	5	2434	54	...	...	...	5	2434	54	13	8347	200	...	...	...	13	8347	200
Holland ...	Sailing ...	1	1198	23	...	...	...	1	1198	23	3	2362	45	...	...	...	3	2362	45	4	3560	68	...	...	...	4	3560	68
Belgium ...	Steam ...	1	1427	38	...	...	...	1	1427	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1427	38	...	...	...	1	1427	38
Ohili ...	Sailing ...	40	39114	735	1	999	17	41	40113	752	7	4272	90	1	735	16	8	5007	106	47	43386	825	2	1734	33	49	45120	858

SHIPPING—continued.

No. 29 (continued)—NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF VESSELS Cleared in the Colony of New South Wales, to each Country, in the Year 1887—continued.

Countries to which departed.	Description of Vessels.	British.									Foreign.									Total.								
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Whaling Cruise ...	Sailing ...	...	.....	...	1	531	33	1	531	33	...	...	...	1	321	27	1	321	27	...	.....	...	2	852	60	2	852	60
Peru ...	Sailing ...	9	7895	157	1	913	19	10	8808	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7895	157	1	913	19	10	8808	176	
Ceylon ...	Sailing ...	1	1598	30	...	...	...	1	1598	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1598	30	...	...	...	1	1598	30	
Western Australia ...	Sailing ...	24	8240	219	...	...	...	24	8240	219	1	273	7	...	...	...	1	273	7	25	8513	226	...	...	...	25	8513	226
	Steam ...	1	79	11	...	...	...	1	79	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	79	11	1	79	11	...	...	...	1	79
	Total ...	25	8319	230	...	...	...	25	8319	230	1	273	7	...	...	...	1	273	7	26	8592	237	...	...	...	26	8592	237
Italy ...	Sailing ...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	3	1801	36	...	...	...	3	1801	36	3	1801	36	...	...	...	3	1801	36
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	Sailing ...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	493	13	...	...	...	1	493	13	1	493	13	...	...	...	1	493	13
Spain ...	Sailing ...	1	839	23	...	...	...	1	839	23	3	1685	36	...	...	...	3	1685	36	4	2524	59	...	...	...	4	2524	59
Java ...	Sailing ...	19	20022	399	...	...	...	19	20022	399	19	15460	258	...	...	...	19	15460	258	38	35482	657	...	...	...	38	35482	657
	Steam ...	2	2494	111	...	...	...	2	2494	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2494	111	2	2494	111	...	...	...	2	2494	111
	Total ...	21	22516	510	...	...	...	21	22516	510	19	15460	258	...	...	...	19	15460	258	40	37976	768	...	...	...	40	37976	768
Phillipine Islands ...	Sailing ...	6	7165	111	...	...	...	6	7165	111	20	20073	309	...	...	...	20	20073	309	26	27238	420	...	...	...	26	27238	420
Singapore ...	Sailing ...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	4	4350	64	...	...	...	4	4350	64	4	4350	64	...	...	...	4	4350	64
	Steam ...	8	13307	351	...	...	...	8	13307	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13307	351	8	13307	351	...	...	...	8	13307	351
	Total ...	8	13307	351	...	...	...	8	13307	351	4	4350	64	...	...	...	4	4350	64	12	17657	415	...	...	...	12	17657	415
Cape Colony ...	Sailing ...	1	350	8	...	...	...	1	350	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	350	8	...	...	...	1	350	8	
Mexico ...	Sailing ...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	3	1591	34	...	...	...	3	1591	34	3	1591	34	...	...	...	3	1591	34
Columbia ...	Sailing ...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	413	13	...	...	...	1	413	13	1	413	13	...	...	...	1	413	13
Sandwich Islands ...	Sailing ...	1	799	19	...	...	...	1	799	19	10	6625	122	...	...	...	10	6625	122	11	7424	141	...	...	...	11	7424	141
Total ...	Sailing ...	794	494578	10577	35	9682	294	831	504260	10871	130	96730	1732	8	3388	101	138	100118	1833	926	591308	12309	43	13070	395	969	604378	12704
	Steam ...	1797	1410204	60123	61	23364	838	1858	1433568	60961	79	142355	8859	...	...	...	79	142355	8859	1876	1552559	68982	61	23364	838	1937	1575923	69820
General Total ...	.....	2593	1904782	70700	96	33046	1132	2689	1937828	71832	209	239085	10591	8	3388	101	217	242473	10692	2802	2143867	81291	104	36434	1233	2906	2180301	82524

525-7

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

171

SHIPPING—continued.

No. 30.—NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS of EACH NATION Cleared at Ports in the Colony of New South Wales, in the Year 1887.

Nationality of Vessels.	Description of Vessels.	Cleared.								
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British ..	Sailing Steam	203	353,512	6,543	2	1,012	36	300	355,424	6,579
		280	447,757	20,474	9	12,163	305	289	459,960	20,782
		578	801,269	27,017	11	14,015	344	589	815,284	27,361
British Possessions ..	Sailing Steam	493	141,066	4,034	33	7,770	233	531	148,836	4,267
		1,517	902,447	30,649	52	11,261	520	1,509	913,708	40,170
		2,010	1,103,513	43,083	85	19,031	753	2,100	1,122,544	44,437
United States ..	Sailing Steam	33	33,068	523	1	321	27	34	33,389	550
		9	15,585	799	...	...	...	9	15,595	793
		42	48,653	1,322	1	321	27	43	48,974	1,340
German ..	Sailing Steam	40	26,552	504	2	322	14	42	26,874	518
		26	30,919	2,031	...	...	...	26	30,919	2,031
		66	66,501	2,535	2	322	14	68	66,823	2,549
French ..	Sailing Steam	8	4,167	107	1	735	16	9	4,002	123
		39	73,181	5,533	...	...	...	39	73,181	5,533
		47	82,348	5,640	1	735	16	48	83,083	5,650
Norwegian ..	Sailing	35	23,110	410	3	2,001	41	38	25,111	457
Swedish ..	Sailing Steam	7	4,013	30	...	...	...	7	4,013	30
		5	8,630	446	...	...	...	5	8,630	446
		12	12,643	526	...	...	...	12	12,643	526
Austrian ..	Sailing	2	2,301	33	...	...	...	2	2,301	33
Bolivian ..	Sailing	1	859	13	...	...	...	1	859	13
Danish ..	Sailing	1	355	10	1	0	3	2	354	13
Dutch ..	Sailing	3	2,210	40	...	...	...	3	2,210	40
Total	Sailing Steam	926	591,308	12,809	43	13,070	395	909	604,378	12,704
		1,876	1,532,559	63,982	61	23,364	833	1,937	1,575,923	69,820
General Total	.....	2,802	2,143,867	81,291	104	36,434	1,233	2,006	2,180,301	82,524

No. 31.—NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS Cleared at each Port in the Colony of New South Wales, to each Country, in the Year 1887.

Ports.	Description of Vessels.	British.									Foreign.									Total.										
		With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.				
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.		
Sydney ..	Sailing Steam	171	115,839	2,613	34	9,461	286	205	125,000	2,904	37	23,204	474	7	2,673	87	44	25,877	561	208	183,743	3,092	41	12,134	373	249	150,871	3,465		
		935	997,801	46,343	16	13,347	402	101	1,014,441	46,950	73	14,170	832	1	1,156	78	14,170	832	1,073	1,130,615	53,372	15	15,647	402	1,083	1,162,611	55,774			
Newcastle ..	Sailing Steam	534	394,946	7,416	1	2,111	8	535	395,167	7,424	91	73,069	12,431	1	715	14	92	73,074	12,577	625	437,905	8,050	2	930	22	627	438,841	8,681		
		396	337,581	10,069	3	2,979	119	360	340,540	10,188	1	1,185	35	...	...	...	...	...	92	73,074	12,577	367	333,706	10,104	3	2,970	119	370	341,746	10,223
Bateman's Bay ..	Sailing	900	702,527	17,485	4	3,200	127	904	705,727	17,612	92	74,144	12,718	1	715	14	93	74,359	12,922	992	770,671	18,763	5	3,915	141	907	780,586	18,904		
		9	1,873	60	...	...	...	9	1,873	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1,873	60	...	...	...	...	...	9	1,873	60	
Eden ..	Steam.	22	17,098	660	...	...	...	22	17,098	660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	17,098	660	...	...	...	...	...	22	17,098	660		
Port Stephens ..	Sailing	2	610	18	...	...	...	2	610	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	610	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	610	18		
Tweed River	Sailing Steam	13	1,109	57	...	...	...	13	1,109	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,109	57	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,109	57		
		36	1,872	186	1	32	3	37	1,904	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	1,872	186	1	32	3	37	1,904	212			
Richmond River	Sailing Steam	49	2,931	237	1	32	3	50	3,013	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	2,931	237	1	32	3	50	3,013	240				
		7	1,324	51	...	...	...	7	1,324	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,324	51	...	...	...	...	7	1,324	51		
Grafton ..	Sailing	2	262	16	...	...	...	2	262	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	262	16	...	...	...	...	...	2	262	16		
		9	1,583	67	...	...	...	9	1,583	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1,583	67	...	...	...	...	9	1,583	67		
Woolongong	Sailing	12	3,164	101	...	...	...	12	3,164	101	1	294	8	...	...	...	...	12	3,164	101	13	3,458	109	...	...	...	13	3,458	109	
Nambucca	Sailing	16	3,308	103	...	...	...	16	3,308	103	1	273	7	...	...	...	...	...	16	3,308	103	17	3,581	115	...	...	...	17	3,581	115
		18	9,094	414	2	431	23	20	9,525	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	9,094	414	2	431	23	20	9,525	442			
Port Macquarie ..	Sailing	34	1,202	522	2	431	23	36	1,233	550	1	273	7	...	...	...	...	34	1,202	522	2	431	23	37	1,310	557				
Moama ..	Steam.	30	2,561	136	...	...	...	30	2,561	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2,561	136	...	...	...	...	...	30	2,561	136	
Wentworth ..	Steam.	2	142	12	...	...	...	2	142	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	142	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	142	12	
Tocumwall ..	Steam.	...	...	...	2	356	18	2	356	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	356	18	...	...	...	...	2	356	18	
Swan Hill Cross- ing.	Steam.	175	29,473	1,343	37	6,919	261	212	35,392	1,606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	29,473	1,343	37	6,919	261	212	35,392	1,606			
General Total	.....	13	1,300	143	1	100	7	14	1,400	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,300	143	1	100	7	14	1,400	150			
Total	Sailing Steam	170	15,630	748	...	...	...	170	15,630	748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	15,630	748	...	...	...	...	...	170	15,630	748	
		796	494,578	10,577	85	9,652	294	831	601,260	10,371	130	9,070	1,732	8	3,338	101	138	10,018	1,833	926	601,308	12,309	43	13,070	395	909	604,378	12,704		
General Total	.....	2,933	1,604,732	70,700	30	33,040	1,132	20,830	1,937,528	71,832	209	27,908	1,059	8	3,338	101	217	212,173	11,692	2,930	2,143,867	81,291	104	36,434	1,233	2,006	2,180,301	82,524		

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

173.

SHIPPING—continued.

No. 32.—TOTAL TONNAGE of VESSELS (sailing and steam) Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast at each of the Principal Ports of New South Wales, 1872—87, from and to places beyond the Colony.

Year.	Sydney.		Newcastle.		Grafton.		Tweed River.		Richmond River.		Eden.		Wollongong.		Other Ports on Seaboard.		Murray River Ports.		Darling River Ports.		Total.		
	Entd.	Cld.	Entd.	Cld.	Entd.	Cld.	Entd.	Cld.	Entd.	Cld.	Entd.	Cld.	Entd.	Cld.	Entd.	Cld.	Entd.	Cld.	Entd.	Cld.	Entd.	Cld.	
1872	418164	360735	842514	427345	4251	6977	628	735	5050	4122	3883	13136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	774490	813550
1873	474203	367851	389121	408408	2102	4141	1169	1195	6172	5019	1957	10900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	874804	887074
1874	409326	422093	510291	543893	1423	3134	867	741	4457	4214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1010309	974625
1875	690700	468423	610002	579629	2180	4004	1491	1865	3813	3790	..	7393	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1109030	1059101
1876	636209	502806	433423	535738	703	3451	1448	1363	2133	2142	1444	7740	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1074425	1053306
1877	662217	511623	409349	577670	1462	2896	1157	1008	2031	615	..	7957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1130206	1101775
1878	712303	511891	542745	665885	892	1751	1405	1405	1657	634	532	8781	7840	11923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1267374	1192130
1879	750960	583694	492103	651501	273	1266	882	922	1102	615	1123	18699	12784	17740	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1268377	1273347
1880	827723	641996	400508	516490	90	477	902	902	766	686	6771	18156	6593	11725	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1242458	1190321
1881	955531	655161	491005	645543	..	357	2746	2746	630	172	7727	19350	7910	6732	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1456239	1330261
1882	1101756	844677	659228	787772	199	370	4169	3970	..	..	18237	16173	3031	7143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1686620	1610015
1883	1200695	1115411	656910	926956	292	469	3477	3308	..	..	9112	16673	4687	8166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1935189	2071048
1884	1654118	1277843	703440	1066462	685	1085	3548	3150	..	..	14475	15192	3342	12109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2284517	2370441
1885	1608169	1283588	452946	722805	1420	3966	4320	4320	..	..	14674	14405	6450	14998	828	328	..	..	..	..	..	2088307	2044770
1886	1688302	1300545	416518	686179	4088	6200	3566	3578	..	..	..	7506	10306	1400	2166	17482	9088	25366	26174	2114618	2143986		
1887	1483045	1303488	566702	780586	3271	3458	2961	3013	..	1588	10840	17093	6613	13106	4163	6186	30470	17386	35392	35392	2142457	2180301	

NOTE.—The totals of years prior to 1886 do not include Murray and Darling River trade.

No. 33.—NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS Entered Inwards, 1876—87.

Year.	From Great Britain.		From British Colonies.												From South Sea Islands.		From Fisheries.		From United States of America.		From other Foreign States.		Total.			
			Victoria.		South Australia.		Tasmania.		New Zealand.		Western Australia.		Queensland.												Other British Possessions.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
1876	120	129523	811	894546	228	84012	105	32944	397	166462	1	80	404	131667	79	42234	40	9700	1	411	27	41781	100	38397	2318	1074425
1877	151	170340	891	443076	168	70116	118	31730	361	150194	..	..	428	139103	37	20934	42	11344	1	296	35	43701	129	54723	2861	1136206
1878	145	173708	903	486935	179	88219	125	37104	436	176334	..	..	407	142227	55	33167	31	9949	..	..	46	58479	122	50702	2469	1267874
1879	143	183500	848	466983	182	80667	116	35109	428	180867	..	..	385	141568	60	41829	43	8039	..	..	48	52360	143	77369	2391	1268377
1880	148	211372	743	460351	171	85702	124	45274	289	123344	1	181	376	144623	67	46238	40	6804	..	..	31	41073	118	76306	2106	1242458
1881	207	299220	794	539278	169	102969	123	43762	269	110928	..	..	370	161224	56	49406	65	18911	..	..	36	49304	160	100189	2254	1456239
1882	257	374299	731	561660	201	124031	161	65243	314	131380	1	277	438	187497	57	71025	32	5152	1	315	61	68334	153	97357	2437	1686620
1883	240	370377	803	654675	179	131659	164	68290	284	141640	..	..	574	261911	95	81757	25	3792	1	237	63	69003	159	151734	2587	1935189
1884	258	409630	750	646596	205	153930	163	88815	384	166927	4	2449	735	332415	153	144609	23	7049	2	629	55	90246	162	105122	2935	2284517
1885	269	432144	707	685004	168	120068	139	82932	313	172018	4	1665	607	306211	118	108890	37	6844	..	..	92	91008	157	174023	2001	2088307
1886	289	395063	906	701893	280	130103	122	67005	239	185410	13	7190	542	318102	101	98420	33	10248	..	..	91	98278	119	162906	2684	2114618
1887	209	200171	1037	780060	327	154202	128	71161	240	142372	19	8293	646	274892	113	131457	34	17102	1	321	67	64210	104	138237	2915	2142457

No. 34.—NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS Entered Outwards, 1876—87.

Year.	To Great Britain.		To British Colonies.												To South Sea Islands.		To Fisheries.		To United States of America.		To other Foreign States.		Total.			
			Victoria.		South Australia.		Tasmania.		New Zealand.		Western Australia.		Queensland.												Other British Possessions.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
1876	45	54389	678	303376	218	81586	116	38003	375	142666	2	734	329	118193	197	113445	47	38288	1	286	112	115435	140	61968	2365	1063300
1877	50	63214	734	328238	185	62862	113	32820	257	149023	2	462	861	116677	141	106275	51	13671	2	350	86	167103	219	119669	2301	1101775
1878	47	70738	738	348076	188	70171	141	43485	405	169176	1	733	248	113018	174	124781	57	17900	..	..	103	127235	180	112767	2387	1192130
1879	63	92276	711	371772	200	75177	144	49497	387	157675	5	1277	333	123011	121	100980	58	15103	..	..	101	121076	268	157603	2396	1272347
1880	68	164091	625	365348	187	87114	117	48003	287	127163	6	1881	819	123020	129	77908	49	9760	..	..	94	84061	162	107870	2043	1190321
1881	94	160658	690	372110	150	81325	125	49820	284	127066	2	619	336	126014	123	118905	72	23546	..	..	116	145813	191	114443	2193	1330261
1882	108	195682	667	423704	188	102961	149	63144	305	156160	9	3015	425	161418	167	148915	41	9090	..	..	120	167821	261	178750	2340	1610015
1883	130	222296	725	583158	164	105856	153	71877	305	186342	11	4947	565	221133	197	182671	50	14149	2	531	144	182448	325	293518	2774	2071048
1884	132	251304	709	618973	232	102333	185	96380	408	239227	27	11660	609	361027	225	221936	50	21218	1	314	139	182443	287	269616	3010	2370441
1885	120	232522	624	602441	167	114430	112	60656	309	158732	17	8743	545	259432	213	224607	39	9836	..	..	141	183370	296	234951	2583	2044770
1886	112	224750	820	612465	237	89906	81	41736	282	150703	21	7985	507	299920	193	189771	33	13183	..	..	205	265970	253	148917	2755	2143986
1887	122	242691	930	630027	338	136194	94	152884	252	145077	26	5592	490	240409	164	168243	51	22713	2	852	177	256338	259	275981	2906	2180301



## SHIPPING—continued.

No. 35.—TOTAL TONNAGE of BRITISH and FOREIGN VESSELS Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast at all Ports in New South Wales from and to places outside the Colony, 1872-87.

Year.	Entered.			Cleared.			Entered and Cleared.			Year.
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1872	685,480	89,010	774,490	715,192	98,358	813,550	1,400,672	187,368	1,588,040	1872
1873	802,073	72,731	874,804	816,946	70,728	887,674	1,619,019	143,459	1,762,478	1873
1874	927,033	89,336	1,016,369	893,113	81,412	974,525	1,820,146	170,748	1,990,894	1874
1875	1,027,335	81,751	1,109,086	974,306	84,795	1,059,101	2,001,641	166,546	2,168,187	1875
1876	995,055	79,370	1,074,425	973,844	79,456	1,053,300	1,968,899	158,826	2,127,725	1876
1877	1,026,211	109,995	1,136,206	997,445	104,330	1,101,775	2,023,656	214,325	2,237,981	1877
1878	1,133,590	133,784	1,267,374	1,068,454	123,676	1,192,130	2,202,044	257,460	2,459,504	1878
1879	1,149,179	119,198	1,268,377	1,145,585	126,762	1,272,347	2,294,764	245,960	2,540,724	1879
1880	1,157,508	84,950	1,242,458	1,102,416	87,905	1,190,321	2,259,924	172,885	2,432,779	1880
1881	1,343,132	113,107	1,456,239	1,220,867	109,394	1,330,261	2,563,999	222,501	2,786,500	1881
1882	1,523,778	162,842	1,686,620	1,453,978	155,067	1,610,045	2,977,756	318,909	3,296,665	1882
1883	1,701,494	233,695	1,935,189	1,831,461	239,587	2,071,048	3,532,955	473,282	4,006,237	1883
1884	2,145,229	239,288	2,384,517	2,154,873	221,568	2,376,441	4,300,102	460,856	4,760,958	1884
1885	1,818,151	270,156	2,088,307	1,797,431	247,339	2,044,770	3,615,582	577,495	4,133,077	1885
1886	1,866,207	248,411	2,114,618	1,880,518	263,468	2,143,986	3,746,725	511,879	4,258,604	1886
1887	1,898,699	243,758	2,142,457	1,937,828	242,473	2,180,301	3,836,527	486,231	4,322,758	1887

No. 36.—TOTAL TONNAGE of BRITISH and FOREIGN STEAM VESSELS Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast at all Ports in the Colony, 1876-87.

Year.	Entered.			Cleared.			Entered and Cleared.			Year.
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1876	452,617	21,204	473,821	414,789	23,944	438,733	867,406	45,148	912,554	1876
1877	481,268	31,256	512,524	466,419	28,736	495,155	947,687	59,992	1,007,679	1877
1878	537,467	35,005	572,472	500,742	31,986	532,728	1,038,209	66,991	1,105,200	1878
1879	587,544	33,709	621,253	577,657	32,513	610,170	1,165,201	66,222	1,231,423	1879
1880	774,890	29,045	803,935	714,558	31,879	746,437	1,489,444	60,924	1,550,372	1880
1881	883,213	31,942	915,155	813,547	29,602	843,149	1,696,760	61,544	1,758,304	1881
1882	961,787	51,643	1,013,432	924,857	58,374	983,231	1,886,644	110,017	1,996,663	1882
1883	1,175,718	127,247	1,302,965	1,288,788	110,443	1,399,231	2,464,506	237,690	2,702,196	1883
1884	1,510,504	112,328	1,622,832	1,646,194	104,684	1,750,878	3,156,698	217,012	3,373,710	1884
1885	1,299,888	113,663	1,413,551	1,271,418	106,774	1,378,292	2,571,306	220,537	2,791,843	1885
1886	1,376,151	117,852	1,494,003	1,366,469	121,650	1,488,119	2,742,620	239,502	2,982,122	1886
1887	1,427,137	142,488	1,569,625	1,433,568	142,355	1,575,923	2,860,705	284,843	3,145,548	1887

No. 37.—TOTAL TONNAGE of BRITISH and FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast at all Ports in the Colony, 1876-87.

Year.	Entered.			Cleared.			Entered and Cleared.			Year.
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1876	542,438	58,166	600,604	559,955	55,512	614,567	1,101,493	113,678	1,215,171	1876
1877	544,943	78,739	623,682	531,026	75,594	606,620	1,075,969	154,333	1,230,302	1877
1878	596,123	98,779	694,902	567,712	91,690	659,402	1,163,835	190,409	1,354,304	1878
1879	561,635	85,489	647,124	567,928	94,249	662,177	1,129,563	179,738	1,309,301	1879
1880	382,618	55,905	438,523	387,858	56,026	443,884	770,476	111,931	882,407	1880
1881	459,919	81,165	541,084	407,320	79,792	487,112	867,239	160,957	1,028,196	1881
1882	561,991	111,197	673,188	529,122	97,693	626,814	1,091,113	208,890	1,300,002	1882
1883	525,776	106,448	632,224	542,673	129,144	671,817	1,068,449	235,592	1,304,041	1883
1884	534,725	126,960	661,685	508,679	116,884	625,563	1,043,404	243,844	1,287,248	1884
1885	518,263	156,493	674,756	526,013	149,465	675,478	1,044,276	296,958	1,341,234	1885
1886	490,056	130,559	620,615	514,019	141,818	655,867	1,004,105	272,377	1,276,482	1886
1887	471,562	101,270	572,832	504,260	100,118	604,378	975,822	201,388	1,177,210	1887

## STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

175

## SHIPPING—continued.

**No. 38.—TONNAGE of BRITISH and FOREIGN VESSELS Entered and Cleared with Cargoes only at all Ports in New South Wales, from and to places outside the Colony 1872-87.**

Year.	Entered.			Cleared.			Entered and Cleared.			Year.
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	
1872	Tons. 474,724	Tons. 31,384	Tons. 506,108	Tons. 708,294	Tons. 97,931	Tons. 806,225	Tons. 1,183,018	Tons. 129,315	Tons. 1,312,333	1872
1873	531,112	28,238	559,350	808,809	69,269	878,078	1,339,921	97,447	1,437,368	1873
1874	620,133	42,830	662,963	886,793	81,387	968,180	1,506,926	124,217	1,631,143	1874
1875	746,689	41,474	788,165	963,148	83,123	1,046,271	1,709,837	124,597	1,834,436	1875
1876	759,197	52,275	811,472	956,798	78,646	1,035,444	1,715,995	130,921	1,846,913	1876
1877	776,480	64,157	840,637	991,055	102,237	1,093,292	1,767,535	166,394	1,934,019	1877
1878	828,310	84,147	912,457	1,063,112	115,993	1,179,105	1,891,422	200,050	2,091,472	1878
1879	850,533	80,146	930,681	1,128,277	124,178	1,252,455	1,978,810	204,324	2,183,136	1879
1880	968,774	55,921	1,024,695	1,086,833	87,269	1,174,102	2,055,607	143,191	2,198,797	1880
1881	1,105,483	79,413	1,184,896	1,217,186	107,896	1,325,082	2,322,669	187,309	2,509,978	1881
1882	1,246,970	114,170	1,361,140	1,437,494	149,313	1,586,807	2,684,464	263,483	2,947,947	1882
1883	1,378,413	172,131	1,550,544	1,814,211	228,982	2,043,193	3,192,624	401,113	3,593,737	1883
1884	1,704,414	184,113	1,888,527	2,101,993	213,991	2,315,984	3,806,407	398,104	4,204,511	1884
1885	1,533,872	209,069	1,742,941	1,747,821	243,568	1,991,389	3,281,693	452,637	3,734,330	1885
1886	1,558,566	202,083	1,760,649	1,847,628	255,723	2,103,351	3,406,194	457,806	3,864,000	1886
1887	1,438,307	196,973	1,635,280	1,904,782	239,085	2,143,867	3,343,089	436,058	3,779,147	1887

**No. 39.—TONNAGE of BRITISH and FOREIGN STEAM VESSELS Entered and Cleared with Cargoes at all Ports in New South Wales, and to places outside the Colony, 1876-87.**

Year.	British.		Foreign.		Total.		Year.
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	
1876	Tons. 435,908	Tons. 410,767	Tons. 21,204	Tons. 23,944	Tons. 457,112	Tons. 434,711	1876
1877	466,429	464,046	31,256	28,736	477,685	492,782	1877
1878	486,427	500,480	35,005	28,969	521,432	529,449	1878
1879	515,536	573,443	33,327	32,513	548,863	605,956	1879
1880	703,857	711,543	27,072	31,879	730,929	743,422	1880
1881	782,592	811,587	31,942	28,719	814,534	840,306	1881
1882	853,463	920,575	41,974	54,472	895,437	975,047	1882
1883	1,039,971	1,286,267	116,390	109,163	1,156,361	1,395,439	1883
1884	1,354,706	1,620,440	109,776	103,119	1,464,482	1,723,559	1884
1885	1,153,999	1,260,237	113,051	106,874	1,267,050	1,367,111	1885
1886	1,198,383	1,350,172	116,074	119,858	1,314,457	1,470,030	1886
1887	1,139,263	1,410,204	141,303	142,355	1,280,566	1,552,559	1887

**No. 40.—TONNAGE of BRITISH and FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS Entered and Cleared with Cargoes at all Ports in New South Wales, and to places beyond the Colony, 1876-87.**

Year.	British.		Foreign.		Total.		Year.
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	
1876	Tons. 323,289	Tons. 546,031	Tons. 31,971	Tons. 54,702	Tons. 354,360	Tons. 600,733	1876
1877	330,051	527,009	32,901	73,591	362,952	600,600	1877
1878	341,883	562,632	49,142	86,934	391,025	649,566	1878
1879	334,999	554,834	46,819	91,665	381,818	646,499	1879
1880	264,917	375,290	28,849	55,390	293,766	430,680	1880
1881	322,891	405,599	47,471	79,177	370,362	484,776	1881
1882	393,597	516,892	72,196	94,841	465,703	611,660	1882
1883	338,442	527,935	55,741	119,819	394,183	647,754	1883
1884	349,708	481,553	74,337	110,872	424,045	592,425	1884
1885	379,873	487,584	95,018	136,694	475,891	624,278	1885
1886	360,183	497,456	86,009	135,865	446,192	633,321	1886
1887	299,044	494,578	55,670	96,730	354,714	591,308	1887

SHIPPING—continued.

No. 41.—TONNAGE of SAILING and STEAM VESSELS of EACH NATION entered at Ports in New South Wales with Cargoes and in Ballast, 1873-87.

Nation.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
British .....	Tons. 271,025	Tons. 339,603	Tons. 309,652	Tons. 333,021	Tons. 346,356	Tons. 424,530	Tons. 407,535	Tons. 388,601	Tons. 533,740	Tons. 668,920	Tons. 696,050	Tons. 800,968	Tons. 706,292	Tons. 740,449	Tons. 733,907
British Possns...	530,449	686,697	654,220	681,074	678,927	710,775	742,272	768,847	809,392	854,788	1,005,414	1,183,336	1,061,859	1,125,758	1,114,702
United States ..	32,291	43,606	45,134	49,222	70,883	86,593	74,077	40,693	72,005	75,183	76,315	78,673	92,197	70,321	46,014
German .....	18,000	10,240	9,291	10,065	9,733	10,708	8,854	10,996	14,441	61,766	48,293	46,051	47,823	45,550	68,320
French .....	18,081	18,040	14,182	13,109	12,367	14,395	11,873	7,199	14,747	15,758	91,821	80,083	91,160	81,040	82,775
Norwegian .....	1,664	2,370	1,337	649	3,539	3,432	2,058	600	1,655	8,901	13,184	15,639	25,057	20,400	27,518
Dutch .....	3,267	8,971	7,147	1,422	7,949	10,014	11,714	9,603	7,250	1,350	2,620	.....	729	.....	3,007
Italian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	978	2,223	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish .....	577	1,509	2,402	1,620	3,511	1,667	3,209	630	1,103	.....	4,182	1,923	2,742	4,015	1,655
Austrian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chilian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,305	2,623	1,453	1,059	1,751
Russian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese .....	.....	.....	1,677	794	.....	836	1,022	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Sea Islds.	549	405	270	405	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Nations...	3,802	4,833	3,052	1,053	1,619	1,601	3,510	3,433	2,337	5,333	1,916	6,502	1,463	4,626	8,099
Total Tons.....	874,504	1,016,369	1,109,056	1,074,425	1,130,206	1,237,874	1,203,377	1,242,458	1,456,230	1,636,020	1,935,189	2,234,517	2,033,307	2,114,618	2,142,457

No. 42.—TONNAGE of SAILING and STEAM VESSELS of EACH NATION cleared at Ports in New South Wales with Cargo and in Ballast, 1873-87.

Nation.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
British .....	Tons. 259,481	Tons. 332,222	Tons. 307,317	Tons. 341,068	Tons. 343,992	Tons. 391,725	Tons. 403,280	Tons. 372,027	Tons. 486,328	Tons. 632,357	Tons. 733,645	Tons. 855,257	Tons. 763,790	Tons. 763,472	Tons. 815,284
British Possns...	567,200	655,466	606,739	632,739	653,453	676,491	730,646	730,339	734,089	821,621	1,097,816	1,256,953	1,042,632	1,117,040	1,122,544
United States ..	28,300	42,720	44,236	51,752	68,575	77,239	78,467	50,965	67,743	70,041	75,907	80,112	78,933	85,231	48,934
German .....	14,405	8,810	9,145	10,160	9,776	9,912	10,242	15,039	15,453	52,640	50,729	42,650	43,800	47,768	60,823
French .....	2,549	17,478	14,331	12,618	10,719	13,540	12,152	7,020	14,045	13,275	87,158	86,817	86,347	85,289	83,083
Norwegian .....	1,604	1,882	1,317	600	1,670	5,801	2,274	600	850	9,460	14,669	14,602	26,677	28,690	25,111
Dutch .....	2,608	10,400	8,862	830	6,834	11,944	11,509	10,231	3,022	2,029	2,620	.....	729	.....	.....
Italian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	978	2,223	790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish .....	577	1,509	1,880	1,619	3,512	1,551	4,730	630	1,319	3,053	4,122	1,655	1,655	749	2,210
Austrian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,273	5,175	6,523	12,048	.....
Chilian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,209	3,435	2,799	1,038	1,751
Russian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese .....	.....	.....	842	704	.....	836	1,712	.....	.....	1,025	580	.....	871	.....	.....
South Sea Islds.	549	405	332	405	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Nations...	2,242	3,633	2,318	711	2,417	1,379	5,762	2,071	1,962	4,206	283	3,567	1,563	4,526	1,253
Total Tons.....	887,674	974,625	1,059,101	1,053,300	1,101,778	1,192,130	1,272,347	1,190,321	1,330,261	1,610,045	2,071,048	2,376,441	2,044,770	2,143,936	2,180,301

No. 43.—TONNAGE of STEAM VESSELS of EACH NATION entered at Ports in New South Wales with Cargo and in Ballast, 1877-87.

Nation.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
British .....	Tons. 103,126	Tons. 121,680	Tons. 133,738	Tons. 218,068	Tons. 273,739	Tons. 315,347	Tons. 358,446	Tons. 539,019	Tons. 426,607	Tons. 403,147	Tons. 458,585
British Possessions.....	378,142	417,502	453,806	556,822	609,474	646,440	817,272	971,845	873,281	973,004	968,552
United States.....	21,128	24,148	22,842	18,291	21,131	18,111	19,016	8,915	11,715	17,451	15,594
German .....	.....	.....	.....	2,763	2,311	24,904	27,294	21,835	19,002	22,094	41,845
French .....	2,699	382	1,782	.....	2,010	5,520	80,937	80,433	82,946	76,592	78,194
Dutch .....	7,432	8,760	8,434	7,991	6,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Nationalities...	.....	.....	651	.....	.....	3,109	.....	1,145	.....	1,715	6,855
Total Tons.....	512,524	572,472	621,253	803,935	915,155	1,013,432	1,302,965	1,622,832	1,413,551	1,494,003	1,569,625

No. 44.—TONNAGE of STEAM VESSELS of EACH NATION cleared at Ports in New South Wales with Cargo and in Ballast, 1877-87.

Nation.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
British .....	Tons. 114,572	Tons. 115,523	Tons. 125,183	Tons. 198,836	Tons. 276,039	Tons. 300,282	Tons. 384,382	Tons. 555,193	Tons. 409,576	Tons. 402,845	Tons. 459,860
British Possessions.....	351,847	385,219	451,520	515,722	537,508	624,575	904,406	1,082,948	861,842	963,624	973,708
United States.....	21,126	21,125	21,128	21,125	18,108	21,129	12,844	9,829	9,882	15,594	15,595
German .....	.....	.....	.....	2,763	2,814	29,932	22,282	22,062	19,289	25,015	39,949
French .....	332	381	.....	.....	2,010	3,397	75,317	79,701	77,703	79,326	78,181
Dutch .....	6,480	10,480	8,434	7,991	6,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Nationalities.....	798	.....	3,905	.....	180	3,916	.....	1,145	.....	1,715	8,630
Total Tons.....	495,155	532,728	610,170	746,437	843,149	983,231	1,399,231	1,475,087	1,378,292	1,488,119	1,575,923

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

SHIPPING—continued.

No. 45.—TONNAGE of SAILING VESSELS of EACH NATION Entered at Ports in New South Wales, with Cargo and in Ballast, 1877-87.

Nation.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British ... ..	243,230	302,850	273,797	170,593	260,001	353,643	337,634	321,949	339,685	337,302	325,322
Do Possessions ... ..	300,785	293,273	288,466	212,025	199,918	208,348	188,142	211,851	178,578	152,754	146,240
United States ... ..	49,760	62,445	51,235	31,402	50,874	55,072	57,299	69,763	80,482	61,870	30,480
German ... ..	9,783	10,708	8,884	10,232	12,130	26,851	15,999	23,216	28,826	23,456	26,975
French ... ..	10,171	14,013	10,091	7,196	11,737	10,238	10,884	5,650	8,220	5,348	4,581
Norwegian ... ..	3,539	3,432	2,058	600	1,638	8,961	13,184	15,689	25,057	26,400	27,518
Dutch ... ..	517	2,154	3,280	1,612	766	1,359	2,620	...	729	...	3,007
Italian ... ..	...	973	2,223	800	...	...	...	4,015	1,655	749	...
Swedish ... ..	3,511	1,667	3,209	630	1,163	4,182	1,923	2,742	4,908	5,319	5,164
Austrian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,305	2,623	1,453	1,098	1,751	2,361
Chilian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,813	3,184	2,855	...
Russian ... ..	...	836	1,022	...	...	...	...	...	871	...	...
Portuguese ... ..	632	632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Sea Islands ... ..	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Nations ... ..	1,619	1,919	2,859	3,433	2,837	2,229	1,916	3,544	1,463	2,811	1,244
Total tons ... ..	623,682	694,902	647,124	438,523	541,084	673,188	622,224	661,685	674,756	620,615	572,832

No. 46.—TONNAGE of SAILING VESSELS of EACH NATION Cleared at Ports in New South Wales, with Cargo and in Ballast, 1877-87.

Nation.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British ... ..	229,420	276,202	278,097	173,191	210,789	332,075	349,263	300,094	344,223	360,627	355,424
Do Possessions ... ..	301,606	291,242	288,126	214,667	196,531	197,046	193,410	203,010	181,790	153,422	148,836
United States ... ..	47,449	56,161	57,339	29,740	18,168	48,912	63,123	70,283	67,111	69,637	33,389
German ... ..	9,776	9,912	10,242	12,326	12,639	22,717	28,447	20,594	24,601	22,743	26,874
French ... ..	10,387	13,159	12,152	7,020	12,035	9,878	11,841	7,116	8,644	5,963	4,902
Norwegian ... ..	1,670	5,891	2,274	600	850	7,460	14,669	14,504	26,677	28,690	25,111
Dutch ... ..	414	1,464	3,375	2,240	1,532	2,029	2,620	...	729	...	2,210
Italian ... ..	...	973	2,223	799	...	...	...	1,655	1,655	749	...
Swedish ... ..	3,512	1,551	4,780	630	1,319	3,053	4,122	1,273	5,175	6,523	12,648
Austrian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,269	3,433	2,799	1,098	1,751	2,361
Chilian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,813	2,297	2,951	...
Russian ... ..	...	836	1,712	...	...	1,025	586	...	871	...	...
Portuguese ... ..	632	632	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...
South Sea Islands ... ..	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Nations ... ..	2,387	1,379	1,857	2,671	1,962	350	283	2,422	1,563	2,811	1,253
Total tons ... ..	606,620	659,402	662,177	443,884	487,112	626,814	671,817	625,563	666,478	655,867	604,378

No. 47.—NUMBER of VESSELS, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS Entered, 1876-87.

Year.	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.			Crews.			Year.
	British.	Foreign.	Colonial.	British.	Foreign.	Colonial.	British.	Foreign.	Colonial.	
1876	448	134	1,731	333,981	79,370	661,074	13,565	2,263	30,219	1876
1877	393	161	1,807	346,356	110,923	678,927	13,127	3,476	31,709	1877
1878	533	187	1,749	424,530	132,069	710,775	15,039	3,813	31,487	1878
1879	506	169	1,716	407,535	118,570	742,272	15,008	3,852	32,281	1879
1880	377	116	1,615	388,661	84,950	768,847	16,637	2,880	34,507	1880
1881	483	145	1,626	533,740	113,107	809,392	19,276	3,283	36,096	1881
1882	627	207	1,603	668,990	162,842	854,788	22,174	3,819	35,940	1882
1883	657	238	1,692	696,080	233,695	1,005,414	24,023	9,204	41,275	1883
1884	751	247	1,937	860,968	240,213	1,183,336	30,759	8,850	47,662	1884
1885	584	271	1,746	766,292	270,156	1,051,859	26,001	9,755	42,165	1885
1886	557	252	1,875	740,449	248,411	1,125,758	25,160	9,858	42,960	1886
1887	565	220	2,029	783,907	243,758	1,114,792	27,217	10,793	43,738	1887



No. 52.—WRECKS and other CASUALTIES to SHIPPING causing loss of life within the Jurisdiction of New South Wales.

V 2-925

Date.	Vessel.	Tonnage.	Master.	Owner.	No. of Crew & Passengers	No. of Lives lost.	Description and Value of Property lost.	Particulars of Casualty.
1887.								
15 Jan...	Centurion, barque	965	Chs. Taylor	G. Thompson	20	Nil...	Small cargo of coal; value of vessel, £9,000.	This vessel was stranded, and became a total wreck on the North Head of Port Jackson, in the attempt to get to sea in tow of a steam tug during the heavy weather.
15 Feb...	Sarsfield, schooner	175	C. J. Harris	Messrs. Corrigan and Reidy.	8	Nil...	Cargo of timber; value of vessel and cargo, £2,000.	The Sarsfield was lost in consequence of striking on the Richmond River bar whilst attempting to get out in tow of a steam tug.
15 „ ...	Ranger, steamer	40	Js. Walker	E. Buckle	4	2	In ballast; value of vessel, £1,000.	This vessel dragged her anchors, and was driven on shore in Trial Bay during an easterly gale.
19 „ ...	Dolphin, ketch	70	Martin Feil	R. Langley	5	Nil...	Cargo of cedar logs; value of vessel and cargo, £1,000.	Lost whilst attempting to get to sea in tow of a steam tug, which struck on the bar, and caused the Dolphin to drift on to the rocks at the entrance to the Brunswick River.
29 Mar...	Energy, brigantine	185	S. R. Savery	C. B. Stone	7	Nil...	In ballast; value of vessel, £1,500.	Lost in consequence of missing stays and dragging her anchor, which was let go to attempt to save her, about 3 miles north of the Clarence Heads.
19 May...	Pomme de Terre, schooner	72	Fredk. Cooper	A. B. Davis	6	Nil...	General stores; value of vessel and cargo, £1,500.	This vessel was lost by the accident of her tow-rope parting, and thereby falling foul of the schooner Daphne, and drifting on the North Head of Port Jackson.
6 June...	Fanny, cutter	19	Samuel Webber	M. Purcell	2	Nil...	Cargo of iron; value of vessel and cargo, £500.	This vessel was abandoned in consequence of leaking badly, about 60 miles to the eastward of Port Stephens; she is supposed to have foundered shortly afterwards; crew were rescued by the German mail steamer.
7 „ ...	Waratah, steamer	268	D. Macauley	Waratah Coal Company	16	Nil...	Cargo of coals; value of vessel and cargo, £16,000.	Lost in consequence of the vessel's moorings parting, whilst she was loading coals at the North Bulli Jetty.
7 July...	Ann, ketch	9	Augs. Watson	Augs. Watson	2	Nil...	In ballast; value of vessel, £100	Whilst this vessel was lying close to the beach at Bungaree North, taking in a cargo of gravel, a heavy squall came in from the S.E., which caused her to drag her anchors, go inshore, and become a total wreck.
21 „ ...	Reliance, schooner	74	Henry Pearce	J. H. Young	5	Nil...	General cargo; value of vessel and cargo, £1,200.	This vessel was abandoned 17 miles south of the Tweed River, in consequence of springing a leak which could not be kept under by the pump.
27 „ ...	Collector, steam lighter	8	Wm. Lelliott	Wm. Lelliott	5	Nil...	In ballast; value of vessel, £250	The Collector was lost by the ebb tide, which carried her in to the rocks at the entrance to the Tweed River, where she became a total wreck.
26 Oct...	Ada and Ethel, schooner	72	Fredk. Cooper	Chs. Messell	5	Nil...	Cargo of timber; value of vessel and cargo, £1,600.	The Ada and Ethel was abandoned when off the Seal Rocks, in consequence of suddenly springing a leak, which could not be kept under. She was observed to founder soon after the crew took to the boat.
28 Dec...	Lizzie Frost, ketch	52	G. Ellis	C. Lyons	4	Nil...	General cargo; value of vessel and cargo, £300.	This vessel was lost in attempting to enter the Brunswick River; she grounded on the North Spit and became a total wreck.

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

No. 53.—STOCKS in the BONDED WAREHOUSES on the 31st December, 1887.

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
Bacon and Ham...	35,002 lb.	Sarsaparilla	1,675 gallons
Beer { In bottle ...	316,103 gallons	Sugar { Raw ...	473 tons 15 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lb.
Beer { In wood ...	83,580 "	Sugar { Refined ...	14 tons 6 cwt. 2 qr. 8 lb.
Candles ...	374,587 lb.	Sugar { Brandy ...	652 hhd., 7,355 qr., 456 oct., 49,707 cases
Cement ...	2,437 barrels	Geneva ...	37 qr., 14,567 cases
Cheese ...	10,424 lb.	Gin. ...	2 qr. 6,962 cases
Chicory ...	69,664 "	Liqueurs ...	2,682 cases
Cigars ...	1,501 cases	Rum ...	17 punchns., 845 hhd., 2,918 qr., 2 oct., 3,098 cases
Cocoa (Prepared), and Chocolate	48,572 lb.	Spirits { Schnapps ...	11,015 cases
Coffee ...	18 tons	Spirits { Whiskey ...	41 hhd., 4,226 qr., 522 oct., 56,593 cases
Confectionery ...	31,943 lb.	Spirits { White Spirits ...	29 punchns., 26 hhd., 233 qr., 48 oct.
Dynamite and Lithofracteur	95,700 "	Spirits { All other ...	14 punchns., 5 hhd., 9 qr., 50 oct., 519 cases
Fish—Dried, &c. ...	499,551 "	Tea ...	149 chests, 54,236 half-chests, 35,766 boxes, 3,879 pkg.
Fruits—Dried ...	575,565 lb.	Timber ...	3,693,310 ft.
Iron—Galvanized ...	468 tons 18 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lb.	Tobacco { Manufactured ..	773 qr.-tierces, 1,933 boxes, 1,226 cases
Iron Wire { Plain ...	550 tons 6 cwt. 2 qr. 20 lb.	Tobacco { Leaf ...	726 hhd., 395 casks, 31 cases 148 bales
Iron Wire { Galvanized ...	122 tons 17 cwt. 3 qr. 12 lb.	Wine { Sparkling ..	6,796 cases
Jams and Jellies ...	303,688 lb.	Wine { Still ...	34 butts, 67 hhd., 1,163 qr., 124 oct., 18,225 cases
Maizena and Cornflour ...	59,016 "		
Oil—Kerosene ...	113,696 gallons		
Opium ...	12,257 lb.		
Paints ...	80 tons 5 cwt. 2 qr.		
Powder { Blasting ...	222,958 lb.		
Powder { Sporting ...	37,485 "		
Preserves ...	189,326 "		
Rice ...	1,222 tons 3 cwt. 0 qr. 17 lb.		
Salt { Bag ...	4,391 tons 15 cwt. 2 qr. 8 lb.		
Salt { Rock ...	527 tons 8 cwt.		

No. 54.—REFUNDS RECOMMENDED from 1st January to 31st December, 1887.

Articles.	Amount.	Articles.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Acid ...	3 5 3	Rice ...	9 7 0
Alum ...	2 14 0	Salt ...	20 10 1
Bacon and Ham ...	37 15 5	Soap, Fancy ...	2 1 0
Bags ...	46 18 6	Do other ...	4 1 0
Beer in wood ...	28 19 0	Soups and Meats ...	13 0 0
Beer in bottle ...	33 4 6	Spirits, Brandy ...	84 13 4
Biscuits ...	144 14 3	Do Geneva ...	16 5 11
Bitters ...	3 5 7	Do Liqueurs ...	2 8 2
Butter and Lard ...	28 17 6	Do Rum ...	29 2 2
Cakes ...	2 4 0	Do Perfumed ...	9 10 6
Candles ...	1,530 0 6	Do Whiskey ...	37 15 5
Canvas ...	109 12 3	Do all other ...	40 2 3
Cement ...	3 18 0	Steel ...	133 15 6
Cheese ...	17 19 4	Sugar, Raw ...	466 2 9
Cigars ...	44 8 2	Do Refined ...	24 5 10
Chocolate ...	152 0 0	Do Molasses and Treacle	4 18 0
Cocoa ...	693 8 4	Tea ...	16 9 9
Confectionery ...	133 12 4	Timber, Dressed ...	41 13 5
Dates ...	700 1 0	Do Rough ...	63 1 10
Essences ...	31 13 10	Tobacco, Manufactured ...	206 18 9
Fish ...	49 18 8	Do Unmanufactured ...	16 2 0
Fruits, Dried ...	177 18 0	Tapioca and Macaroni ...	1 12 3
Fruits, Bottled ...	1 2 0	Tanks ...	87 5 0
Glue ...	10 1 7	Tinctures ...	5 8 0
Ginger ...	3 9 4	Turpentine ...	0 8 0
Hops ...	2,193 5 4	Varnish ...	6 0 0
Iron ...	196 12 10	Wines, Sparkling ...	10 11 0
Do Galvanized ...	17 16 7	Do other kinds ...	15 8 6
Do do Manufactures ...	13 16 8	Woolpacks ...	19 13 0
Do Wire ...	59 10 0	Zinc ...	9 3 3
Jams ...	3 5 0	Harbour and Light Dues ...	£146 0 4
Laths and Palings ...	21 18 8	Pilotage ...	124 18 0
Liquorice ...	40 11 2	Removals ...	9 10 0
Malt ...	1,936 5 5		
Milk ...	7 15 5	Ad Valorem ...	280 8 4
Nuts ...	25 0 0	Chinese Poll-tax ...	6,280 0 0
Oatmeal ...	5 13 0	License Fees, Bonded Warehouses	169 0 0
Oil ...	260 1 7	Royalty on Oysters ...	0 3 0
Oilmen's Stores ...	6 18 0	1 difference in Value, Foreign and English Sterling	7 10 8
Opium ...	10 10 6	Excise:	
Paints ...	17 0 1	Tobacco ...	£ 41 7 9
Paper, Brown and Wrapping	208 3 2	Beer ...	395 1 0
Do Writing ...	181 18 4		
Powder, Sporting ...	1 0 0		
Preserves ...	30 0 7		
Playing Cards ...	0 5 1		

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

No. 55.—GOODS SHIPPED FOR DRAWBACK from 1st January to the 31st December, 1887.

Goods.	Quantities.	Drawback	Goods.	Quantities.	Drawback.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Acetic Acid ...	61½ gal.	0 16 10	Meats ...	199,584 lb.	831 12 0
Aerated Waters ...	206½ doz.	5 3 4	Milk ...	124,174 „	517 7 10
Arrowroot ...	10,766 lb.	44 18 0	Mustard ...	21,580 „	89 18 4
Bacon ...	60,160 „	501 6 8	Nails ...	472 tons 16 cwt. 2 qr. 12 lb.	945 11 6
Bags ...	8 tons 2 cwt. 2 qr. 18 lb.	27 2 2	Nuts ...	13,868 lb.	57 15 8
Baking Powder ...	786 lb.	3 5 6	Odmen's Stores—		
Beer—			quarts ...	184½ doz.	9 4 5
In wood ...	16,690 gal.	417 5 0	pints ...	9,800 „	245 0 0
In bottle ...	67,579 „	2,512 14 0	Oil ...	160,350½ gal.	4,008 14 9
Biscuits—			Oils in bottle—		
at 2d. ...	2 988 lb.	24 18 0	quarts ...	65 doz.	4 17 6
at 1d. ...	3,136 „	13 1 4	pints ...	288 „	10 16 0
Blue ...	71,508 „	297 19 0	half-pints ...	2,482 „	62 0 0
Butter and Lard ...	269,249 „	1,121 17 5	Oatmeal ...	91 tons 14 cwt. 2 qr. 0 lb.	183 9 0
Butley ...	17,762 „	74 0 2	Paint—		
Cakes ...	1,510 „	12 11 8	at 3s. ...	165 „ 1 „ 3 „ 16 „	495 2 4
Candles—			at 2s. ...	26 „ 4 „ 0 „ 21 „	52 8 0
at 2d. ...	78,038 „	487 14 8	Paper—		
at 1d. ...	15,796 „	65 16 4	Brown ...	93 „ 19 „ 1 „ 3 „	312 18 7
Cement ...	17,462 casks	1,746 4 0	Writing ...	4,679 lb.	19 9 11
Cheese ...	73,154 lb.	609 12 4	Pepper ...	2,052 „	17 2 0
Chicory ...	2,295 „	57 8 0	Plaster ...	164 casks	16 8 0
Chocolate—			Powder—		
at 6d. ...	1,700 „	42 10 0	Sporting ...	5,349 lb.	66 17 3
at 4d. ...	3,401½ „	56 13 10	Blasting ...	125,800 „	524 3 4
at 3d. ...	336 „	4 4 0	Preserves ...	270,520 „	1,127 3 4
Cocon—			Putty ...	1 ton 5 cwt. 2 qr. 24 lb.	2 11 5
at 6d. ...	15,661 „	391 10 6	Playing Cards ...	590 doz.	88 10 0
at 4d. ...	4,393 „	73 4 4	Rice ...	271 tons 18 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lb.	815 14 10
at 3d. ...	876 „	10 19 0	Rope ...	70 „ 18 „ 2 „ 23 „	141 16 9
Coffee—			Ricoflour ...	666 lb.	2 15 6
at 6d. ...	17,013 „	425 6 6	Sago ...	7,598 „	31 13 2
at 3d. ...	15,358 „	191 19 6	Sashes ...	8 each	0 8 0
Confectionery ...	12,969 „	108 1 6	Salt ...	750 tons 11 cwt. 0 qr. 5 lb.	750 11 0
Corn Flour ...	11,246 „	46 17 2	Soap—		
Cordage ...	14 tons 16 cwt. 0 qr. 11 lb.	29 10 4	Fancy ...	3,268 lb.	13 12 4
Cordials—			Ordinary ...	16 tons 16 cwt. 0 qr. 0 lb.	33 12 0
quarts ...	110 doz.	8 5 0	Shot ...	20 „ 13 „ 2 „ 3 „	103 7 6
pints ...	30 „	1 2 6	Soda Crystals ...	103 „ 17 „ 0 „ 21 „	103 17 2
Cream Tartar ...	13,440 lb.	56 0 0	Spices ...	27,710 lb.	230 18 5
Carraway Seeds ...	3,334 „	27 15 8	Starch—		
Corn Sacks ...	1,364½ doz.	68 4 6	at 1½d. ...	131,950 „	824 13 9
Dates ...	29,018 lb.	120 18 2	at 1d. ...	6,260 „	26 1 8
Doors ...	138 each.	13 16 0	Sugar—		
Efferrescing Powders ...	141 lb.	0 11 9	Refined ...	11 tons 5 cwt 3 qr. 14 lb.	75 5 10
Excise on Beer ...	5,133 gal.	64 3 3	Raw ...	931 „ 14 „ 1 „ 21 „	4,656 15 5
Extract of Meat ...	108 lb.	0 18 0	Soda, bi-carbonate ...	19,040 lb.	79 6 8
Farinaceous Food ...	2,433 lb.	10 2 9	Sheet Lead ...	213 tons 18 cwt. 1 qr. 1 lb.	827 15 5
Fish ...	702,763 „	2,928 3 7	Tapioca ...	7,552 lb.	31 9 4
Fruits, bottled, qts. ...	259 doz.	25 18 0	Tar ...	843½ casks	84 7 6
Fruit Salts ...	1,892 lb.	15 15 4	Tea ...	284,126 lb.	3,551 11 6
Fruits, dried ...	338,613 „	2,821 15 6	Timber—		
Ginger ...	20,787 „	86 13 3	Dressed ...	114,592 feet	171 14 6
Glucose ...	8 cwt. 0 qr. 16 lb.	1 7 0	Undressed ...	556,443 „	417 4 11
Groats ...	2,520 lb.	10 10 0	Turpentine ...	3,821 gal.	191 1 0
Galvanized Iron ...	2,487 tons 8 cwt. 0 qr. 8 lb.	4,974 16 0	Treacle and Molasses ...	75 tons 8 cwt. 2 qr. 5 lb.	251 7 1
Galvanized Manufac- tures.	147 „ 15 „ 3 „ 26 „	443 4 6	Varnish ...	1,196½ gal.	119 13 0
Glue ...	8,687 lb.	36 3 11	Vegetables ...	36,411 lb.	151 14 3
Hams ...	55,106 „	459 4 4	Vermicelli ...	268 „	1 2 4
Honey ...	1,776 „	7 8 0	Vinegar ...	11,397½ gal.	284 18 8
Hops—			Wines—		
at 6d. ...	150,148 „	3,753 14 0	Sparkling ...	380 „	190 0 0
at 3d. ...	76,875 „	960 18 9	Other kinds ...	816½ „	204 2 6
Jams ...	141,027 „	587 12 3	Wire, iron ...	926 tons 7 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lb.	926 7 9
Jellies ...	909 „	3 15 9	Woolpacks—		
Liquorice ...	224 „	1 17 4	at 2s. 4d. cwt. ...	111 „ 11 „ 3 „ 27 „	371 17 5
Laths ...	977,300 per 1,000	36 13 0	at 3s. 4d. each ...	1,800 each	22 10 0
Maccaroni ...	2,495 lb.	10 7 11	Zinc ...	5 tons 12 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lb.	16 16 6
Maizena ...	160 „	0 13 4	Ad Valorem ...		7,813 15 7
Malt—					
at 9d. ...	9,835 bushels	568 16 6			
at 6d. ...	1,557 „	38 18 6			
					£ 60,159 14 10



No. 56.—REVENUE collected by the Department of Customs, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1879 to 1887 inclusive.

Particulars of Receipt.	Rate of Duty.	1879.		1880.		1881.	
		Quantity.	Amount collected.	Quantity.	Amount collected.	Quantity.	Amount collected.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Spirits	per gallon, 10s.	979,210 galls.	489,005 2 0				
	" 15s.						
	" 12s.	52,779 "	31,067 14 0	999,744 galls.	699,847 1 0	1 103,101 galls.	661,861 0 0
	" 14s.						
Colonial Distilled Spirits	" 12s.						
	" 14s.						
Wine—Still	" 4s.	144,813 "	29,962 12 11				
	" 5s.	9,726 "	2,481 12 11	143,433 "	35,858 6 6	157,441 "	39,360 0 0
	" 6s.	10,466 "	3,140 2 11				
Wine—Sparkling	" 10s.	700 "	849 19 4	10,767 "	5,378 15 3	15,405 "	7,702 0 0
Ale and Beer in wood	" 6d.	521,710 "	13,012 15 7	340,815 "	8,520 7 6	445,013 "	11,125 0 0
	" 9d.	13,604 "	510 3 6	8,533 "	320 1 0		
Ale and Beer in bottle	" 9d.	609,402 "	22,481 0 6	573,162 "	21,493 11 5	925,447 "	23,154 0 0
	" 1s.	34,254 "	1,712 14 6	24,650 "	1,232 10 0		
Tobacco—Manufactured	per lb., 2s.	263,354 lb.	20,385 8 10	241,905 lb.	24,106 10 2	306,724 lb.	30,672 0 0
	" 2s. 6d.	6,803 "	850 8 3	5,016 "	627 1 3		
	" 3s.						
Tobacco in leaf	" 1s.	753,158 "	37,657 18 0	851,720 "	42,580 0 10	1,126,398 "	56,260 0 0
	" 1s. 3d.	10,685 "	667 16 3	15,503 "	968 18 9		
	" 2s.						
Tobacco for Manufacturing purposes only.	" 1s.						
Cigars	" 5s.	110,389 "	27,607 7 11	116,007 "	29,016 17 5	159,648 "	39,886 0 0
	" 6s.						
Cigarettes	" 6s.						
Tea	" 3d.	6,703,466 "	83,793 6 7	5,923,336 "	74,041 14 0	6,897,008 "	86,212 0 0
	" 3d.	441,664 "	6,520 16 1	553,062 "	6,913 5 6	577,027 "	7,212 0 0
	" 6d.						
Coffee	" 3d.	281,264 "	8,515 10 0	325,558 "	4,069 9 6	271,000 "	3,308 0 0
	" 6d.						
Chicory	" 6d.						
Sugar—Refined	per cwt., 6s. 8d.	4,197 cwt.	1,399 4 11	3,187 cwt.	1,062 8 5	5,250 cwt.	1,760 0 0
Sugar Refined ex Refinery	" 6s. 8d.						
Sugar—Raw	" 5s.	269,312 "	67,323 1 9	229,171 "	57,042 17 7	187,651 "	46,887 0 0
Sugar Raw ex Refinery	" 5s.						
Molasses	" 2s. 4d.	3,506 "	599 7 7	11,701 "	1,950 3 11	13,37 "	2,312 0 0
Molasses ex Refinery	" 3s. 4d.						
Methylated Spirits	per gallon, 2s.	10,890 galls.	1,033 1 1	11,020 galls.	1,102 1 0	13,410 galls.	1,341 0 0
	" 4s.						
Opium	per lb., 10s.	21,028 lb.	10,514 8 1	21,880 lb.	10,940 0 2	26,138 lb.	13,068 0 0
	" 20s.						
Rice	per ton, 60s.	4,528 tons	13,585 7 7	3,433 tons	10,300 0 7	5,023 tons	15,069 0 0
Dried Fruits	per lb., 2d.	3,885,838 lb.	32,381 19 8	4,443,272 lb.	37,027 5 5	6,942,927 lb.	57,857 0 0
	" 1d.	147,190 "	613 5 10	158,403 "	660 0 3	313,783 "	1,307 0 0
Nuts	per bushel, 6d.	236,104 bushels.	7,152 12 4	253,547 bushels.	4,338 13 6	262,284 bushels.	6,567 0 0
	" 9d.						
Malt	per lb., 3d.	490,269 lb.	6,128 7 4	504,129 lb.	7,051 12 4	735,754 lb.	9,106 0 0
	" 6d.						
Hops	per gallon, 4s.	4,524 galls.	904 16 2	4,132 galls.	826 7 0	4,545 galls.	903 0 0
	" 12s.						
	" 14s.						
Sarsaparilla	per oz., 1s. 6d.	740 ozs.	55 10 8				
Gold							
Specific Duties			167,769 10 10		176,161 10 9		244,345 0
Ad valorem Duties							
Bonded Warehouse License Fees			6,246 14 6		6,097 4 0		7,031 0 0
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouse			493 11 4		243 8 3		220 0 0
Pilotage			19,005 3 2		14,462 0 2		20,403 0 0
Harbour and Lights Rates			9,059 16 6		8,197 0 8		10,330 0 0
Removal Dues			2,907 5 0		2,622		2,608 0 0
Excise on Tobacco	per lb., 1s.						
	" 1s. 3d.						
	" 2s. 6d.						
Excise on Cigars and Cigarettes							
Excise on Beer							
Tobacco Factory License Fees							
Deck—Cargo Dues							
Shipping Fees—Engaging and Discharging Seamen.			5 8 0		1 18 0		5 0 9
Crown's Share of Seizures and Penalties			75 8 9		310 0 1		34 7 11
Surplus Proceeds, Sale of Overtime Goods			25 1 0		41 13 7		66 13 5
Surcharges			83 4 5		7 14 5		1 19 9
Tonnage and Wharfage Rates					6,978 13 3		14,177 9 8
Tax on Chinese							900 0 0
Fisheries Royalty							406 0 0
Proceeds of sale of Naphtha							
Duty collected on Samples							
Sundries			44 2 0		24 4 10		14 11 6
Total			1,127,249 13 3		1,203,916 4 0		1,424,165 3 0

STATISTICS, 1887—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

No. 56—continued.

Particulars of Receipt.	Rate of Duty.	1882.		1883.		1884.	
		Quantity.	Amount collected.	Quantity.	Amount collected.	Quantity.	Amount collected.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Spirits	per gallon, 10s.						
	" 15s.						
	" 12s.	1,154,720 galls.	092,832 0 0	1,194,650 galls.	719,790 0 0	1,239,405 galls.	743,697 3 11
	" 14s.						
Colonial Distilled Spirits	" 12s.					17,709 "	10,624 19 11
	" 14s.						
Wine—Still	" 4s.						
	" 5s.	165,338 "	41,347 7 9	160,592 "	40,148 3 9	103,752 "	40,938 2 4
	" 6s.						
Wine—Sparkling	" 10s.	20,618 "	10,308 13 3	22,021 "	11,010 9 2	24,317 "	12,158 16 8
Ale and Beer in wood	" 0d.	338,720 "	9,907 17 9	472,412 "	11,810 6 0	581,260 "	14,534 3 0
	" 0d.						
Ale and Beer in bottle	" 0d.	842,820 "	31,000 5 1	937,640 "	35,161 10 6	1,031,333 "	38,674 13 2
	" 1s.						
Tobacco—Manufactured	per lb., 2s.	311,130 lb.	31,113 10 0	334,110 lb.	33,411 0 3	68,460 lb.	6,346 0 0
	" 2s. 6d.					6,136 "	767 0 0
	" 3s.					247,506 "	37,136 0 0
	" 1s.	1,055,240 "	52,761 11 3	834,781 "	41,780 0 11	297,280 "	14,861 0 0
Tobacco in leaf	" 1s. 3d.						
	" 3s.					6,833 "	1,025 0 0
Tobacco for Manufacturing purposes only	" 1s.					307,220 "	15,361 0 0
Cigars	" 5s.	179,128 "	44,782 7 5	214,977 "	53,744 6 6		
	" 6s.					106,613 "	58,938 17 5
Cigarettes	" 6s.					13,546 "	4,064 1 10
Tea	" 3d.	7,026,320 "	87,828 12 11	6,067,620 "	75,719 5 4	8,004,240 "	100,053 9 1
	" 3d.	538,720 "	7,369 7 3	684,400 "	7,205 1 6	724,800 "	9,060 9 6
Coffee	" 6d.						
	" 3d.	270,280 "	3,491 1 0	266,640 "	3,333 3 3	347,680 "	4,345 14 3
Chicory	" 6d.						
Sugar—Refined	per cwt., 6s. 8d.	2,166 cwt.	722 1 0	2,118 cwt.	705 10 9	6,015 cwt.	2,005 5 6
Sugar Refined ex Refinery	" 6s. 8d.					300 "	100 0 0
Sugar—Raw	" 5s.	182,856 "	45,588 15 4	203,496 "	50,873 13 7	417,132 "	104,282 16 7
Sugar Raw ex Refinery	" 5s.					174,500 "	43,825 0 0
Molasses	" 3s. 4d.	17,538 "	2,922 17 5	15,570 "	2,595 0 11	22,974 "	3,820 6 0
Molasses ex Refinery	" 3s. 4d.					306 "	51 1 0
Methylated Spirits	per gallon, 2s.	16,730 galls.	1,672 16 1	17,760 galls.	1,776 0 0	19,800 galls.	1,980 5 0
	" 4s.						
Opium	per lb., 10s.	25,922 lb.	12,960 15 11	28,270 lb.	14,131 10 2		
	" 20s.					20,413 lb.	20,413 8 0
Rice	per ton, 60s.	5,074 tons	15,224 6 8	4,618 tons	13,854 19 10	5,731 tons	17,193 2 0
Dried Fruits	per lb., 2d.	6,182,040 lb.	51,521 19 3	6,071,640 lb.	50,597 5 6	7,442,056 lb.	62,017 8 4
Nuts	" 1d.	317,040 "	1,321 3 9	404,830 "	1,036 18 9	238,450 "	1,202 9 4
Malt	per bushel, 6d.	304,880 bushls.	9,122 6 7	334,160 bushls.	8,354 1 3	395,560 bushls.	9,888 15 6
	" 0d.						
Hops	per lb., 3d.	736,360 lb.	9,817 2 6	712,900 lb.	8,911 11 0	673,200 lb.	8,415 12 6
	" 6d.						
Sarsaparilla	per gallon, 4s.	4,516 galls.	903 6 3	3,715 galls.	743 8 4	3,130 galls.	625 17 2
	" 12s.						
	" 14s.						
Gold	per oz., 1s. 6d.						
Specific Duties			280,015 4 7		266,579 0 9		336,113 13 9
Ad valorem Duties							
Bonded Warehouse License Fees			4,350 5 7		4,564 12 8		6,960 10 0
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouse			252 0 9		221 14 6		14 0 6
Pilotage			26,454 14 10		30,507 18 2		32,124 4 8
Harbour and Lights Rates			13,552 14 10		14,599 1 4		16,249 8 0
Removal Dues			4,033 13 6		4,377 5 0		4,318 14 0
Excise on Tobacco	per lb., 1s.						68,000 5 9
	" 1s. 8d.						
Excise on Cigars and Cigarettes	" 2s. 6d.						490 7 0
Excise on Beer							
Tobacco Factory License Fees							861 5 0
Deck—Cargo Dues							
Shipping Fees—Engaging and Discharging Seamen			1 2 6				
Crown's Share of Seizures and Penalties			40 12 7		47 18 4		506 3 6
Surplus Proceeds, Sale of Overtime Goods			174 12 5		135 12 7		80 9 5
Surcharges			52 17 3		15 18 1		2 5 10
Tonnage and Wharfage Rates			8,008 19 4		7,066 1 2		7,804 10 10
Tax on Chinese			8,520 0 0		12,200 0 0		10,740 0 0
Fisheries Royalty			529 6 0		604 9 0		1,057 3 6
Proceeds of sale of Naphtha							
Duty collected on Samples							
Deposits on Stearine per Apollo Candle Co.							2,090 0 3
Sundries			169 17 7		206 17 11		359 12 4
Total			1,514,262 16 11		1,527,803 4		1,876,321 11 4

No. 56—continued.

Particulars of Receipt.	Rate of Duty.	1885.		1886.		1887.	
		Quantity.	Amount collected.	Quantity.	Amount collected.	Quantity.	Amount collected.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Spirits	per gallon, 10s.					5,883 galls.	4,412 8 11
	" 15s.						
	" 12s.	1,204,790 galls.	722,872 18 2	1,161,628 galls.	600,977 0 11	254,573 "	152,748 15 0
	" 14s.					800,045 "	602,451 14 4
Colonial Distilled Spirits	" 12s.	14,242 "	8,544 16 10	9,738 "	5,840 2 11	2,803 "	1,685 3 7
	" 14s.					12,954 "	9,008 8 10
Wine—Still	" 4s.						
	" 5s.	169,164 "	42,291 0 1	152,063 "	38,259 8 2	141,581 "	35,295 6 6
Wine—Sparkling	" 6s.						
	" 10s.	24,478 "	12,238 16 8	21,037 "	10,518 12 10	19,452 "	9,729 3 0
Ale and Beer in wood	" 6d.	622,440 "	15,500 15 0	697,405 "	17,435 2 7	841,885 "	21,047 2 7
	" 9d.						
Ale and Beer in bottle	" 9d.	1,217,094 "	45,640 18 4	1,377,641 "	51,691 12 3	1,284,429 "	48,106 2 4
	" 1s.						
Tobacco—Manufactured	per lb., 2s.						
	" 2s. 6d.						
	" 3s.	334,633 lb.	50,230 12 6	378,677 lb.	56,801 14 10	504,021 lb.	75,603 2 0
	" 1s.						
Tobacco in leaf	" 18. 3d.						
	" 3s.	10,446 "	1,566 19 0	8,841 "	1,328 4 6	7,016 "	1,052 8 0
Tobacco for Manufacturing purposes only	" 1s.	672,480 "	33,624 5 6	561,514 "	23,075 14 0	552,217 "	27,610 17 0
Cigars	" 5s.						
	" 6s.	219,030 "	65,830 5 4	223,527 "	67,658 8 0	212,063 "	63,798 19 0
Cigarettes	" 6s.	29,873 "	8,961 12 1	30,136 "	11,741 2 3	44,577 "	13,373 7 11
Tea	" 3d.	7,918,200 "	98,915 7 7	8,478,328 "	108,979 2 0	8,545,188 "	106,914 19 7
Coffee	" 3d.	740,880 "	9,261 0 5	609,565 "	7,619 11 5	516,076 "	6,450 19 1
	" 6d.			55,859 "	1,396 9 1	86,401 "	2,160 0 7
Chicory	" 3d.	342,560 "	4,231 14 11	147,870 "	1,849 7 0	193,282 "	2,478 10 6
	" 6d.			92,919 "	2,323 14 6	81,516 "	2,037 17 6
Sugar—Refined	per cwt., 6s. 8d.	7,719 cwt.	2,573 4 8	4,043 cwt.	1,647 12 10	5,521 cwt.	1,840 9 0
Sugar Refined ex Refinery	" 6s. 8d.	105 "	35 2 4	40 "	13 6 8	110 "	36 13 4
Sugar—Raw	" 5s.	362,064 "	90,516 0 11	311,931 "	77,997 14 2	336,291 "	84,072 14 8
Sugar Raw ex Refinery	" 5s.	192,000 "	48,000 0 0	172,000 "	43,150 0 0	183,000 "	45,975 0 0
Molasses	" 3s. 4d.	17,046 "	2,840 13 4	11,306 "	1,894 0 2	8,727 "	1,454 10 3
Molasses ex Refinery	" 3s. 4d.	2,398 "	483 6 8	0,009 "	1,106 13 4	9,201 "	1,533 11 8
Methylated Spirits	per gallon, 2s.	21,158 galls.	2,115 17 1	24,070 galls.	2,407 1 6	5,926 galls.	592 10 11
	" 4s.					13,441 "	2,688 5 6
Opium	per lb., 10s.						
	" 20s.	22,074 lb.	23,074 11 10	22,148 lb.	22,148 8 8	21,683 lb.	21,682 14 1
Rice	per ton, 60s.	5,279 tons	15,835 5 5	5,844 tons	17,532 10 1	6,169 tons	18,478 8 11
Dried Fruits	per lb., 2d.	6,528,120 lb.	34,400 19 6	6,110,319 lb.	60,919 6 6	6,761,674 lb.	56,347 5 0
Nuts	" 1d.	239,760 "	998 16 4	298,661 "	1,244 8 6	175,499 "	731 4 11
Malt	per bushel, 6d.	496,688 bshls.	10,167 11 7	127,597 bshls.	3,189 18 6		
	" 9d.			305,662 "	11,468 14 5	157,009 bshls.	5,887 17 1
Hops	per lb., 3d.	819,360 lb.	10,242 2 6	292,700 lb.	3,658 15 0		
	" 6d.			482,377 "	12,059 8 7	301,451 lb.	7,536 5 5
Sarsaparilla	per gallon, 4s.	2,985 galls.	597 9 6	2,331 galls.	466 5 10	1,465 galls.	293 1 9
	" 12s.			38 "	23 0 1	23 "	13 13 0
	" 14s.					75 "	52 18 11
Gold	per oz., 1s. 6d.						
Specific Duties			380,673 0 11		429,157 6 0		351,800 7 8
Ad valorem Duties					277,226 19 2		226,743 7 4
Bonded Warehouse License Fees			7,164 4 4		8,691 15 1		8,766 3 1
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouse			92 6 5		46 6 2		60 16 1
Pilotage			31,738 12 4		31,716 3 0		28,627 14 5
Harbour and Lights Rates			16,380 5 4		15,610 5 4		14,678 6 3
Removal Dues			4,290 5 0		4,703 5 0		4,297 3 4
Excise on Tobacco	per lb., 1s.		106,658 8 0		102,211 10 4		29,626 17 0
	" 1s. 3d.						100,918 4 10
Excise on Cigars and Cigarettes	" 2s. 6d.		862 18 4		667 8 11		1,233 12 6
Excise on Beer							68,565 4 3
Tobacco Factory License Fees			1,196 5 0		1,180 0 0		1,306 5 0
Deck—Cargo Dues							
Shipping Fees—Engaging and Discharging Seamen.					3 4 6		2 8 7
Crown's Share of Seizures and Penalties			972 11 11		758 14 5		527 10 6
Surplus Proceeds, Sale of Overtime Goods			92 18 4		428 2 0		607 10 6
Surcharges			51 8 3		36 6 1		82 11 3
Tonnage and Wharfage Rates			7,995 11 9		6,978 8 9		7,059 7 6
Tax on Chinese			10,600 0 0		12,340 0 0		17,980 0 0
Fisheries R.yalty			2,105 14 0		2,371 7 0		1,422 6 0
Proceeds of sale of Naphtha					59 17 3		39 11 6
Duty collected on Samples					112 10 3		132 12 7
Sundries			210 16 4		339 14 6		155 16 0
Total			1,952,264 19 4		2,250,975 0 0		2,291,476 14 10

No. 57.—SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES levied under authority of 51 Vic., No. 8.

		s.	d.
<b>Beer, Ale, Porter, Spruce, or other Beer, Cider, and Perry—</b>			
In wood or jar ... ..	Per gallon	0	6
In bottle... ..	"	0	9
For six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints ... ..	"	0	9
Biscuits—other than ship ... ..	Per lb. ...	0	1
Butter ... ..	"	0	1
Candles per lb., or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight, and stearine ... ..	"	0	1
Cement ... ..	Per barrel	2	6
Cheese, Bacon, and Hams ... ..	Per lb. ...	0	2
<b>Chicory, Dandelion, and Taraxacum—</b>			
Raw or Kiln-dried ... ..	"	0	3
Roasted, Ground, or mixed with any other article ... ..	"	0	6
Chocolate—Plain or mixed with any other article, and Chocolate Creams ... ..	"	0	4
Cigars ... ..	"	6	0
Cigarettes (including wrappers) ... ..	"	6	0
Corn Flour and Maizena ... ..	"	0	1
<b>Cocon—</b>			
Raw, without allowance for husks or shells ... ..	"	0	3
Prepared Paste, or mixed with any other article ... ..	"	0	4
<b>Coffee—</b>			
Raw ... ..	"	0	3
Roasted, ground, or mixed with any other article ... ..	"	0	6
<b>Confectionery (including Cakes, Comfits, Liquorice, Liquorice Paste, Lozenges of all kinds, Coconut in sugar, Sugar Candy, Sucrades, and Sweetmeats) ... ..</b>			
Essences, flavouring, and Fruit, containing not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit ... ..	Per gallon	4	0
Containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit ... ..	"	14	0
Fish—Dried, preserved, or salt ... ..	Per lb. ...	0	1
Fruits—Dried and Candied (exclusive of Dates) ... ..	"	0	2
<b>Glucose—</b>			
Liquid and syrup ... ..	Per cwt.	3	4
Solid ... ..	"	5	0
<b>Iron—</b>			
Galvanized, in bars, sheets, or corrugated ... ..	Per ton ...	40	0
Iron and Steel Wire ... ..	"	20	0
Galvanized, Manufactures (except anchors)... ..	"	60	0
Jams—Per pound, or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	Per lb. ...	0	1
Milk—Condensed or Preserved ... ..	"	0	1
Naptha and Gasoline ... ..	Per gallon	0	6
<b>Oils, except Black, Coconut, and Sperm and Palm</b>			
In bottle—			
Reputed quarts... ..	Per dozen	1	6
Reputed pints ... ..	"	0	9
Reputed half-pints and smaller sizes ... ..	"	0	6
Opium, and any preparation or solution thereof, not imported for use as a known medicine ... ..	Per lb. ...	20	0
<b>Paints and Varnish—</b>			
Paints and Colours ground in Oil ... ..	Per cwt...	3	0
Varnish and Lithographic Varnishes .. ..	Per gallon	2	0
<b>Powder and shot—</b>			
Sporting Powder ... ..	Per lb. ...	0	3
Blasting Powder ... ..	"	0	1
Dynamite and Lithofracteur ... ..	"	0	1
Shot ... ..	Per cwt...	5	0
Preserves, Jellies, and Fruits boiled in pulp or partially preserved other than by sulphurous acid ... ..	Per lb. ...	0	1
Rice ... ..	Per ton ...	60	0
Sago, Tapioca, and Semolina ... ..	Per lb. ...	0	1
Salt ... ..	Per ton ...	20	0
<b>Sarsaparilla and Bitters—</b>			
If containing not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit ... ..	Per gallon	4	0
If containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit ... ..	"	14	0
<b>Spirits—On all kinds of Spirits imported into the Colony, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes Hydrometer ... ..</b>			
No allowance beyond 16.5 shall be made for the under proof of any Spirits of a less hydrometer strength than 16.5 under proof.	Per proof gallon	14	0
<b>On all Spirits and Spirituous compounds imported into the Colony, the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer... ..</b>			
Case Spirits—Reputed contents of two, three, or four gallons shall be charged—			
Two gallons and under as two gallons.	Per liquid gallon	14	0
Over two gallons and not exceeding three as three gallons.			
Over three gallons and not exceeding four as four gallons.			
Methylated ... ..	Per gallon	4	0
Perfumed Spirits, Perfumed Water, Florida Water, and Bay Rum ... ..	Per liquid gallon	15	0
<b>Sugar—</b>			
Refined ... ..	Per cwt...	6	8
Raw ... ..	"	5	0
Molasses and Treacle ... ..	"	3	4
Tea ... ..	Per lb. ...	0	3

No. 57.—SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES—continued.

		s.	d.
Timber (other than Laths, building Shingles, Dyewoods, Palings, undressed Sandalwood Staves, and Casks in Shooks—			
Dressed ...	Per 100 ft. super.	3	0
Rough and undressed ...	" "	1	6
Doors, Sashes, and Shutters ...	Each ...	2	0
Tobacco—Delivered from ship's side, or from a Customs bond, for home consumption—Manufactured, unmanufactured, and Snuff...	Per lb. ...	3	0
Unmanufactured, entered to be manufactured in the Colony. At the time of removal from a Customs bond or from an importing ship to any licensed tobacco manufactory for manufacturing purposes only into Tobacco, Cigars, or Cigarettes ...	" "	1	0
Sheepwash ...	" "	0	3
Wines—			
Sparkling—For six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints ...	.....	10	0
Other kinds ...	Per gallon ...	5	0
Other kinds, for six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints ...	.....	5	0
EXCISE DUTIES.			
Spirits manufactured in the Colony ...	Per proof gallon	14	0
Foreign Sugar from refinery (same as if imported).			
Beer ...	Per gallon ...	0	3
Tobacco, manufactured or cut ...	Per lb. ...	1	3
Cigars and Cigarettes ...	" "	2	6

PART IV.

WORKS, MANUFACTORIES, &c.

CONTENTS.

Number of Table.		Page.
	Manufactories, &c.—	
1	Of each kind—Metropolitan Electorates for the year 1887-8 ... ..	188
2	„ Country Electorates „ „ ... ..	190
3	In each Electoral District, with number of hands for 1886-7 and 1887-8, Power and Value of Plant employed during 1887-8 ... ..	194
4	Of each kind, Hands employed, Power and Value of Plant for the year 1887-8 ...	195
5	Hands employed in some of the principal works—1877-87 ... ..	197
6	Females employed „ „ ... ..	198
7	Number of Works and Hands employed 1877-87 ... ..	198
8	Number of Works of each class, with Hands and Power employed, 1886 and 1887 ...	198
9	Boiling-down Establishments * ... ..	199
10	Boot Factories ... ..	199
11	Brickworks ... ..	199
12	Breweries ... ..	199
13	Distilleries ... ..	200
14	Flour Mills... ..	200
15	Gas Works... ..	200
16	Saw Mills ... ..	201
17	Soap and Candle Works ... ..	201
18	Sugar Mills ... ..	201
19	Sugar Refineries ... ..	201
20	Tobacco Factories ... ..	202
21	Woollen-cloth Mills ... ..	202

MANUFACTORIES, &c.

No. 1.—MANUFACTORIES of Each Kind in the various METROPOLITAN ELECTORATES during the year 1887-8.

Description of Manufactory or Work.	Balmain.	Canterbury.	The Glacé.	Newtown.	Paddington.	Reitern.	St. Leonards.	East Sydney.	South Sydney.	West Sydney.	Total.
Dairy Implements ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
<b>Raw Material, the Production of Pastoral Pursuits—</b>											
Boiling-down and Glue ... ..	1	15	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	28
Bone Mills and Desiccating ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	6
Grease Works ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	2
Tanneries ... ..	...	5	1	...	2	18	6	...	...	...	32
Wool-pressing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	6
Wool-washing ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	11
<b>Connected with Food and Drink, or the Preparation thereof—</b>											
Aerated Waters ... ..	5	3	1	4	2	5	2	4	11	7	44
Bakeries (Steam) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Biscuits ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Beer, Ale, Stout (including bottling works) ... ..	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	1	2	2	13
Coffee and Spice ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	7
Condiments ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4
Confectionery (Wholesale) ... ..	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	8	3	8	22
Flour ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	7
Fruit-canning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Ice and Refrigerating ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	7
Jam ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	4
Meat-preserving ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Self-raising Flour and Baking Powder ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Sugar Refineries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Treacle-bottling ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Vinegar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3
<b>Clothing and Textile Fabrics—</b>											
Boots ... ..	1	1	1	2	...	17	...	5	3	6	36
Clothiers ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	37	1	18	57
Furriers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Hats and Caps ... ..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	3	2	15
Oilskin Clothing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Shirts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Umbrellas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Woollen Cloth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
<b>Building Materials—</b>											
Bricks ... ..	4	45	...	4	...	10	11	...	1	...	75
Joinery (Steam) ... ..	5	2	2	6	10	7	1	8	5	13	59
Lime-kilns ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	5
Modelling ... ..	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	2	1	12
Monumental ... ..	1	1	...	...	5	1	...	3	5	4	20
Paint and Varnish ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	4
Patterns ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pottery ... ..	1	...	1	3	...	1	4	...	...	1	11
Saw-mills ... ..	7	8	5	...	1	...	6	2	...	17	46
Stone-dressing ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Stone Quarries ... ..	5	25	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	9	44
<b>Metal Works—</b>											
Cutlery and Hardware ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Galvanized Iron and Plumbing ... ..	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	14	8	7	37
Iron and Brass Foundries... ..	3	2	3	8	1	5	...	10	2	21	55
Iron Works (other) ... ..	4	...	2	...	1	4	...	...	1	6	18
Machinery and Engineering ... ..	7	1	...	2	1	3	...	5	6	31	56
Railway-carriage Works ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	10
Smelting ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Tinware ... ..	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	3	3	6	20
Wire ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	7
<b>Ship Building, Repairing, &amp;c.—</b>											
Dry Docks, Floating Docks, and Slips ... ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
Masts and Blocks ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Sails, Tarpaulins, &c. ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	12	19
Ship and Boat Building ... ..	14	...	2	...	...	2	10	5	...	6	39
<b>Furniture, Bedding, &amp;c.—</b>											
Bedding ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	5	2	2	13
Billiard Tables ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1

STATISTICS, 1887—MANUFACTORIES, &c.

MANUFACTORIES, &c.—continued.

No. 1 (continued).—MANUFACTORIES of Each Kind in the various METROPOLITAN ELECTORATES.

Description of Manufactory or Work.	Balmain.	Canterbury.	The Globe.	Newtown.	Paddington.	Redfern.	St. Leonards.	East Sydney.	South Sydney.	West Sydney.	Total.
<b>Furniture, Bedding, &amp;c.—continued.</b>											
Curled Hair .. .. .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flock .. .. .	1	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	9
Furniture .. .. .	5	4	2	5	...	4	3	20	9	14	64
Mats and Matting .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Picture-frames .. .. .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	3	9
Show-cases and Shop-fittings .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Window-blinds .. .. .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	5
<b>Books, Paper, Printing, Engraving, &amp;c.—</b>											
Account Books and Bookbinding .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	12	26
Die-sinking and Engraving .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	7
Lithographic Printing .. .. .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paper Bags and Boxes .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Printing .. .. .	3	1	...	3	3	2	2	33	...	26	72
Printers' Ink, &c. .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Type .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
<b>Goldsmiths' and Philosophical Instrument Makers—</b>											
Electro-plating .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Jewellers (Manufacturing) .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	3	21
Philosophical Instruments .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	7
<b>Carriage Works—</b>											
Coaches and Waggons .. .. .	...	9	7	11	5	9	3	13	7	11	75
<b>Chemical Works—</b>											
Chemicals .. .. .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Patent Medicines .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
<b>Glass—</b>											
Glass .. .. .	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	4
<b>Waterworks—</b>											
Waterworks .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3
<b>Saddlery and Harness—</b>											
Saddlery and Harness .. .. .	...	...	1	4	1	2	...	2	11	1	22
Saddle-trees .. .. .	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
<b>Paving and Asphalt—</b>											
Stone-crushing .. .. .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wood Pavement and Asphalt .. .. .	1	2	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	9
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>											
Bark Mill .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Baskets .. .. .	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	8
Bellows .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Brushes .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	5
Chaff and Crushed Corn .. .. .	2	16	1	12	9	10	6	2	2	6	66
Compressed Leather .. .. .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cooperage .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	6	10
Cork-cutting .. .. .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dyeing .. .. .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	5
Electric Light .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	1	...	7
Fuel and Firewood .. .. .	5	1	...	3	...	3	5	3	1	6	27
Gas .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	4
Japanning .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Ladders and Barrows .. .. .	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	4
Laundries (Steam) .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	5
Millet Brooms .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Mill Belts .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mint .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Packing-cases .. .. .	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	5
Perambulators .. .. .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Portmanteaux .. .. .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ropes .. .. .	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	7
Scales .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Soap, Candles, Soap-powder, Soda Crystals .. .. .	3	...	2	2	3	5	...	...	...	1	16
Tobacco .. .. .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	6
<b>Total Works</b> .. .. .	<b>93</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>1,434</b>







Description of Manufactory or Work.	MANUFACTORIES of Each Kind in the																											
	Albury.	Argyle	Bairnald.	Bathurst.	Bogun.	Boorowa.	Pourke.	Brathwood.	Camden.	Carcoar.	Clarence.	Central Cumberland.	Durham.	Eden.	Forbes.	Glen Innes.	Gloucester.	Goulburn.	Grafton.	Grenfell.	Gungahoi.	Gunnedah.	Gwydir.	Hartley.	Hasbigs and Manning.	Hawkesbury.	Hume.	Hunter.
<b>Ship Building, Repairing, &amp;c—</b>																												
Dry Docks, Floating Docks, and Slips...											1																	
Sail-making, Tarpaulins, &c. ...																												
Ship and Boat Building ...												1																
<b>Furniture, Bedding, &amp;c—</b>																												
Bedding . . . . .																		2										
Furniture ...	1		1	1				1		1		1					2		4									
Picture-frames ...																	2		4									
<b>Books, Paper, Printing, and Engraving—</b>																												
Account Books ...																		1										
Paper ...												1																
Paper-bags ...												1																
Printing ...	2		2	4	2		3	2	1	1		1		1	2		3	1				1			4	2	1	
<b>Goldsmiths' and Philosophical Instrument Makers—</b>																												
Jewellers... ..																		2										
<b>Carriage Works—</b>																												
Coaches and Waggons ...	3	1	4	2	3		1	4					4	2		1		5	2	3	2	3		1		1	4	
<b>Waterworks—</b>																												
Irrigation ...														1						1		2						
Waterworks ...	1		1				1								1		1											1
<b>Saddlery and Harness—</b>																												
Saddlery and Harness ...	3	1		2	3				2				1	1			5		1	2								
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>																												
Bark Mills ...									1																			
Baskets ...																												
Broom-handles ...																												
Brooms (Millet) ...																		1										
Chaff and Crushed Corn ...																		3										
Coke ...			1	3		1		1					1					7		1	2					4	2	
Cooperage ...																												
Gas ...	1		1	1	1									1														
Kerosene Oil ...									1											1								
Packing-cases ...												1													1			
Ropes ...																									1			
Saw Mills (Firewood) ...																												
Soap and Candles ...	1		1	1		3		3		3	1		1														5	
Soap-powder ...																		2		1								
Threshing Works ...																												
Tobacco ...													2															
	35	36	22	44	46	8	32	25	42	22	53	81	25	205	21	15	19	62	35	22	23	17	14	26	29	30	25	11



## STATISTICS, 1887—MANUFACTORIES, &amp;c.

MANUFACTORIES, &amp;c.—continued.

No. 3.—MANUFACTORIES in each ELECTORATE, with NUMBER of HANDS EMPLOYED, for the years 1886-7 and 1887-8, and the POWER and VALUE of PLANT, &amp;c., for 1887-8.

Electoates	1886-7.				1887-8.				Approximate power of Plant or Machinery.	Approximate value of Plant or Machinery. £
	Number of Works, &c.	Hands Employed.			Number of Works, &c.	Hands Employed.				
		Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
Metropolitan—										
Balmain ... ..	91	1,243	10	1,253	93	1,425	36	1,461	881	368,825
Canterbury ... ..	156	1,413	27	1,440	151	1,368	20	1,388	852	248,367
Glebe ... ..	49	429	51	480	56	424	8	432	235	66,840
Newtown ... ..	112	1,268	56	1,324	101	1,259	51	1,310	534	127,580
Paddington ... ..	46	517	7	524	62	753	7	760	240	52,060
Redfern ... ..	170	2,758	223	2,981	177	2,532	317	2,849	1,248	224,925
St. Leonards ... ..	60	595		595	67			620	371	141,600
East Sydney ... ..	309	5,270	1,627	6,907	291	4,562	1,617	6,179	941	405,259
South Sydney ... ..	113	2,899	168	3,067	117	1,817	957	2,774	686	777,006
West Sydney ... ..	357	6,969	832	7,801	339	7,504	113	7,617	2,988	782,789
Total Metropolitan	1,463	23,361	3,001	26,362	1,434	22,264	3,126	25,390	8,976	3,195,251
Country—										
Albury ... ..	39	269	1	270	35	231		231	176	24,785
Argyle ... ..	35	237		237	36	269	10	279	167	15,895
Balranald ... ..	23	168		168	22	160		160	85	26,750
Bathurst ... ..	37	317	6	323	44	364	25	389	297	46,630
Bogan ... ..	38	215	2	217	46	285	1	286	234	28,428
Boorowa ... ..	11	33		33	8	32		32	63	8,395
Bourke ... ..	34	822	2	824	32	314		314	163	49,699
Braidwood ... ..	23	100		100	25	114	1	115	77	8,432
Camden ... ..	46	601	4	605	42	595	7	602	645	52,340
Carcoar ... ..	16	90		90	22	227		227	223	22,475
Clarence ... ..	46	752	4	756	53	1,091	2	1,093	1,165	83,900
Central Cumberland	111	1,836	33	1,869	81	1,712	26	1,738	2,287	382,734
Durham ... ..	37	127	8	135	25	105	6	111	105	10,420
Eden ... ..	186	889	223	1,112	205	892	251	1,143	667	71,703
Forbes ... ..	32	122		122	21	120		120	181	40,210
Glen Innes ... ..	30	170		170	15	81		81	100	16,930
Gloucester ... ..	19	241		241	19	145	2	147	244	23,222
Goulburn ... ..	50	594	28	622	62	682	77	759	500	61,897
Grafton ... ..	50	386	3	389	35	386	4	390	186	43,570
Grenfell ... ..	18	46		46	22	83		83	142	9,120
Gundagai ... ..	32	109	3	112	23	90		90	86	10,625
Gunnedah ... ..	19	103		103	17	96		96	252	17,620
Gwydir ... ..	17	79		79	14	66	2	68	77	6,950
Hartley ... ..	30	442	15	457	26	390	15	405	434	50,800
Hastings and Manning	36	427		427	29	311		311	401	41,077
Hawkesbury ... ..	52	252		252	30	163	1	164	102	10,370
Hume ... ..	26	146		146	25	149		149	132	16,433
Hunter ... ..	11	48	11	59	11	66		66	503	9,720
Upper Hunter ... ..	29	55		55	19	48		48	130	9,460
Illawarra ... ..	36	360	1	361	20	197		197	232	25,305
Inverell ... ..	17	55		55	26	89		89	116	7,761
Kiama ... ..	20	227		227	35	341		341	172	67,060
Macleay ... ..	28	241	1	242	27	203	3	206	77	40,735
East Macquarie ... ..	8	39		39	10	250		250	117	57,400
West Macquarie ... ..	2	24	1	25	4	4		4	16	2,800
East Maitland ... ..	23	241		241	24	234		234	149	18,469
West Maitland ... ..	55	455	2	457	42	410		410	218	97,670
Molong ... ..	14	40		40	12	31		31	117	8,670
Monaro ... ..	34	179	5	184	28	95	1	96	119	17,378
Morpeth ... ..	6	76		76	5	56	1	57	30	5,100
Mudgee ... ..	33	167	4	171	30	176	4	180	230	58,423
Murray ... ..	29	214	5	219	31	283	3	286	259	45,500
Murrumbidgee ... ..	56	456	29	485	53	451		451	490	110,140
Namoi ... ..	23	89		89	23	110	1	111	141	13,980
Nepcan ... ..	63	263	5	268	56	320		320	270	14,940
Newcastle ... ..	70	1,340	45	1,385	51	1,059	88	1,147	359	157,889
New England ... ..	50	274	12	286	55	348	10	358	358	88,300
Northumberland ... ..	44	406		406	45	385		385	390	53,205
Orange ... ..	33	219	4	223	41	268	4	272	260	50,380
Parramatta ... ..	33	325	1	326	27	271	2	273	119	49,600
Patrick's Plains ... ..	23	63		63	18	93		93	74	23,200
Queanbeyan ... ..	20	114	4	118	15	53	4	57	106	9,890
Richmond ... ..	95	1,937	12	1,949	87	1,888	4	1,892	1,729	170,575
Shoalhaven ... ..	63	301	24	325	80	351	34	385	208	21,546
Tamworth ... ..	49	257		257	39	261	1	262	194	27,720
Tenterfield ... ..	30	168		168	25	115		115	122	10,840
Turnut ... ..	14	45		45	16	50		50	72	4,650
Wellington ... ..	13	73		73	13	82	1	83	88	14,310
Wentworth ... ..	30	239		239	22	194		194	86	26,945
Wollombi ... ..	22	137		137	20	100		100	159	9,050
Yass Plains ... ..	22	118	3	121	18	74	7	81	58	13,680
Young ... ..	40	160	2	162	33	203		203	212	27,430
Total Country	2,231	18,928	493	19,421	2,074	18,372	598	18,970	17,176	2,545,131
General Total	3,694	42,289	3,494	45,783	3,508	40,636	3,724	44,360	26,152	5,740,382

NOTE.—Where more than one kind of work is carried on in one establishment it has frequently been found impossible to distinguish the number of hands, power, and value of plant engaged in the various industries, in such cases the total has been credited to the principal industry.

MANUFACTORIES, &c.—continued.

No. 4.—MANUFACTORIES of each kind, with the number of HANDS, POWER, and VALUE of PLANT EMPLOYED, in the year 1887-8.

Description of Manufactory or Work.	Number of Works.	Hands employed.			Power of Plant or Machinery.	Value of Plant or Machinery.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Agricultural and Dairy Implements ... ..	36	204	.....	204	Horse power 88	£ 14,770
<b>Raw Material, the Production of Pastoral Pursuits—</b>						
Boiling-down and Glue ... ..	32	121	.....	121	104	13,675
Bone-dust and Manure ... ..	14	41	.....	41	118	13,060
Grease ... ..	2	11	.....	11	4	500
Tanneries ... ..	110	687	2	689	395	58,956
Wool-pressing ... ..	6	114	.....	114	249	42,900
Wool-washing and Fellmongering ... ..	67	1,252	.....	1,252	700	93,830
	231	2,226	2	2,228	1,570	222,421
<b>Connected with Food and Drink or the Preparation thereof—</b>						
Aerated Waters ... ..	224	1,103	4	1,107	397	127,255
Beer, Ale, Stout (including Bottling Works) ... ..	75	804	.....	804	715	164,898
Bread and Biscuits (Steam) ... ..	7	257	91	348	59	49,920
Butler and Cheese ... ..	205	767	298	1,065	222	28,864
Coffee and Spice ... ..	7	124	7	131	86	17,000
Condiments ... ..	4	29	8	37	8	1,170
Confectionery (Wholesale) ... ..	23	298	80	378	71	22,820
Flour ... ..	128	591	8	599	2,781	336,800
Fruit-canning ... ..	3	75	80	155	16	3,400
Ice and Refrigerating ... ..	11	231	25	256	305	59,850
Jam ... ..	5	177	16	193	16	6,300
Maizena and Oatmeal ... ..	3	23	7	30	58	9,000
Meat-curing ... ..	9	31	.....	31	15	1,755
Meat-preserving ... ..	6	479	.....	479	360	30,550
Self-raising Flour and Baking Powder ... ..	4	25	1	26	3	1,200
Sugar (Refined) ... ..	1	200	.....	200	200	50,000
Sugar (Raw) ... ..	78	2,645	1	2,646	2,236	195,300
Spirits (Rum) ... ..	1	20	.....	20	30	6,100
Vinegar ... ..	3	38	.....	38	5	800
	797	7,917	626	8,543	7,583	1,112,982
<b>Clothing and Textile Fabrics—</b>						
Boots and Shoes ... ..	60	1,837	436	2,273	151	41,855
Clothing ... ..	65	1,079	1,826	2,905	1	6,485
Furriers ... ..	2	5	1	6	.....	600
Hats and Caps ... ..	15	101	46	147	.....	2,315
Oilskin Clothing ... ..	2	10	30	40	.....	50
Shirts ... ..	2	1	25	26	.....	.....
Woolen Cloth ... ..	5	101	71	172	140	25,000
	151	3,134	2,435	5,569	292	76,305
<b>Building Materials—</b>						
Bricks ... ..	282	2,230	.....	2,230	1,237	177,554
Joinery ... ..	75	980	.....	980	665	79,379
Lime ... ..	31	239	.....	239	78	11,895
Modelling and Patterns ... ..	13	108	.....	108	.....	2,380
Monumental ... ..	37	221	.....	221	16	4,715
Paint and Varnish ... ..	5	38	2	40	39	5,940
Pottery ... ..	17	244	1	245	120	15,500
Saw-mills ... ..	322	3,252	2	3,254	4,894	394,485
Stone-crushing ... ..	11	312	.....	312	238	63,700
Stone-dressing ... ..	2	35	.....	35	42	7,500
Stone Quarries ... ..	49	624	.....	624	18	19,152
	844	8,283	5	8,288	7,347	782,200
<b>Metal Works, &amp;c.—</b>						
Galvanized Iron and Plumbing ... ..	40	467	.....	467	29	20,380
Iron and Brass Foundries ... ..	86	1,013	.....	1,013	549	125,450
Ironworkers (other) ... ..	24	652	.....	652	172	32,580
Machinery and Engineering ... ..	69	2,212	.....	2,212	1,062	411,770
Railway Workshops and Carriage Factories ... ..	11	1,286	.....	1,286	390	708,606
Smelting Pyrites, Cobalt, &c. ... ..	15	560	.....	560	252	142,461
Tinware ... ..	43	269	.....	269	1	8,780
Wire ... ..	7	135	.....	135	23	29,180
	295	6,594	.....	6,594	3,378	1,489,207
<b>Ship Building, Repairing, &amp;c.—</b>						
Dry Docks, Floating Docks, and Slips ... ..	11	204	.....	204	265	285,600
Masts and Blocks ... ..	2	6	.....	6	4	150
Sails, Tarpanline, &c. ... ..	20	96	2	98	4	4,775
Ship and Boat Building, &c. ... ..	51	483	.....	483	107	32,577
	84	789	2	791	380	323,102

MANUFACTORIES, &c.—continued.

No. 4 (continued).—MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c., in the Colony.

Description of Manufactory or Work.	Number of Works.	Hands employed.			Power of Plant or Machinery.	Value of Plant or Machinery.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
<b>Furniture, Bedding, &amp;c.—</b>					Horse-power.	£
Bedding ... ..	15	108	35	143	38	7,280
Curled Hair and Flock ... ..	10	37	5	42	46	3,400
Furniture ... ..	101	991	20	1,011	178	31,412
Picture-frames ... ..	11	37	1	38	.....	2,330
Show-cases and Shop-fittings ... ..	2	21	.....	21	.....	350
Window-blinds ... ..	5	55	1	56	.....	240
	144	1,249	62	1,311	262	45,012
<b>Books, Paper, Printing, and Engraving—</b>						
Account Books, &c. ... ..	27	261	223	484	3	1,737
Engraving, &c. ... ..	7	34	.....	34	.....	1,385
Paper ... ..	1	42	12	54	200	26,000
Paper Bags and Boxes ... ..	3	16	45	61	4	3,600
Printing and Lithographic Printing ... ..	149	3,053	64	3,017	506	431,352
Printing and other Inks ... ..	2	5	.....	5	10	900
Type ... ..	2	18	.....	18	.....	1,600
	191	3,427	344	3,771	723	466,574
<b>Gold Workers and Philosophical Instrument Makers—</b>						
Electroplating ... ..	2	10	.....	10	3	900
Jewellery ... ..	23	159	1	160	.....	2,575
Mint ... ..	1	24	.....	24	30	45,000
Philosophical Instruments ... ..	7	34	2	36	4	2,590
	33	227	3	230	37	51,065
<b>Carriage Works—</b>						
Coaches and Waggons ... ..	202	1,811	3	1,814	171	93,479
<b>Chemical Works—</b>						
Chemicals ... ..	4	62	11	73	47	18,700
Patent Medicines, &c. ... ..	3	8	3	11	10	1,430
	7	70	14	84	57	20,130
<b>Glass—</b>						
Glass ... ..	4	72	.....	72	14	11,100
<b>Waterworks—</b>						
Waterworks and Irrigation ... ..	18	101	1	102	1,276	196,400
<b>Saddlery and Harness—</b>						
Saddlery and Harness ... ..	76	569	2	571	.....	13,058
Whips, Saddle-trees, &c. ... ..	2	3	.....	3	8	600
	78	572	2	574	8	13,658
<b>Paving and Asphalt—</b>						
Asphalt, Wood, and Tar Pavement ... ..	9	67	.....	67	65	33,730
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>						
Bark-chopping ... ..	4	18	.....	18	17	695
Baskets ... ..	10	64	.....	64	.....	1,720
Brooms (Millet) ... ..	4	37	2	39	.....	3,102
Brushes ... ..	5	42	2	44	.....	3,150
Chaff and Crushed Corn ... ..	135	529	.....	529	665	30,065
Coke ... ..	3	39	.....	39	30	6,000
Cooperage ... ..	12	121	.....	121	10	1,320
Dyeing ... ..	5	16	7	23	6	970
Electric Light ... ..	7	23	.....	23	123	15,200
Gas ... ..	25	1,131	.....	1,131	436	509,645
Kerosene Oil ... ..	3	299	.....	299	330	32,000
Ladders and Barrows ... ..	4	12	.....	12	.....	285
Laundries (Steam)... ..	5	130	42	172	48	3,375
Packing-cases ... ..	6	15	.....	15	32	2,275
Ropes ... ..	8	118	.....	118	101	14,690
Saw-mills (Firewood) ... ..	68	334	.....	334	486	13,675
Soap, Candles, Soap-powder, and Soda Crystals ... ..	52	356	11	367	347	59,910
Tobacco, Cigars, &c. ... ..	13	506	156	662	117	83,650
*Others not included above ... ..	15	96	10	106	37	5,120
	384	3,886	230	4,116	2,785	788,247
<b>General Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,508</b>	<b>40,636</b>	<b>3,724</b>	<b>44,360</b>	<b>26,152</b>	<b>5,740,382</b>

\* Where more than one kind of work is carried on in one establishment, it has frequently been found impossible to distinguish the number of hands, power and value of plant engaged in the various industries; in such cases the total has been credited to the principal industry, hence the small number of hands, &c., included under this and some other heads.

WATERWORKS.—Sydney waterworks not included.

MANUFACTORIES, &c.—continued.

No. 5.—NUMBER of some of the PRINCIPAL WORKS, with the HANDS EMPLOYED, for each of the ten years 1878—1887.

Table with 17 columns representing years (1878-1887) and 2 rows per year (Works, Hands). Rows include categories like Agricultural and Dairy Implements, Raw Materials, Connected with Food and Drink, Clothing and Textile Fabrics, Building Materials, Metal Works & Machinery, Ship Building and Repairing, Furniture, Bedding, &c., Books, Paper, Printing, &c., and Miscellaneous.

NOTE.—Where more than one kind of work is carried on in one establishment, it has frequently been found impossible to distinguish the number of hands, power, and value of plant engaged in the various industries; in such cases the total has been credited to the principal industry. Hence the small number of hands included under some heads.

JOINERY.—Only establishments using steam were included in returns prior to 1886. MITAL WORKERS.—Horse-shoers have been omitted in the returns for 1886 and 1887. PRINTING.—Only works using steam were returned prior to 1886. PAPER.—All establishments are included in 1886 and 1887. SADDLERS.—Manufacturing establishments only returned for 1886 and 1887. WATER WORKS.—Sydney Waterworks not included. For totals see Table No. 7.



STATISTICS, 1887—MANUFACTORIES, &c.

MANUFACTORIES, &c.—continued.

No. 6.—NUMBER of FEMALES EMPLOYED in Principal Industries, 1877-87.

Name establishment.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Account-book, &c., Manufactories ...	71	64	68	64	84	85	131	144	177	186	223
Bakeries (Steam) .....	.....	.....	5	11	14	26	33	53	62	79	91
Bedding Manufactories .....	23	45	22	31	35	43	60	52	60	45	35
Boot .....	305	299	373	341	377	341	377	418	433	409	436
Clothing .....	2,081	2,138	1,487	830	1,260	994	1,071	1,112	1,794	1,686	1,826
Confectionery .....	64	79	74	33	44	34	47	45	60	69	80
Gingerbeer, Aerated Waters, &c....	10	5	11	6	14	14	189	12	23	7	4
Hat Manufactories .....	70	24	30	26	12	23	24	45	55	45	46
Jam .....	4	10	13	10	5	8	12	23	23	52	15
Printing Works .....	29	30	54	19	9	..... <sup>a</sup>	24	36	76	31	64
Paper-box, &c. ....	4	6	7	10	22	4	2	19	24	37	45
Shirt Manufactories.....	344	309	314	175	166	96	.....	50	100	26	25
Soap-powder .....	12	23	14	22	23	39	30	28	26	11	11
Steam-washing Works.....	22	3	4	21	41	48	79	85	84	127	42
Tobacco Manufactories .....	62	62	41	56	50	86	90	155	257	144	156
Woollen-cloth .....	51	53	119	100	157	119	112	137	189	78	71
Other Industries, not enumerated above .....	65	89	63	73	100	155	115	75	61	462	559
	3,217	3,239	2,699	1,828	2,413	2,113	2,396	2,489	3,504	3,494	3,724

<sup>a</sup> No return.

No. 7.—NUMBER of WORKS and HANDS EMPLOYED, 1877-87.

Year.	Metropolitan Electorates.				Country Electorates.				General Total.			
	No of Manufactories, &c.	No. of Hands employed.			No. of Manufactories, &c.	No. of Hands employed.			No. of Manufactories, &c.	No. of Hands employed.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
1877 ...	810	10,488	3,070	13,558	1,792	11,227	147	11,374	2,602	21,715	3,217	24,932
1878 ...	867	12,184	3,052	15,236	1,856	10,568	187	10,755	2,723	22,752	3,239	25,991
1879 ...	905	12,523	2,481	15,004	1,756	10,492	218	10,710	2,661	23,015	2,699	25,714
1880 ...	971	15,043	1,643	16,686	1,816	11,463	185	11,648	2,787	26,506	1,828	28,334
1881 ...	995	15,671	2,222	17,893	1,985	13,227	191	13,418	2,980	28,898	2,413	31,311
1882 ...	1,023	17,062	1,903	18,965	2,180	15,012	210	15,222	3,203	32,074	2,113	34,187
1883 ...	1,049	17,872	1,971	19,843	2,217	14,974	425	15,399	3,266	32,846	2,396	35,242
1884 ...	1,137	19,969	2,257	22,226	2,361	17,144	232	17,376	3,498	37,113	2,489	39,602
1885 ...	1,176	20,640	3,258	23,898	2,436	18,685	246	18,931	3,612	39,325	3,504	42,829
1886 ...	1,463	23,361	3,001	26,362	2,231	18,928	493	19,421	3,694	42,289	3,494	45,783
1887 ...	1,434	22,264	3,126	25,390	2,074	18,372	598	18,970	3,508	40,636	3,724	44,360

No. 8.—NUMBER of WORKS of each CLASS, with HANDS and POWER EMPLOYED, 1886 and 1887.

Classification of Manufactories and Works.	1885.					1887.				
	Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.			Horse Power.	Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.			Horse-power.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.	
Treating raw material, the product of pastoral pursuits.	236	2,791	5	2,796	1,547	231	2,226	2	2,228	1,570
Connected with food and drink or the preparation thereof.	809	7,570	493	8,063	7,460	797	7,917	626	8,543	7,583
Clothing and textile fabrics .....	175	3,241	2,291	5,532	387	152	3,138	2,439	5,577	292
Building materials .....	933	9,247	13	9,260	8,057	853	8,350	5	8,355	7,412
Metal works, implements, machinery and engineering, railway carriages.	320	7,213	6	7,219	2,632	331	6,797	.....	6,797	3,566
Docks, slips, ship-building, and sail-making	96	1,076	1	1,077	286	84	789	2	791	380
Furniture, bedding, &c. ....	146	1,289	91	1,380	250	145	1,261	62	1,323	264
Paper, printing, binding, engraving, &c. ...	175	3,392	267	3,659	641	191	3,427	344	3,771	723
Vehicles, harness, saddlory.....	317	2,414	8	2,422	187	280	2,383	5	2,388	179
Fuel and light .....	100	1,746	.....	1,746	1,285	103	1,787	.....	1,787	1,385
Other works .....	387	2,310	319	2,629	2,647	341	2,561	239	2,800	3,052
	3,694	42,289	3,494	45,783	25,379	3,508	40,636	3,724	44,360	26,406

In the returns from which the foregoing tables were prepared, all manufactories where power is used have been included irrespective of the number of hands employed. Of the works which do not use power, only such have been enumerated as are in a fairly large way of business; merely retail establishments have, therefore, been omitted. Clothing factories employing less than 10 hands, and boot factories of less than 6 hands, have not been taken into account. Some works where less than 6 hands are usually engaged, and where power is not used, have, however, been included; these are for the most part establishments of a special character, regarding which it is desirable to have statistics for future reference.

BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 9.—NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED, and QUANTITIES of TALLOW and LARD PRODUCED, 1877-87.

Year.	Number of Boiling-down Establishments.	Hands.	Estimated Quantity of New South Wales Tallow exported.	Estimated Quantity of New South Wales Tallow locally consumed.	Estimated Quantity of Tallow produced.	Estimated Quantity of Lard exported.
			cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1877	36	89	73,435	88,846	162,281	31,808
1878	34	50	36,646	78,205	114,851	45,136
1879	33	83	110,381	48,305	158,686	76,272
1880	47	155	192,572	75,862	268,434	78,848
1881	47	282	148,017	73,504	221,521	95,200
1882	39	148	100,613	92,035	192,648	39,312
1883	42	169	156,568	95,740	252,308	22,848
1884	41	220	98,773	100,816	199,589	23,184
1885	36	272	128,810	96,774	225,584	19,418
1886	40	172	99,451	110,850	210,301	7,114
1887	32	121	191,791	143,501	335,292	6,855

BOOT FACTORIES.

No. 10.—HANDS EMPLOYED and QUANTITIES MANUFACTURED, 1877-87.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.			Boots made.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
					Pairs.
1877	104	1,610	305	1,915	.....
1878	71	1,584	299	1,883	.....
1879	71	1,750	373	2,123	.....
1880	75	2,038	341	2,379	.....
1881	71	1,849	377	2,226	.....
1882	62	1,695	341	2,036	.....
1883	61	1,748	377	2,125	.....
1884	68	1,871	418	2,289	.....
1885	55	1,672	433	2,105	.....
1886	68	1,856	416	2,272	*1,881,210
1887	60	1,837	436	2,273	3,418,612

\* Information not obtained prior to 1886.

BRICKYARDS.

No. 11.—HANDS EMPLOYED, NUMBER OF BRICKS MANUFACTURED, and POWER and VALUE of PLANT, 1877-87.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Hands.	Number of Bricks made.	Horse-power of Plant.
			No.	
1877	336	1,715	.....	.....
1878	383	1,946	.....	.....
1879	375	1,812	.....	.....
1880	390	2,727	.....	.....
1881	412	2,476	.....	.....
1882	478	3,106	.....	.....
1883	448	3,002	.....	.....
1884	431	3,078	.....	.....
1885	449	3,617	.....	.....
1886	330	2,959	†243,831,217	†1,414
1887	282	2,230	214,198,600	1,237.

† Particulars not ascertained previous to this year.

BREWERIES.

No. 12.—HANDS EMPLOYED, and QUANTITIES MANUFACTURED, 1881-87.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Quantity Manufactured, Ale, Beer, &c.	Value of Plant.	Horse-power of Plant.
			Gallons.	£	
1881	50	637	.....	.....	.....
1882	56	699	.....	.....	.....
1883	59	747	.....	.....	.....
1884	60	788	.....	.....	.....
1885	70	805	§† 11,000,000	.....	.....
1886	74	987	§ 10,000,000	*† 151,090	†683
1887	75	804	† 9,720,000	127,255	715

\* Corrected since previous estimate.

† Particulars not ascertained previous to this year 1st July to 31st December was 4,804,090 gallons.

‡ The quantity upon which duty was paid from § Approximate.

## DISTILLERIES.

No. 13.—QUANTITY of COLONIAL DISTILLED SPIRIT made, with HANDS EMPLOYED, 1877-87.

Year.	Number of Distilleries.	Hands Employed.	Material used—Molasses.	Spirit Distilled (Rum).	Value of Plant.
1877	2	16	cwt. 26,531	Proof gallons. 150,737	.....
1878	2	17	20,576	124,156	.....
1879	2	13	32,592	128,285	.....
1880	2	7	20,882	110,063	.....
1881	1	10	14,399	74,377	.....
1882	1	31	25,035	118,066	.....
1883	1	24	31,596	152,766	.....
1884	1	16	34,523	160,403	.....
1885	1	28	39,380	193,343	.....
1886	1	27	41,098	202,420	*5,790
1887	1	20	42,941	197,016	6,100

\* Information not obtained previous to this year.

## FLOUR MILLS.

No. 14.—NUMBER of MILLS for GRINDING and DRESSING GRAIN, with HANDS EMPLOYED, 1876-87.

Year.	Steam.		Water.		Wind.		Horse.		Total.		Number of Hands Employed.			Quantity of Flour made.	Value of Machinery Plant, &c. (Approximate.)
	No.	Horse-power.	No.	Horse-power.	No.	Horse-power.	No.	Horse-power.	No.	Horse-power.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1876	150	2,481	8	77	2	20	4	12	164	2,590	.....	.....	.....	Tons.	£
1877	151	2,529	8	80	1	10	3	4	163	2,623	623	.....	623	*58,139	.....
1878	152	2,577	10	88	1	10	2	2	165	2,677	657	7	664	58,783	.....
1879	147	2,580	9	84	1	10	4	10	161	2,684	544	2	546	70,767	.....
1880	140	2,551	7	88	1	10	2	10	150	2,659	566	.....	566	72,443	.....
1881	148	2,806	9	95	1	10	1	2	159	2,913	685	10	695	70,180	.....
1882	156	2,929	7	72	1	10	2	14	166	3,025	604	9	703	75,326	.....
1883	145	2,759	9	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	2,847	685	.....	685	78,166	.....
1884	153	3,109	8	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	3,207	659	3	662	88,033	.....
1885	152	3,026	7	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	3,092	662	.....	662	88,501	.....
1886	128	2,602	5	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	2,650	570	1	571	67,736	*333,362
1887	122	2,721	5	48	.....	.....	1	12	128	2,781	591	8	599	93,883	336,800

\* Information not obtained prior to this year.

## GASWORKS.

No. 15.—HANDS, &amp;c., EMPLOYED, QUANTITY of GAS MANUFACTURED, 1877-87.

Year.	Number of Gasworks.	Hands Employed.	Quantity of Gas made.	Value of Plant.	Power of Plant.
1877	11	207	1,000 cubic feet.	£	Horse-power.
1878	11	275	.....	.....	.....
1879	10	325	.....	.....	.....
1880	12	342	.....	.....	.....
1881	15	541	.....	.....	.....
1882	17	408	.....	.....	.....
1883	19	526	.....	.....	.....
1884	20	589	.....	.....	.....
1885	27	1,008	.....	.....	.....
1886	28	1,084	*1,051,618	*494,313	*479
1887	25	1,131	1,361,408	509,615	436

\* Information not obtained prior to 1886.

SAW-MILLS.

No. 16.—HANDS EMPLOYED, POWER and VALUE of PLANT, and QUANTITY of TIMBER SAWN, &c., 1877-87.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.			Power of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Quantity of Timber Sawn, &c.
		Male.	Female.	Total.			
1877	215	1,693	1	1,694	Horse-power.	£	Sq. ft.—1 in. thick.
1878	228	2,077	.....	2,077	.....	.....	.....
1879	232	2,072	.....	2,072	.....	.....	.....
1880	243	2,438	20	2,458	.....	.....	.....
1881	280	2,379	3	2,382	.....	.....	.....
1882	334	3,013	.....	3,013	.....	.....	.....
1883	370	3,318	.....	3,318	.....	.....	.....
1884	376	3,477	.....	3,477	.....	.....	.....
1885	415	3,775	8	3,783	.....	.....	.....
1886	323	3,272	12	3,284	*5,177	*457,362	*110,000,000
1887	322	3,252	2	3,254	4,894	394,485	125,000,000

\* Particulars not ascertained previous to 1886.

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORIES.

No. 17.—HANDS EMPLOYED, POWER of PLANT, and QUANTITIES MANUFACTURED, 1876-87.

Year	Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Quantities Manufactured.		Horse-power of Plant.
			Soap.	Candles.	
1876 ...	33	*	cwt. 80,895	lb. 1,546,832	.....
1877 ...	36	173	92,958	4,133,808	.....
1878 ...	34	180	77,655	3,951,696	.....
1879 ...	34	169	64,524	1,198,736	.....
1880 ...	38	203	114,118	923,776	.....
1881 ...	38	232	106,962	1,163,808	.....
1882 ...	40	263	112,513	3,066,224	.....
1883 ...	38	220	121,794	2,807,728	.....
1884 ...	34	204	131,244	2,759,680	.....
1885 ...	40	223	138,849	1,683,360	.....
1886 ...	46	321	155,430	2,199,282	† 331
1887 ...	52	367	190,060	2,442,960	347

\* Not ascertained. † Particulars not ascertained previous to 1886.

SUGAR MILLS.

No. 18.—HANDS, &c., EMPLOYED, QUANTITY of SUGAR, &c., MANUFACTURED, 1876-87.

Year.	Number of Mills.		Horse-power.		Quantity of Sugar Manufactured.	Quantity of Molasses Manufactured.	Hands Employed. †
	Worked by Steam.	Worked by Cattle.	Steam.	Cattle.			
1876 ...	19	31	302	136	cwt. 93,960	gallons. 273,480	.....
1877 ...	24	26	503	108	150,744	345,543	1,065
1878 ...	36	23	627	119	163,203	532,825	1,158
1879 ...	44	21	637	185	153,833	440,506	1,432
1880 ...	50	15	1,601	76	146,003	269,092	2,183
1881 ...	59	17	1,432	63	159,048	354,402	1,665
1882 ...	70	16	978	49	270,000	560,000	1,039
1883 ...	79	14	2,651	44	280,000	580,000	1,285
1884 ...	86	12	2,855	50	230,000	450,000	2,190
1885 ...	83	19	2,598	32	369,280	635,000	2,634
1886 ...	57	7	2,531	21	275,000	507,000	2,259
1887 ...	*57	7	2,210	26	450,000	880,000	2,646

\* Also 21 Mills not working during 1887 † Includes hands employed for only portion of the year.

SUGAR REFINERIES.

No. 19.—NUMBER of WORKS, HANDS EMPLOYED, and QUANTITIES PRODUCED, 1877-87.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Hands Employed.	Quantity of Sugar Melted.	Horse-power of Plant.
1877 ...	2	165	cwt. 259,650	.....
1878 ...	2	153	324,480	.....
1879 ...	2	181	388,480	.....
1880 ...	2	166	414,400	.....
1881 ...	2	222	514,400	.....
1882 ...	2	235	470,000	.....
1883 ...	2	214	468,000	.....
1884 ...	2	172	370,000	.....
1885 ...	2	224	384,000	.....
1886 ...	2	214	510,000	*156
1887 ...	1	200	562,300	300

\* Information not obtained previous to 1886.

## STATISTICS, 1887—MANUFACTORIES, &amp;c.

## TOBACCO FACTORIES.

No. 20.—HANDS EMPLOYED, QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MATERIAL USED and MANUFACTURED, &amp;c., 1885-87.

Year.	No. of Tobacco Factories.	No. of Cigar and Cigarette Factories.	Hands Employed.		Value of Plant.	Horse-power of Machinery	Tobacco Leaf Used.		Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes Manufactured.		
			Male.	Female.			*Colonial Leaf.	†Imported Leaf.	Article.	Quantity.	Value.
1885.....	16	9	411	257	£ 62,980	120	lb. 1,825,854	lb. 672,485	Tobacco ...	2,133,168	319,975
1886.....	17	9	559	144	64,550	120	1,853,407	561,514	Cigars.....	9,402	5,641
1887.....	13	10	506	156	83,650	117	1,994,001	552,217	Cigarettes..	6,901	3,105
									Tobacco ...	2,044,240	306,636
									Cigars.....	7,125	4,275
									Cigarettes..	5,340	2,403
									Tobacco ...	2,147,418	342,289
									Cigars.....	6,057	3,634
									Cigarettes..	10,269	4,621

Note.—The number of works shown in this table exceeds that shown in previous tables. All establishments are included above, irrespective of the number of hands and the quantity manufactured.

\* Includes stalks and fibre of leaf. † Stalks, &c., removed.

## WOOLLEN MILLS.

No. 21.—HANDS EMPLOYED and QUANTITY of WOOLLEN CLOTH MANUFACTURED, 1877-87.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.			Quantity of Woollen Cloth Manufactured.	Horse-power of Plant
		Male.	Female.	Total.		
1877 ...	8	156	51	207	yds. 421,452	.....
1878 ...	9	145	53	198	480,037	.....
1879 ...	9	157	119	276	415,400	.....
1880 ...	8	114	100	214	353,100	.....
1881 ...	5	178	157	335	358,000	.....
1882 ...	8	266	119	385	319,225	.....
1883 ...	9	260	112	372	352,000	.....
1884 ...	7	175	137	312	305,000	.....
1885 ...	6	134	189	323	337,750	.....
1886 ...	8	104	78	182	324,788	*238
1887 ...	5	101	71	172	348,000	140

\* Information not obtained prior to 1886.

## PART V.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

## CONTENTS.

Number of Table.		Page.
Revenue—		
1	And Receipts on account of Consolidated Revenue, 1887 ... ..	205
2	" " " 1871-87 ... ..	206
3	Derived annually from Land Sales, and Occupation of Public Lands, 1878-87 ...	207
4	Summary of Receipts from Taxation, Land, Services, &c., and amount per head, 1871-87	208
Expenditure—		
5	Disbursements from Consolidated Revenue, 1887 ... ..	209
6	Exclusive of Loans, 1877-87 ... ..	211
7	" " per head, 1877-87 ... ..	211
Loans—		
8	Expenditure for Public Works and other Services, to close of 1887 ... ..	212
9	Annual Expenditure on account of Services provided by Loans, 1877-87 ... ..	213
10	Expenditure from Loans during each year, Loans authorized, Public Debt, and Annual Interest Paid, 1877-87 ... ..	214
11	Imports, Exports, and Total Trade, and Expenditure from Loans, 1869-87 ... ..	215
Banks—		
12	Assets, Liabilities, Capital, and Profits during each quarter of 1887 ... ..	215
13	Average Assets during each year, 1871-87 ... ..	217
14	" Liabilities " " ... ..	217
15	Paper Currency in circulation ... ..	217
Savings Bank of New South Wales—		
16	Abstract of Balance Sheets, 1887 ... ..	218
17	Increase and Decrease of Deposits ... ..	219
18	Amount of Deposits at credit of Penny Banks ... ..	219
19	Number and Amount of Deposits for each year, 1876-87 ... ..	219
20	Increase and Decrease of Deposits, and Number of Depositors, 1876-87 ... ..	219
Government (Post Office) Savings Bank—		
21	Amount of Deposits, Accounts opened, &c., in each year, 1877-87 ... ..	220
Accumulation and Exchange—		
22	Discounts, Exchange, Interest, &c., allowed by Banks, Coin and Bullion in Store, Notes, &c., in circulation, 1887 ... ..	221
23	Discounts, Exchange, Interest, &c., allowed by Banks, Coin and Bullion in Store, Notes, &c., in circulation, 1878-87 ... ..	221
24	Total Money Deposited with Banks, and amount per head for each year, 1876-87 ...	222
25	Coin in the Colony during each year from 1855 to 1887 ... ..	222
26	Coin in circulation and in Banks, with average per head, 1870-87 ... ..	222
27	Coin and Bullion in Mint and Banks, 1878 to 1887 ... ..	223
28	Coins in circulation ... ..	223
29	Interest allowed to Depositors in Banks ... ..	223
30	Accounts, Weights, and Measures ... ..	224
31	New Silver and Bronze Coin issued ... ..	224

Number of Table.		Page.
	<b>Mint—</b>	
32	Worn Silver Coin withdrawn from circulation ... ..	224
33	Gold received and issued ... ..	225
34	Countries in which Gold received was produced ... ..	225
35	Estimate of Gold, the produce of Australia and New Zealand ... ..	226
36	Quantity and Value of Gold sent by Escort during 1887... ..	227
37	" " " 1878-87 ... ..	227
38	" " produced in the Colony, 1851-87 ... ..	228
	<b>Insolvencies—</b>	
39	Amount of Liabilities and Assets, 1876-87... ..	229
40	Professions, Trades, and Callings of Insolvents ... ..	229
	<b>Real and Leasehold Estate--</b>	
41	Number and Amount of Transactions registered, 1878-87 ... ..	230
42	Mortgages registered, 1876-87 ... ..	231
43	Mortgages discharged, 1876-87 ... ..	231
44	Transactions under Real Property Act, 1878-87 ... ..	231
45	Crown Grants registered under Real Property Act, 1876-87 ... ..	231
46	Dealings under Real Property Act, 1876-87 ... ..	232
	<b>Liens—</b>	
47	Preferable, on Wool, and Mortgages on Stock, registered, 1876-87 ... ..	233
48	" " " discharged " ... ..	233
49	On Growing Crops registered, 1876-87 ... ..	233
50	Military Expenditure during 1887 ... ..	233
51	Expenditure by Road Trusts during 1887 ... ..	234
	<b>Telegraphs—</b>	
52	Number and Value of Telegrams issued and transmitted at each Station during 1887... ..	235
53	" " from and to various places outside the Colony ... ..	238
54	" " also length of Line, Cost of Construction, and Revenue received, 1877-87 ... ..	238
55	Post Office—Letters, Newspapers, &c, passing through, 1876-87 ... ..	239
	<b>Money Orders—</b>	
56	Places for which Orders were issued in New South Wales, and from which Orders were received, during 1887 ... ..	240
57	Number and Amount, also Commission, 1876-87 ... ..	240
	<b>Railways—</b>	
58	Earnings, Working Expenses, and Interest on Capital during each year from 1855 to 1887 ... ..	241
	<b>Tramways—</b>	
59	Earnings, Expenditure, and Traffic, 1876-87 ... ..	242
60	Banking, Land, Building and Investment Companies Liabilities and Assets ... ..	243
61	Value of Property left by persons who died during the years 1863-87 ... ..	244

## REVENUE.

No. 1.—REVENUE and RECEIPTS on account of the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND for the year ended 31st December, 1887.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	Year ended 31st December, 1887.	HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT	Year ended 31st December, 1887.
<b>REVENUE PROPER.</b>	<b>£ s d</b>	<b>Receipts for Services Rendered.</b>	<b>£ s d.</b>
<b>Taxation.</b>			
<b>Customs:—</b>		<b>RAILWAYS:—</b>	
Spirits .. .. .	758,865 8 11	Railways Proper .. .. .	2,285,830 8 5
Wine .. .. .	46,237 3 6	Tramways .. .. .	224,406 11 4
Ale and Beer .. .. .	63,159 0 5	<b>Total, Railways .. .. .</b>	<b>£ 2,510,237 19 9</b>
Tobacco and Cigars .. .. .	180,897 3 5		
Tea .. .. .	106,723 13 1	<b>POST OFFICE:—</b>	
Coffee and Chicory .. .. .	13,061 11 4	Postage .. .. .	341,767 12 3
Sugar and Molasses .. .. .	134,895 15 0	Telegraph Receipts .. .. .	167,411 19 9
Opium .. .. .	21,643 1 10	Commission on Money Orders .. .. .	14,018 3 6
Rice .. .. .	13,515 13 7	<b>Total, Post Office .. .. .</b>	<b>£ 523,197 15 0</b>
Dried Fruits .. .. .	56,216 6 9		
Mxit .. .. .	5,900 16 4	<b>MINT RECEIPTS .. .. .</b>	<b>10,338 7 7</b>
Hops .. .. .	7,548 1 5		
Advulorem .. .. .	228,141 6 0	<b>FEES FOR ESCORT AND CONVEYANCE OF GOLD .. .. .</b>	<b>750 0 8</b>
Specific duties .. .. .	356,183 5 6		
Bonded Warehouses, 20 Vic. No. 21 .. .. .	8,691 13 1	<b>PILOTAGE, HARBOUR AND LIGHT RATES, AND FEES .. .. .</b>	<b>49,383 19 6</b>
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouses, &c. .. .. .	60 10 7		
<b>Total, Customs .. .. .</b>	<b>£ 2,011,946 16 3</b>	<b>REGISTRATION OF BRANDS .. .. .</b>	<b>1,076 13 8</b>
		<b>PUBLIC SCHOOL FEES .. .. .</b>	<b>61,423 17 0</b>
<b>Excise:—</b>			
Ale, Beer, and Porter .. .. .	62,193 19 0	<b>FEES OF OFFICE:—</b>	
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony .. .. .	10,652 18 6	Certificates of Naturalization .. .. .	117 17 6
Duty on Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes .. .. .	129,250 3 8	Registrar General .. .. .	23,479 8 2
Tobacco Factory License Fees .. .. .	2,321 5 0	Prothonotary of Supreme Court .. .. .	7,470 16 0
<b>Total, Excise .. .. .</b>	<b>£ 204,420 5 8</b>	Master in Equity .. .. .	1,733 7 8
		Curator of Intestate Estates .. .. .	1,541 3 4
<b>STAMPS .. .. .</b>	<b>321,746 19 0</b>	Insolvent Court .. .. .	4,284 4 9
		Sheriff .. .. .	2,192 17 8
<b>LICENSES:—</b>		District Courts .. .. .	8,149 16 7
Wholesale Spirit Dealers and Brewers .. .. .	8,510 0 0	Courts of Petty Sessions .. .. .	9,656 17 4
Auctioneers .. .. .	4,564 15 10	Shipping Masters .. .. .	2,617 8 9
Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors .. .. .	96,791 0 0	Other Fees .. .. .	14,317 0 8
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses .. .. .	8,483 0 0	<b>Total, Fees .. .. .</b>	<b>£ 85,161 7 11</b>
Distillers and Rectifiers .. .. .	75 5 0		
Hawkers and Peddlers .. .. .	2,459 15 9	<b>Total, Receipts for Services Rendered .. .. .</b>	<b>£ 3,245,771 2 1</b>
Pawnbrokers .. .. .	750 0 0		
Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry Licenses .. .. .	1,271 0 0	<b>General Miscellaneous Receipts.</b>	
Licenses under the Gunpowder Act of 1876 .. .. .	639 10 0	<b>RENTS—Exclusive of Land:—</b>	
Licenses to sell Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes .. .. .	2,181 10 0	Tolls and Ferries .. .. .	6,466 15 1
All other Licenses .. .. .	607 2 6	Wharfs .. .. .	39,213 13 1
<b>Total, Licenses .. .. .</b>	<b>£ 126,433 19 1</b>	Government Buildings and Premises .. .. .	7,864 8 0
		<b>Total, Rents exclusive of Land .. .. .</b>	<b>£ 51,109 16 2</b>
<b>Total, Taxation .. .. .</b>	<b>£ 2,064,648 0 9</b>		
		<b>FINES AND FORFEITURES:—</b>	
<b>Land Revenue.</b>		Sheriff .. .. .	1,444 11 5
<b>SALES:—</b>		Courts of Petty Sessions .. .. .	15,899 15 7
Auction Sales .. .. .	169,400 3 2	Crown's share of Seizures, &c. .. .. .	506 14 6
Improvement and Special Purchases .. .. .	163,221 12 1	Confiscated and Unclaimed Property .. .. .	40 8 9
Deposits on Conditional Purchases .. .. .	92,202 15 6	Other Fines .. .. .	320 5 8
Installments on Conditional Purchases (inclusive of interest) .. .. .	562,013 16 0	<b>Total, Fines and Forfeitures .. .. .</b>	<b>£ 17,321 15 11</b>
Balances on Conditional Purchases .. .. .	96,562 8 3		
Miscellaneous Purchases .. .. .	10,284 16 1	<b>UNCLASSIFIED RECEIPTS:—</b>	
<b>Total, Land Sales .. .. .</b>	<b>£ 1,093,880 11 1</b>	Amount transferred from the Public Instruction Endowment Account, under the 6th clause of the Act, 44 Vic. No. 19, in aid of the Public Schools of the Colony .. .. .	13,502 12 11
<b>INTEREST ON LAND CONDITIONALLY PURCHASED .. .. .</b>	<b>123,090 14 5</b>	Sale of Government Property .. .. .	5,024 6 7
		Support of Patients in Lunatic Asylums .. .. .	9,463 17 10
<b>PASTORAL OCCUPATION:—</b>		Collections by Government Printer .. .. .	6,240 18 2
Pastoral Leases (Rents) .. .. .	641,278 12 9	Store Rent of Gunpowder, &c. .. .. .	12,987 6 2
Conditional and Annual Leases .. .. .	67,964 19 9	Value of Articles manufactured by Prisoners in Gaol, &c. .. .. .	16,234 7 2
Special Leases .. .. .	18,118 8 7	Fees on presenting Private Bills to Parliament and on Letters of Registration .. .. .	3,952 11 7
Occupation Licenses .. .. .	329,098 13 8	Interest on Bank Deposits .. .. .	57,366 16 10
Home-lead Leases .. .. .	19,091 11 5	Glebe Island Abattoir Receipts .. .. .	9,905 14 1
Quit Rents .. .. .	455 11 0	Fitzroy Dry Dock Receipts .. .. .	1,545 0 9
<b>Total, Pastoral Occupation .. .. .</b>	<b>£ 1,079,665 12 2</b>	Assessment on Sugar Refinery .. .. .	1,500 0 0
		Fisheries Commission .. .. .	5,422 0 3
<b>MINING OCCUPATION:—</b>		Other Receipts .. .. .	87,393 1 6
Mineral Leases .. .. .	26,694 17 11	<b>Total, Unclassified Receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>£ 230,958 14 1</b>
Mineral Licenses .. .. .	2,312 15 0		
Leases of Auriferous Lands .. .. .	7,363 19 0	<b>Total, General Miscellaneous Receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>£ 279,990 6 2</b>
Miners' Rights .. .. .	5,435 15 0		
Business Licenses .. .. .	1,636 15 0	<b>TOTAL, REVENUE PROPER .. .. .</b>	<b>£ 5,680,030 15 5</b>
<b>Total, Mining Occupation .. .. .</b>	<b>£ 43,961 1 11</b>		
		<b>MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS:—</b>	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS:—</b>		Timber Licenses—Royalty, &c. .. .. .	6,739 4 10
Fees on Transfer of Runs .. .. .	892 0 0	Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title-deeds .. .. .	4,034 0 0
Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title-deeds .. .. .	4,034 0 0	All other Receipts .. .. .	21,816 2 0
All other Receipts .. .. .	21,816 2 0	<b>Total, Miscellaneous Land Receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>£ 83,450 6 10</b>
<b>Total, Miscellaneous Land Receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>£ 83,450 6 10</b>		
<b>Total, Land Revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>£ 2,378,791 6 5</b>		

NOTE.—The above figures are those published in the *Government Gazette*, and differ slightly from the Public Accounts prefaceing the Report of the Auditor-General, the total Revenue in which is given as £5,582,811.



## REVENUE—continued.

## No. 2.—RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND DURING EACH YEAR FROM 1871 TO 1887.

Year.	Taxation.				Land Revenue.		Services.			Miscellaneous.			Total Revenue
	* Customs.	* Excise.	Stamps.	Licenses.	Sales.	Occupation.	Railways.	Post and Telegraph.	Miscellaneous Services.	Rents (land not included).	Fines and Forfeitures.	Unclassified.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1871 ... ..	881,247	28,546	77,500	75,911	262,531	235,447	361,426	118,719	81,534	29,258	6,000	80,781	2,238,900
1872 ... ..	1,002,443	23,849	94,298	79,613	436,483	403,970	421,888	148,953	88,929	35,062	5,751	70,772	2,812,011
1873 ... ..	1,150,867	36,593	94,629	82,717	845,410	292,504	483,575	158,497	86,803	31,192	7,182	60,945	3,330,913
1874 ... ..	969,062	44,684	100,871	85,872	1,163,572	262,594	532,852	149,709	88,334	33,513	7,437	75,814	3,514,314
1875 ... ..	988,628	39,840	4,725	88,809	1,760,570	260,059	598,664	164,008	95,825	33,790	8,173	83,212	4,126,303
1876 ... ..	1,021,240	45,835	455	93,876	2,513,404	259,599	678,392	190,882	96,053	31,070	8,635	98,220	5,037,661
1877 ... ..	1,082,191	48,035	1,658	101,248	2,967,857	268,420	799,947	224,449	95,136	24,069	8,988	129,880	5,751,878
1878 ... ..	1,155,636	44,220	10	109,852	2,076,004	249,700	860,285	226,405	96,892	6,097	9,940	156,878	4,991,919
1879 ... ..	1,114,951	44,070	1,840	111,860	1,386,687	245,337	976,898	259,170	92,234	10,869	10,092	227,657	4,481,665
1880 ... ..	1,188,930	43,864	72,303	112,197	1,382,026	264,409	1,189,564	286,134	118,384	37,337	12,371	204,471	4,911,990
1881 ... ..	1,393,676	68,705	192,503	115,965	2,483,338	337,650	1,459,684	330,414	154,978	53,785	14,416	109,213	6,714,327
1882 ... ..	1,480,046	78,297	228,138	116,931	2,455,041	459,353	1,828,094	358,525	176,466	55,476	17,072	165,097	7,418,536
1883 ... ..	1,546,857	12,193	214,975	117,683	1,269,480	386,600	2,081,128	403,794	181,809	45,782	19,798	190,242	6,470,341
1884 ... ..	1,726,811	79,967	226,048	120,028	1,363,483	389,862	2,302,013	442,964	197,666	53,185	21,344	194,221	7,117,592
1885 ... ..	1,759,955	116,497	253,504	122,695	1,314,552	562,096	2,492,690	472,564	203,209	51,258	22,007	216,341	7,587,368
1886 ... ..	2,068,571	109,833	307,993	125,438	1,206,438	437,516	2,389,138	486,218	213,879	50,505	20,171	178,599	7,594,301
1887 ... ..	2,011,947	204,420	321,749	126,432	1,221,776	1,157,219	2,510,335	524,298	201,174	51,095	18,355	223,911	8,582,811

\* For details of Customs and Excise duties see Part III, No 51

† The above figures are those given in the Public Accounts prefacing the Auditor-General's report, and differ somewhat from those in the preceding table.

REVENUE—continued.

No. 3.—REVENUE derived annually from LAND SALES and OCCUPATION of PUBLIC LANDS, from 1878 to 1887.

Head of Revenue.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	*1887.
<b>SALES.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Auction Sales .. .. .	1,061,670	698,981	435,572	566,404	707,594	178,394	95,772	118,738	111,083	172,553
Improved Purchases, &c. ... ..	239,943	156,471	245,091	494,262	179,949	117,561	305,435	408,721	260,526	166,117
Selections after Auction .. .. .	124,197	66	42,363	351,885	417,715	37,480	707	.....	.....	.....
Provisional Pre-emptive Right Sales .. .. .	20,049	4,743	5,799	2,908	1,041	1,345	4,450	.....	.....	.....
Deposits on Conditional Purchases .. .. .	398,729	231,116	293,113	592,966	621,617	424,068	381,550	121,437	112,892	90,520
Instalments on Conditional Purchases .. .. .	23,775	87,293	113,603	129,547	129,921	137,278	183,081	.....	.....	.....
Instalments (including Interest) on Conditional Purchases .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	440,286	514,162	561,496
Balances of Conditional Purchases .. .. .	47,060	37,031	41,849	92,009	109,677	58,315	61,466	68,139	74,504	97,085
Miscellaneous Purchases .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,533	4,758	5,573	3,293	10,913
<b>Total, Land Sales</b> .. .. .	£ 1,915,423	1,215,701	1,177,393	2,229,981	2,167,514	958,804	1,037,299	1,162,894	1,076,460	1,098,684
<b>ANNUAL LAND REVENUE.</b>										
<b>INTEREST ON LAND CONDITIONALLY PURCHASED</b>	160,581	170,986	204,634	253,357	287,526	310,676	326,184	151,658	129,978	123,091
<b>PASTORAL OCCUPATION.</b>										
Pastoral Leases .. .. .	165,765	158,776	166,278	221,149	343,333	272,959	268,155	140,940	131,893	644,279
Annual and Special Leases .. .. .	50,186	51,650	55,415	63,968	65,417	66,694	60,694	15,881	17,914	17,648
Conditional and Auction Leases .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,136	59,558	67,974
Occupation Licenses .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294,686	153,493	329,010
Homestead Leases .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,768	10,660	20,167
Quit Rents .. .. .	141	407	931	886	494	477	507	202	1,402	456
<b>Total, Pastoral Occupation</b> .. .. .	£ 216,092	210,833	222,624	286,003	409,244	340,130	329,356	504,613	374,920	1,079,534
<b>MINING OCCUPATION.</b>										
Mineral Leases .. .. .	5,138	5,570	9,569	7,088	7,119	8,221	15,363	20,750	19,049	26,754
Mineral Licenses .. .. .	302	368	1,432	1,187	1,277	1,573	2,780	2,311	1,588	2,250
Leases of Auriferous Lands .. .. .	2,725	3,290	2,422	4,775	5,195	2,640	4,111	2,991	4,510	7,878
Miners' Rights .. .. .	2,992	4,211	6,110	6,398	5,856	4,560	4,215	4,143	4,642	5,453
Business Licenses .. .. .	465	494	777	835	801	784	1,611	1,248	1,453	1,626
<b>Total, Mining Occupation</b> .. .. .	£ 11,622	13,933	20,310	20,283	20,248	17,778	28,080	31,443	31,242	43,961
<b>MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS.</b>										
Timber Licenses, Royalty, &c. ... ..	5,156	6,320	6,668	8,197	8,894	9,886	9,381	8,827	8,650	6,719
Fees on Transfer of Ruus .. .. .	1,189	964	1,366	2,242	1,678	1,053	1,116	715	619	836
Person Preparation and Enrolment of Title-deeds .. .. .	9,664	6,128	5,253	9,689	9,009	3,958	4,445	3,860	4,298	4,127
All other receipts .. .. .	6,003	7,159	8,084	11,237	10,281	13,759	17,382	12,553	17,787	22,042
<b>Total, Miscellaneous Land Receipts</b> .. .. .	£ 22,012	20,571	21,371	31,365	29,862	28,656	32,324	25,955	31,354	33,724
<b>Total, Annual Land Revenue</b> .. .. .	£ 410,307	416,323	468,939	591,008	746,880	697,240	715,944	713,669	567,494	1,280,310
<b>Total, Land Revenue</b> .. .. .	£ 2,325,730	1,632,024	1,646,332	2,820,989	2,914,394	1,656,044	1,753,243	1,876,563	1,643,954	2,378,994

\* See note to previous table.

REVENUE—continued.

No. 4.—RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND FROM TAXATION, LAND, REVENUE, AND SERVICES, with the amount received per head during each year from 1871 to 1887.

Year.	Taxation.		Land Revenue.		Services.		Miscellaneous		Total Receipts.	
	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head
1871	£ 1,063,204	2 1 10	£ 497,978	0 19 7	£ 561,679	1 2 1	£ 116,039	0 4 7	£ 2,238,900	4 8 1
1872	1,200,203	2 5 7	840,453	1 11 11	659,770	1 5 1	111,585	0 4 2	2,812,011	5 6 9
1873	1,364,806	2 10 2	1,137,914	2 1 9	728,875	1 6 9	99,319	0 3 8	3,330,913	6 2 4
1874	1,200,489	2 2 6	1,426,166	2 10 6	770,895	1 7 4	116,764	0 4 2	3,514,314	6 4 6
1875	1,122,002	1 18 5	2,020,629	3 9 2	858,497	1 9 4	125,175	0 4 3	4,126,393	7 1 2
1876	1,161,406	1 18 5	2,773,003	4 11 9	965,327	1 11 11	137,925	0 4 7	5,037,661	8 6 8
1877	1,233,132	1 19 3	3,236,277	5 2 11	1,119,532	1 15 7	162,937	0 5 2	5,751,878	9 2 11
1878	1,309,718	1 19 10	2,325,711	3 10 8	1,183,582	1 16 0	172,908	0 5 3	4,991,919	7 11 9
1879	1,272,721	1 16 10	1,632,024	2 7 3	1,328,302	1 18 6	248,618	0 7 2	4,481,665	6 9 9
1880	1,417,291	1 19 1	1,646,435	2 5 4	1,594,082	2 3 11	254,179	0 7 1	4,911,990	6 15 5
1881	1,770,849	2 6 7	2,820,988	3 14 2	1,945,976	2 11 2	177,411	0 4 8	6,714,327	8 16 7
1882	1,903,412	2 7 11	2,914,394	3 13 4	2,393,085	2 19 5	237,645	0 6 0	7,418,536	9 6 8
1883	1,891,708	2 5 4	1,656,069	1 19 8	2,666,731	3 3 11	255,833	0 6 2	6,470,311	7 15 1
1884	2,152,854	2 8 10	1,753,345	1 19 10	2,912,643	3 6 10	268,750	0 6 1	7,117,592	8 1 7
1885	2,252,651	2 8 4	1,876,452	2 0 6	3,168,163	3 8 0	289,802	0 6 2	7,587,368	8 3 0
1886	2,611,835	2 13 4	1,643,955	1 13 7	3,089,235	3 3 0	249,276	0 5 1	7,591,300	7 15 0
*1887	2,664,548	2 12 2	2,378,995	2 6 6	3,245,997	3 3 6	293,361	0 5 8	8,582,811	8 7 10

\* See note to table No. 3.

EXPENDITURE.

No. 5.—DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND during the year ended 31st December, 1887.

Head of Expenditure.	Services of 1885 and previous years.	Services of 1886	Services of 1887.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>No. I.—SCHEDULES</b>				
Schedule A and Supplement	...	3 0 0	28,749 8 1	28,752 8 1
Schedule B and Supplement	...	730 6 8	7,553 3 4	8,083 10 0
Schedules C	...	867 14 9	8,703 4 9	9,570 19 6
Total, Schedules	...	1,601 1 5	44,805 16 2	46,406 17 7
<b>No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.</b>				
His Excellency the Governor	...	28 12 7	2,040 5 5	2,068 18 0
The Executive Council	...	10 3 0	1,118 5 7	1,128 8 7
The Legislative Council	...	23 4 1	5,976 10 2	5,999 14 3
The Legislative Assembly	21 14 6	474 2 3	9,026 9 7	9,322 6 4
The Legislative Council and Assembly	...	17 15 8	2,590 12 6	2,608 8 2
The Parliamentary Library	6 10 1	364 16 10	1,376 13 1	1,748 0 3
Parliamentary Reporting Staff	...	38 10 4	4,440 4 11	4,478 15 3
Total, Executive and Legislative	28 4 7	957 4 9	26,569 1 3	27,554 10 7
<b>No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.</b>				
Colonial Secretary	...	84 4 3	8,698 5 7	8,782 9 10
Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Council.	...	...	391 3 2	391 3 2
Protectors of the Aborigines	...	692 10 3	4,268 7 9	4,960 18 0
<b>Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—</b>				
General Staff	...	...	4,556 17 10	4,556 17 10
Military Instructors	...	...	3,386 0 0	3,386 0 0
Artillery Force	2,026 17 0	2,417 3 4	39,572 5 5	44,016 5 9
Works of Defence	...	280 10 11	690 4 0	970 14 11
Volunteer Force	7,685 8 7	26,411 12 7	70,086 13 2	104,183 14 4
Volunteer Naval Artillery	148 5 4	574 7 5	653 11 6	1,376 4 3
Naval Brigade	100 0 0	1,993 7 0	5,479 16 1	7,573 3 1
Training Ship "Wolverine"	...	372 11 11	584 0 0	956 11 11
Police	1,990 17 3	12,461 16 0	258,634 14 6	273,087 7 9
Government Analyst	...	3 12 8	979 18 1	983 10 9
Lunacy	1 10 0	6,060 4 1	74,822 17 11	80,884 12 0
Medical Board	...	8 6 8	91 13 4	100 0 0
Medical Adviser, Vaccinators, Medical Officers, &c.	...	1,650 6 3	9,228 17 11	10,879 4 2
Convalescent and Fever Hospital, Little Bay	...	2,796 8 1	6,074 11 2	8,870 19 3
Maintenance of Sick Paupers	...	...	7,505 11 0	7,505 11 0
Department of Audit	5 0 0	188 9 2	11,636 6 5	11,829 15 7
Registrar-General	...	2,709 3 0	25,417 18 10	28,127 1 10
Agent-General for the Colony	...	1,842 2 8	4,666 14 11	6,508 17 7
Immigration	...	30,302 3 8	1,232 3 4	31,534 7 0
City of Sydney Improvement Board	...	348 9 4	768 16 4	1,117 5 8
Inspector of Public Charities	...	224 11 5	1,371 15 4	1,596 6 9
Fisheries Commission	...	1,093 17 2	5,215 3 10	6,309 1 0

STATISTICS, 1887—MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

EXPENDITURE—continued.

No. 5. (continued)—DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND—continued.

Head of Expenditure.	Services of 1885 and previous years.	Services of 1886.	Services of 1887.	Total.
<b>No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY—contd.</b>				
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute .....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
State Children Relief Board .....	.....	4,514 19 10	20,798 17 1	25,313 16 11
Fire Brigades .....	.....	3,860 7 10	20,324 2 0	24,184 9 10
Civil Service Board .....	.....	78 3 10	1,167 4 4	1,245 8 2
Botanic Gardens .....	.....	78 18 8	1,620 16 0	1,699 14 8
State Nursery, Campbelltown .....	.....	172 4 6	5,962 17 10	6,135 2 4
Government Domains .....	.....	55 16 5	557 4 7	613 1 0
Garden Palace Grounds .....	.....	15 9 3	2,322 3 5	2,337 12 8
Charitable Allowances .....	.....	157 10 9	1,147 18 8	1,305 9 5
Australia Military Contingent Act .....	993 0 1	25,675 4 5	21,455 18 11	48,124 3 5
Miscellaneous Services .....	657 4 3	.....	.....	657 4 3
Total, Colonial Secretary .....	£ 2,078 10 2	85,905 2 10	187,074 17 4	275,058 10 4
<b>No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.</b>				
Treasury .....	16 5 2	689 4 6	23,747 17 11	24,453 7 7
Stamp Duties .....	.....	101 16 6	4,486 9 2	4,588 5 8
Customs .....	5 18 3	3,246 16 0	61,343 17 2	64,596 11 5
Colonial Distilleries and Refineries .....	.....	100 11 0	4,604 0 10	4,704 11 10
Gold Receivers .....	.....	96 13 5	92 10 0	189 3 5
Gold and Escort .....	.....	110 2 0	240 2 8	350 4 8
Printing, Bookbinding, Stamps, and Railway Tickets .....	.....	220 1 2	62,405 19 9	62,626 0 11
Stores and Stationery .....	.....	43,809 15 11	122,827 4 4	166,637 0 3
Ordnance and Barrack Department .....	2,000 0 0	2,308 18 4	15,339 10 3	19,648 8 7
Board of Health .....	210 0 0	354 18 0	7,369 13 4	7,934 11 4
Board of Pharmacy .....	.....	28 6 8	110 0 0	138 6 8
Shipping Masters .....	.....	159 9 11	2,892 1 2	3,051 11 1
Olebo Island Abattoir .....	84 16 2	2,646 1 4	6,944 0 1	9,714 17 7
Marine Board of New South Wales .....	.....	5,539 6 9	44,343 13 9	49,874 0 6
Lifaboats .....	.....	173 10 0	789 19 8	963 9 8
Public Wharves .....	.....	315 12 1	2,769 18 5	3,085 10 6
Miscellaneous Services .....	205 1 2	75,210 12 8	63,412 11 0	138,828 4 10
Total, Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade .....	£ 2,522 0 9	135,102 16 3	423,759 9 6	561,384 6 6
<b>No. V.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.</b>				
Public Instruction under Act, 43 Vic. No. 23 .....	3,000 0 0	61,458 10 0	567,438 0 3	631,896 10 3
Public School Cadet Corps .....	26 0 0	49 2 9	781 0 0	856 2 9
Industrial Schools .....	.....	426 11 5	6,540 3 2	6,966 14 7
Orphan Schools, Parramatta .....	.....	1,055 13 9	369 1 5	1,424 15 2
Observatory .....	.....	227 0 5	3,888 18 1	4,115 18 6
Museum .....	.....	1,172 4 6	5,700 0 0	6,872 4 6
Technological Museum .....	.....	.....	3,700 0 0	3,700 0 0
Free Public Library .....	.....	178 12 10	7,570 17 4	7,749 10 2
Church and School Lands .....	25 0 0	.....	.....	25 0 0
Grants in aid of Public Institutions .....	120 1 0	12,555 18 0	42,139 11 5	54,815 10 5
Total, Public Instruction .....	£ 3,171 1 0	77,123 13 8	638,127 11 8	718,422 6 4
<b>No. VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.</b>				
Department of Justice .....	.....	64 0 0	5,753 6 10	5,817 6 10
Master in Equity .....	.....	14 18 8	2,911 1 4	2,926 0 0
Prothonotary .....	20 0 0	434 6 8	13,254 5 10	13,708 12 6
Curator .....	.....	90 18 4	1,050 11 6	1,141 9 10
Sheriff .....	.....	704 4 4	21,047 11 5	21,751 15 9
Insolvency Court .....	.....	447 12 8	2,602 6 4	3,049 19 0
District Courts .....	10 0 0	1,173 8 2	8,570 11 7	9,753 19 9
Coroners' Inquests .....	.....	69 4 7	4,597 4 3	4,666 8 10
Petty Sessions .....	245 15 0	2,592 12 11	85,236 14 1	88,075 2 0
Prisons .....	7 9 8	5,143 13 4	96,379 15 8	101,530 18 8
Shattlesbury Reformatory for Girls .....	.....	54 14 4	721 4 8	775 19 0
Registrar of Copyright .....	.....	34 5 0	265 13 10	299 18 10
Miscellaneous Services .....	75 0 0	2,377 12 11	7,403 16 4	9,856 9 3
Total, Administration of Justice .....	£ 358 4 8	13,201 11 11	249,794 3 8	263,354 0 3
<b>No. VII.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.</b>				
Attorney-General's Department .....	.....	396 12 5	4,817 11 10	5,214 4 3
Parliamentary Draftsman .....	.....	29 3 10	1,979 6 6	2,008 10 4
Crown Solicitor .....	.....	560 6 5	4,966 3 7	5,526 10 0
Quarter Sessions .....	.....	31 12 2	24,409 1 1	24,440 13 3
Total, Attorney-General .....	£ 1,017 14 10	1,017 14 10	36,172 3 0	37,189 17 10
<b>No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.</b>				
Department of Lands and Conditional Land Sales Branch .....	.....	935 0 7	76,948 0 11	77,883 1 6
Commission to Land Agents, Appraisers, and others .....	.....	14,617 18 9	51,245 11 9	65,863 10 6
Survey of Lands .....	305 0 0	24,392 4 8	274,673 2 5	299,370 7 1
Triangulation of the Colony .....	4 6 7	916 6 3	18,532 6 3	19,452 19 1
Miscellaneous Services .....	1,682 10 3	3,358 12 6	11,121 9 6	16,162 12 3
Total, Secretary for Lands .....	£ 1,991 16 10	44,220 2 9	432,520 10 10	478,732 10 5

## EXPENDITURE—continued.

## No 5 (continued).—DISBURSEMENTS from the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND—continued.

Head of Expenditure.	Services of 1885 and previous years.	Services of 1886.	Services of 1887.	Total.
<b>No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.</b>				
Department of Public Works... ..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Harbours and Rivers Navigation:—				
Engineer's Department ... ..		426 8 8	5,887 11 0	6,313 19 8
Fitz Roy Dock ... ..		45 13 8	8,629 11 4	8,675 5 0
Steam Dredges ... ..		1,855 3 7	4,015 9 4	5,870 12 11
Public Works ... ..	5,733 15 2	8,664 4 1	70,360 11 5	79,024 15 6
Colonial Architect ... ..		18,603 9 5	31,195 5 9	55,532 10 4
Public Works and Buildings ... ..		585 5 11	15,845 19 6	16,431 5 5
Roads and Bridges:—	44,690 13 9	127,076 2 10	70,073 9 3	241,840 5 10
General Establishment ... ..	225 0 0	185 1 5	7,527 7 11	7,937 9 4
Superintendence in Field ... ..		41 14 0	20,954 7 8	20,996 1 8
Sewerage ... ..		2,202 13 4	3,603 3 5	5,805 16 9
Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges ... ..	16,231 8 10	235,041 8 4	471,280 19 9	722,553 16 11
Miscellaneous ... ..		2,010 13 4		2,010 13 4
Railways and Tramways:—				
General Establishment ... ..		52 4 5	9,127 13 6	9,179 17 11
Works in Progress ... ..		261 4 6	14,935 17 4	15,197 1 10
Working Expenses ... ..	0 2 6	91,264 8 0	1,579,249 8 8	1,670,513 19 2
Miscellaneous ... ..		175 0 0	3,650 0 0	3,825 0 0
<b>Total, Secretary for Public Works</b> £	<b>66,881 0 3</b>	<b>488,490 15 6</b>	<b>2,316,336 15 10</b>	<b>2,871,708 11 7</b>
<b>No. X.—POSTMASTER-GENERAL.</b>				
Post Office ... ..	287 15 6	11,066 13 0	184,185 17 6	195,540 6 0
Conveyance of Mails ... ..	12 2 7	55,321 7 11	196,905 5 6	252,238 16 0
Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain <i>via</i> San Francisco ... ..		826 7 9	11,565 2 11	12,391 10 8
Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department ... ..		573 12 7	11,559 16 11	12,133 9 6
Electric Telegraphs ... ..	270 0 6	7,984 14 6	130,526 4 8	138,780 19 8
Telephones ... ..		726 8 9	4,612 16 9	5,339 5 6
Electric Lights ... ..	13 0 0	2,312 5 6	2,445 16 9	4,771 2 3
British and Australian Cable Subsidy ... ..		5,257 2 3	7,359 19 1	12,617 1 4
<b>Total, Postmaster-General</b> £	<b>582 18 7</b>	<b>84,068 12 3</b>	<b>549,161 0 1</b>	<b>633,812 10 11</b>
<b>No. XI.—SECRETARY FOR MINES.</b>				
Mines ... ..	1,098 18 6	9,936 6 4	58,903 18 5	69,939 3 3
Rabbit Nuisance Act ... ..	4 7 2	21,359 1 9	53,441 0 1	74,804 9 0
Prevention of Scab in Sheep ... ..		422 1 5	3,391 9 3	3,813 10 8
Imported Stock ... ..		19 8 2	669 16 3	689 4 5
Registration of Brands ... ..		262 6 0	1,733 16 6	1,996 2 6
Public Watering Places and Reserves ... ..	208 17 6	4,838 12 9	12,522 10 0	17,570 0 3
Pounds and Commons ... ..		68 9 9	472 13 7	541 3 4
School of Mines and Assay Works ... ..		209 5 3	232 12 7	441 17 10
Minor Roads ... ..	76 9 9	149 5 4	1,275 11 1	1,501 6 2
Miscellaneous Services ... ..	21,692 3 4	111,835 11 11	54,074 16 2	187,602 11 5
<b>Total, Secretary for Mines</b> £	<b>23,080 16 3</b>	<b>149,100 8 8</b>	<b>186,718 3 11</b>	<b>358,899 8 10</b>
<b>SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.</b>				
Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock ... ..	267 13 8	4,487 0 0	1,597,666 10 4	1,602,421 4 0
Interest on and Extinction of Loan under 31 Vic. No. 11 ... ..	7 10 0	42,672 10 0	48,825 0 0	91,505 0 0
Drawbacks and refund of Duties ... ..			79,180 4 9	79,180 4 9
Revenue and Receipts returned ... ..			125,423 7 9	125,423 7 9
Charges on Collections... ..			2,774 11 10	2,774 11 10
Endowment of the University of Sydney ... ..			5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Endowment of the Australian Museum ... ..			1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Endowment of the Sydney Grammar School... ..			1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
Endowment of the Affiliated Colleges ... ..		41 13 4	1,458 6 8	1,500 0 0
Endowment of Municipal Institutions ... ..			28,242 3 3	28,242 3 3
Endowment of the Civil Service Superannuation Account ... ..			20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0
Preliminary Expenses, Municipal Institutions ... ..			591 1 6	591 1 6
Commissioner of Insolvency, 24 Vic No. 20... ..			923 7 8	923 7 8
District Court Judges, 22 Vic. No. 18 ... ..			10,500 0 0	10,500 0 0
Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, 28 Vic No. 3 ... ..			15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
Pensions under Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873 ... ..		807 5 9	4,609 1 0	5,416 6 9
Endowment—Municipal Council of Sydney... ..		12,500 0 0	18,750 0 0	31,250 0 0
Fees to Commissioners of Customs ... ..		150 0 0	447 4 5	597 4 5
Expenses under Civil Service Act, 48 Vic. No. 24 ... ..			500 0 0	500 0 0
Endowment under Fire Brigades Act, 47 Vic No. 8 ... ..		351 6 0	5,042 19 0	5,394 5 0
Expenses of Witnesses under Parliamentary Evidence Act ... ..			14 4 0	14 4 0
Construction of State House and Centennial Park, 51 Vic. No. 9 ... ..			20,285 0 0	20,285 0 0
Acting Judge under Supreme Court Appeals Act, 51 Vic. No. 12 ... ..			999 9 2	999 9 2
<b>Total, Special Appropriations</b> £	<b>275 3 8</b>	<b>61,009 15 1</b>	<b>1,988,732 11 4</b>	<b>2,050,017 10 1</b>
<b>Totals...</b> £	<b>114,577 19 3</b>	<b>1,268,923 13 3</b>	<b>7,701,143 14 10</b>	<b>9,084,645 7 4</b>

## STATISTICS, 1887—MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

211

## EXPENDITURE—continued.

## No. 5 (continued),—DISBURSEMENTS from the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND—continued.

Head of Expenditure.	Total.
<b>OTHER PAYMENTS.</b>	
	£ s. d.
Advance to Treasurer. (To be recovered) ... ..	200,000 0 0
Advance in aid of the Superannuation Act Repeal Act, 36 Vic. No. 29 ... ..	135 16 11
Fortifications—Cost of Warlike Materials, ordered from England in 1885, and other expenses connected with the Fortifications of the Colony (in anticipation of Loan Vote) ... ..	101,323 19 9
Towards the completion of the new Dork, Bilcoals ( do ) ... ..	23,804 18 4
Extension of Sydney Water Supply to Western Suburbs, &c. ( do ) ... ..	1,881 13 9
Colonial Architect—Naval Station, further sum ( do ) ... ..	29,819 17 6
Schools of Medicine and Science, Sydney University ... ..	166 13 4
Towards recouping the Treasurer's Advance Account for payments made therefrom for Supplementary Services of 1887 and previous years, pending Parliamentary appropriation for such services ... ..	127,000 0 0
<b>TOTAL, OTHER PAYMENTS</b> ... ..	<b>£ 484,132 19 7</b>
Add Payments out of the Accumulated Surplus Revenue, as per Statement marked A ... ..	13,814 17 5
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>£ 9,582,593 4 4</b>

## No. 6—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, exclusive of Expenditure from Loans, during each year from 1877 to 1887.

Year.	Railways and Tramways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Other Public Works.	Interest on Debt and Extinction of Loan.	Immigration.	Public Instruction.	Other Services.	Total Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1877	453,508	312,226	806,325	591,744	69,332	277,666	1,990,319	4,501,210
1878	698,446	352,157	1,058,762	587,552	95,122	383,711	1,902,631	5,078,381
1879	809,245	383,391	1,314,819	584,339	82,123	387,786	2,183,806	5,745,509
1880	838,559	396,301	1,224,521	715,994	43,522	385,567	1,898,296	5,502,760
1881	786,269	421,594	1,139,671	719,752	45,966	552,363	2,123,327	5,788,942
1882	1,051,720	446,658	1,132,041	969,198	46,301	665,901	2,003,791	6,355,610
1883	1,439,327	504,055	1,262,806	927,405	112,319	879,120	2,665,556	7,791,088
1884	1,585,603	542,182	1,494,983	1,047,322	120,038	817,767	2,806,465	8,414,360
1885	1,729,894	570,999	1,323,991	1,300,184	52,050	751,335	2,838,035	8,566,488
1886	1,710,495	610,651	1,248,877	1,579,689	35,397	741,121	3,152,639	9,078,869
1887	1,698,716	633,813	1,172,993	1,693,926	31,534	718,422	3,149,056	9,098,460

## No. 7.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE per Head, exclusive of Expenditure from Loans, during each year from 1877 to 1887.

Year.	Railways and Tramways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Other Public Works.	Interest on Debt, &c.	Immigration.	Public Instruction.	Other Services.	Total Expenditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1877	0 14 5	0 9 11	1 5 8	0 18 10	0 2 2	0 8 10	3 3 3	7 3 1
1878	1 1 3	0 10 8	1 12 2	0 17 10	0 2 11	0 11 8	2 17 10	7 14 4
1879	1 3 5	0 11 1	1 18 1	0 16 11	0 2 4	0 11 2	3 3 2	8 6 2
1880	1 3 1	0 10 11	1 13 9	0 19 9	0 1 2	0 10 7	2 12 4	7 11 7
1881	1 0 8	0 11 1	1 10 0	0 18 11	0 1 3	0 14 6	2 15 10	7 12 3
1882	1 5 11	0 11 3	1 8 6	1 4 5	0 1 2	0 16 9	2 11 11	7 19 11
1883	1 14 6	0 12 1	1 10 3	1 2 3	0 2 8	1 1 1	3 3 11	9 6 9
1884	1 16 0	0 12 4	1 13 11	1 3 9	0 2 9	0 18 7	3 3 9	9 11 1
1885	1 17 2	0 12 3	1 8 5	1 7 11	0 1 1	0 16 2	3 1 0	9 4 0
1886	1 14 11	0 12 5	1 5 6	1 12 3	0 0 9	0 15 1	3 4 4	9 5 3
1887	1 13 3	0 12 5	1 2 11	1 13 2	0 0 7	0 14 1	3 1 7	8 18 0

## LOANS.

No. 8.—EXPENDITURE FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER SERVICES, provided for by Loans Acts, from commencement of Loans' Account to 31st December, 1887.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways	29,989,749	14	2			
Telegraphs	693,509	2	7			
Immigration	569,930	0	0			
Sewerage and Water Supply, Sydney	400,000	0	0			
Compensation to Municipal Council of Sydney for Land resumed under the Water Supply Act, 17 Vic. No. 35	43,261	14	6			
New Water Supply for Sydney	2,054,984	8	9			
New Water Supply for Country Towns	306,900	6	1			
New Sewerage Scheme for Sydney, including resumption of land	567,735	16	2			
Sewerage, Shea's Creek to Webb's Grant	100,000	0	0			
Public Works, Queensland, when it formed part of N.S. Wales	49,855	8	6			
<b>Harbours and Rivers Navigation Improvements:—</b>						
Improving the Harbour of Newcastle and the River Hunter	94,838	0	5			
Wharf, Newcastle	197,671	8	9			
Wharf, Bullock Island	6,939	4	0			
Steam Cranes, Newcastle	19,384	18	11			
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle Harbour	83,844	1	5			
Northern Breakwater, Newcastle Harbour	17,801	1	6			
Coal Staiths, Newcastle	24,058	7	11			
Navigation of the rivers Darling, Murray, and Murrumbidgee	99,379	18	5			
Improving the Navigation of the Edward River	4,902	13	1			
Harbour Works, Wollongong	48,089	17	11			
Harbour Works, Kiama	66,857	17	7			
Harbour Works, Lake Macquarie	48,312	16	9			
Improving the navigation of other Harbours and Rivers, &c.	68,856	18	2			
Steam Dredges and Punts	172,170	1	2			
Improvements, Circular Quay	33,771	9	8			
Steam Cranes, Wharf, &c., Darling Harbour	155,576	19	11			
Dam at North Rocks, Parramatta	5,000	0	0			
Dam at Hunt's Creek, Parramatta	8,000	0	0			
Fitz Roy Dry Dock	37,405	16	11			
Wharf, &c., Woolloomooloo Bay	28,164	16	10			
Reclaiming Land at Darling Harbour and Blackwattle Swamp	46,199	9	0			
Blackwattle Bridge and Causeway	14,108	6	11			
Increased Wharf Accommodation at Sydney	91,755	3	5			
Wharf, Eden	2,364	9	3			
Wharf, Morpeth	4,342	10	9			
Breakwater at the Clarence River	97,748	10	11			
Improving the entrance of the Moruya River	18,000	0	0			
Extension of Dock Accommodation	149,197	0	9			
Towards enlarging Wentworth Wharf	1,200	0	0			
Jetty, Byron Bay	5,000	0	0			
<b>Public Works and Buildings:—</b>						
Purchase of Land, Phillip and Hunter Streets—for Police and other Public Offices	26,739	16	11	1,650,942	0	4
Harbour Defences	478,867	8	5			
University of Sydney	94,468	11	10			
Affiliated Colleges	51,582	6	7			
Grammar School	25,000	0	0			
Australian Museum Enlargement	26,954	11	0			
Parliamentary Buildings	15,000	0	0			
Juvenile Reformatories	19,946	17	9			
New General Post Office	149,012	9	11			
New Printing Office	6,287	10	5			
New Public Offices	70,105	13	10			
Public Offices, Newcastle	7,579	13	6			
Custom House, Newcastle	10,870	3	11			
Receiving Houses at Redfern and the Necropolis	12,548	13	7			
Free Public Library	24,994	18	5			
Observatory	7,000	0	0			
Asylum for Destitute Children	5,000	0	0			
Additions to the Sydney Infirmary	5,000	0	0			
Public Works and Improvements, Sydney and Suburbs	2,460	17	0			
Lunatic Asylum	99,661	10	3			
Light-houses	72,052	2	3			
Glebe Island Abattoirs, Bridge, &c.	61,866	11	0			
Gaols and Penal Establishments	54,005	14	5			
Court and Watch Houses	35,911	12	7			
Police Barracks and Stations, Sydney and Country Districts	22,941	6	0			
Fire Stations, Sydney	25,000	0	0			
Public School Buildings	50,000	0	0			
Home for State Children at Paddington	5,800	0	0			
New Site for Central Police Court	31,065	8	6			
Colonial Stores	15,000	0	0			
Government Resumption of Land	24,853	0	0			
Naval Stations, Port Jackson	50,000	0	0			
Court House and Post Office, Balmain	6,000	0	0			
Post and Telegraph Offices	5,200	0	0			
Dubbo Public Buildings	1,377	12	10			
<b>Roads and Bridges:—</b>						
Bridges throughout the Colony	534,414	0	1	1,600,184	11	5
Metalling the Mudgee Road	22,000	0	0			
<b>Repayments by Loans:—</b>						
Loans repaid under various Acts				556,414	0	1
				1,335,230	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>£</b>			<b>39,918,697</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>

LOANS—Continued.

No. 9.—ANNUAL EXPENDITURE on account of SERVICES authorized to be provided for by LOANS during the years 1877–87.

Head of Service.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways	819,368	721,840	1,149,963	1,522,168	2,155,844	2,195,028	2,527,937	2,929,251	2,986,278	2,754,683	1,448,135
Telegraphs	28,567	12,168	2,272	11,740	47,454	32,812	36,326	51,503	22,889	27,956	30,214
Immigration	4,998										
New Water Supply for Sydney				28,368	98,730	298,425	374,959	329,724	349,030	414,958	160,790
Water Supply, Country Towns								35,152	135,933	80,065	55,750
New Sewerage Scheme for Sydney			460	4,022	16,443	32,865	91,378	86,843	123,980	104,691	107,054
Sewerage, Shea's Creek							6,322	31,146	30,729	31,803	
Bitzroy Dock	1,980	1,204	3,013	3,746	170						
Improving Navigation of Harbours and Rivers	3,460	6,076					2,790		10,666	40,462	7,234
Wharf, Newcastle	25,237	13,582	23,421	18,116	7,039	6,123	2,128	1,671	925		11,696
Wharf, Bullock Island	476										
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle	8,364	9,888	8,650	4,966	1,863	7,789	7,755	648		739	70
Northern Breakwater, Newcastle								2,196	3,809	1,868	7
Improving Edward River	1,154	1,157	138								
Harbour Works, Wollongong										143	3,068
Harbour Works, Kiama	214		323	253	97	713	896				106
Harbour Works, Lake Macquarie						13,730	7,957	11,729	14,049	2,535	
Steam Dredges and Puntis	8,515	1,176					136	1,357	10,179	12,276	11,467
Wharf, Darling Harbour					71	151,666	102,171	230		174	15
Increased Wharf Accommodation, Sydney			4,604	15,636	24,922	18,432	8,147	7,725	9,217	8,925	18,432
Breakwaters, Clarence River	7,894	2,316			11,067	12,077	6,854	14,114	20,573		
Improving Entrance, Moruya River	2,785										
Extension of Dock Accommodation					104	2,042	8,302	19,899	36,510	61,045	20,495
Towards Enlarging Wentworth Wharf									19	1,173	8
Jetty, Byron Bay										3,810	1,190
Harbour Defences	3,735	33,227	21,270	14,582	22,640	39,757	24,819	4,683	54,729	61,814	8,350
University of Sydney										23,127	16,341
Affiliated Colleges	1,964	600		137						2,269	35
Juvenile Reformatories			5,889								
New General Post Office	886	200		19						4,239	27,361
Printing Office								288			
New Public Offices	35,795									106	
Free Public Library								500	11,423	2,946	911
Lunatic Asylums	487	411	512	1,426	490	16,352	48,823	8,063	900	319	1,025
Lighthouses		599	5,804	2,796					13	1,882	
Ghols and Penal Establishments							549	8,878	5,529	9,567	15,576
Court and Watch Houses										7,898	6,107
Fire Stations, Sydney								10,300	6,002	4,483	4,215
Public Schools, Buildings								50,000			
Childrens' Home, Paddington									5,800		
Site for Central Police Court									31,000		65
Colonial Stores								15,000			
Resumption of Land								24,853			32
Naval Stations, Port Jackson									641	33,928	15,431
Custom House, Newcastle	4,416										
Glebe Island Abattoirs	5									6,000	
Court-house and Post Office, Balmain										4,370	830
Post and Telegraph Offices										26,740	
Purchase of Land, Phillip and Hunter Streets										29,362	6,115
Roads and Bridges	35,054	10,873	45,386	40,644	10,434	4,948	7,462	28,954	25,322		
Loans paid off	100	1,200									1,378
Public Buildings, Dubbo											
Totals	995,454	816,317	1,271,705	1,668,619	2,397,368	2,832,759	3,265,711	3,674,707	3,896,145	3,766,356	1,979,504



LOANS—*continued.*

No. 10.—EXPENDITURE from LOANS and INTEREST PAID from 1877 to 1887, with TOTAL SUM authorized to be raised, and PUBLIC DEBT at the close of each year.

Year.	Total Expenditure from Loans at the close of each year.		Expenditure from Loans during each year.		Expenditure on account of Interest during the year.		Loans Authorized, but not raised.	Public Debt at close of each year.	
	* Amount.	Per Head Total Population.	Amount.	Per Head Mean Population.	Amount.	Per Head Mean Population.		Amount	Per Head Total Population.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.
1877	14,349,506	22 5 10	995,454	1 11 8	517,359	0 16 5	4,481,742	11,724,419	18 4 3
1878	15,165,823	22 11 5	816,317	1 4 10	517,377	0 15 9	4,481,647	11,688,119	17 7 11
1879	16,437,528	23 3 4	1,271,705	1 16 10	516,249	0 14 11	8,729,123	14,937,419	21 1 1
1880	18,106,147	24 8 1	1,668,619	2 6 0	647,294	0 17 10	9,891,123	14,903,919	20 1 9
1881	20,503,515	26 6 7	2,327,368	3 3 1	647,642	0 17 0	16,585,993	16,924,019	21 14 8
1882	23,336,274	28 15 7	2,832,759	3 11 3	727,988	0 18 4	16,585,993	18,721,219	23 1 9
1883	26,601,985	31 0 3	3,265,711	3 18 3	798,620	0 19 2	13,581,487	24,632,459	28 14 4
1884	30,276,692	33 9 10	3,674,707	4 3 5	977,899	1 2 2	19,261,462	30,101,959	33 6 0
1885	34,172,837	35 13 6	3,896,115	4 3 8	1,230,441	1 6 5	14,314,123	35,564,259	37 2 6
1886	37,939,193	37 17 3	3,766,356	3 16 10	1,579,679	1 12 2	12,262,623	41,034,249	40 19 1
1887	39,918,697	38 5 6	2,136,471	2 1 9	1,602,421	1 11 4	12,262,623	40,995,350	39 6 2

\* When the figures in this column exceed the amount of loans raised, advances have been made to Loan Funds from Consolidated Revenue and other Funds.

No. 11.—ESTIMATED VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the Colony and AMOUNT of PUBLIC DEBT for each year from 1869 to 1887.

Year	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.	Public Debt at the close of each year.
	£	£	£	£
1869	8,392,753	9,933,442	18,526,195	9,546,030
1870	7,757,281	7,990,038	15,747,319	9,681,130
1871	10,933,508	11,259,909	22,193,417	10,614,330
1872	9,567,843	10,476,654	20,044,497	10,773,230
1873	10,959,864	12,618,755	23,578,619	10,842,415
1874	11,645,420	12,398,518	24,043,938	10,516,371
1875	13,735,133	13,797,397	27,532,530	11,470,637
1876	13,800,505	13,061,412	26,861,917	11,759,519
1877	14,852,778	13,457,900	28,310,678	11,724,419
1878	15,104,645	13,134,425	28,239,050	11,688,119
1879	14,503,826	13,131,931	27,635,757	14,937,419
1880	14,176,063	15,682,802	29,858,865	14,903,919
1881	17,587,012	16,307,805	33,894,817	16,924,019
1882	21,467,899	17,677,355	39,145,254	18,721,219
1883	21,522,841	20,262,273	41,785,114	24,632,459
1884	23,160,916	18,577,290	41,738,206	30,101,959
1885	23,737,461	16,750,107	40,487,568	35,564,259
1886	20,973,548	15,556,213	36,529,761	41,034,249
1887	18,806,236	18,496,197	37,302,433	40,995,350



BANKS—continued.

No. 12 (continued).—AVERAGE ASSETS, LIABILITIES, CAPITAL, and PROFITS, &c., for each Quarter of the year 1887—continued.

Table with columns for BANKS, LIABILITIES, ASSETS, and CAPITAL AND PROFITS. It is divided into sections for the THIRD QUARTER and FOURTH QUARTER, with sub-columns for various financial metrics like Notes in Circulation, Bills in Circulation, Deposits, and Total Assets.

\* And Branches. † 10 per cent. dividend, and bonus of 2½ per cent. per annum. ‡ Including bonus of 2½ per cent. per annum. § Including £754,600, average amount of Government Securities held. ¶ Including £104,616 5s., average amount of New South Wales Government Debentures. †† 16 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 2½ per cent. per annum. ‡‡ Dividend £93,750, and bonus of £15,625. §§ Including £754,033 9s 2d., average amount of Government securities held. ¶¶ Including £104,616 5s., average amount of New South Wales Government Debentures. ††† Including £533,850, average amount of Government securities held. \* And bonus.

## STATISTICS, 1887—MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

217

## BANKS—continued.

No. 13.—ASSETS of BANKS trading in New South Wales, average of each year from 1871 to 1887.\*

Year.	Coin.	Bullion.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted and all other debts due to the Banks.	Landed Property.	Total Assets.
1871	1,867,278	184,553	34,364	1,299,636	7,593,538	301,157	11,280,526
1872	2,859,325	126,201	35,875	1,772,132	7,993,223	307,431	13,094,188
1873	1,972,092	76,483	34,069	2,767,554	9,116,831	296,545	14,203,574
1874	2,322,269	192,254	42,247	3,331,488	10,074,712	313,986	16,276,956
1875	2,476,456	112,319	51,461	3,581,149	11,770,185	326,741	18,318,311
1876	2,828,503	87,063	63,247	3,854,768	12,801,716	347,291	19,982,588
1877	2,586,053	84,415	62,324	3,158,520	15,354,507	385,875	21,631,694
1878	2,262,526	86,194	64,532	3,252,519	16,702,111	425,478	22,853,362
1879	2,488,175	83,824	50,614	3,527,393	17,098,052	486,869	23,734,837
1880	3,373,618	73,651	55,453	3,712,664	16,661,815	521,612	24,398,813
1881	3,594,914	80,068	73,285	3,110,110	19,038,386	585,224	26,481,987
1882	3,022,159	74,308	96,462	3,251,905	23,517,046	662,851	30,624,731
1883	2,795,536	80,018	113,677	2,944,905	25,894,669	748,140	32,580,005
1884	3,559,859	61,223	117,983	3,225,096	27,479,142	818,043	35,261,346
1885	4,171,043	62,066	131,448	1,936,042	30,556,628	958,349	37,815,576
1886	3,958,238	66,243	125,073	2,020,946	32,527,431	1,107,377	39,805,307
1887	4,870,315	65,187	116,233	2,680,343	33,352,179	1,184,463	42,268,719

No. 14.—LIABILITIES of BANKS trading in New South Wales, average of each year from 1871 to 1887.\*

Year.	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits not bearing Interest.	Deposits bearing Interest.	Total Deposits	Total Liabilities.
1871	694,344	42,816	171,896	†	†	6,662,856	7,571,912
1872	789,544	42,916	191,325	†	†	8,653,481	9,672,267
1873	1,005,639	34,289	191,794	†	†	11,369,184	12,600,906
1874	920,620	32,067	243,535	†	†	9,760,661	10,956,813
1875	1,080,088	34,811	251,727	†	†	13,132,772	14,499,393
1876	1,093,862	33,712	205,976	5,146,536	9,563,608	14,710,144	16,043,694
1877	1,129,279	37,618	252,172	5,061,231	10,984,264	16,045,495	17,464,564
1878	1,167,519	38,621	228,804	4,933,643	11,678,843	16,612,486	18,047,430
1879	1,123,123	41,703	152,422	4,898,724	12,352,454	17,251,178	18,568,426
1880	1,173,663	45,229	222,686	5,683,870	12,209,781	17,893,651	19,335,229
1881	1,390,376	52,687	393,848	7,719,236	11,869,979	19,589,215	21,426,126
1882	1,614,191	57,487	639,192	8,310,054	13,772,826	22,082,880	24,393,750
1883	1,677,146	64,596	625,124	7,158,975	16,302,407	23,461,382	25,828,248
1884	1,644,469	60,443	583,020	7,453,914	17,738,445	25,192,359	27,480,291
1885	1,714,095	55,300	808,543	8,819,979	18,387,705	27,207,684	29,845,622
1886	1,621,090	60,827	1,366,202	8,355,255	18,974,984	27,339,239	30,378,358
1887	1,526,096	64,146	1,208,727	8,870,037	20,162,493	29,032,530	31,831,499

\* The figures in the preceding table are the quarterly averages, and differ slightly from the mean averages of the year as shown in tables Nos. 15-23 and 24.  
† Not separately shown for these years.

No. 15.—AMOUNT of NOTES of the several BANKS in Circulation on 31st December, 1887.

Banks.	On 31 December, 1887.	Average of the year.
	£	£
New South Wales ... ..	354,124	323,647
Commercial ... ..	457,309	399,534
Australasia ... ..	136,878	125,548
Union of Australia ... ..	57,686	54,478
Australian Joint Stock ... ..	408,838	347,556
London Chartered ... ..	41,156	35,582
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered City ... ..	108,204	100,868
Mercantile ... ..	45,590	41,763
Bank of New Zealand ... ..	36,809	34,967
Federal Bank of Australia (Limited) ... ..	48,137	44,399
Queensland National Bank ... ..	13,599	10,715
Commercial of Australia ... ..	.....	.....
National of Australasia ... ..	8,586	6,302
South Australia ... ..	2,804	870
Total ... ..	£ 1,719,720	£ 1,326,229

SAVINGS BANKS.

No. 16.—ABSTRACT of the BALANCE SHEET of the SAVINGS BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, on the 31st December, 1887.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sydney ... Amount at the credit of 45,125 depositors ...	1,784,182	13	1				Lent on 960 mortgages, with interest to 31st December, 1887 ...	1,025,622	12	5			
Newcastle ...	2,192						Investments in—						
West Maitland ...	1,235						New South Wales Consolidated Revenue Debentures, with interest at £5 per cent. per annum to 31st December, 1887 ...	86,305	0	0			
Bathurst ...	982						Randwick Municipal Debentures, with interest at £6 per cent. per annum to 31st December, 1887 ...	£14,289	8	6			
Goulburn ...	905						Randwick Municipal Debentures, with interest at £5 per cent. per annum to 31st December, 1887 ...	£5,054	2	2			
Parramatta ...	882						City of Sydney Corporation Debentures, with interest at £6 per cent. per annum to 31st December, 1887 ...	6,180	0	0			
Windsor ...	511						Darlington Municipal Debentures, with interest at £6 per cent. per annum of 31st December, 1887 ...	£2,020	0	0			
Grafton ...	715						Darlington Municipal Debentures, with interest at £6 per cent. per annum to 31st December, 1887 ...	3,090	0	0			
Wollongong ...	411						Deposits with—				5,110	0	0
East Maitland ...	555						City Bank, with interest to 31st December, 1887 ...	120,801	13	3			
Singleton ...	305						Mercantile Bank, with interest to 31st December, 1887 ...	114,309	7	9			
Scone ...	244						Australian Joint Stock Bank, with interest to 31st December, 1887 ...	112,336	8	6			
Mudgee ...	310						Bank of New South Wales, with interest to 31st December, 1887 ...	111,668	4	2			
Clarence Town ...	197						Union Bank with interest to 31st December, 1887 ...	110,025	16	0			
Carcour ...	126						London Chartered Bank, with interest to 31st December, 1887 ...	108,771	9	10			
Orange ...	118						English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, with interest to 31st December, 1887 ...	104,605	7	2			
	54,873						Commercial Banking Company, with interest to 31st December, 1887 ...	91,706	0	4			
Amount at the credit of Reserved Fund ...	2,174,439	9	3				Bank of Australasia, with interest to 31st December, 1887 ...	89,428	7	3			
Depreciation Account ...	191,100	0	0				Bank of New Zealand, with interest to 31st December, 1887 ...	78,032	12	5			
Drafts drawn by the Branch Accountants upon Head Office, and included in their returns, but not paid on 31st December, 1887 ...	12,536	11	4				Commercial Bank of Australia, with interest to 31st December, 1887 ...	59,916	1	1			
Amount at the credit of Profit and Loss Account carried to next year ...	235	15	7				National Bank of Australasia, with interest to 31st December, 1887 ...	49,325	5	3			
	24,250	19	5				New Oriental Bank Corporation, with interest to 31st December, 1887 ...	15,168	9	9			
				390,256	16	2	Bank of New South Wales ("Working Account") ...	1,166,095	2	9			
				2,174,439	9	3		66,179	4	6			
				191,100	0	0	Permanent Investment, Land and Banking House ...				1,232,274	7	3
				12,536	11	4	Cash received from Branch Accountants after 31st December, 1887, but included in their returns of that date ...				23,000	0	0
				235	15	7	Cash received from Depositors, Sydney, on Saturday night, 31st December, 1887, but not paid into the "Working Account" with Bank of New South Wales ...				1,453	16	1
				24,250	19	5					3,273	9	2
				£2,402,562	15	7					£2,402,562	15	7

Total amount of deposits in the Savings Bank of New South Wales, £2,174,439 9s. 3d.  
 The rate of interest payable upon depositors' accounts closed during the year is £4 per cent. per annum; and on deposits in the bank up to 31st December the rate of interest is fixed by the trustees when the yearly accounts are made up.  
 The rate of interest paid on 31st December, 1886, for the year ended was £5 per cent. per annum.  
 When deposits made by any one individual exceed the sum of £100 no interest is allowed on such excess.  
 NOTE.—Interest is allowed on the full amount deposited by Penny Savings Banks, Charitable Institutions, and Friendly or other Societies.

STATISTICS, 1887—MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SAVINGS BANK—continued.

No. 17.—INCREASE and DECREASE of the DEPOSITS, &c., in the SAVINGS BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, for the year ended 31st December, 1887.

Table with 12 columns: Branch, Amount of Deposits on 1st January, 1887, Amount of Deposits on 1st January, 1888, Increase, Decrease, Number of Depositors on 1st Jan., 1887, Number of Depositors on 1st Jan., 1888, New Accounts opened during the year 1887, Old Accounts closed during the year 1887, Increase, Decrease. Rows include Sydney, Newcastle, West Maitland, Bathurst, Goulburn, Parramatta, Windsor, Grafton, Wollongong, East Maitland, Singleton, Scone, Mudgee, Clarence Town, Carcoar, Orange.

No. 18.—Amount of DEPOSITS at the credit of the PENNY BANKS in the SAVINGS BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES on 31st December, 1887.

Table with 2 columns listing branches and their corresponding deposit amounts in £ s. d. on 31st December, 1887. Branches include St. Peters, Chippendale, Woollahra, Jewish Sabbath School, Balmain, Glebe and Parramatta-street, Surry Hills, Petersham, Mount Lachlan, St. Stephen's, West Maitland, Tempe Park, Pyrmont, Wollongong, Sussex-street Mission, Wentworth Bund of Courage.

No. 19.—Number of DEPOSITORS and the Amount of DEPOSITS in the SAVINGS BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, distinguishing the Number and the Amount of Deposits for the years 1877-87.

Table with 17 columns: Year, £20 and under (No., Amount), Between £20 and £30 (No., Amount), Between £30 and £100 (No., Amount), Between £100 and £500 (No., Amount), Between £500 and £300 (No., Amount), £300 and upwards (No., Amount), Total (No., Amount). Rows represent years from 1877 to 1887.

No. 20.—INCREASE or DECREASE of DEPOSITS, and of the NUMBER of DEPOSITORS, &c., in the NEW SOUTH WALES SAVINGS BANK, for the years 1877-88.

Table with 8 columns: Year, Amount of Deposits on 1 January, Increase on previous Year, Decrease on previous Year, Number of Depositors on 1 January, New Accounts opened during the Year, Old Accounts closed during the Year, Increase. Rows represent years from 1877 to 1888.

GOVERNMENT (POST OFFICE) SAVINGS BANK.

No. 21.—AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, ACCOUNTS OPENED, &c., in each year, 1877-87.

Year.	Number of Accounts opened during year.	Number of Accounts closed during year.	Number of Accounts remaining open at close of year.	Total Deposits (including Interest).		Total Withdrawals.		Balance at credit of Depositors at close of year.	Year.
				Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
					£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1877 ... ..	8,268	5,462	16,076	47,948	344,687 4 8	17,871	278,532 5 7	467,452 10 10	1877
1878 ... ..	9,853	6,961	18,957	59,932	377,704 8 4	22,596	365,132 1 9	480,024 17 5	1878
1879 ... ..	10,780	8,170	21,567	67,444	411,316 4 0	27,612	379,983 18 6	511,357 2 11	1879
1880 ... ..	12,229	9,194	24,602	76,402	476,869 13 11	30,342	401,730 15 10	586,496 3 0	1880
1881 ... ..	17,516	10,266	31,852	98,270	860,702 3 7	35,159	475,696 19 9	971,501 6 10	1881
1882 ... ..	20,968	13,967	38,853	121,868	930,263 10 11	48,443	743,310 14 5	1,158,454 3 9	1882
1883 ... ..	25,009	18,141	45,721	147,627	974,003 8 8	59,475	948,938 8 3	1,183,519 3 9	1883
1884 ... ..	27,449	21,771	51,399	156,578	1,076,899 5 11	71,532	969,487 3 0	1,290,931 6 8	1884
1885 ... ..	29,135	22,986	57,538	170,750	1,201,776 7 4	75,600	1,020,813 12 0	1,471,894 1 11	1885
1886 ... ..	27,874	23,846	59,566	167,161	1,123,966 10 11	87,169	1,172,555 5 4	1,423,305 7 6	1886
1887 ... ..	28,225	23,789	64,002	172,823	1,076,987 0 5	84,110	998,838 13 8	1,501,453 14 3	1887

### ACCUMULATION AND EXCHANGE.

No. 22.—STATEMENT showing DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGE, INTEREST, &c., allowed by BANKS within the Colony, also COIN and BULLION in STORE, and NOTES in CIRCULATION.

Banks.	Discount on Local Bills. Rate per cent. per annum.			Rate of Exchange on Bills on London at 60 days' sight.				Interest allowed to Depositors. Rate per cent. per Annum on Fixed Deposits for			Coin in Store.		Bullion in Store.		Notes in Circulation.	
	Currency.			Purchase Rate.		Selling Rate.		3 months.	6 months.	12 months.	On 31 December, 1887.	Average of the Year.	On 31 December, 1887.	Average of the Year.	On 31 Dec. 1887.	Average of the Year.
	Under 3 months.	From 3 to 4 months.	Over 4 months.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.									
New South Wales.....	6	7	7 and 8	½% disc.	1% disc.	¾% prem.	¾% prem.	2, 3, 4	3, 4, 5	4, 5, 6	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£
Commercial.....	6 and 7	7 and 8	8 and 9	½% disc.	1% disc.	¾% prem.	¾% prem.	2, 3, 4	3, 4, 5	4, 5, 6	810,089 1 7	847,183 4 1	46,626 6 2	35,505 9 4	354,124	323,647
Australasia.....	6 and 7	7 and 8	8 and 9	½% disc.	1% disc.	¾% prem.	par.	2, 3, 4	3, 4, 5	4, 5, 6	1,237,174 14 9	1,209,908 7 1	6,487 3 1	6,369 3 9	457,309	399,534
Union.....	6 and 7	7 and 8	8 and 9	½% disc.	¾% disc.	¾% prem.	¾% prem.	2, 3, 4	3, 4, 5	4, 5, 6	440,925 8 1	510,560 11 5	3,905 2 9	1,857 18 10	136,878	125,548
Joint Stock.....	6 and 7	7 and 8	7 to 9	½% disc.	1% disc.	¾% prem.	¾% prem.	2, 3, 4	3, 4, 5	4, 5, 6	535,669 5 10	431,556 1 0	Nil.	2,216 5 10	57,686	54,478
London Chartered.....	6 and 7	7 and 8	8 and 9	½% disc.	1% disc.	¾% prem.	par.	2, 3, 4	3, 4, 5	4, 5, 6	494,847 1 8	523,091 13 4	26,393 1 6	11,835 5 10	408,838	347,556
English, Scottish, & Australian Chartered City.....	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	½% disc.	¾% disc.	¾% prem.	¾% prem.	2, 3, 4	3, 4, 5	4, 5, 6	118,880 14 1	139,631 4 4	Nil.	587 9 3	41,156	35,582
Mercantile.....	6 and 7	7	8	½% disc.	1% disc.	¾% prem.	¾% prem.	2, 3, 4	3, 4, 5	4, 5, 6	352,861 6 0	253,367 5 10	Nil.	Nil.	108,204	100,868
New Zealand.....	6 and 7	7 and 8	8 and 9	½% disc.	¾% disc.	¾% prem.	par.	2, 3, 4	3, 4, 5	4, 5, 6	193,848 15 2	201,266 12 9	19 0 0	7,545 16 2	48,137	44,399
Federal.....	6 and 7	7 and 8	8 and 9	par.	¾% disc.	¾% prem.	¾% prem.	2, 3, 4	3, 4, 5	4, 5, 6	22,124 5 11	41,399 5 6	Nil.	Nil.	13,599	10,715
Queensland National.....	6 and 7	7 and 8	8 and 9	½% disc.	1% disc.	¾% prem.	¾% prem.	2, 3, 4	3, 4, 5	4, 5, 6	265,274 7 8	198,578 7 4	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Commercial of Australia.....	6 and 7	7 and 8	8	½% disc.	1% disc.	¾% prem.	¾% prem.	2, 3, 4	3, 4, 5	4, 5, 6	99,020 17 5	84,940 9 1	Nil.	Nil.	8,586	6,302
National of Australasia.....	6 and 7	7 and 8	8 and 9	½% disc.	1% disc.	¾% prem.	par.	2, 3, 4	3, 4, 5	4, 5, 6	56,533 13 6	54,088 19 2	Nil.	Nil.	2,804	870
	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	par.	1½% disc.	¾% prem.	par.	2, 3, 4	3, 4, 5	4, 5, 6	5,108,995 18 1	4,935,785 8 2	84,728 12 10	66,357 14 1	1,719,720	1,526,229

No. 23.—STATEMENT showing DISCOUNT, EXCHANGE, INTEREST, &c., allowed by BANKS, also COIN and BULLION in STORE, and NOTES in CIRCULATION for the years 1878-87.

Period.	Discount on Local Bills. Rate per cent. per Annum.			Rate of Exchange on Bills on London at 60 days' sight.				Interest allowed to Depositors. Rate per cent. per Annum on Fixed Deposits for			Coin in Store.		Bullion in Store.		Notes in Circulation.	
	Currency.			Purchase Rate.		Selling Rate.		3 months.	6 months.	12 months.	On 31 December.	Average of the Year.	On 31 December.	Average of the Year.	On 31 Dec.	Average of the Year.
	Under 3 months.	From 3 to 4 months.	Over 4 months.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.									
1878	6 to 8	8 to 10	8 to 10	¾% prem.	½% disc.	1½% prem.	¾% prem.	3 to 5	4 to 6	5 to 6½	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£
1879	7	8	9	¾% prem.	½% disc.	1½% prem.	¾% prem.	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	2,227,114 10 2	2,261,850 16 10	39,154 4 2	86,388 13 8	1,238,350	1,165,745
1880	6 and 7	7 and 8	8 and 9	¾% prem.	½% disc.	2% prem.	¾% prem.	2 to 4	3 to 5	4 to 6	3,102,345 9 2	2,487,165 8 1	40,285 8 9	84,254 12 0	1,228,056	1,123,117
1881	5 and 6	6 and 7	7 and 8	¾% prem.	½% disc.	1% prem.	¾% prem.	2 to 4	2½ to 3	3 to 4	3,637,568 9 1	3,359,663 9 10	54,412 8 1	73,483 13 1	1,361,206	1,173,663
1882	5 and 6	6 to 8	7 to 10	¾% prem.	½% disc.	2% prem.	¾% prem.	2 to 4	3 to 5	4 to 6	2,885,890 0 5	3,369,028 1 8	97,273 6 3	79,814 11 11	1,669,101	1,388,772
1883	7 and 8	7 to 9	8 to 10	par.	1% disc.	1% prem.	¾% prem.	4 to 5	5 to 6	5½ to 6½	2,672,799 5 5	2,825,337 13 7	157,036 9 6	74,336 6 8	1,764,222	1,632,614
1884	6 to 8	7 to 9	8 to 10	par.	1½% disc.	¾% prem.	par.	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	2,861,979 16 2	2,805,535 13 10	46,397 4 9	78,762 10 2	1,812,336	1,680,472
1885	6 and 7	7 and 8	8 and 9	par.	1% disc.	¾% prem.	par.	3	4	5	3,863,872 14 7	3,550,942 7 8	46,753 8 8	58,420 17 1	1,720,234	1,628,364
1886	6 to 8	7 to 9	8 and 9	par.	1% disc.	¾% prem.	par.	3 and 4	4 and 5	5 and 6	4,069,840 9 10	4,269,105 4 4	57,697 18 1	62,041 4 10	1,921,072	1,755,933
1887	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	par.	1½% disc.	¾% prem.	par.	2, 3, 4	3, 4, 5	4, 5, 6	4,439,742 6 2	3,885,935 8 8	81,122 15 0	1,722,405	1,623,905	
											5,108,995 18 1	4,935,785 8 2	84,728 12 10	66,357 14 1	1,719,720	1,526,229

STATISTICS, 1887—MONETARY AND FINANCIAL



ACCUMULATION AND EXCHANGE—continued.

No. 24.—AMOUNT of MONEY on DEPOSIT in Banks of the Colony during the quarter ended 31st December in each Year, from 1871 to 1887, with rate per head.

Year.	Banks.	Savings Banks.	Post Office Banks.	Total.	Amount per head of Population.
					£ s. d.
1871	7,043,886	931,688	14,227	7,989,801	15 8 7
1872	9,273,087	1,028,738	80,688	10,382,513	19 7 11
1873	10,279,324	1,164,561	206,070	11,649,955	21 0 8
1874	11,884,958	1,275,902	303,113	13,463,973	23 8 4
1875	13,650,892	1,395,797	354,075	15,399,764	25 14 11
1876	14,859,505	1,303,813	400,120	16,563,438	26 19 4
1877	16,325,043	1,355,258	467,453	18,147,754	28 3 10
1878	16,722,453	1,333,017	480,025	18,535,495	28 11 8
1879	17,862,840	1,410,905	511,357	19,784,102	28 1 8
1880	17,883,024	1,489,360	586,496	19,958,880	26 18 0
1881	20,308,017	1,427,202	971,501	22,706,720	29 3 2
1882	22,544,549	1,856,641	1,158,454	25,559,644	31 10 6
1883	23,739,134	1,822,319	1,183,519	26,744,972	31 3 7
1884	26,250,420	1,887,349	1,290,951	29,428,700	32 11 1
1885	26,709,386	2,016,656	1,471,894	30,197,936	31 10 6
1886	28,428,253	2,081,498	1,423,305	31,933,056	31 17 5
1887	29,253,863	2,174,439	1,501,454	32,929,756	31 11 6

No. 25.—ESTIMATE of the COIN in CIRCULATION and in the BANKS on 31st December during each year from 1858 to 1887.

Year.	In Private Hands.				In the Banks.				Total.				Year.
	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Bronze.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1858	...	...	...	1,381,865	...	...	...	1,721,789	2,903,991	199,753	...	3,103,654	1858
1859	...	...	...	1,442,449	...	...	...	1,380,543	2,636,293	186,699	...	2,822,992	1859
1860	...	...	...	1,456,952	...	...	...	1,490,561	2,765,623	180,990	...	2,946,613	1860
1861	...	...	...	1,617,997	...	...	...	1,329,722	2,766,251	181,088	380	2,947,719	1861
1862	...	...	...	1,723,480	...	...	...	1,239,636	2,776,587	186,359	179	2,963,116	1862
1863	...	...	...	1,820,858	...	...	...	962,426	2,596,635	186,050	530	2,783,284	1863
1864	...	...	...	1,881,044	...	...	...	1,144,117	2,841,064	183,579	1,118	3,025,761	1864
1865	...	...	...	1,781,073	...	...	...	1,228,450	2,829,690	178,820	1,013	3,009,523	1865
1866	...	...	...	1,939,057	...	...	...	1,259,150	3,007,353	189,841	1,013	3,198,207	1866
1867	...	...	...	1,843,863	...	...	...	1,708,536	3,367,410	183,426	1,563	3,552,399	1867
1868	...	...	...	1,890,280	...	...	...	2,224,269	3,925,310	178,561	10,678	4,114,549	1868
1869	...	...	...	1,902,506	...	...	...	1,305,790	3,024,698	172,969	10,629	3,208,296	1869
1870	...	...	...	1,960,344	...	...	...	1,352,842	3,123,901	178,922	10,363	3,313,186	1870
1871	...	...	...	2,004,036	...	...	...	2,413,144	4,218,288	188,273	10,619	4,417,180	1871
1872	...	...	...	2,075,546	...	...	...	2,693,154	4,557,926	200,378	10,396	4,768,700	1872
1873	...	...	...	2,191,794	...	...	...	1,970,075	3,961,142	189,530	11,197	4,161,869	1873
1874	...	...	...	2,279,316	...	...	...	2,283,353	4,326,262	225,340	11,067	4,562,669	1874
1875	...	...	...	2,179,326	...	...	...	2,525,698	4,480,031	209,471	15,522	4,705,024	1875
1876	...	...	...	2,191,945	...	...	...	2,732,104	4,658,160	250,533	15,356	4,924,049	1876
1877	...	...	...	2,394,750	...	...	...	2,435,126	4,527,870	285,310	16,696	4,829,876	1877
1878	2,179,134	171,730	15,967	2,366,831	2,125,185	100,206	1,724	2,227,115	4,304,319	271,936	17,691	4,593,946	1878
1879	2,226,371	174,373	16,633	2,417,377	2,967,427	132,860	2,058	3,102,345	5,193,798	397,233	18,691	5,519,722	1879
1880	2,391,118	197,057	16,595	2,605,370	3,499,257	136,220	2,091	3,637,568	5,890,375	333,877	18,686	6,242,938	1880
1881	2,875,320	211,131	17,946	3,104,397	2,748,350	136,501	1,039	2,885,890	5,623,679	347,632	18,985	5,990,287	1881
1882	2,877,548	231,838	19,029	3,128,415	2,538,615	132,712	1,472	2,672,799	5,416,163	364,550	20,501	5,801,214	1882
1883	2,717,214	251,217	20,706	2,989,137	2,710,230	150,658	1,092	2,861,980	5,427,444	401,875	21,798	5,851,117	1883
1884	2,707,510	259,658	21,576	2,988,744	3,689,539	173,017	1,317	3,863,873	6,397,049	432,675	22,893	6,852,617	1884
1885	2,923,743	302,721	23,618	3,250,082	3,882,103	185,642	2,095	4,069,840	6,805,846	488,363	25,713	7,319,922	1885
1886	3,027,220	309,857	24,827	3,361,904	4,239,792	206,488	2,462	4,439,742	7,258,012	516,345	27,289	7,801,646	1886
1887	3,398,922	321,619	25,439	3,745,980	4,916,211	150,782	2,003	5,108,996	8,315,133	512,401	27,442	8,854,976	1887

No. 26.—COIN in CIRCULATION and in BANKS with AVERAGE PER HEAD OF POPULATION at the close of each year from 1870 to 1887.

Year.	Coin in Banks.	Average.	Coin in Private Hands.	Average.	Total in Banks and in Private Hands.	Average.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1870	1,352,842	2 15 2	1,960,344	4 0 0	3,313,186	6 15 2
1871	2,413,144	4 15 0	2,004,036	3 18 10	4,417,180	8 13 10
1872	2,693,154	5 2 4	2,075,546	3 18 7	4,768,700	9 0 11
1873	1,970,075	3 12 5	2,191,794	4 0 6	4,161,869	7 12 11
1874	2,283,353	4 1 0	2,279,316	4 0 10	4,562,669	8 1 10
1875	2,525,698	4 6 5	2,179,326	3 14 7	4,705,024	8 1 0
1876	2,732,104	4 10 5	2,191,945	3 12 7	4,924,049	8 3 0
1877	2,435,126	3 17 5	2,394,750	3 16 2	4,829,876	7 13 7
1878	2,227,115	3 1 10	2,366,831	3 12 0	4,593,946	6 13 10
1879	3,102,345	4 9 10	2,417,377	3 10 0	5,519,722	7 19 10
1880	3,637,568	5 0 3	2,605,370	3 11 9	6,242,938	8 12 0
1881	2,885,890	3 16 0	3,104,397	4 1 7	5,990,287	7 17 7
1882	2,672,799	3 7 2	3,128,415	3 18 9	5,801,214	7 5 11
1883	2,861,980	3 12 7	2,989,137	3 11 7	5,851,117	7 4 2
1884	3,863,873	4 7 10	2,988,744	3 7 9	6,852,617	7 15 7
1885	4,069,840	4 7 5	3,250,082	3 9 9	7,319,922	7 17 2
1886	4,439,742	4 8 7	3,361,904	3 7 1	7,801,646	7 15 8
1887	5,108,996	4 18 0	3,745,980	3 11 10	8,854,976	8 9 10

## ACCUMULATION AND EXCHANGE—continued.

No. 27.—AMOUNT OF COIN AND BULLION in the BRANCH ROYAL MINT and the BANKS on 31st December in each year, from 1878 to 1887.

Year.	Branch Royal Mint.		Banks.		Total.	Increase on previous Year.	Decrease on previous Year.
	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878	90 0 0	15,441 18 3	2,227,114 10 2	39,154 4 2	2,281,800 12 7	.....	293,619 6 7
1879	.....	34,952 13 6	3,102,345 9 2	40,285 8 9	3,177,583 11 5	895,782 18 10	.....
1880	.....	16,599 11 2	3,637,568 9 1	54,412 8 1	3,708,580 8 4	530,996 16 11	.....
1881	.....	12,377 7 7	2,885,890 0 5	97,273 6 3	2,995,540 14 3	.....	713,039 14 1
1882	.....	9,270 13 8	2,672,799 5 5	157,036 9 6	2,839,106 8 7	.....	156,434 5 8
1883	.....	12,388 11 2	2,861,979 16 2	46,397 4 9	2,920,765 12 1	81,659 3 6	.....
1884	.....	50,460 7 8	3,863,872 14 7	46,753 8 8	3,961,086 10 11	1,040,320 18 10	.....
1885	.....	17,377 6 4	4,069,840 9 10	57,697 18 1	4,144,915 14 3	183,829 3 4	.....
1886	.....	11,599 5 3	4,439,742 6 2	81,122 15 0	4,532,464 6 5	387,548 12 2	.....
1887	.....	81,481 1 9	5,108,995 18 1	84,728 12 10	5,275,205 12 8	742,741 6 3	.....

No. 28.—THE COINS in CIRCULATION are those of the United Kingdom, as follows:—

Denomination of Coin.	Standard Weight.	Least current Weight.	Standard Fineness.
	Imperial grains	Imperial grains	
Gold ..... { Sovereign .....	123'27447	122'50000	} Eleven-twelfths fine gold, one-twelfth alloy, or decimal fineness '91666.
{ Half-sovereign .....	61'63723	61'12500	
{ Crown .....	436'36363	.....	} Thirty-seven-fortieths fine silver, three-fortieths alloy, or decimal fineness '925.
{ Double Florin .....	349'09090	.....	
{ Half-crown .....	218'18181	.....	
Silver..... { Florin .....	174'54545	.....	
{ Shilling .....	87'27272	.....	
{ Sixpence .....	43'63636	.....	
{ Threepence .....	21'81818	.....	} Mixed metal, copper, tin, and zinc.
Bronze ... { Penny .....	145'83333	.....	
{ Halfpenny .....	87'50000	.....	

Gold coins are legal tender for a payment of any amount, Silver for an amount not exceeding forty shillings, and Bronze one shilling.

No. 29.—RATES OF INTEREST allowed to DEPOSITORS by the BANKS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, during the year 1887.

Institutions.	Period.		Rate of Interest allowed		
	From	To	For 3 Months.	For 6 Months.	For 12 Months.
			per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Banks.....	1 January .....	15 January ...	4	5	6
	16 " .....	11 August ...	3	4	5
	12 August .....	31 December...	2	3	4
*New South Wales Savings Bank .....	January.....	" .....	4	4	5
†Government Savings Bank (Post Office) .....	" .....	" .....	4	4	4
Building Societies.....	" .....	" .....	...	...	...

\* See Tables Nos. 16 to 19.

† See Table No. 21.

ACCUMULATION AND EXCHANGE—*continued.*

## No. 30.—ACCOUNTS, WEIGHTS, and MEASURES.

ACCOUNTS KEPT IN Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.	WEIGHTS.	MEASURES.
	The Weights in use are the Standard Imperial Weights of Great Britain, as regulated by the Act of Council 16 Victoria, No. 34. By this Act, Gold, Silver, Platina, Diamonds, or other Precious Stones, are to be sold by Troy Weight, and Drugs, when sold by retail, may be sold by Apothecaries' Weight.	The Measures in use are the Standard Imperial Measures of Great Britain, as regulated by the Act of Council 16 Victoria No. 34.

## ROYAL MINT, SYDNEY BRANCH.

## No. 31.—NEW SILVER and BRONZE COIN issued.

Date.	Silver Coin issued.								Bronze Coin issued.		
	Crowns.	Double Florins.	Half-crowns.	Florins.	Shillings.	Sixpences.	Threepences.	Total.	Pence.	Half-pence.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1868 to } 1877	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,000	3,000	17,000
1878.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560	175	735
1879.....	.....	.....	17,000	15,972	12,000	3,681	4,647	53,300	680	230	910
1880.....	.....	.....	11,300	6,428	11,900	2,219	3,153	35,000	450	95	545
1881.....	.....	.....	14,600	10,600	12,000	3,600	2,700	43,500	300	410	10
1882.....	.....	.....	12,100	11,300	13,800	1,300	4,000	42,500	1,475	475	1,950
1883.....	.....	.....	11,200	9,300	13,000	2,400	3,700	39,600	1,015	360	1,375
1884.....	.....	.....	15,000	11,800	11,300	4,300	3,800	46,200	1,510	255	1,765
1885.....	.....	.....	11,100	7,200	12,450	5,550	7,600	43,900	2,040	445	2,485
1886.....	.....	.....	2,600	200	5,500	1,450	7,650	17,400	870	225	1,095
1887.....	235	350	2,140	350	1,850	500	690	6,115	680	120	800
Total.. £	235	350	97,040	73,150	93,800	25,000	37,940	327,515	23,580	5,790	29,370

## No. 32.—WORN SILVER COIN withdrawn from Circulation.

Year.	Nominal Amount.		Actual Weight.		Net Loss.	
	Value.	Weight.	Before melting.	After melting.	Weight.	Proportional.
	£ s. d.	ounces	ounces	ounces	ounces	per cent.
1873 to } 1877	41,497 9 5	150,899'88	129,341'31	129,306'14	21,593'74	14'31
1878.....	3,977 3 6	14,462'45	12,356'97	12,353'36	2,109'09	14'58
1879.....	9,324 0 0	33,905'44	29,328'45	29,320'15	4,585'29	13'52
1880.....	14,250 0 0	51,818'18	45,773'71	45,758'35	6,059'83	11'69
1881.....	7,700 0 0	28,000'00	24,596'40	24,578'05	3,421'95	12'22
1882.....	7,840 0 0	28,509'06	25,142'25	25,127'15	3,381'91	11'86
1883.....	6,577 13 0	23,918'67	21,076'85	21,064'80	2,853'87	11'93
1884.....	4,085 0 0	14,854'51	12,993'13	12,981'50	1,873'01	12'61
1885.....	4,530 0 0	16,472'70	14,574'30	14,562'15	1,910'55	11'60
1886.....	4,042 0 0	14,698'14	12,993'22	12,984'45	1,713'69	11'66
1887.....	4,850 0 0	17,636'30	15,545'95	15,532'65	2,103'65	11'93
Total..... £	108,673 5 11	395,175'33	343,722'54	343,568'75	51,606'58	13'06

ROYAL MINT, SYDNEY BRANCH—continued.

No. 33.—WEIGHT and VALUE of GOLD RECEIVED for COINAGE, VALUE of GOLD COIN and GOLD BULLION ISSUED, and REVENUE DERIVED from MINT CHARGES, &c., from the opening of the Mint, on the 14th May, 1855, to the 31st December, 1887, inclusive.

Year.	Gold received for Coinage.		Gold Coin and Gold Bullion issued.						Revenue.					
	Weight.	Value.	Gold Coin.			Gold Bullion.			Total Value of Gold Coin and Bullion.	From Mint Charges.		From Silver.	From other sources.	Total.
			Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Total.	Weight.	Value.	On New South Wales Gold.		On Foreign Gold.				
	ozs.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	ozs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855 to 1877 ...	11,226,146'57	43,179,641 17 10	39,248,500	1,963,500	41,212,000	488,775'572	1,950,030 18 5	43,162,030 18 5	240,369 6 6	104,040 18 10	19,534 15 11	42,974 0 11	406,919 2 2	
1878 ...	365,173'89	1,308,898 1 5	1,259,000	63,000	1,322,000	1,584'683	6,276 5 8	1,328,276 5 8	2,944 3 9	2,888 18 11	2,012 3 2	1,964 14 2	9,810 0 0	
1879 ...	394,606'76	1,434,871 3 2	1,366,000	47,000	1,413,000	1,139'438	4,588 8 9	1,417,588 8 9	2,535 12 1	2,961 14 1	2,202 4 1	1,670 0 8	9,369 10 11	
1880 ...	406,291'87	1,487,678 12 10	1,459,000	40,000	1,499,000	152'700	648 12 8	1,499,648 12 8	2,247 11 3	2,371 10 11	3,936 13 8	1,656 16 0	10,212 11 10	
1881 ...	465,584'70	1,702,102 7 2	1,300,000	31,000	1,391,000	78,349'931	306,649 8 9	1,697,649 8 9	2,622 17 4	2,601 4 4	3,631 12 11	1,599 6 10	10,455 1 5	
1882 ...	401,559'69	1,477,134 7 9	1,298,000	26,000	1,324,000	36,127'672	149,008 9 11	1,473,008 9 11	2,520 12 0	2,165 6 2	3,000 15 2	1,300 3 8	8,986 17 0	
1883 ...	374,141'20	1,353,665 9 6	1,108,000	110,000	1,218,000	30,895'460	124,610 4 4	1,342,610 4 4	2,174 15 3	1,733 2 7	2,472 5 11	628 6 9	7,008 10 6	
1884 ...	475,053'41	1,713,843 19 9	1,595,000	.....	1,595,000	16,680'440	70,591 18 1	1,665,591 18 1	1,961 0 0	2,820 0 6	3,203 5 10	581 7 8	8,565 14 0	
1885 ...	422,160'20	1,510,061 10 3	1,486,000	.....	1,486,000	12,048'590	46,978 1 7	1,532,978 1 7	1,785 15 8	2,661 11 10	2,606 11 5	577 8 0	7,631 6 11	
1886 ...	475,166'21	1,712,244 8 5	1,667,000	41,000	1,708,000	241'110	973 2 9	1,708,973 2 9	1,870 16 11	3,080 6 1	2,000 6 9	945 11 10	7,897 1 7	
1887 ...	597,706'82	2,173,305 19 8	2,002,000	67,000	2,069,000	6,210'900	24,234 19 10	2,093,234 19 10	2,119 6 3	4,003 2 6	2,796 3 0	1,409 15 10	10,328 7 7	
Total ...	15,603,591'32	59,053,447 17 9	53,848,500	2,388,500	56,237,000	672,206'496	2,684,590 10 9	58,921,590 10 9	263,151 17 0	131,327 16 9	47,396 17 10	55,307 12 4	497,184 3 11	

No. 34.—COUNTRIES in which GOLD, RECEIVED for COINAGE at the MINT, was produced.

Period.	New South Wales.		Queensland.		New Zealand.		Victoria.		Tasmania.		South Australia.		Other Countries.		Coin.		Total.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£
1855 to 1877 ...	5,976,042	22,952,590	2,004,215	7,226,720	1,751,935	6,882,409	1,437,585	5,905,081	5,692	21,983	1,265	4,402	8,492	30,523	40,919	155,934	11,226,147	43,179,642
1878 ...	107,348	382,741	234,723	838,880	16,009	61,439	72	142	27	101	465	1,522	2,593	8,845	3,938	15,226	365,174	1,308,898
1879 ...	106,900	396,353	239,925	848,250	38,146	156,437	65	61	1	4	1,444	5,118	861	467	7,264	28,181	394,607	1,434,871
1880 ...	116,670	434,337	224,144	787,063	63,937	260,733	22	20	109	419	608	2,231	3	9	750	2,866	406,292	1,487,679
1881 ...	145,478	549,918	251,476	876,856	57,804	233,891	19	19	.....	.....	2,786	10,217	.....	.....	8,021	31,202	465,585	1,702,102
1882 ...	129,142	491,240	199,866	698,233	36,888	149,162	91	180	82	326	509	1,830	37	137	34,944	136,027	401,560	1,477,134
1883 ...	121,777	450,766	196,679	679,794	33,764	138,395	11	11	72	282	2,189	7,931	.....	.....	19,649	76,487	374,141	1,353,665
1884 ...	104,933	386,670	310,996	1,094,702	25,789	106,432	88	211	131	510	13,619	49,549	80	173	19,419	75,596	475,053	1,713,844
1885 ...	93,990	340,802	300,108	1,063,808	1,561	4,726	60	239	31	126	10,458	38,299	92	340	15,860	61,722	422,160	1,510,062
1886 ...	91,855	330,779	329,357	1,169,128	34,519	139,615	80	110	12	46	8,581	30,704	302	1,142	10,460	40,719	475,166	1,712,244
1887 ...	105,269	375,788	426,110	1,530,348	53,101	218,083	49	99	5,633	20,981	5,626	20,790	1,694	6,348	225	597,707	2,173,306	
Total ...	7,099,404	27,091,984	4,717,601	16,813,784	2,113,593	8,351,322	1,438,144	5,906,174	11,789	44,778	47,549	172,593	14,154	47,985	161,448	624,829	15,603,591	59,053,448

ROYAL MINT, SYDNEY BRANCH—*continued.*

## No. 35.—ESTIMATES OF GOLD, THE PRODUCE OF AUSTRALASIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1851-87.

	New South Wales. <sup>a</sup>		New Zealand. <sup>b</sup>		Queensland. <sup>c</sup>		South Australia. <sup>d</sup>		Tasmania. <sup>e</sup>		Victoria. <sup>f</sup>		Total.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	oz.	£	oz.	£	oz.	£	oz.	£	oz.	£	oz.	£	oz.	£
1851 to 1877 .....	8,693,368	32,219,993	8,645,396	33,752,362	2,617,500	9,675,419	46,356	163,776	45,686	179,998	47,283,377	189,133,506	67,331,682	265,125,054
1878 .....	117,978	423,184	310,486	1,240,079	283,592	1,052,490	10,746	36,654	25,249	100,000	775,272	3,101,088	1,523,323	5,953,495
1879 .....	107,640	399,187	284,100	1,134,641	281,552	1,023,237	14,251	50,429	60,155	230,895	758,947	3,035,788	1,506,645	5,874,177
1880 .....	116,751	434,641	303,215	1,220,263	228,120	820,643	13,246	48,441	52,595	201,297	829,121	3,316,484	1,543,048	6,041,769
1881 .....	145,532	550,111	250,683	996,867	259,782	925,012	16,976	61,889	56,693	216,901	858,850	3,435,400	1,588,516	6,186,180
1882 .....	129,233	491,594	230,893	921,664	230,090	829,655	15,668	55,743	49,122	187,337	898,536	3,594,144	1,553,542	6,080,137
1883 .....	122,257	452,611	222,899	892,445	193,994	698,138	15,938	58,600	46,577	176,442	810,047	3,240,188	1,411,712	5,518,424
1884 .....	105,933	390,229	246,392	988,953	261,824	923,010	21,455	75,036	42,340	160,404	778,618	3,114,472	1,456,562	5,652,104
1885 .....	100,667	366,388	222,732	890,056	308,348	1,119,170	18,327	65,443	41,241	155,309	735,218	2,940,872	1,426,533	5,537,238
1886 .....	98,446	355,600	227,079*	903,569	341,551	1,232,330	21,115	74,596	31,015	117,250	665,196	2,660,784	1,384,402	5,344,129
1887 .....	108,101	386,771	203,869	811,100	425,923	1,490,730	37,371	140,345	42,609	158,533	617,751	2,471,004	1,435,625	5,458,483
Total .....	9,845,906	36,470,309	11,147,744	43,751,999	5,432,276	19,789,834	231,449	830,952	493,282	1,884,366	55,010,933	220,043,730	82,161,590	322,771,190

<sup>a</sup> "Gold raised, and value." <sup>b</sup> New Zealand Statistics. Statistical Summary of the Colony of New Zealand. Exports, the produce of New Zealand. <sup>c</sup> Statistics of Queensland. Statistical View of Queensland. Exports (seaward), the produce of Queensland. <sup>d</sup> The amount of South Australian Gold received for coinage at the Sydney and Melbourne Mints. <sup>e</sup> Statistics of the Colony of Tasmania. Total value of Gold produced. <sup>f</sup> Victorian Year Book. Quantity and value of Gold raised in Victoria. \* Gold entered for duty for export.

STATISTICS, 1887—MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

ROYAL MINT, SYDNEY BRANCH—continued.

No. 36.—RETURN OF THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD SENT BY ESCORT IN 1887 FROM THE SEVERAL GOLD-FIELDS OF THE COLONY, AND OF THE WEIGHT AND VALUE OF GOLD, THE PRODUCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES, RECEIVED FOR COINAGE AT THE SYDNEY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL MINT DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Gold Districts and Divisions.	Gold sent by Escort.		Gold received for Coinage.		
	Quantity.	Estimated Value.	Weight.	Gross Value.	Per Ounce.
	oz.	£ s. d.	oz.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Western					
Bathurst ... ..	1,527'51	5,636 10 3	1,259'00	4,645 12 3	3 13 10
Carcoar ... ..	9,093'74	27,472 3 9	9,992'92	30,189 16 11	3 0 5
Orange ... ..	6,012'43	20,857 2 5	5,817'20	20,182 5 3	3 9 4
Trunkey Creek ... ..			200'78	762 19 5	3 16 0
Tucena ... ..			142'32	546 8 6	3 16 9
Mount M'Donald... ..			263'31	947 19 7	3 12 0
Hill End ... ..			1,061'35	4,200 13 8	3 19 2
Tambaroora ... ..			486'75	1,912 2 11	3 18 7
Sofala ... ..	5,344'72	20,513 0 8	195'97	752 3 3	3 16 9
Stony Creek ... ..			262'59	1,029 12 2	3 18 5
Mudgee ... ..			3,231'54	12,562 6 10	3 17 8
Gulgong ... ..			520'77	2,068 17 4	3 18 6
Hargraves ... ..			1,005'84	3,998 17 3	3 19 6
Parkes ... ..			5,309'70	19,301 18 1	3 12 8
Forbes ... ..	6,794'43	24,208 11 1	1,045'88	3,727 3 2	3 11 3
Grenfell ... ..			339'14	1,316 4 1	3 17 7
Young ... ..			565'59	2,258 2 4	3 19 10
Wilcannia... ..	342'30	1,388 7 4	4,199'29	17,032 1 5	4 1 1
(Mixed) Western... *			4,386'20	16,320 3 9	3 14 5
Total Western	29,115'13	100,075 15 6	40,294'14	143,755 8 2	3 11 4
Southern					
Cootamundra ... ..	6'53	23 16 7	55'97	204 5 1	3 13 0
Temora ... ..	4,434'08	17,319 10 4	3,571'82	13,951 13 2	3 18 1
Goulburn ... ..			138'57	534 2 4	3 17 1
Braidwood ... ..	6,335'40	24,441 19 6	1,536'24	5,927 15 6	3 17 2
Araluen ... ..			127'88	486 7 9	3 16 1
Shoalhaven ... ..			2,989'86	9,393 17 1	3 2 10
Nerrigundah ... ..			388'17	1,582 19 8	4 1 7
Bermagui ... ..			1'14	4 9 7	3 18 7
Adclong ... ..	3,241'03	12,597 17 8	2,210'79	8,595 2 3	3 17 9
Tumut ... ..	1,825'05	6,988 2 4	14'42	55 4 4	3 16 0
Tumbarumba ... ..	456'70	1,735 18 4	1,401'71	5,328 10 8	3 16 7
Wagga Wagga ... ..			118'37	424 7 11	3 11 8
Gundagai ... ..	51'22	199 12 1	40'60	158 4 5	3 17 11
Cooma ... ..			77'49	293 8 4	3 15 9
Kiandra ... ..			465'95	1,777 14 10	3 16 4
(Mixed) Southern			3,127'02	11,108 19 5	3 11 0
Total Southern	16,350'01	63,306 16 10	16,266'00	59,827 2 4	3 13 7
Northern					
Armidale ... ..			1,329'17	4,614 2 11	3 9 5
Rocky River ... ..			363'94	1,441 16 1	3 19 3
Nundle ... ..			156'32	599 8 11	3 16 7
Tamworth... ..			466'11	1,731 8 4	3 14 3
Bingera ... ..			871'67	3,255 0 2	3 14 8
Copeland ... ..			882'22	2,957 13 9	3 7 0
Grafton ... ..			626'71	2,160 1 3	3 8 11
Tenterfield ... ..			974'23	3,215 16 4	3 6 0
(Mixed) Northern			2,139'76	7,226 12 0	3 7 6
Total Northern			7,810'33	27,201 19 9	3 9 8
Total sent by Escort ...	45,465'14	163,382 12 4			
Locality unknown ...			40,898'24	145,003 6 0	3 10 11
Total N.S.W. Gold received for Coinage ...			105,268'71	375,787 16 3	3 11 5

No. 37.—DECENNIAL RETURN, SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RECEIVED INTO THE BRANCH, ROYAL MINT, FROM THE SEVERAL GOLD DISTRICTS OF THE COLONY.

Year.	Western District.		Southern District.		Northern District.		Unknown.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	oz.	£	oz.	£	oz.	£	oz.	£	oz.	£
1878	46,727	172,739	25,566	97,729	19,670	54,147	15,385	58,126	107,348	382,741
1879	42,308	153,714	23,335	88,413	14,815	52,897	26,442	101,329	106,900	396,353
1880	43,077	159,374	25,167	96,595	16,448	58,649	31,977	119,719	119,669	434,337
1881	47,310	175,383	42,013	163,320	12,831	44,581	43,324	166,634	145,478	549,918
1882	40,948	153,774	48,294	189,653	14,300	49,323	25,600	98,490	129,142	491,240
1883	39,587	138,887	30,589	117,612	9,193	32,177	42,408	162,090	121,777	450,766
1884	38,821	140,203	26,711	101,019	7,447	26,459	31,954	118,988	104,933	386,669
1885	35,319	127,479	21,683	79,414	4,646	16,530	32,342	117,379	93,990	340,802
1886	38,753	140,150	18,764	67,915	7,611	25,740	26,727	96,974	91,855	330,779
1887	40,294	143,756	16,266	59,827	7,811	27,202	40,898	145,003	105,269	375,788

## STATISTICS, 1887—MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

ROYAL MINT, SYDNEY BRANCH—*continued.*

No. 38.—QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD, the PRODUCE of NEW SOUTH WALES, from the year 1851 to 1887 inclusive.

Years.	Received at the Mint for Coinage.		Exported without passing through the Mint		Estimated Produce of the Colony.	
	Weight	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
1851 ... ..	oz. .....	£ .....	oz. 144,120'88	£ 468,336	oz. 144,120'88	£ 468,336
1852 ... ..	.....	.....	818,751'93	2,660,946	818,751'93	2,660,946
1853 ... ..	.....	.....	548,052'99	1,781,172	548,052'99	1,781,172
1854 ... ..	.....	.....	237,910'70	773,209	237,910'70	773,209
1855 ... ..	106,983'00	408,656	63,162'73	204,492	170,145'73	613,148
1856 ... ..	142,137'36	530,598	41,809'00	135,457	183,946'36	666,055
1857 ... ..	126,950'79	487,440	34,092'47	129,272	161,043'26	616,712
1858 ... ..	272,825'65	1,050,340	7,732'28	32,525	280,557'93	1,082,865
1859 ... ..	308,183'41	1,178,114	15,800'61	59,548	323,984'02	1,237,662
1860 ... ..	352,222'78	1,341,431	29,391'18	103,727	381,613'96	1,445,158
1861 ... ..	414,861'84	1,608,277	45,017'42	163,578	459,879'26	1,771,855
1862 ... ..	587,895'24	2,262,472	29,014'47	97,911	616,909'71	2,360,383
1863 ... ..	401,713'25	1,545,419	65,685'80	246,115	467,399'05	1,791,534
1864 ... ..	308,670'64	1,181,898	33,283'48	122,837	341,954'12	1,304,735
1865 ... ..	300,277'57	1,153,215	64,263'06	237,588	364,540'63	1,390,803
1866 ... ..	269,239'71	1,035,513	18,294'58	67,733	287,534'29	1,103,246
1867 ... ..	259,556'92	1,005,570	9,850'43	37,888	269,407'35	1,043,458
1868 ... ..	232,488'66	904,422	26,284'75	98,580	258,773'41	1,003,002
1869 ... ..	179,549'24	694,022	72,580'90	273,603	252,130'14	967,625
1870 ... ..	143,709'44	552,744	96,692'42	363,665	240,401'86	916,409
1871 ... ..	242,596'91	935,041	78,871'79	296,970	321,468'70	1,232,011
1872 ... ..	331,273'19	1,278,127	92,827'04	356,694	424,100'23	1,634,821
1873 ... ..	259,579'77	997,215	101,270'20	392,490	360,849'97	1,389,705
1874 ... ..	233,216'59	895,148	37,493'53	143,696	270,710'12	1,038,844
1875 ... ..	226,985'50	872,162	2,400'05	9,318	229,385'55	881,480
1876 ... ..	153,531'48	575,565	1,634'89	6,124	155,166'37	581,689
1877 ... ..	121,593'38	459,201	1,035'86	3,929	122,629'24	463,130
1878 ... ..	107,347'97	382,741	10,629'91	40,443	117,977'88	423,184
1879 ... ..	106,899'88	396,353	740'50	2,834	107,640'38	399,187
1880 ... ..	116,669'52	434,337	81'00	304	116,750'52	434,641
1881 ... ..	145,478'06	549,918	53'99	193	145,532'05	550,111
1882 ... ..	129,142'28	491,240	91'00	354	129,233'28	491,594
1883 ... ..	121,777'38	450,766	479'20	1,845	122,256'58	452,611
1884 ... ..	104,932'68	386,669	1,000'75	3,560	105,933'43	390,229
1885 ... ..	93,990'36	340,802	6,676'80	25,586	100,667'16	366,388
1886 ... ..	91,854'72	330,779	6,591'55	24,821	98,446'27	355,600
1887 ... ..	105,268'71	375,788	2,832'75	10,983	108,101'46	386,771
Grand Total ...	7,099,403'88	27,091,984	2,746,502'89	9,378,326	9,845,906'77	36,470,310

INSOLVENCIES.

No. 39.—NUMBER of INSOLVENCIES in the Colony, with AMOUNT of LIABILITIES, ASSETS, &c., during the years 1876-87.

Year.	Number of Insolvents.			Amount of Liabilities as shown in the Insolvents' Schedules			Amount of Assets as shown in the Insolvents' Schedules.			Number of Assignees elected by Creditors to act with the Official Assignee.	Amount of Deficiency shown in the Insolvents' Estates.			Amount of Court Fees in Insolvency collected under the Act of Council and paid at the Treasury.		
	Voluntary.	Compulsory.	Total.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1876	461	41	502	492,846	12	0	169,603	7	8	2	323,243	4	4	1,738	17	0
1877	534	54	588	508,352	10	4	210,821	4	1	2	297,531	6	3	1,850	4	0
1878	652	64	716	664,736	5	4	350,176	9	2	.....	314,539	16	2	2,326	3	0
1879	767	96	863	781,334	4	3	306,103	8	7	.....	475,230	15	8	2,397	8	8
1880	784	50	834	479,863	13	11	292,233	0	6	.....	187,630	13	5	2,524	12	4
1881	664	60	724	379,289	12	11	218,211	15	8	.....	161,077	17	3	2,067	11	0
1882	686	48	734	307,083	15	10	167,875	17	8	.....	139,207	18	2	2,303	11	6
1883	720	65	785	444,593	16	3	245,836	4	1	3	189,757	12	2	2,680	18	10
1884	856	62	918	836,164	17	4	580,194	10	3	2	255,970	7	1	2,993	15	6
1885	849	80	929	773,212	4	8	589,358	15	4	2	183,853	9	4	3,123	19	2
1886	1,116	105	1,221	989,261	17	8	733,127	5	4	1	256,134	12	4	4,035	9	11
1887	1,249	102	1,351	1,081,726	2	8½	788,941	7	1½	2	292,784	15	7	4,284	4	9

No. 40.—PROFESSIONS, TRADES, OR CALLINGS OF INSOLVENTS during the year 1887.

	Total.		Total.		Total.
Accountants	2	Drovers	5	Photographers	2
Agents	14	Electrician	1	Picture Frame Makers	3
Architect	3	Engine Drivers	2	Plasterers	7
Artist	1	Engineers	3	Plumbers	12
Auctioneers	7	Fancy Goods Dealers	2	Postmaster	1
Bakers	25	Farmers	57	Pressman	1
Bedding Manufacturer	1	Fencers	6	Printers	4
Boarding-house Keepers	13	Firemen	9	Publicans	50
Booksellers	2	Fishermen	3	Quarrymen	2
Bookbinder	1	Fishmongers	3	Railway Employés	11
Bookmaker	1	French Polisher	1	Restaurant-keepers	7
Bootmakers	18	Fruitcrers	7	Road Superintendent	1
Boundary Rider	1	Gaolers	2	Rubber Stamp-maker	1
Blacksmiths	18	Gardeners	2	Saddlers	13
Bricklayers	10	Gasfitters	2	Salesmen	4
Brickmakers	7	Graziers	13	Sawyers	4
Brokers	3	Greengrocers	3	School Proprietor	1
Builders	54	Grooms	3	Selector	1
Butchers	31	Grocers	31	Shipwrights	3
Bus Proprietor	1	Hatters	4	Shopmen	6
Cab Drivers	2	Hairdressers	5	Soap Manufacturer	1
Cab Proprietors	2	Hay and Corn Dealers	3	Solicitors	5
Cabinetmakers	4	Hawkers	7	Stable-keepers	3
Carriers	9	Horse Dealers	2	Stationer	1
Carpenters	40	Importers	3	Stockman	1
Carters	8	Inspector of Nuisances	1	Storekeepers	46
Caterers	5	Insurance Agent	1	Storekeepers' Assistants	2
Cattle Dealers	4	Ironmongers	4	Stonemasons	6
Cellarman	1	Ironfounders	4	Surveyors	2
Chemists	6	Jewellers	9	Tailors	14
Churn Manufacturer	1	Labourers	123	Tanners	3
Circus Proprietor	1	Letter Carrier	1	Teachers	5
Clerks	28	Lighterman	1	Telegraph Operator	1
Clothier	1	Lime Merchant	1	Tinsmith	1
Coachmen	...	Machinist	1	Timber Getters	2
Collectors	2	Mail Contractor	1	Timber Merchants	7
Comedian	1	Mariners	3	Timer	1
Commission Agents	18	Master Mariners	4	Tide Waiters	2
Compositors	4	Merchants	12	Theatrical Manager	1
Confectioners	3	Millers	5	Tobacconists	13
Contractors	39	Mill Owners	3	Travellers (Commercial)	6
Cook	1	Milliner	4	Trainers	3
Coopers	2	Milk Vendor	1	Upholsterers	3
Cordial Manufacturer	1	Miners	92	Van Driver	1
Coachbuilders	4	Mining Agents	2	Warehouseman	2
Carrier	1	Musician	1	Waiters	3
Dairymen	4	Music Teachers	3	Watch Makers	7
Dealers	20	Newspaper Proprietors	3	Wheelwrights	4
Decorators	5	News Agent	1	Widows (no occupation)	14
Dentist's Assistant	1	No Occupation	105	Wine Merchants	2
Draftsmen	6	Nurse	1	Woodcutters	2
Drapers	9	Oil and Colourman	1	Wood and Coal Merchants	4
Doctors of Medicine	7	Overscor	1	Wool Scourer	1
Draymen	6	Packer	1		
Drill Instructor	1	Painter and Glaziers	13		
				Total	1,351



REAL AND LEASEHOLD ESTATES.

No. 41.—NUMBER and Amount of Transactions in REAL AND LEASEHOLD ESTATES, registered in the Colony.

Nature of Transaction.	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.												
	No. of Deeds registered	Amount	No. of Deeds registered	Amount	No. of Deeds registered	Amount	No. of Deeds registered	Amount	No. of Deeds registered	Amount	No. of Deeds registered	Amount	No. of Deeds registered	Amount	No. of Deeds registered	Amount	No. of Deeds registered	Amount	No. of Deeds registered	Amount											
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.										
Conveyances under Mortgage.	248	158,784	2 8	223	151,509	13 10	260	133,730	5 8	108	92,877	3 4	151	67,620	5 4	132	58,740	7 0	132	126,035	8 9	122	122,950	19 7	105	122,473	17 4	297	143,673	13 10	
Conveyances (absolute)	4,704	2,490,031	0 5	4,505	1,673,050	18 2	5,987	2,405,879	17 3	12,120	4,974,436	19 4	12,054	5,083,500	8 11	9,872	4,022,470	4 6	9,222	3,798,440	3 1	12,465	5,245,421	10 8	11,345	4,083,990	4 6	8,522	3,598,034	2 5	
Assignments (absolute), Leasehold Estates	266	102,012	3 1	218	80,768	12 5	147	116,067	1 6	275	180,824	13 8	288	247,835	4 0	206	143,052	12 0	237	186,605	19 9	380	230,040	8 6	310	201,227	0 4	190	134,309	1 8	
Mortgages	2,440	1,931,481	2 4	2,809	2,461,064	3 2	2,995	4,048,951	17 8	4,505	5,208,440	0 1	4,159	4,924,595	10 1	4,088	5,832,472	0 0	4,653	5,620,420	10 1	7,618	11,360,108	1 9	6,933	7,570,210	8 5	6,108	5,809,302	7 5	
Discharges of Mortgages	1,350	896,445	8 9	1,235	863,524	2 10	1,800	715,147	15 0	2,388	1,926,357	7 0	2,031	1,076,223	17 8	1,388	1,433,911	19 8	2,216	1,967,764	14 10	3,473	2,239,074	14	2,773	2,515,308	5 0	3,067	2,909,930	19 3	
Transfers of Mortgages	58	92,612	19 9	83	53,505	0 0	96	152,445	7 4	131	205,050	2 9	80	92,418	17 4	82	210,805	15 0	263	209,413	3 10	160	247,329	9 4	138	261,777	16 8	240	501,620	14 9	
TOTALS	9,066	6,722,617	3 0	9,073	5,275,402	10 5	11,345	7,572,231	4 5	19,615	12,737,795	6 2	19,338*	12,701,744	3 10	15,768*	11,701,461	18 2	16,773*	11,890,390	9 4	24,218*	19,445,516	3 10	21,703*	14,757,032	12 3	18,124*	13,156,930	19 4	
Lease—Period exceeding three years	339	130,043	1 0	402	168,599	5 6	477	132,179	6 2	457	141,654	11 0	474	157,773	2 7	400	140,751	16 4	529	158,319	8 2	588	174,585	4 2	580	181,554	16 8	470	163,836	3 1	
Annuity Deeds†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Assignment for Creditors	43	..	..	56	..	..	12	..	..	4	..	..	12	..	..	8	..	..	64	..	..	47	..	..	63	..	..	84	..	..	
Settlements ante and post nuptial‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Miscellaneous Deeds, &c.— Partition deeds, appointments of trustees, disentailing deeds, disclaimers of trusts, deeds of gift, confirmations, powers of attorney, wills, releases of dower, &c., &c.	1,619	..	..	1,025	..	..	2,530	..	..	4,412	..	..	4,207	..	..	3,567	..	..	2,963	..	..	3,683	..	..	2,872	..	..	1,431	..	..	
TOTAL NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED	11,067§	..	..	10,556§	..	..	14,904§	..	..	24,488§	..	..	*24,136§	..	..	*19,743§	..	..	*19,729§	..	..	28,491*	..	..	23,215*	..	..	81,554	16 8	20,409	63,836 3 1

\*1882—Including 9,097 Transfers C.P.'s., for which fees are paid direct to the Treasury. 1883—Including 6,040 Transfers C.P.'s., for which fees are paid direct to the Treasury. 1884—Including 3,847 Transfers C.P.'s., for which fees are paid direct to the Treasury. 1885—Including 10,437 Transfers C.P.'s., for which fees are paid direct to the Treasury. 1886—Including 6,377 Transfers C.P.'s., for which fees are paid direct to the Treasury. 1887—Including 6,038 Transfers C.P.'s for which fees are paid direct to Treasury. † Yearly. ‡ Included in Miscellaneous. § Exclusive of Government Deeds, for which no fees are charged for registration. ¶ Government Deeds included for which no fees are charged for registration. NOTE.—Leases for periods of three years and under were not registered.

STATISTICS, 1887—MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

REAL AND LEASEHOLD ESTATES—continued.

No. 42.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF MORTGAGES ON LAND registered in the Colony.

Year.	Lent on Town Lands.		Lent on Suburban Lands.		Lent on Town and Country Lands.		Lent on Country Lands.		Total.	
	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.
1876	971	£ 639,814 14 2	660	£ 310,663 7 11	7	£ 10,609 0 0	488	£ 441,670 19 8	2,126	£ 1,402,848 1 9
1877	518	533,589 11 9	660	304,714 8 2	8	8,418 16 0	572	462,051 15 4	1,758	1,308,774 11 3
1878	1,071	856,315 16 9	777	381,148 15 8	13	8,125 13 0	579	735,890 16 11	2,440	1,981,481 2 4
1879	1,159	920,337 3 8	930	477,041 12 6	12	23,539 18 6	708	1,041,045 8 6	2,809	2,461,964 3 2
1880	1,180	938,316 4 3	1,374	568,643 18 11	9	86,918 0 0	432	2,455,073 14 6	2,995	4,048,951 17 8
1881	1,283	1,304,470 19 10	1,218	676,900 19 1	18	13,981 9 1	1,986	3,213,095 12 1	4,505	5,268,449 0 1
1882	990	1,326,682 16 9	1,405	903,046 19 10	12	14,103 0 0	1,752	2,680,762 13 6	4,159	4,924,595 10 1
1883	1,030	1,541,110 1 10	1,640	983,949 14 8	2	4,146 0 0	1,416	3,330,266 3 6	4,088	5,859,472 0 0
1884	1,677	1,490,139 5 3	1,518	919,340 11 2	68	82,212 9 8	1,390	3,128,728 13 0	4,653	5,620,420 19 1
1885	1,190	1,608,133 9 4	2,500	1,643,886 2 8	21	118,002 15 6	3,907	7,990,085 14 3	7,618	11,360,108 1 9
1886	1,618	3,085,757 2 10	2,089	1,438,276 5 10	31	254,864 14 0	3,195	2,791,312 5 9	6,933	7,570,210 8 5
1887	951	1,228,308 17 1	2,400	1,565,754 12 7	26	83,483 0 9	2,731	2,991,755 17 0	6,108	5,869,302 7 5

No. 43.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF DISCHARGES OF MORTGAGES ON LAND AND CONVEYANCES UNDER MORTGAGE.

Year.	Discharges of Mortgages on Land.			Conveyances under Mortgage.		
	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.	
1876	1,101	£ 600,834	16 11	110	£ 63,393	14 10
1877	1,902	1,123,138	15 0	334	238,094	18 11
1878	1,350	896,445	8 9	248	158,784	2 8
1879	1,235	868,524	2 10	223	131,509	13 10
1880	1,860	715,147	15 0	260	133,739	5 8
1881	2,386	1,926,357	7 0	198	92,677	3 4
1882	2,051	1,676,223	17 8	151	67,620	5 4
1883	1,388	1,433,911	19 8	132	58,749	7 0
1884	2,216	1,957,764	14 10	132	126,685	8 9
1885	3,473	2,239,974	14 0	122	122,950	19 7
1886	2,773	2,515,398	5 0	195	122,478	17 4
1887	3,067	2,909,930	19 3	297	143,673	13 10

No. 44.—APPLICATIONS, with the AMOUNT OF FEES, &c., under the Real Property Act.

Year.	No. of Applications.	No. of Properties.	Area.			Value.	Fees.			
			Town and Suburban.	Country.	Total.		Assurance.	Commissioners.	Certificates and other Dealings.	Total.
1876	241	337	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1877	240	342	1,148 1 38½	5,366 0 4	6,514 2 2½	220,166	458 7 2	297 0 0	5,674 4 8	6,429 11 10
1878	203	377	897 1 14	5,904 2 23	6,801 3 37	210,431	440 7 4	332 15 0	6,603 3 0	7,376 5 4
1879	138	224	684 1 18	6,840 0 14½	7,524 1 32½	153,193	322 15 9	514 10 0	7,347 16 0	8,185 7 9
1880	191	307	482 2 30	18,686 1 4	19,168 3 34	157,146	327 7 9	200 0 0	7,912 11 0	8,439 18 0
1881	243	366	843 3 17½	13,930 3 28½	14,774 3 6½	205,616	428 8 0	205 0 0	10,120 9 8	10,843 17 8
1882	287	480	2,497 1 9½	52,439 3 38½	54,937 1 8½	837,883	1,462 2 9	535 5 0	13,954 5 0	15,050 12 9
1883	264	466	1,772 1 19½	20,233 2 20½	22,005 3 39½	803,553	1,746 15 0	495 11 8	14,617 1 8	16,002 8 4
1884	276	466	1,420 2 17½	20,999 3 5½	37,420 1 23½	607,928	1,266 5 4	495 15 0	14,883 19 8	17,041 0 0
1885	303	447	2,453 1 24½	28,977 0 29½	31,230 1 32½	1,157,000	1,565 10 8	549 15 0	16,485 9 1	18,232 14 8
1886	270	362	1,370 2 5½	12,694 3 12½	14,065 1 17½	723,641	2,421 3 9	620 15 0	18,383 19 8	21,625 18 5
1887	343	630	1,665 0 5½	45,653 1 3	47,318 1 8½	1,440,155	1,507 12 3	514 0 0	18,796 18 0	20,818 10 3

1878 exclusive of 9 applications withdrawn. 1883 exclusive of 8 applications withdrawn.  
 1879 " 17 " 1884 " 5 "  
 1880 " 8 " 1885 " 5 "  
 1881 " 11 " 1886 " 8 "  
 1882 " 7 " 1887 " 7 "

No. 45.—AREA, VALUE, &c., of CROWN GRANTS registered, &c., under the Real Property Act.

Year.	Number of Grants.	Area.			Value.	Assurance.
		Town and Suburban.	Country.	Total.		
1876	5,275	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1877	9,107	798 3 11	659,212 3 33	660,011 3 4	671,353 18 11	1,400 14 2
1878	13,303	1,248 2 4½	1,173,037 3 12½	1,174,286 1 16½	1,204,648 3 0	2,512 2 4
1879	19,655	1,038 2 12½	2,038,124 3 2	2,039,163 1 14½	2,068,908 4 10	3,314 2 4
1880	5,683	2,731 3 8	2,781,788 1 29	2,784,520 0 37	3,063,849 3 9	6,389 0 10
1881	7,406	1,414 0 17½	567,745 3 31½	569,160 0 9½	653,779 8 10	1,371 10 10
1882	8,965	1,641 1 36	908,225 1 0	909,866 2 36	1,002,402 12 9	2,092 19 7
1883	8,200	2,146 3 33½	1,255,302 0 6½	1,257,449 0 0	1,402,721 14 4	2,924 16 1
1884	5,829	1,636 1 36½	1,038,921 3 34	1,040,558 1 30½	1,301,850 17 11	2,714 2 11
1885	4,006	3,283 0 26½	394,643 3 21	397,927 0 7½	498,481 8 2	1,040 8 1
1886	4,447	800 3 35½	502,764 1 20	503,565 1 15½	666,169 16 10	1,388 13 0
1887	4,350	1,872 3 35½	397,414 2 7	399,287 2 2½	562,958 19 9	1,174 1 9
		2,419 0 31½	380,230 0 25½	382,649 1 17	470,660 18 0	981 15 6

REAL AND LEASEHOLD ESTATES—continued.  
 No. 46.—DEALINGS registered under the REAL PROPERTY ACT.

Instrument.	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.	
	Num-ber.	Amount of con-sideration.	Num-ber.	Amount of con-sideration.	Num-ber.	Amount of con-sideration.	Num-ber.	Amount of con-sideration.	Num-ber.	Amount of con-sideration.	Num-ber.	Amount of con-sideration.	Num-ber.	Amount of con-sideration.	Num-ber.	Amount for con-sideration.	Num-ber.	Amount of con-sideration.	Num-ber.	Amount of con-sideration.
		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£
Transfers .....	3,607	1,143,854	3,425	1,422,547	4,696	2,621,764	6,317	3,024,959	7,422	2,960,405	7,647	2,604,774	8,673	2,677,768	8,970	3,164,734	9,242	3,060,244	8,775	2,784,853
Mortgages .....	1,451	2,908,784	1,860	3,414,000	2,193	3,902,272	2,360	4,155,225	2,605	4,710,855	2,825	5,781,107	3,437	4,447,739	4,043	6,085,380	4,295	5,975,898	4,239	6,930,665
Discharges .....	670	302,858	737	848,987	1,052	1,945,915	1,501	2,067,140	1,603	2,417,460	1,369	1,833,016	1,696	2,684,470	2,068	3,373,327	2,082	2,164,254	2,431	3,185,418
Encumbrances .....	19	2,830	24	158,777	19	188,198	10	57,962	4	2,200	4	1,080	2	1,250	6	.....	8	.....	4	.....
Caveats .....	123	.....	191	.....	186	.....	214	.....	201	.....	201	.....	277	.....	336	.....	384	.....	424	.....
Withdrawal of Caveats .....	46	.....	89	.....	78	.....	91	.....	120	.....	111	.....	137	.....	188	.....	233	.....	264	.....
Transfers of Mortgage .....	53	.....	52	.....	70	.....	92	.....	55	.....	76	.....	65	.....	135	.....	166	.....	168	.....
Transfer of Encumbrance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Leases .....	72	.....	66	.....	74	.....	55	.....	150	.....	132	.....	111	.....	173	.....	212	.....	136	.....
Transfers of Lease .....	14	.....	15	.....	35	.....	28	.....	49	.....	25	.....	48	.....	50	.....	72	.....	33	.....
Surrenders of Lease .....	13	.....	22	.....	17	.....	9	.....	12	.....	9	.....	14	.....	20	.....	17	.....	13	.....
Notice of Marriage .....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	8	.....	7	.....	11	.....	11	.....
Notice of Death .....	27	.....	46	.....	38	.....	68	.....	62	.....	62	.....	68	.....	90	.....	87	.....	129	.....
Registered Proprietor by Official Assignee .....	14	.....	26	.....	19	.....	21	.....	30	.....	19	.....	21	.....	25	.....	43	.....	39	.....
Writs or Warrants .....	23	.....	33	.....	35	.....	19	.....	24	.....	34	.....	49	.....	38	.....	73	.....	93	.....
Satisfaction of Writs or Warrants .....	8	.....	5	.....	3	.....	5	.....	10	.....	6	.....	5	.....	9	.....	6	.....	16	.....
Vesting Orders .....	2	.....	2	.....	5	.....	7	.....	7	.....	8	.....	4	.....	4	.....	16	.....	11	.....
Foreclosure of Mortgage .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....
Notices of Resumption .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	21	.....	14	.....	21	.....	29	.....	18	.....
Powers of Attorney .....	46	.....	38	.....	6	.....	6	.....	2	.....	5	.....	4	.....	7	.....	7	.....	4	.....
Re-entry of Lease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	4	.....	2	.....	3	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Transmission by Indorsement .....	29	.....	131	.....	153	.....	195	.....	190	.....	267	.....	272	.....	299	.....	284	.....	334	.....
Surrender of Registration Abstract .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Declaration of Trust .....	21	.....	23	.....	43	.....	*	.....	*	.....	*	.....	*	.....	*	.....	*	.....	*	.....
Total .....	6,238	4,358,326	6,788	5,844,311	8,725	1,658,149	11,008	9,305,286	12,579	10,090,920	12,830	10,220,037	14,908	9,811,227	16,502	12,623,441	17,282	11,200,396	17,147	12,900,936
Total number of Indorsements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,660	.....	20,537	.....	19,997	.....	17,802	.....	16,384	.....	23,448	.....	18,115	.....	21,043	.....
Total number of new Certificates .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,004	.....	5,424	.....	5,916	.....	6,453	.....	6,867	.....	7,239	.....	6,822	.....

\* Included in Caveats.

LIENS.

No. 47.—NUMBER and AMOUNT of PREFERABLE LIENS ON WOOL, and of MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK, registered in the Colony.

Year.	Preferable Liens on Wool.			Mortgages on Live Stock.				
	No. of Liens.	No. of Sheep.	Amount of Liens.	No. of Mortgages.	No. of Sheep.	No. of Horned Cattle.	No. of Horses.	Amount Lent.
			£ s. d.					£ s. d.
1876	920	4,828,951	752,818 18 9	758	2,480,004	258,447	5,847	2,157,834 18 8
1877	994	4,386,378	627,779 9 7	1,994	2,565,902	185,796	6,726	2,004,363 2 10
1878	1,027	4,611,696	714,272 16 1	914	2,647,183	183,210	8,412	2,059,348 9 9
1879	1,246	6,602,742	1,005,118 4 6	925	3,538,161	128,685	9,564	2,268,850 5 1
1880	1,479	6,216,741	981,171 19 8	901	4,858,265	183,555	401	2,818,967 1 1
1881	1,609	5,709,061	904,011 13 9	1,275	5,982,994	215,564	9,646	4,623,914 19 3
1882	1,289	4,837,667	801,174 10 5	1,074	3,865,331	112,441	8,391	3,391,984 3 10
1883	1,301	6,349,801	1,026,573 18 4	1,077	3,601,890	131,068	7,389	2,486,407 10 5
1884	1,379	4,168,185	973,179 7 1	1,471	2,696,994	77,241	8,097	1,881,082 9 2
1885	1,236	5,263,407	1,327,214 0 0	1,431	4,739,233	117,241	10,764	2,962,471 7 0
1886	1,187	9,049,194	1,454,154 0 0	1,363	4,323,553	79,616	10,349	2,404,813 0 0
1887	1,285	9,296,975	1,685,655 0 0	1,563	3,954,286	79,312	11,464	2,054,785 0 0

N.B.—When any sum has been secured both by a Lien on the Wool and by a Mortgage of the Sheep, the amount is included under the head of Mortgages only.

No. 48.—NUMBER and AMOUNT of DISCHARGES OF MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK, registered in the Colony.

Year.	Number.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
1876	190	1,028,079 4 2
1877	225	1,292,703 3 6
1878	159	1,037,119 1 11
1879	161	1,247,708 4 11
1880	232	3,804,475 5 11
1881	399	2,781,122 2 2
1882	258	1,900,443 5 9
1883	126	600,425 19 3
1884	306	3,801,352 2 1
1885	208	1,173,672 11 0
1886	150	849,742 0 0
1887	210	1,073,674 0 0

No. 49.—NUMBER and AMOUNT of LIENS ON GROWING CROPS in the Colony registered in Sydney.

Year.	Number.	Amount.	Year.	Number.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1876	319	16,418 14 2	1882	854	40,378 12 7
1877	477	27,086 8 6	1883	814	50,789 5 5
1878	539	43,186 6 7½	1884	888	54,056 16 4
1879	778	55,869 1 4	1885	857	71,153 0 0
1880	797	81,625 19 11	1886	989	70,212 0 0
1881	897	42,255 3 7	1887	949	67,379 0 0

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

No. 50.—DETAILS of EXPENDITURE incurred by the Colony, in the year 1887, on account of its DEFENCE, and for MILITARY and NAVAL SERVICES.

Particulars.	Amount.
<b>MILITARY:—</b>	£ s. d.
Repairs to Military and Volunteer Buildings ... ..	3,339 13 0
Lighting Lamps, sweeping Chimneys, &c., Victoria Barracks... ..	179 4 0
Ordnance and Barrack Department and Gunpowder Magazines and Warlike Stores	126,141 10 1
Completion of Fortifications, Port Jackson ... ..	8,350 7 11
Improvements, Rifle Range ... ..	200 0 0
Works of Defence ... ..	970 14 11
	139,181 9 11
<b>PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES:—</b>	
General Staff ... ..	4,556 17 10
Artillery Force ... ..	44,025 12 7
Volunteer Force ... ..	101,671 0 11
Military Instructors ... ..	3,386 0 0
	153,639 11 4
<b>NAVAL:—</b>	
Volunteer Naval Artillery ... ..	1,484 3 6
"Wolverene" ... ..	1,133 19 2
Naval Brigade ... ..	7,573 3 1
Goodenough Royal Naval House ... ..	2,200 0 0
Naval Depôts ... ..	29,819 17 6
Torpedoes, expenses in connection with ... ..	3,617 2 6
	45,828 5 9
<b>General Total ... ..</b>	<b>£ 338,649 7 0</b>

ROADS TRUSTS.

No. 51.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS of the several ROADS TRUSTS in the year 1887, and also the NUMBER of MILES of ROAD under the care of the Commissioners.

ROADS TRUSTS.	RECEIPTS.			Balance on 31st Dec., 1886	Amount.	ROADS TRUSTS.	EXPENDITURE.			Balance on 31st Dec., 1887.	Amount.	Extent of Roads.
	Rent of Tolls, &c.	From the Colonial Treasury for Roads and Bridges.	Total Receipts.				Salaries.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Miles.
South Head Roads Trust ...	35 16 8	4,000 0 0	4,035 16 8	3,123 3 2	7,158 19 10	South Head Roads Trust ...	150 0 0	4,634 14 8	4,784 14 8	2,374 5 2	7,158 19 10	14
Parramatta Roads Trust...	.....	280 0 0	280 0 0	.....	280 0 0	Parramatta Roads Trust ...	4 3 4	275 16 8	280 0 0	.....	280 0 0	17
Campbelltown Roads Trust *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Campbelltown Roads Trust *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Windsor Roads Trust ...	.....	153 0 0	153 0 0	430 14 11	583 14 11	Windsor Roads Trust ...	26 0 0	500 16 3	526 16 3	56 18 8	583 14 11	18½
Richmond Roads Trust ...	100 0 0	626 0 0	726 0 0	9 19 7	735 19 7	Richmond Roads Trust...	32 0 0	660 0 6	692 0 6	43 19 1	735 19 7	25½
Maitland Roads Trust ...	.....	1,918 0 0	1,918 0 0	433 13 10	2,351 13 10	Maitland Roads Trust ...	.....	1,557 18 7	1,557 18 7	793 15 3	2,351 13 10	50
Total ... ..	£ 135 16 8	6,977 0 0	7,112 16 8	3,997 11 6	11,110 8 2	Total ... ..	£ 212 3 4	7,629 6 8	7,841 10 0	3,268 18 2	11,110 8 2	124½

\* This Trust failed to furnish return.

STATISTICS, 1887—MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

No. 52.—NUMBER and VALUE of TELEGRAMS sent from each Station in the Colony during the Year 1887.

Station.	Messages.	Value.	Station.	Messages.	Value.
	No.	£ s. d.		No.	£ s. d.
Sydney (Chief Office) ...	442,909	35,470 0 6	Capertee (Railway) ...	359	20 10 9
Albury ...	24,739	1,375 8 8	Captain's Flat ...	549	33 1 0
Abattoirs ...	1,044	37 6 3	Carcoar ...	4,675	298 2 8
Aberdeen (Railway) ...	477	24 1 8	Cargo ...	885	52 8 9
Adaminaby ...	1,008	61 15 0	Carathool (Railway) ...	3,030	183 10 5
Adelong ...	2,947	169 16 9	Casino ...	8,700	735 14 0
Albion Park ...	1,049	56 9 7	Cassilis ...	1,869	123 12 2
Angledool ...	2,530	203 19 4	Chatsworth ...	1,702	95 15 7
Appin ...	309	18 11 2	Clarence Town ...	1,709	94 3 0
Arakoon ...	959	71 1 1	Clifton ...	2,007	120 9 4
Arncliffe ...	957	54 9 5	Cobar ...	9,737	707 4 0
Armidale ...	13,331	1,010 6 5	Cobargo ...	2,080	121 5 5
Armidale Railway ...	1,579	89 9 6	Cobbora ...	790	46 8 7
Arncliffe ...	915	35 8 1	Conargo ...	1,081	71 18 5
Ashfield ...	5,588	218 2 10	Condoblin ...	4,533	318 13 9
Australasian United Steam Navigation Co.	4,243	626 1 6	Coolac ...	500	29 0 2
Agricultural Ground ...	176	6 7 7	Coolah ...	1,694	112 1 7
Association Cricket Ground ...	1,933	33 14 7	Coolamun ...	2,200	120 4 0
Ballina ...	6,690	408 13 1	Cooma ...	7,538	593 18 6
Balmain ...	6,717	300 3 0	Coonabarabran ...	2,835	185 17 4
Balranald ...	5,290	358 11 0	Coonamble ...	8,625	631 2 1
Baradine ...	1,213	74 13 9	Cooranbong ...	721	42 3 3
Barmedman ...	1,264	82 0 0	Cootamundra ...	9,580	595 1 2
Barraba ...	1,661	107 12 2	Copeland North ...	672	41 19 0
Barrenjucy ...	297	14 17 9	Copmanhurst ...	916	59 11 4
Barrington ...	3,261	292 12 1	Coraki ...	3,534	231 0 3
Batemans Bay ...	1,467	80 12 2	Corowa ...	5,425	328 3 7
Bathurst ...	16,479	1,088 16 0	Cowra ...	6,597	410 6 3
Bega ...	10,241	705 8 2	Croki ...	1,254	69 15 10
Bellbrook ...	436	26 12 2	Crookwell ...	3,108	181 19 8
Belmont ...	1,195	64 7 9	Croydon ...	2,414	94 8 0
Bendemeer ...	593	35 7 1	Cudal ...	1,763	107 11 3
Berrina ...	1,027	62 7 5	Cullenim (Railway) ...	1,033	59 17 7
Bethunga (Railway) ...	419	22 3 0	Cundlectown ...	1,700	99 15 3
Binlong (Railway) ...	755	44 17 9	Currington Ground ...	74	2 19 5
Bingera ...	3,191	244 18 11	Canterbury Racecourse ...	658	17 15 6
Blackheath (Railway) ...	1,975	110 14 8	Dandaloo ...	1,490	97 18 6
Blacktown (Railway) ...	1,238	69 1 10	Dapto ...	396	22 1 9
Blackwall ...	1,068	57 10 0	Darlington ...	2,166	92 0 2
Blandford (Railway) ...	487	29 17 3	Darlington Point ...	631	37 17 6
Blayney ...	3,198	192 14 2	Darlington Point (Railway) ...	239	14 0 6
Boat Harbour ...	1,080	77 8 3	Deepwater ...	1,310	82 14 6
Bodalla ...	1,639	107 10 1	Delegate ...	1,597	105 15 9
Boggabri ...	1,509	108 16 6	Demiquin ...	13,682	935 12 3
Bolivia ...	475	28 6 2	Denman ...	1,193	68 13 1
Bombala ...	6,337	389 5 0	Douglas Park (Railway) ...	286	15 18 11
Bomen (Railway) ...	88	5 3 9	Drake ...	6,867	483 9 7
Booligal ...	1,895	132 3 5	Dubbo ...	16,912	1,124 11 5
Bourke ...	29,823	2,211 17 3	Dulwich Hill ...	464	16 19 1
Bowenfels (Railway) ...	240	13 9 0	Dundee ...	249	14 14 1
Bowna ...	687	42 12 0	Dungog ...	2,551	144 13 6
Bowring (Railway) ...	405	22 19 6	East Maitland ...	4,676	283 13 1
Bowral ...	5,145	288 12 4	Euabalong ...	2,030	145 7 4
Bowraville ...	959	60 16 2	Eden ...	2,417	160 12 10
Braidwood ...	6,009	395 1 2	Edgecliff ...	5,943	278 15 2
Branxton ...	1,068	64 10 2	Emmaville ...	4,494	336 4 2
Broca (Railway) ...	1,304	77 14 4	Emu Plains (Railway) ...	543	31 9 2
Brewarrina ...	8,727	622 17 5	Enngonia ...	1,458	99 5 0
Brewongle (Railway) ...	353	19 9 3	Eugowra ...	849	48 11 10
Broadwater ...	2,745	164 4 1	Euston ...	1,316	75 7 7
Broke ...	372	20 17 7	Exchange ...	61,004	4,543 15 7
Broken Hill ...	35,301	3,046 9 10	Fernmount ...	2,776	194 18 9
Broughton Creek ...	2,752	154 6 11	Fero Dock ...	461	28 11 4
Brunswick River Heads ...	1,534	117 0 6	Forbes ...	12,915	922 3 8
Brushgrove ...	1,362	77 11 3	Forster ...	892	51 17 8
Bulahdelah ...	1,220	74 9 1	Frederickton ...	1,879	110 15 0
Bulli ...	3,379	178 10 5	Gabo Island ...	390	13 15 0
Bundanoon (Railway) ...	499	27 13 2	George-street North ...	1,310	76 4 8
Bundarra ...	1,578	105 5 4	George-street West ...	5,544	243 18 6
Bungendore ...	2,786	155 0 10	George's Plains (Railway) ...	338	18 17 6
Bungwall Flat ...	845	51 7 4	Gerogery (Railway) ...	607	34 7 3
Burrawang ...	676	44 12 4	Gerringong ...	824	45 5 4
Barrova ...	2,548	188 12 2	Germananton ...	2,867	166 16 1
Burwood ...	8,902	374 8 7	Gilgandra ...	1,375	80 6 8
Byrock ...	2,740	165 0 0	Ginninderra ...	805	53 19 7
Cambewarra ...	257	13 14 10	Girilambone ...	1,337	81 14 0
Camden ...	2,543	134 3 7	Gladstone ...	908	31 19 0
Campbelltown ...	2,882	166 9 1	Gladstone ...	1,029	57 9 5
Camperdown ...	3,292	131 10 6	Glebe ...	7,030	306 5 6
Candelo ...	2,933	189 19 3	Glen Innes ...	11,324	753 14 3
Canonbar ...	637	42 15 11	Gloucester ...	732	40 1 9
Canowindra ...	1,286	70 8 3	Gongolgon ...	1,472	98 9 9
Canterbury ...	478	15 4 3	Goodooga ...	3,212	218 5 7
			Gosford ...	5,191	317 5 10

NOTE.—The values of Intercolonial telegrams are not included in return of Border Stations, but the Numbers are included.

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.

No. 52 (continued).—NUMBER AND VALUE OF TELEGRAMS SENT—continued.

Station.	Messages.	Value.			Station.	Messages.	Value.		
		No.	£	s. d.			No.	£	s. d.
Goulburn ... ..	24,671	1,632	4	8	Mitchell... ..	1,892	115	10	9
Grafton ... ..	19,800	1,465	12	9	Mittagong ... ..	3,571	214	15	10
Granville (Railway) ... ..	4,692	199	9	2	Moama ... ..	1,331	81	6	9
Green Cape ... ..	135	8	1	10	Mogil Mogil ... ..	1,314	107	16	4
Greenwell Point ... ..	880	47	19	8	Mogo ... ..	238	13	15	6
Grenfell ... ..	4,873	296	17	5	Molong ... ..	3,410	212	0	0
Greta ... ..	825	46	14	10	Molonglo ... ..	420	26	18	2
Gulargambone ... ..	828	49	19	3	Moonbi (Railway) ... ..	1,448	87	0	1
Gulgong ... ..	2,861	164	16	1	Morangarell ... ..	1,023	60	18	0
Gundagai ... ..	6,302	389	7	4	Morree ... ..	8,990	741	5	6
Gunnedah ... ..	9,450	685	3	11	Morpeth ... ..	3,624	196	4	4
Gunning ... ..	1,540	98	5	5	Moruya ... ..	4,787	293	15	2
Guyra (Railway) ... ..	1,800	112	11	1	Mossiel ... ..	2,909	207	3	2
Hamilton ... ..	1,411	75	8	8	Moss Vale ... ..	4,883	282	18	0
Harden (Railway) ... ..	1,352	75	13	10	Moulamein ... ..	1,421	99	14	3
Harrington ... ..	762	19	13	2	Mount Hope ... ..	1,159	79	17	3
Harwood Island ... ..	1,692	98	7	5	Mount M'Donald ... ..	952	59	12	5
Hay ... ..	19,860	1,402	9	7	Mount Victoria ... ..	3,573	199	5	0
Haydonton (Railway) ... ..	1,799	102	2	3	Mudgee ... ..	12,055	739	9	9
Haymarket ... ..	27,115	1,347	16	1	Mullion Creek (Railway) ... ..	124	7	1	5
Hexham (Railway) ... ..	291	15	18	7	Mulwala ... ..	1,201	73	14	3
Hill End ... ..	941	57	3	8	Mundooran ... ..	812	48	15	1
Hillston ... ..	6,156	447	13	9	Mungindi ... ..	1,025	81	9	2
Hinton (Railway) ... ..	201	8	18	3	Murrumburrah ... ..	2,832	167	3	6
Homebush ... ..	7,489	420	10	0	Murwillimbah ... ..	3,250	235	10	2
Howlong ... ..	1,518	87	11	1	Muswellbrook ... ..	5,176	332	9	9
Hunter's Hill ... ..	1,885	73	0	11	Murrurundi ... ..	1,749	124	8	5
Hurstville ... ..	768	28	9	3	Middle Head ... ..	68	1	17	3
Hawkesbury Racecourse and Show ... ..	2,100	45	10	9	Nambucca ... ..	1,572	97	17	7
Inverell ... ..	9,832	748	19	4	Nambucca Heads ... ..	1,275	87	3	5
Ironbarks (Railway) ... ..	843	50	14	7	Narrabri ... ..	11,927	793	10	11
Ivanhoe ... ..	3,441	260	6	10	Narrabri (Railway) ... ..	2,275	118	13	6
Jamberoo ... ..	829	47	13	4	Narrandera ... ..	12,512	838	4	2
Jerilderie ... ..	4,272	284	19	10	National Park ... ..	563	27	6	7
Jerry's Plains ... ..	1,161	72	19	4	Nelligen ... ..	1,093	62	16	3
Jervis Bay ... ..	242	10	17	2	Nelson's Bay ... ..	1,065	55	12	7
Jindera ... ..	395	17	13	10	Nepean River ... ..	284	12	5	5
Jugiong ... ..	538	31	6	11	Never tire (Railway) ... ..	4,645	280	10	11
Junee ... ..	6,484	374	14	7	Newbridge (Railway) ... ..	710	37	11	11
Kangaroo Valley ... ..	913	53	19	11	Newcastle ... ..	55,984	3,896	1	8
Katoomba (Railway) ... ..	3,848	212	9	9	Newton Boyd ... ..	361	23	12	7
Kelso ... ..	1,073	61	19	10	Newtown ... ..	13,075	532	16	2
Kempsey ... ..	8,452	642	10	4	Nimitybelle ... ..	1,348	86	8	3
Kinma ... ..	7,396	457	16	8	North Richmond ... ..	678	36	7	8
Kinndra ... ..	930	51	18	5	Nowra ... ..	3,884	223	10	10
King-street ... ..	26,595	1,729	12	2	Nundle ... ..	1,090	65	15	3
Kogarah ... ..	1,645	64	16	5	Nymagee ... ..	5,289	346	0	1
Kurrajong (late Wheency Creek) ... ..	1,144	70	16	0	Nyngan ... ..	7,838	504	13	1
Kyamba ... ..	301	18	8	11	Oberon ... ..	2,261	146	6	9
Lake Cudgellico ... ..	2,126	133	14	7	Obloy ... ..	460	26	4	11
Laubton ... ..	1,817	79	11	5	Orange ... ..	13,107	831	4	4
La Perouse ... ..	1,421	50	15	1	Oxford Hotel ... ..	5,466	307	8	9
Largs ... ..	217	11	12	0	Oxford-street ... ..	18,845	875	8	10
Laurieton ... ..	1,282	79	10	11	Paddington ... ..	12,342	605	12	11
Lawrence ... ..	2,749	156	4	3	Palmer's Island ... ..	1,339	73	6	5
Lawson (Railway) ... ..	1,382	73	7	9	Panbula ... ..	1,086	63	17	11
Leichhardt ... ..	2,887	122	13	7	Parkes ... ..	3,929	242	5	10
Lismore ... ..	14,278	1,032	0	2	Park-street ... ..	29,596	1,533	1	3
Lithgow ... ..	4,349	272	2	8	Parliament House ... ..	2,779	128	9	9
Liverpool ... ..	3,306	181	11	6	Parramatta ... ..	18,140	737	10	9
Lochinvar (Railway) ... ..	1,013	55	10	0	Paterson ... ..	2,242	133	12	10
Louth ... ..	2,270	162	14	8	Pelican Flat ... ..	603	36	1	1
Lower Botany ... ..	2,122	84	1	5	Penrith ... ..	5,180	286	7	9
Lower Gundaroo ... ..	451	28	9	5	Petersham ... ..	7,856	322	8	8
Lucknow ... ..	513	35	11	11	Pictou ... ..	2,657	149	9	2
Lythleton ... ..	1,152	67	18	11	Pilliga ... ..	1,403	94	13	7
Macleay (late Rocky Mouth) ... ..	4,829	397	17	3	Pooncarie ... ..	1,541	134	5	2
Major's Creek ... ..	457	24	10	11	Port Macquarie ... ..	5,723	350	11	5
Manilla ... ..	1,054	69	13	0	Port Stephens ... ..	5	0	5	8
Manly ... ..	10,930	433	6	4	Pymont ... ..	4,409	219	3	9
Marengo ... ..	598	33	16	8	Quarantine ... ..	5	1	3	8
Marrickville ... ..	3,047	119	2	4	Queenbeyan ... ..	6,823	431	2	1
Marsden's ... ..	1,470	93	19	9	Quirindi ... ..	3,722	220	19	3
Marulan (Railway) ... ..	1,157	66	12	6	Randwick ... ..	5,294	239	5	0
Maryvale (Railway) ... ..	465	26	14	8	Raymond Terrace ... ..	2,879	161	7	1
Mathoura (Railway) ... ..	741	44	4	1	Redfern ... ..	7,433	329	11	8
Menangle (Railway) ... ..	262	13	10	10	Redfern (Railway) ... ..	20,341	1,032	10	2
Menindie ... ..	3,683	318	5	7	Richmond ... ..	4,400	255	13	5
Merimbula ... ..	1,168	59	0	8	Riverstone ... ..	1,396	78	4	4
Merriwa ... ..	1,879	115	5	5	Robertson ... ..	839	51	14	4
Michelago ... ..	2,393	150	7	10	Rockdale ... ..	1,074	39	9	10
Miller's Point ... ..	3,302	192	11	6	Rockley ... ..	901	51	6	1
Millie ... ..	1,351	95	18	1	Rookwood ... ..	2,933	75	13	8
Millthorpe (Railway) ... ..	634	34	2	2	Royal Hotel ... ..	5,634	319	17	4
Milton ... ..	2,710	158	6	3	Rydal (Railway) ... ..	535	27	10	10
Minni ... ..	980	53	4	0	Ryde ... ..	2,478	122	8	9

STATISTICS, 1887—MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—continued.

No. 52 (continued).—NUMBER AND VALUE OF TELEGRAMS SENT.—continued.

Station.	Messages.	Value.	Station.	Messages.	Value.
	No.	£ s. d.		No.	£ s. d.
Rylstone ... ..	2,405	140 0 8	Tumut ... ..	5,432	345 4 2
Randwick Race-course... ..	3,114	149 15 10	Tweed Heads ... ..	976	64 1 9
Rosehill do ... ..	340	9 4 2	Ulladulla ... ..	547	29 13 2
Rifle Butts ... ..	33	1 4 9	Umarra ... ..	2,580	160 14 3
Seone ... ..	2,711	167 5 9	Uralla ... ..	3,292	207 9 11
Seal Rocks ... ..	66	3 16 5	Urana ... ..	4,607	300 10 11
Seven Hills (Railway) ... ..	379	23 13 6	Wagga Wagga... ..	27,189	1,955 7 4
Shellharbour ... ..	834	44 18 10	Walbundrie ... ..	1,439	89 7 6
Silverton ... ..	29,728	2,788 12 6	Walcha ... ..	2,850	177 3 0
Singleton ... ..	7,152	460 12 1	Walgett ... ..	8,956	589 13 0
Singleton (Railway) ... ..	1,416	76 1 2	Wallendbeen (Railway) ... ..	755	46 0 10
Smithtown ... ..	2,902	158 17 10	Wallerawang ... ..	1,377	76 9 8
Sofala ... ..	601	33 2 0	Wallsend ... ..	5,102	235 8 3
South Grafton ... ..	2,924	159 14 11	Wanaring ... ..	1,286	99 13 5
South Head ... ..	1,393	48 12 0	Waratah ... ..	1,583	92 19 4
South Woodburn ... ..	2,291	138 3 1	Wardell ... ..	2,216	135 18 5
Spring Hill (Railway)... ..	202	10 18 4	Warrilda ... ..	2,951	208 13 7
Springwood (Railway) ... ..	1,422	81 0 6	Warren... ..	4,346	299 8 7
St. Albans ... ..	349	18 18 6	Waterloo ... ..	2,020	91 13 1
St. Leonards ... ..	7,639	347 7 7	Wauchope ... ..	583	33 14 10
St. Mary's ... ..	937	51 18 6	Waverley ... ..	7,426	322 17 9
St. Peters ... ..	1,468	59 0 2	Wee Waa ... ..	1,198	82 0 9
Stanmore Road ... ..	3,557	135 18 10	Wellington ... ..	4,757	287 15 5
Stamifer ... ..	426	25 8 6	Wentworth ... ..	7,889	681 6 11
Stockton ... ..	509	31 5 2	Werris Creek (Railway) ... ..	2,510	146 4 4
Strathfield ... ..	110	4 10 1	West Kempsey ... ..	3,914	280 0 9
Stroud ... ..	1,891	111 19 5	West Maitland... ..	20,997	1,420 15 8
Summer Hill ... ..	6,162	247 2 1	West Tamworth ... ..	1,068	46 14 11
Surry Hills (late Crown-street). ..	5,534	254 9 6	Whitton (Railway) ... ..	2,005	124 19 6
Sutton Forest ... ..	2,024	129 5 0	Wickham ... ..	2,432	132 2 8
Tabulam ... ..	1,109	76 8 1	Wilcannia ... ..	19,681	1,675 0 7
Tamworth ... ..	17,211	1,270 1 5	William-street ... ..	16,450	765 13 9
Tarago ... ..	973	55 5 6	Willow-tree (Railway) ... ..	675	40 15 11
Taralga ... ..	1,283	81 13 9	Windsor ... ..	5,113	291 10 10
Tarana (Railway) ... ..	583	31 13 7	Wingen (Railway) ... ..	356	20 4 2
Tarcutta ... ..	616	37 11 7	Wingham ... ..	1,638	126 17 5
Tareo ... ..	5,014	322 14 3	Wiseman's Ferry ... ..	959	51 3 9
Tareena (late Salt Creek) ... ..	279	24 14 7	Wollombi ... ..	1,123	73 5 5
Tathra ... ..	1,066	54 8 4	Wollongong ... ..	9,937	593 12 7
Tattersall's ... ..	6,686	370 18 9	Woolmla ... ..	1,066	62 18 9
Temora ... ..	4,770	284 12 5	Woodburn ... ..	1,154	68 8 9
Tentorfield ... ..	10,560	795 14 8	Woollahra ... ..	4,919	203 5 4
Terram ... ..	946	54 12 9	Wyrallah ... ..	588	33 11 8
The Rock (Railway) ... ..	739	46 0 2	Yamba (late Clarence River Heads). ..	2,107	76 7 6
Tilpa ... ..	1,061	77 3 4	Yarrabapiani (late Macleay Heads). ..	466	17 4 6
Tingha ... ..	3,225	195 4 10	Yass ... ..	5,899	394 6 5
Timonee... ..	1,233	72 5 0	Yass (Railway) ... ..	400	21 8 8
Tocumwal ... ..	2,040	132 8 7	Yerong Creek (Railway) ... ..	1,518	82 13 10
Tomakin ... ..	273	18 3 6	Yetman ... ..	807	63 0 2
Trangie... ..	145	8 3 2	Young ... ..	11,850	776 7 7
Trunkey ... ..	833	62 15 10			
Tuena ... ..	1,546	102 17 2			
Tumbarumba ... ..	2,376	157 13 0			
Tumbulgum ... ..	1,655	111 15 3			
			Total ... ..	2,360,715	£142,803 3 7

	Messages.	Value of Transmitted Messages.	Amount due New South Wales.
	No.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought down... ..	2,860,715	142,803 3 7	142,803 3 7
Intercolonial Balances ... ..	.....	.....	5,584 0 10
International Business ... ..	8,613	41,063 12 11	.....
New South Wales proportion on same ... ..	.....	.....	3,594 13 8
New Zealand Business ... ..	7,176	3,990 19 0	.....
New South Wales proportion on same ... ..	.....	.....	1,915 2 9
Receipts for construction of Telephone Lines ... ..	.....	.....	4,681 15 6
Receipts for maintenance of Telephone Lines ... ..	.....	.....	5,931 18 11
Total transmitted Messages ... ..	2,876,504	.....	.....
Total value .. ..	.....	187,857 15 6	.....
Amount due New South Wales ... ..	.....	.....	£164,510 15 3



## STATISTICS, 1887—MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS—*continued.*

## No. 53.—NUMBER and VALUE of TELEGRAMS from and to various places outside the Colony.

* Telegrams transmitted from New South Wales.									
	New South Wales.	Foreign Telegrams.	New Zealand.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	Total.
Number .....	2,491,716	8,613	7,176	210,032	52,845	1,072	90,042	5,408	2,870,504
Amount .....	£ s. d. 104,447 3 8	£ s. d. 41,063 12 11	£ s. d. 3,990 19 0	£ s. d. 17,597 5 3	£ s. d. 6,614 1 1	£ s. d. 463 8 2	£ s. d. 12,600 19 3	£ s. d. 1,030 6 2	£ s. d. 187,837 15 6
Telegrams issued in New South Wales.									
	New South Wales.	Foreign Telegrams.	New Zealand.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	Total.
Number .....	2,494,716	7,451	6,460	103,181	50,230	3,113	109,063	6,067	2,876,945
Amount .....	£ s. d. 104,447 3 8	£ s. d. 33,401 10 10	£ s. d. 3,022 11 0	£ s. d. 17,649 6 3	£ s. d. 6,634 0 0	£ s. d. 405 16 11	£ s. d. 10,144 3 1	£ s. d. 950 12	£ s. d. 183,651 10 2

## No. 54.—NUMBER and VALUE of TELEGRAMS; also, LENGTH of LINE, COST of CONSTRUCTION and REVENUE received, 1877-87.

Year.	No of Stations.	No. of Telegrams.	Receipts.		Revenue received.	No of Miles of Wire.	Cost of Construction.
			Amount for Telegrams.	Total.			
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1877	190	1,001,884	65,645 6 0	96,357 10 2	65,645 6 0	9,701	343,973 4 8
1878	236	1,132,287	98,125 8 7	98,125 8 7	76,226 18 11	11,700	413,258 4 2
1879	273	1,175,218	103,033 4 9	103,033 4 9	80,490 0 6	12,426	437,120 5 3
1880	289	1,319,537	123,172 4 5	123,172 4 5	84,110 4 8	13,188	462,225 12 0
1881	318	1,607,206	125,335 17 2	125,335 17 2	98,664 17 4	14,278	492,211 6 5
1882	345	1,965,931	153,554 11 4	153,554 11 4	120,265 13 4	15,901	536,399 10 3
1883	368	2,107,288	165,276 4 10	165,276 4 10	134,643 2 4	17,272	564,315 19 4
1884	394	2,334,052	176,260 13 7	176,260 13 7	146,386 8 2	18,681	601,459 13 2
1885	404	2,625,992	191,191 17 4	191,191 17 4	155,073 10 3	19,864	641,669 0 7
1886	425	2,661,126	184,053 6 0	184,053 6 0	158,127 14 0	20,797	666,028 6 11
1887	434	2,876,504	187,857 15 6	187,857 15 6	164,510 15 3	21,444	684,600 2 4

NOTE.—In 1877 the Balance on Intercolonial business and Guaranteed Lines, &c., was £30,712 4s. 2d., including £28,146 3s. 3d. for Foreign and New Zealand Telegrams.

POST OFFICE.

No. 55.—NUMBER OF POST OFFICES, &c., in New South Wales, also NUMBER OF LETTERS, NEWSPAPERS, PACKETS AND BOOK PARCELS, &c., passing through the various POST OFFICES.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Receiving Offices.	Number of Persons employed.	Number of Miles travelled by Mail conveyance.	Extent of Postal Lines in Miles.	Number of Letters.			Number of Newspapers.		Packets and Book Parcels.		Total.			Income.		Expenditure. (Includes the estimated outstanding Liabilities for the Year.)			
						Foreign.	Inland.	Town	Foreign.	Inland.	Inland.	Foreign.	Letters.	Newspapers	Packets, &c.	£	s.		d.	£	s.
1876	782	18	1,090	3,891,906	18,418	1,852,400	9,986,000	2,628,500	1,508,300	5,408,900	304,400	109,500	14,466,900	6,917,200	413,900	128,641	16	11	206,798	13	7
1877	810	48	1,180	4,095,530	19,508	1,979,500	11,579,500	2,950,000	1,652,000	6,733,000	263,600	135,000	16,509,000	8,385,000	398,600	154,170	18	3	226,305	5	6
1878	847	75	1,272	4,389,925	20,176	2,220,600	12,782,900	3,156,400	1,657,600	7,811,600	403,700	133,100	18,159,900	9,469,200	536,800	155,621	19	6	248,216	11	8
1879	884	101	1,452	4,776,925	21,368	2,442,700	13,772,600	3,192,000	2,020,000	9,447,100	459,200	136,300	19,407,300	11,467,100	595,500	171,366	17	0	263,787	17	6
1880	927	119	1,536	5,246,373	22,427	2,776,000	Inland. 18,956,500		2,381,200	11,409,800	565,000	146,600	21,732,500	13,791,800	711,600	194,084	8	7	268,128	0	0
1881	973	155	1,691	5,467,182	23,094	3,159,400	23,196,200		2,726,400	13,801,500	670,800	180,500	26,355,600	16,527,900	851,300	205,446	7	11	273,451	5	11
1882	1,005	169	1,824	5,861,317	23,923	3,589,200	25,737,300		2,720,600	15,361,700	1,044,200	218,600	29,326,500	18,082,300	1,262,800	229,910	15	1	288,186	9	4
1883	1,046	188	1,960	6,264,300	25,162	4,168,100	31,258,300		3,014,500	16,562,800	1,379,200	269,700	35,426,400	19,577,300	1,648,900	261,812	16	3	326,674	0	5
1884	1,085	206	2,076	6,509,446	26,430	4,947,200	37,289,800		3,689,600	21,373,900	2,705,900	316,200	42,237,000	25,063,500	3,022,100	289,192	3	11	351,253	11	9
1885	1,115	202	2,155	6,621,996	26,683	5,328,200	34,023,000		3,987,900	21,579,500	2,894,200	552,600	39,351,200	25,567,400	3,446,800	316,171	12	11	375,964		
1886	1,157	217	2,307	6,891,200	27,094	5,582,700	37,267,200		4,276,300	25,256,100	3,983,000	865,800	42,849,900	29,532,400	4,848,800	330,591	0	0	396,710	1	3
1887	1,167	263	2,363	7,015,600	27,514	5,624,000	39,221,900		4,744,400	29,437,200	4,549,900	980,800	44,845,900	34,181,600	5,530,700	342,093	14	4	426,586	18	5

\* This includes the amount of the postage contributions of the United Kingdom and the Australian Colonies to the cost of Ocean Mail Subsidy.  
 † Of this amount the sum of £13,995 18s. 1d. was received on account of postage due to the Colony by the United Kingdom for the years 1875 and 1876.  
 ‡ This number embraces all letters posted in the Colony for delivery within the Colony, and includes those letters hitherto classified as Town Letters.  
 § The total collections for this year amounted to £24,000 more; this sum was transferred to Stamp Duties as approximate value for Postage Stamps used for Duty Stamps purposes during the year.  
 ¶ This does not include outstanding liabilities, but is the total amount expended during the year, irrespective of date of claims.  
 †† During the year 1885 the practice of weighing instead of counting the correspondence posted was introduced, as the limited time at the disposal of the sorting staff prevented the counting from being very carefully done, and it was thought that by weighing and allowing a certain number of letters, &c., to the lb., greater accuracy would be insured. The returns for 1885 and subsequent years may therefore be considered more reliable than those for previous years.

STATISTICS, 1887—MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

## MONEY ORDERS.

No. 56.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT of MONEY ORDERS issued in New South Wales during 1887, and the places at which they were made payable; also, of MONEY ORDERS paid in New South Wales during the same year, and the places at which they were originally issued.

Issued in New South Wales and payable—	Issued in 1887.		Payable in New South Wales and issued—	Issued in 1887.	
	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
In the United Kingdom ... ..	32,825	116,782 5 0	In the United Kingdom and foreign countries ... ..	7,165	27,046 18 9
New South Wales ... ..	281,635	842,032 16 5	New South Wales ... ..	281,021	841,539 0 11
New Zealand ... ..	3,018	11,275 19 1	New Zealand ... ..	4,864	14,927 2 9
Queensland ... ..	5,761	22,919 5 1	Queensland ... ..	13,273	50,850 9 10
South Australia ... ..	5,448	19,680 18 7	South Australia ... ..	4,135	12,813 0 3
Tasmania ... ..	1,413	4,823 10 1	Tasmania ... ..	2,309	7,528 18 7
Victoria ... ..	25,474	85,968 0 2	Victoria ... ..	16,684	50,498 18 6
Western Australia ... ..	176	757 1 8	Western Australia ... ..	373	1,304 13 0
Hong Kong ... ..	748	4,473 0 7	Hong Kong ... ..	48	167 17 11
India ... ..	1,110	8,675 15 8	India ... ..	121	654 10 3
United States ... ..	1,588	5,884 4 2	Cape of Good Hope ... ..	82	432 1 5
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	61	325 18 8	United States ... ..	425	2,087 5 11
Canada ... ..	125	628 6 4	Canada ... ..	67	358 8 4
Ceylon ... ..	66	264 16 3	Ceylon ... ..	6	6 15 2
Other foreign countries ... ..	1,294	7,315 7 11	Mauritius ... ..	7	33 0 5
Straits Settlements ... ..	.....	.....	Straits Settlements ... ..	14	47 11 11
Mauritius ... ..	17	76 11 4			
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>360,759</b>	<b>1,131,883 17 0</b>	<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>330,594</b>	<b>1,010,296 13 11</b>

No. 57.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT of MONEY ORDERS issued and paid, also COMMISSION—1876-87.

Year.	Issued.		Paid.		Commission;
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1876 ... ..	112,684	465,770 10 11	101,492	421,161 15 8	4,663 1 6
1877 ... ..	129,120	494,468 19 2	120,493	450,476 15 9	5,247 18 6
1878 ... ..	142,025	538,799 17 8	129,143	487,458 6 3	5,772 0 6
1879 ... ..	159,897	582,422 14 8	142,201	515,075 17 11	6,487 13 0
1880 ... ..	190,606	669,022 3 5	168,944	583,340 1 1	7,684 6 0
1881 ... ..	220,670	771,977 15 3	195,757	675,025 9 10	8,799 8 0
1882 ... ..	247,716	883,523 14 5	218,334	771,860 10 4	10,027 9 0
1883 ... ..	275,592	963,698 8 8	239,595	829,770 0 5	11,370 14 0
1884 ... ..	305,883	1,068,068 5 3	270,678	921,904 6 7	12,650 18 0
1885 ... ..	337,856	1,169,569 5 10	298,082	997,960 19 1	14,243 5 6
1886 ... ..	345,825	1,134,954 18 1	309,576	982,335 11 5	14,927 1 0
1887 ... ..	360,759	1,131,883 17 0	330,594	1,010,296 13 11	14,960 7 6

## RAILWAYS.

No. 58.—EARNINGS, WORKING EXPENSES, CAPITAL INVESTED on Lines open, and INTEREST ON CAPITAL during each year from 1855 to 1887.

Year.	Length of Line, 31 December.	Number of Passengers.	Tonnage of Goods.	Earnings from Coaching Traffic.	Earnings from Goods Traffic.	Total Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Earnings per Train Mile.	Working Expenses per Train Mile.	Per-centage of Working Expenses to Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.	Capital Expended on Lines Open.	Interest on Capital.
	Miles.	No.	Tons.	£	£	£	£	d.	d.	Percent.	£	£	Percent.
1855	14	98,846	140	9,093	156	9,249	5,939	157'34	101'37	64'43	3,290	515,347	'638
1856	23	350,724	2,469	29,526	2,757	32,283	21,788	113'32	76'48	67'49	10,495	683,217	1'536
1857	40	329,019	20,847	34,970	8,417	43,387	31,338	96'58	69'75	72'23	12,050	1,023,838	1'176
1858	55	376,492	33,385	45,858	16,451	62,309	43,928	105'69	74'51	70'50	18,381	1,231,867	1'492
1859	55	425,877	43,020	46,502	15,258	61,760	47,598	100'41	77'38	77'07	14,162	1,278,416	1'107
1860	70	551,044	55,394	45,428	16,841	62,269	50,427	83'37	67'52	80'98	11,841	1,422,672	'832
1861	73	595,591	101,130	49,637	25,367	75,004	61,187	83'77	68'34	81'58	13,817	1,536,032	'899
1862	97	642,431	205,139	62,096	41,775	103,871	68,725	90'79	60'07	66'16	35,146	1,907,807	1'842
1863	124	627,164	218,535	71,297	52,644	123,941	96,867	94'38	73'76	78'16	27,073	2,466,950	1'097
1864	143	693,174	379,661	81,487	66,167	147,653	103,715	85'30	59'92	70'24	43,938	2,631,790	1'669
1865	143	751,587	416,707	92,984	73,048	166,032	108,926	82'42	54'07	65'60	57,106	2,746,373	2'079
1866	143	668,330	500,937	85,636	82,899	168,535	106,230	82'49	51'99	63'64	62,305	2,786,094	2'236
1867	204	616,375	517,022	87,564	101,508	189,072	117,324	82'02	46'87	62'08	71,748	3,282,320	2'185
1868	247	714,563	596,514	99,408	124,951	224,359	144,201	70'06	45'03	64'29	83,158	4,060,950	1'973
1869	318	759,635	714,113	109,427	155,548	264,975	176,362	71'17	47'37	66'57	88,613	4,681,329	1'892
1870	339	776,707	766,523	117,854	189,288	307,142	206,003	81'81	54'86	67'08	101,139	5,566,092	1'817
1871	358	759,062	741,986	129,496	225,826	355,322	197,065	91'57	50'79	55'46	158,257	5,887,258	2'688
1872	398	753,910	825,360	164,862	260,127	424,989	207,918	98'43	48'15	48'92	217,071	6,388,727	3'397
1873	403	875,602	923,788	178,216	306,020	484,236	238,035	104'71	51'47	49'16	246,201	6,739,918	3'653
1874	403	1,085,501	1,070,938	188,595	347,980	536,575	257,703	103'09	49'51	48'03	278,872	6,844,546	4'074
1875	473	1,288,225	1,171,354	205,941	408,707	614,618	296,174	100'20	48'28	48'18	318,474	7,245,379	4'396
1876	509	1,727,730	1,244,131	233,870	459,355	693,225	339,406	98'50	48'22	48'96	353,819	7,990,601	4'428
1877	598	2,957,144	1,430,041	271,588	544,332	815,920	418,985	92'95	47'73	51'35	396,935	8,883,177	4'468
1878	688	3,705,733	1,625,886	306,308	596,681	902,989	536,988	81'62	48'54	59'47	366,001	9,784,645	3'741
1879	734	4,317,864	1,720,815	319,950	632,416	952,366	604,721	77'94	49'49	63'49	347,645	10,406,495	3'341
1880	849	5,440,138	1,712,971	390,149	770,868	1,161,017	647,719	86'02	47'99	55'79	513,298	11,778,819	4'358
1881	995	6,907,312	2,033,850	488,675	955,551	1,444,226	738,334	88'33	45'16	51'12	705,892	13,301,597	5'307
1882	1,268	8,984,313	2,619,427	587,825	1,111,038	1,698,863	934,635	84'05	46'24	55'02	764,228	15,843,616	5'135
1883	1,320	10,272,037	2,864,566	661,751	1,269,713	1,931,464	1,177,788	78'07	47'61	60'97	753,676	16,905,014	4'484
1884	1,618	11,253,109	3,124,425	745,665	1,340,572	2,086,237	1,301,259	78'19	48'77	62'37	784,978	20,080,138	4'201
1885	1,732	13,506,346	3,273,004	830,904	1,343,464	2,174,368	1,458,153	78'61	52'72	67'06	716,215	21,831,276	3'370
1886	1,890	14,881,604	3,211,951	847,916	1,312,154	2,160,070	1,492,992	80'01	55'30	69'12	667,078	24,079,555	2'901
1887	2,036	14,451,303	3,339,253	850,499	1,357,796	2,208,295	1,457,761	81'88	54'05	66'01	750,534	26,554,357	2'960

GOVERNMENT TRAMWAYS.

No. 59.—CAPITAL EXPENDED INTEREST RETURNED ON CAPITAL AND TRAFFIC ON TRAMWAYS.

Year.	Total Length of Lines in Miles.	Capital Expended on Lines opened for Traffic.	Capital Expended on Extensions not opened.	Total Capital Expended.	General Total of Passengers' Tickets.	Value of Fares Received.	Tonnage of Goods.	Amount for Goods.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Earnings.	Expenditure for Working Expenses.	Net Earnings over Working Expenses.	*Metropolitan.		
													Mileage.	Capital Expended	Interest Returns on Capital per cent.
		£	£	£	No.	£ s. d.	tons. cwt. qrs. lb.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£		
1879	1½	22,061	.....	22,061	443,341	4,416 8 4	.....	.....	.....	4,416 8 4	2,277 16 10	2,138 11 6	...	.....	.....
1880	4½	60,218	1,683	61,901	2,086,897	18,968 2 11	.....	.....	12 1 6	18,980 4 5	13,443 18 6	5,536 5 11	4	60,218	12'34
1881	11½	181,659	38,659	220,318	7,090,125	61,921 6 10	.....	.....	627 12 9	62,548 19 7	52,106 17 7	10,442 2 0	9½	169,450	6'16
1882	29½	447,939	10,206	458,145	15,296,238	127,123 18 5	5,621 4 2 11	864 17 6	365 12 11	128,354 8 10	120,180 17 11	8,173 10 1	22	412,561	6'80
1883	32½	579,439	104,686	648,125	25,713,433	190,208 14 5	11,315 4 1 0	1,492 9 9	2,227 15 9	193,928 19 11	183,217 15 0	10,711 4 11	25	544,105	2'22
1884	35	683,179	106,320	789,499	30,231,382	218,884 12 3	9,603 10 3 13	1,607 6 9	2,961 18 10	223,453 17 10	215,085 12 7	8,368 5 3	27½	643,111	0'76
1885	35	748,506	142,217	890,723	39,620,614	220,331 18 10	13,961 5 2 12	1,936 7 11	4,875 19 2	227,144 5 11	207,897 17 10	19,246 8 1	27½	708,109	2'17
1886	36½	854,260	131,342	985,602	53,973,311	230,373 17 1	14,165 7 1 12	1,885 10 2	1,883 9 7	234,142 16 10	207,635 9 3	26,507 7 7	29	812,170	3'03
1887	50½	917,995	105,640	1,023,635	52,159,808	225,763 17 3	17,263 17 2 18	2,096 5 2	1,912 2 0	229,772 4 5	211,721 17 6	18,050 6 11	31	803,086	1'65

\* Includes North Shore Cable Line.

# BANKING, LAND, BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

No. 60.—ASSETS, LIABILITIES, CAPITAL, and PROFITS of the BANKING, LAND, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT COMPANIES of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1888.

525—21

COMPANIES	LIABILITIES.						ASSETS.						CAPITAL AND PROFITS.				
	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits not bearing Interest.	Deposits bearing Interest.	Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities	Coin.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other debts due to the Companies.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.*	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sydney and Suburban Mutual Permanent Building and Land Investment Association (Limited)	.....	3556 16 4	.....	56795 1 6	40825 8 6	100677 6 4	1 0 6	94865 12 8	22 10 9	.....	78268 10 2	173204 10 9	67767 0 1	10 3/4 cent.	2749 8 7	18500 0 0	
Town and Country Land, Building, and Investment Company (Limited)	.....	770 0 0	.....	8397 0 0	1461 0 0	10618 0 0	.....	5582 0 0	.....	.....	13739 0 0	21352 0 0	9086 0 7	10 3/4 cent.	652 19 5	1741 12 0	
Haymarket Permanent Land, Building, and Investment Company (Limited)	.....	3777 8 8	.....	125920 9 4	14591 5 6	144288 18 0	702 8 9	57497 2 8	29 16 6	.....	8811 10 10	133637 9 8	230618 6 11	10 3/4 cent.	2017 1 9	38298 14 9	
Land Company of Australasia (Limited)	1623 7 10	34213 17 10	.....	77393 10 2	94238 9 2	207469 5 0	85 11 2	188700 19 0	120 0 0	.....	1167 19 2	87676 13 2	277651 2 0	10 3/4 cent.	77649 9 1	8000 0 0	
Metropolitan Mutual Permanent Building and Investment Association (Limited)	.....	6792 16 11	.....	150347 10 3	107325 0 0	273465 7 2	.....	179887 1 1	.....	.....	29998 17 7	218835 10 11	428766 9 7	122322 16 6	8 3/4 cent.	4607 1 7	12500 0 0
Excelsior Land, Investment, and Building Company and Bank (Limited)	.....	.....	34050 7 8	208515 11 11	54902 15 4	388423 14 11	1248 1 5	161211 13 8	3136 18 5	.....	19609 8 5	304681 9 5	483947 5 11	15 3/4 cent.	3897 0 0	46000 0 0	
Sydney and Provincial Land and Building Company (Limited)	.....	6063 3 9	.....	48708 1 1	8135 13 7	62956 18 5	.....	29944 5 8	.....	.....	.....	73629 10 8	103573 15 11	8 3/4 cent.	1158 11 0	11000 0 0	
Commercial Building and Investment Company (Limited)	.....	.....	1050 13 7	243531 7 8	.....	244882 1 3	.....	277176 14 11	.....	.....	.....	26599 10 9	303776 5 8	10 3/4 cent.	2500 0 0	7000 0 0	
National Building, Land, and Investment Company (Limited)	.....	2410 5 0	.....	60580 9 11	16847 17 9	79338 12 8	914 3 1	40935 2 9	.....	.....	2433 0	65915 12 10	116202 19 2	10 3/4 cent.	1036 13 2	10500 0 0	
Mercantile Building, Land, and Investment Company (Limited)	.....	3749 17 4	30043 10 8	154661 7 1	27257 8 10	216611 18 6	61 5 4	144273 4 10	536 11 3	.....	682 15 10	141357 4 0	286861 1 3	10 3/4 cent.	1557 3 6	23055 10 7	
Intercolonial Investment, Land, and Building Company (Limited)	.....	1270 8 6	.....	19518 16 2	21635 0 8	42519 5 4	300 0 0	31369 8 8	.....	.....	.....	38233 4 6	69002 13 2	16372 18 3	15 3/4 cent.	1035 19 7	8000 0 0
Anglo-Australian Investment, Finance, and Land Company (Limited)	.....	.....	.....	220084 18 2	165827 8 4	386512 6 6	205 0 10	293119 8 7	.....	.....	22819 0 2	213941 19 7	530085 9 2	8 5/8 cent.	9712 16 6	58573 11 2	
Mutual Provident, Land, Investing, and Building Society (Limited)	.....	13642 11 4	.....	50171 16 7	3858 17 9	67668 5 8	.....	42893 2 6	.....	.....	.....	58890 19 5	96784 1 11	16586 16 6	10 3/4 cent.	801 8 6	10467 0 0
Burwood Land, Building, and Investment Company (Limited)	546 16 0	8209 16 5	.....	2815 11 3	9700 0 0	21362 8 8	.....	13921 17 10	.....	.....	.....	13742 11 0	27664 8 10	.....	.....	.....	
Australian Banking Company (Limited)	.....	.....	4659 17 4	36463 5 1	.....	41123 2 5	10060 13 7	10000 0 0	14740 0 9	.....	.....	66928 15 7	100729 9 11	12 1/2 3/4 cent.	1034 5 0	440 15 9	
Australian Mutual Investment and Building Company (Ltd.)	.....	3832 3 8	.....	250679 15 9	69834 3 0	354846 2 5	137 10 0	191317 6 6	1416 13 4	.....	1492 1 10	230881 3 0	425244 14 8	21857 0 0	2633 9 6	45481 7 6	
Mercantile Finance and Depositors' Company (Limited)	.....	2781 7 9	101 11 8	7952 4 9	.....	10895 4 2	28 1 6	5587 8 8	.....	.....	572 19 2	13482 18 1	19681 7 5	10 3/4 cent.	208 6 1	.....	
Monte de Pieta Deposit and Investment Company (Limited)	.....	.....	.....	24774 5 0	12293 6 2	37667 11 2	.....	42188 9 5	.....	.....	983 11 0	53958 17 1	97135 17 0	10 3/4 cent.	2500 0 0	8120 6 9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2170 3 10</b>	<b>91160 8 6</b>	<b>71706 0 6</b>	<b>1877806 1 8</b>	<b>648328 9 1</b>	<b>2690671 3 7</b>	<b>13753 16 2</b>	<b>1846390 17 9</b>	<b>20002 9 11</b>	<b>90683 16 7</b>	<b>1823250 19 10</b>	<b>3799082 0 3</b>	<b>751728 12 8</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>45563 19 7</b>	<b>302687 18 6</b>	

\* Dividend 12 1/2 per cent. and bonus 2 1/2 per cent.

STATISTICS, 1887—MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

1233

## PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

No. 61.—VALUE of PROPERTY left by persons who died during the years 1863—87.

Year.	Probates granted.		Letters of Administration.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount sworn to.	Number.	Amount sworn to.	Number.	Amount sworn to.
		£		£		£
*1863 ... ..	116	257,711	68	72,024	184	329,735
*1864 ... ..	218	697,630	159	101,488	377	799,118
†1865 ... ..	219	713,972	148	130,781	367	844,753
1866 ... ..	266	500,285	160	133,259	426	633,544
1867 ... ..	237	486,074	150	203,744	387	689,818
1868 ... ..	236	491,437	201	125,498	437	616,935
1869 ... ..	260	334,829	202	363,902	462	698,731
1870 ... ..	247	539,583	181	81,451	428	621,034
1871 ... ..	285	498,166	190	111,046	475	609,212
1872 ... ..	300	569,069	222	98,870	522	667,939
1873 ... ..	356	740,961	281	149,653	637	890,614
1874 ... ..	386	948,361	299	268,173	685	1,216,534
†1875 ... ..	482	1,286,879	426	169,959	908	1,456,848
*1876 ... ..	511	1,677,972	415	223,189	926	1,901,161
*1877 ... ..	530	1,336,599	471	291,391	1,001	1,627,990
*1878 ... ..	573	1,735,064	514	281,307	1,087	2,016,431
*1879 ... ..	579	2,116,906	472	269,992	1,051	2,386,898
*1880 ... ..	667	1,323,823	506	210,816	1,173	1,534,639
†1881 ... ..	671	2,011,305	526	307,818	1,197	2,319,123
1882 ... ..	810	3,586,554	589	581,528	1,399	4,168,082
1883 ... ..	862	3,528,602	613	588,029	1,475	4,116,631
1884 ... ..	933	3,642,709	648	605,543	1,581	4,248,252
1885 ... ..	961	3,721,805	659	601,542	1,620	4,323,347
1886 ... ..	1,026	4,726,918	706	768,628	1,732	5,495,546
1887 ... ..	561	3,621,874	665	641,426	1,226	4,263,300

\* Stamp duties were not levied during these years.

† Stamp duties were levied during portion only of these years.

## PART VI.

## P R O D U C T I O N .

## CONTENTS.

Number of Table.		Page.
<b>Holdings—</b>		
1	Number of, various sizes, in each Electorate ... .. 246	246
2	Area of, in each Electorate, extent of Cultivation, Enclosed, Unenclosed Land, &c. ... 248	248
3	Area of, various sizes, also area under Crop, Enclosed, Unenclosed Land, &c. ... 249	249
4	Crown Leaseholds, area Cultivated, Enclosed, &c.... ... 250	250
5	Area of, various sizes, proportion to total land in occupation ... .. 251	251
6	Average area of, in each Electorate... .. 251	251
7	Number of, various sizes, during each year, 1879-88 ... .. 251	251
8	" " " " 1879-88 ... .. 252	252
9	Average area of, 1876-88 ... .. 252	252
10	Total Occupiers, and extent of land in occupation ... .. 252	252
<b>Agricultural Production—</b>		
11	State of Agriculture during 1887-8 (Folding sheet) ... .. 253	253
12	Comparative Statement, showing area under cultivation and produce of some of the principal crops for the years ending 31st March, 1887 and 1888 ... .. 255	255
13	Area under different crops, 1877-88... .. 255	255
14	Produce raised from different crops, 1877-88 ... .. 256	256
15	Wheat—Area under, and yield per acre, 1862-88 ... .. 256	256
16	" Production of, in principal districts, 1883-88 ... .. 257	257
17	Breadstuffs—Import of, consumption, and deficiency of home production ... .. 258	258
18	" Import, Export, and Growth of, also consumption per head, and deficiency of production in each year, 1862-88 ... .. 258	258
19	" Value of Imported and Exported, 1877-87... .. 259	259
20	" Proportion of Flour Imported and Made in the Colony, 1862-87 ... .. 259	259
21	Maize grown in principal districts ... .. 259	259
<b>Mineral Production—</b>		
22	Quantity and Value of Minerals obtained in 1886 and 1887 ... .. 260	260
23	Value of Minerals obtained to close of 1887 ... .. 260	260
24	Persons engaged in Mining, 1881-7... .. 260	260
25	Value of Minerals obtained in each year, 1876-87 ... .. 260	260
26	Gold, produce of New South Wales, Exported or Coined, 1851-87 ... .. 261	261
27	Tin, " " " 1872-87 ... .. 261	261
28	Copper, " " " 1858-87 ... .. 261	261
29	Machines employed in Gold and Tin Mining ... .. 262	262
30	Kerosene Shale raised to close of 1887—Quantity and Value ... .. 262	262
31	Coal and Shale raised, and miners employed ... .. 263	263
32	Coal raised to close of 1887—Quantity and Value... .. 264	264
<b>Stock—</b>		
33	Live Stock at the close of each year, 1860-87 ... .. 264	264
34	" in each Stock District ... .. 265	265
35	" slaughtered at Glebe Island Abattoirs ... .. 265	265
36	" slaughtered for food in each Electorate ... .. 266	266
37	" in each Electoral District, also quantity of Butter and Cheese made ... .. 267	267
38	Agricultural Implements, &c., in use ... .. 268	268



HOLD

No. 1.—NUMBER OF HOLDINGS OF VARIOUS SIZES IN each

ELECTORATES.	Acres.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS										
		1 to 5.	6 to 15.	16 to 30.	31 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 to 200.	201 to 300.	301 to 400.	401 to 500.	501 to 700.	701 to 800.
<b>Metropolitan—</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Balmain ...	49	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canterbury ...	570	324	108	40	29	12	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glebe ...	6	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newtown ...	9	13	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paddington ...	158	61	12	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Redfern ...	204	71	9	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Leonards	131	140	72	33	21	14	6	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Sydney, East	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydney, South	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydney, West	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total Metropolitan</b> ...	<b>1,132</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Country—</b>												
Albury ...	7	8	15	32	32	36	18	12	13	6	8	4
Argyle ...	18	15	26	83	166	214	186	107	76	54	59	30
Balranald ...	7	5	5	28	32	26	12	23	10	8	97	5
Bogan ...	22	12	13	64	123	131	68	100	47	35	220	21
Boorowa ...	27	14	10	42	56	78	42	39	19	23	21	6
Bourke ...	13	7	1	45	19	19	10	23	3	6	70	7
Braidwood ...	82	28	17	49	73	99	53	40	23	14	11	9
Camden ...	121	93	75	165	287	304	154	90	60	34	28	18
Carcoar ...	58	20	13	79	139	203	133	87	70	47	59	20
Clarence ...	23	12	55	213	255	181	56	30	13	4	4	.....
Central Cumberland	403	437	243	203	149	82	27	15	13	1	4	6
Durham ...	46	34	70	86	132	121	47	30	25	10	16	10
Eden ...	54	45	37	112	155	225	130	101	82	40	45	34
Forbes ...	30	31	15	34	36	61	27	34	21	13	86	9
Glen Innes	14	12	7	40	77	85	42	52	18	18	35	11
Gloucester ...	29	16	30	77	113	105	39	23	15	1	9	5
Goulburn ...	40	22	11	7	11	5	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Grafton ...	69	40	61	147	197	141	71	40	31	9	18	6
Grenfell ...	50	34	7	25	50	64	49	42	29	24	92	12
Gundagai ...	47	35	23	45	46	84	50	56	32	22	24	15
Gunnedah ...	35	16	6	26	34	51	23	25	14	13	39	9
Gwydir ...	23	9	29	10	57	70	47	45	38	19	139	8
Hartley ...	12	18	12	83	84	108	56	37	16	12	13	3
Hastings and Manning	43	45	105	316	370	283	126	41	32	15	15	6
Hawkesbury ...	88	82	146	162	210	82	35	13	15	3	7	1
Hume ...	42	18	20	35	76	106	65	87	48	45	81	24
Hunter ...	31	42	89	112	102	74	31	17	17	2	9	2
Upper Hunter	80	39	21	111	119	212	114	94	51	46	47	14
Illawarra ...	56	72	52	56	121	94	48	11	8	3	.....	2
Inverell ...	8	4	13	59	77	129	62	52	18	14	21	5
Kiama ...	84	33	31	65	140	184	70	21	3	2	.....	.....
Macleay ...	53	26	80	237	309	202	69	5	19	57	14	5
Macquarie, East...	75	30	24	80	117	130	72	40	34	13	21	6
Macquarie, West	9	22	18	26	75	124	82	34	16	11	11	4
Maitland, East ...	30	16	45	34	39	22	8	11	3	1	2	2
Maitland, West ...	121	10	20	7	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Molong ...	25	9	7	59	113	193	106	85	59	37	51	16
Monaro ...	54	40	16	62	128	165	91	93	57	42	60	37
Morpeth ...	11	44	154	96	69	22	6	5	4	.....	2	1
Mudges ...	184	76	42	195	251	222	100	63	37	11	21	12
Murray ...	25	25	17	20	24	38	17	53	15	19	47	7
Murrumbidgee ...	17	13	12	56	98	154	94	134	85	77	363	19
Namoi ...	5	7	6	53	56	66	21	34	11	17	93	2
Nepcan ...	150	77	78	115	109	81	26	16	18	9	7	3
Newcastle ...	8	3	4	5	3	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....
New England	44	38	25	86	113	206	117	111	66	49	88	19
Northumberland	57	32	29	38	26	20	7	5	1	.....	3	.....
Orange ...	6	8	18	48	113	176	92	62	23	13	12	10
Parramatta ...	21	14	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patrick's Plains	20	24	27	68	101	90	70	43	36	19	24	12
Queanbeyan ...	16	10	10	51	59	87	48	50	28	16	31	17
Richmond ...	87	43	77	343	449	455	171	129	61	48	69	10
Shoalhaven ...	84	43	54	203	228	295	118	43	31	13	6	2
Tamworth ...	33	45	41	81	131	140	74	70	26	31	35	17
Tenterfield ...	80	15	10	54	78	83	31	25	13	8	16	4
Tumut ...	96	53	33	75	86	90	52	44	26	17	31	20
Wellington ...	57	14	10	48	57	103	57	64	30	23	24	7
Wentworth ...	5	5	1	20	15	13	10	15	6	2	41	6
Wollombi ...	41	48	48	154	195	173	52	23	16	6	13	6
Yass Plains ...	24	8	21	62	87	124	84	65	45	22	30	19
Young ...	53	35	25	57	102	127	82	103	51	39	85	19
<b>Total Country</b> ...	<b>3,153</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>2,212</b>	<b>4,966</b>	<b>6,770</b>	<b>7,330</b>	<b>3,653</b>	<b>2,815</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>2,477</b>	<b>584</b>
<b>General Total...</b>	<b>4,285</b>	<b>2,753</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>5,048</b>	<b>6,823</b>	<b>7,357</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>2,482</b>	<b>585</b>

PRODUCTION.

INGS.

ELECTORATE of New South Wales for the year ended 31st March, 1888.

OF VARIOUS ACREAGES.															General Total of Holdings.	ELECTORATES.
801 to 900.	901 to 1,000.	1,001 to 1,500.	1,501 to 2,000.	2,001 to 3,000.	3,001 to 4,000.	4,001 to 5,000.	5,001 to 7,500.	7,501 to 10,000.	10,001 to 15,000.	15,001 to 20,000.	20,001 to 30,000.	30,001 to 40,000.	40,001 and upwards			
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Metropolitan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balmain.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balmain.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Canterbury.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glebe.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Newtown.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Paddington.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Redfern.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	St. Leonards.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sydney, East.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sydney, South.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sydney, West.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,157	Total Metropolitan.
1	4	7	3	4	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	214	Country—
2	24	49	29	28	10	5	7	4	6	2	3	...	...	...	1,203	Albury.
7	4	20	11	16	9	3	9	2	5	3	6	4	16	373	Argyle.	
13	16	44	28	32	15	8	10	7	12	10	7	5	3	1,066	Balranald.	
11	13	34	8	5	4	5	7	5	3	1	...	...	1	474	Bogan.	
2	6	14	7	14	6	5	5	3	3	...	1	2	2	293	Boorowa.	
2	8	12	6	9	4	...	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	546	Bourke.	
7	12	30	11	9	9	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1,576	Braidwood.	
17	11	37	13	13	9	6	3	10	1	5	2	...	...	955	Camden.	
1	4	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	859	Carcoar.	
4	5	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,602	Clarence.	
7	8	19	13	9	3	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	696	Central Cumberland.	
20	18	55	20	14	10	2	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	1,205	Durham.	
3	9	25	8	14	8	2	3	3	5	1	1	...	3	482	Eden.	
3	6	17	7	12	3	2	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	470	Forbes.	
4	5	11	4	6	1	4	1	1	...	5	...	...	3	507	Glen Innes.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	Gloucester.	
2	7	5	7	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	855	Goulburn.	
6	12	26	16	21	8	7	12	4	2	3	5	4	2	606	Grafton.	
17	13	48	24	17	9	8	7	4	6	5	3	2	...	642	Grenfell.	
4	11	31	13	18	8	6	7	5	6	2	8	3	10	433	Gundagai.	
1	9	40	18	25	10	5	7	5	2	5	6	3	6	646	Gunnedah.	
7	3	9	6	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	488	Gwydir.	
10	8	16	6	9	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,451	Hartley.	
1	1	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	860	Hastings and Manning.	
17	21	80	33	41	23	10	11	8	14	7	9	5	7	933	Hawkesbury.	
2	1	5	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	545	Hume.	
14	16	44	19	15	10	7	12	10	8	4	6	3	6	1,122	Hunter.	
...	1	6	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	534	Hunter, Upper.	
3	6	9	7	8	4	2	2	2	4	...	5	1	...	515	Illawarra.	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	634	Inverell.	
3	3	8	3	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1,100	Kiama.	
6	5	21	10	8	4	4	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	707	Macleay.	
7	3	11	7	9	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	472	Macquarie, East.	
...	1	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	Macquarie, West.	
8	9	29	10	6	4	3	4	3	7	1	1	...	1	846	Maitland, East.	
23	19	59	39	37	21	5	18	8	7	9	3	...	...	1,093	Maitland, West.	
1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419	Molong.	
8	9	16	12	10	3	6	1	2	5	4	...	...	...	1,290	Monaro.	
17	15	48	34	23	13	13	13	4	3	5	3	2	29	529	Morpeth.	
18	29	108	45	79	37	18	18	10	11	11	17	5	27	1,555	Mudgee.	
7	9	27	15	13	9	6	4	3	7	4	3	1	4	483	Murray.	
...	3	13	6	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	717	Murrumbidgee.	
14	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	Namoi.	
14	23	54	25	25	13	3	12	5	9	8	3	...	1	1,157	Nepoon.	
...	1	4	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	230	Newcastle.	
5	6	4	2	3	2	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	609	New England.	
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	Northumberland.	
9	4	23	13	8	6	3	9	4	3	1	1	...	1	619	Orange.	
7	9	28	9	9	2	4	3	2	1	4	4	2	...	507	Parramatta.	
15	12	23	4	8	5	2	1	3	3	3	1	...	3	2,022	Patrick's Plains.	
...	6	7	6	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,144	Queanbeyan.	
16	9	32	20	15	4	4	5	1	2	4	...	...	1	837	Richmond.	
1	3	4	11	3	4	3	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	451	Shoalhaven.	
4	10	22	3	12	2	...	3	1	4	...	1	...	...	685	Tamworth.	
5	2	17	3	9	...	...	5	3	4	1	...	...	...	543	Tenterfield.	
3	3	5	...	5	2	...	4	2	1	2	...	...	2	170	Tumut.	
...	2	10	3	8	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	801	Wellington.	
20	22	47	15	23	12	3	8	5	6	3	...	...	...	755	Wentworth.	
7	11	31	18	13	7	8	10	5	4	...	1	...	4	897	Wollombi.	
																Yass Plains.
																Young.
392	491	1,368	640	706	324	186	249	150	168	119	104	43	132	43,985	Total Country.	
393	491	1,370	640	707	325	186	250	150	168	119	104	43	132	46,142	General Total.	

## STATISTICS, 1887—PRODUCTION.

## HOLDINGS—continued.

No. 2.—NUMBER of HOLDINGS, AREA CULTIVATED, ENCLOSED and UNENCLOSED; also TOTAL EXTENT of HOLDINGS in each Electorate, with the NUMBER of HANDS EMPLOYED in Agricultural or Pastoral Occupations.

Electorate.	Number of Holdings of more than 1 acre.	Hands employed in Agricultural or Pastoral pursuits.		Area cultivated.	Area enclosed.	Area unenclosed.	Total Area of Holdings.
		On Farm.	On Station.				
<b>Metropolitan:—</b>				acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Balmain ... ..	67	97	.....	13	298	43	354
Canterbury ... ..	1,087	1,518	.....	1,585	12,344	1,319	15,248
Glebe ... ..	11	5	.....	42	72	.....	114
Newtown ... ..	25	2	.....	1	224	.....	225
Paddington ... ..	236	.....	.....	484	2,517	2,069	5,070
Redfern ... ..	297	1,237	.....	1,305	10,092	414	11,811
St. Leonards ... ..	499	696	.....	2,116	8,638	5,781	16,535
Sydney, East ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydney, South ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Sydney, West ... ..	4	1	.....	1	7	1	9
<b>Total Metropolitan</b> ...	<b>2,157</b>	<b>† 3,556</b>	.....	<b>5,547</b>	<b>34,194</b>	<b>9,627</b>	<b>49,368</b>
<b>Country:—</b>							
Albury ... ..	214	357	29	9,506	85,999	82	95,587
Argyle ... ..	1,203	2,083	147	20,713	741,269	24,802	786,784
Balranald ... ..	373	589	1,345	5,501	1,997,526	138,053	2,141,080
Bogan ... ..	1,066	1,317	1,150	12,439	1,349,911	170,222	1,532,572
Boorowa ... ..	474	624	131	9,290	362,547	25,216	397,053
Bourke ... ..	293	292	1,387	405	392,512	61,182	454,099
Braidwood ... ..	546	751	62	4,892	218,013	11,593	234,408
Camden ... ..	1,576	2,907	.....	40,833	350,411	34,165	425,409
Carcoar ... ..	955	1,433	196	26,736	492,567	74,624	593,927
Clarence ... ..	859	1,335	15	21,722	81,554	5,255	108,531
Central Cumberland ... ..	1,602	2,624	.....	12,846	84,973	7,437	105,256
Durham ... ..	696	1,151	29	8,731	218,313	27,909	254,953
Eden ... ..	1,205	2,621	85	23,029	431,497	66,035	520,561
Forbes ... ..	482	739	483	8,323	540,801	41,779	590,903
Glen Innes ... ..	470	698	150	10,446	188,003	81,646	280,095
Gloucester ... ..	507	548	52	3,524	130,590	365,672	499,786
Goulburn ... ..	101	114	.....	708	2,853	92	3,653
Grafton ... ..	855	1,030	54	14,675	118,744	30,768	164,187
Grenfell ... ..	606	794	359	9,298	836,330	53,630	899,258
Gundagai ... ..	642	1,121	159	28,219	708,552	8,207	744,978
Gunnedah ... ..	433	556	550	5,425	1,441,753	56,053	1,503,231
Gwydir ... ..	646	718	640	3,932	1,116,241	183,352	1,303,525
Hartley ... ..	488	653	66	4,631	110,677	35,846	151,154
Hastings and Manning ... ..	1,451	2,308	33	19,594	167,135	85,914	272,643
Hawkesbury ... ..	860	1,279	42	14,289	72,068	8,835	96,092
Hume ... ..	933	1,549	548	51,413	1,732,220	73,595	1,857,228
Hunter ... ..	545	882	13	7,010	84,579	3,392	94,981
Hunter, Upper ... ..	1,122	1,486	554	11,534	1,258,494	120,370	1,390,398
Illawarra ... ..	534	1,419	.....	4,357	52,204	13,034	69,595
Inverell ... ..	515	701	125	14,702	316,782	50,458	381,942
Kiama ... ..	634	1,644	.....	58,367	12,790	652	71,809
Macleay ... ..	1,100	1,696	23	31,439	102,678	52,167	186,284
Macquarie, East ... ..	707	1,031	65	30,033	212,767	20,204	263,004
Macquarie, West ... ..	472	830	33	23,624	136,059	5,789	165,472
Maitland, East ... ..	221	342	.....	1,734	31,946	1,121	34,801
Maitland, West ... ..	168	380	.....	880	316	11	1,207
Molong ... ..	846	1,355	162	35,557	434,455	52,165	522,177
Monaro ... ..	1,093	1,631	450	15,060	979,904	77,743	1,072,707
Morpeth ... ..	419	695	.....	7,407	23,979	43	31,429
Mudgee ... ..	1,290	1,903	246	25,810	370,356	44,054	440,220
Murray ... ..	529	973	589	32,496	3,020,247	200,260	3,253,003
Murrumbidgee ... ..	1,555	2,614	1,321	58,091	4,351,910	66,770	4,476,771
Namoi ... ..	483	519	506	3,307	776,987	127,618	907,912
Nepean ... ..	717	872	.....	6,638	90,811	11,810	109,259
Newcastle ... ..	33	52	.....	61	3,017	1,475	4,553
New England ... ..	1,157	1,751	413	19,295	845,461	114,528	979,284
Northumberland ... ..	230	353	20	938	12,290	31,584	44,812
Orange ... ..	609	1,046	46	30,902	164,100	7,646	202,648
Parramatta ... ..	39	65	.....	123	207	5	335
Patrick's Plains ... ..	619	946	184	8,978	424,349	14,025	447,352
Queanbeyan ... ..	507	720	208	7,997	507,482	38,258	553,737
Richmond ... ..	2,022	3,135	110	42,752	432,257	240,689	715,698
Shonhaven ... ..	1,144	2,006	151	63,610	104,442	31,132	199,184
Tamworth ... ..	837	1,326	183	24,361	395,678	68,589	488,628
Tenterfield ... ..	451	491	53	4,782	88,132	66,419	159,333
Tumut ... ..	685	1,186	79	10,152	281,978	11,927	304,057
Wellington ... ..	543	750	152	15,819	250,972	53,522	320,313
Wentworth ... ..	170	89	2,024	1,920	1,295,568	21,942	1,319,430
Wollombi ... ..	801	1,139	14	8,974	99,526	52,891	161,391
Yass Plains ... ..	755	1,144	161	14,884	513,433	19,304	547,621
Young ... ..	897	1,320	297	42,133	762,591	25,099	829,823
<b>Total Country</b> ...	<b>43,985</b>	<b>68,733</b>	<b>15,894</b> <b>* 1,938</b>	<b>1,036,847</b>	<b>32,412,706</b>	<b>3,318,570</b>	<b>36,768,123</b>
<b>General Total</b> ...	<b>46,142</b>	<b>72,289</b>	<b>17,832</b>	<b>† 1,042,394</b>	<b>32,446,900</b>	<b>3,328,197</b>	<b>36,817,491</b>

\* Hands employed on Holdings on which there is no freehold land.

† Crown lands not included.

‡ Includes Market Gardens, Orchards, &amp;c.

HOLDINGS—continued.

No. 3.—NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS OF LAND IN HOLDINGS of not less than one Acre in extent, with the ACREAGE UNDER CROP, the AREA ENCLOSED but not in cultivation, and the AREA UNENCLOSED, in the year ending 31st March, 1888.

Holdings of various sizes.	Number of Holders.	Acreage under Crop.			Acreage enclosed but not in cultivation.			Acreage unenclosed.			* Total extent of Holdings.		
		Freehold.	Leasehold.	Total.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Total.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Total.	Freehold.	Leasehold.	Total.
From 1 to 5 acres ...	4,285	2,899	1,774	4,673	4,999	1,729	6,728	562	47	609	8,460	3,550	12,010
" 6 " 15 " ...	2,753	6,640	4,485	11,125	9,668	4,400	14,068	1,365	183	1,548	17,673	9,068	26,741
" 16 " 30 " ...	2,423	10,290	14,202	24,492	17,109	12,232	29,341	1,850	528	2,378	29,249	26,962	56,211
" 31 " 50 " ...	5,048	32,868	28,250	61,118	97,680	31,433	129,113	32,680	3,727	36,407	163,228	63,410	226,638
" 51 " 100 " ...	6,823	70,424	59,925	121,349	243,302	91,057	334,359	82,433	9,254	91,687	396,159	151,236	547,395
" 101 " 200 " ...	7,357	130,455	59,070	189,525	583,353	142,068	725,421	185,288	15,711	200,999	899,096	216,849	1,115,945
" 201 " 300 " ...	3,660	89,123	32,636	121,759	557,601	103,013	660,614	137,467	11,348	148,815	784,191	146,997	931,188
" 301 " 400 " ...	2,821	72,323	19,441	91,764	642,245	90,350	732,595	144,638	10,925	155,563	859,206	120,716	979,922
" 401 " 500 " ...	1,683	51,008	9,757	60,765	530,433	69,968	600,401	96,669	8,943	105,612	678,110	88,668	766,778
" 501 " 600 " ...	1,144	39,206	6,330	45,536	448,138	48,604	496,742	81,438	6,414	87,852	568,782	61,348	630,130
" 601 " 700 " ...	2,482	49,791	4,874	54,665	1,241,402	69,764	1,311,166	233,344	12,132	245,476	1,524,537	86,770	1,611,307
" 701 " 800 " ...	585	19,419	3,772	23,191	316,112	46,867	362,979	44,139	6,947	51,086	379,670	57,586	437,256
" 801 " 900 " ...	393	15,504	2,867	18,371	258,775	42,144	300,919	27,342	2,933	30,275	301,621	47,944	349,565
" 901 " 1,000 " ...	491	16,991	2,298	19,289	363,279	48,560	411,839	39,098	5,002	44,100	419,368	55,860	475,228
" 1,001 " 1,500 " ...	1,370	52,573	6,518	59,091	1,306,925	175,020	1,481,945	140,888	35,716	176,604	1,500,386	217,254	1,717,640
" 1,501 " 2,000 " ...	640	27,054	2,525	29,579	885,760	104,172	989,932	86,714	34,855	121,569	999,528	141,552	1,141,080
" 2,001 " 3,000 " ...	707	29,097	2,678	31,775	1,328,638	189,573	1,518,211	157,894	54,180	212,074	1,515,629	246,431	1,762,060
" 3,001 " 4,000 " ...	325	12,724	791	13,515	914,050	117,221	1,031,271	78,957	16,683	95,640	1,005,731	134,695	1,140,426
" 4,001 " 5,000 " ...	186	6,367	630	6,997	704,597	67,503	772,100	42,437	17,800	60,237	753,401	85,933	839,334
" 5,001 " 7,500 " ...	250	10,909	825	11,734	1,232,353	176,335	1,408,688	104,326	18,640	122,966	1,347,588	195,800	1,543,388
" 7,501 " 10,000 " ...	150	4,647	128	4,775	1,102,753	110,471	1,213,224	91,207	27,278	118,485	1,198,607	137,877	1,336,484
" 10,001 " 15,000 " ...	168	7,284	253	7,537	1,731,089	133,392	1,864,481	116,064	23,580	139,644	1,854,437	157,225	2,011,662
" 15,001 " 20,000 " ...	119	11,344	48	11,392	1,712,776	95,914	1,808,690	102,310	78,395	180,705	1,826,430	174,357	2,000,787
" 20,001 " 30,000 " ...	104	6,084	302	6,386	2,316,078	188,813	2,504,891	23,253	8,400	31,653	2,345,415	197,515	2,542,930
" 30,001 " 40,000 " ...	43	2,053	.....	2,053	1,353,421	84,760	1,438,181	50,280	30,000	80,280	1,405,754	114,760	1,520,514
" 40,001 and upwards ...	132	9,938	.....	9,938	9,724,431	574,570	10,299,001	660,143	125,790	785,933	10,394,512	700,360	11,094,872
<b>General Total</b> ...	<b>46,142</b>	<b>787,015</b>	<b>255,379</b>	<b>†1,042,394</b>	<b>29,626,967</b>	<b>2,819,933</b>	<b>32,446,900</b>	<b>2,762,786</b>	<b>565,411</b>	<b>3,328,197</b>	<b>33,176,768</b>	<b>3,640,723</b>	<b>36,817,491</b>

\* Crown Leaseholds are not included.

† Total land cultivated, including Crown Lands, 1,048,305.

HOLDINGS—continued.

No. 4.—CROWN LEASEHOLDS—AREA Cultivated, Enclosed, and Unenclosed, and TOTAL extent of LEASEHOLD in each Electorate.

Electorate	Area Cultivated.	Area Enclosed.	Area Unenclosed	Total Area.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Metropolitan ... ..	3	14	9	26
Country :—				
Albury ... ..				
Argyle ... ..		68,548	57,904	126,452
Bairnsdale ... ..	659	13,348,535	728,826	14,078,020
Bogan ... ..	62	5,131,691	743,834	5,875,587
Boorowa ... ..	5	170,040	61,335	231,380
Bourke ... ..	136	21,871,218	2,465,968	24,337,322
Braidwood ... ..	60	36,727	32,846	69,633
Camden ... ..	1	57,084	15,212	72,297
Carcoar ... ..	625	294,243	141,144	436,012
Clarenc ... ..	6	944	53,597	54,547
Central Cumberland ... ..		171	9	180
Durham ... ..	6	21,018	44,556	65,574
Eden ... ..	80	3,908	40,136	44,124
Forbes ... ..	493	4,603,214	363,174	4,966,881
Glen Innes ... ..		276,314	694,442	970,756
Gloucester ... ..	547	23,675	33,937	58,159
Goulburn ... ..		10		10
Grafton ... ..		27,217	326,846	354,063
Grenfell ... ..	109	1,595,364	149,701	1,745,174
Gundagai ... ..	50	142,703	19,063	161,816
Gunnedah ... ..		464,507	98,287	562,794
Gwydir ... ..	27	3,341,006	937,828	4,278,861
Hartley ... ..	26	39,891	104,243	144,160
Hastings and Manning ... ..	4	3,013	28,950	31,967
Hawkesbury ... ..				
Hume ... ..	170	658,055	64,794	723,019
Hunter ... ..				
Hunter, Upper ... ..	6	445,720	110,573	556,299
Illawarra ... ..			2,930	2,930
Inverell ... ..	8	417,557	293,987	711,552
Kiama ... ..	5			5
Macleay ... ..	27	26,519	127,995	154,511
Macquarie, East ... ..	23	105,372	97,529	202,924
Macquarie, West ... ..	215	29,555	18,838	48,608
Maitland, East ... ..				
Maitland, West ... ..				
Molong ... ..	45	251,742	143,544	395,331
Monaro ... ..		312,826	304,311	617,137
Morpeth ... ..				
Mudgee ... ..	97	267,832	150,465	418,394
Murray ... ..	376	861,630	18,800	880,806
Murrumbidgee ... ..	1,005	3,605,028	93,892	3,699,925
Namoi ... ..	63	3,229,862	620,943	3,850,868
Nepean ... ..				
Newcastle ... ..				
New England ... ..	270	631,436	1,231,527	1,863,233
Northumberland ... ..		4	797	801
Orange ... ..	36	69,484	26,106	95,626
Parramatta ... ..	9	4		13
Patrick's Plains ... ..		2,163	1,230	3,393
Queanbeyan ... ..		316,766	121,424	438,190
Richmond ... ..	94	298,662	925,742	1,224,498
Shoalhaven ... ..	67	7,290	17,715	25,072
Tamworth ... ..	19	495,486	565,567	1,061,072
Tenterfield ... ..	30	213,458	646,697	860,185
Tumut ... ..	3	312,811	75,735	388,549
Wellington ... ..		218,304	92,036	310,340
Wentworth ... ..	332	24,475,897	2,613,962	27,090,191
Wollombi ... ..		330	1,249	1,579
Yaes Plains ... ..	21	307,050	44,382	351,433
Young ... ..	91	291,951	39,876	331,918
Total Country ... ..	5,908	89,373,835	15,594,478	104,974,221
General Total ... ..	5,911	89,373,849	15,594,487	104,974,247

STATISTICS, 1887—PRODUCTION.

HOLDINGS—continued.

No. 5.—HOLDINGS of VARIOUS SIZES, and PROPORTION to TOTAL LAND in OCCUPATION, during the year 1887-88.

Size of Holding.	No. of Holdings.	Area, Freehold.	Area, Leasehold. a	Total.	Percentage of Land in each class of Holdings.
1 to 15 acres ... ..	7,038	26,133	12,618	38,751	10
16 " 200 " ... ..	21,651	1,487,732	458,457	1,946,189	52.6
201 " 400 " ... ..	6,481	1,643,397	267,713	1,911,110	52.5
401 " 1,000 " ... ..	6,778	3,872,088	398,176	4,270,264	11.59
1,001 " 2,000 " ... ..	2,010	2,499,914	358,806	2,858,720	7.76
2,000 " 10,000 " ... ..	1,618	5,820,956	800,736	6,621,692	17.98
10,000 " acres and upwards ... ..	566	17,826,548	1,344,217	19,170,765	52.06
Total Holdings over 1 acre ... ..	46,142	33,176,768	3,640,723	36,817,491	100.00

a Leased from private persons.

No. 6.—AVERAGE AREA of HOLDINGS in the various Electoral Districts of New South Wales, in the year 1887-88.

Electoral Districts.	Acres.	Electoral Districts.	Acres.	Electoral Districts.	Acres.
Albury ... ..	443	Gunnedah ... ..	3,471	The Murrumbidgee ... ..	2,879
Argyle ... ..	654	Gwydir ... ..	2,018	The Namoi ... ..	1,880
Balranald ... ..	5,740	Hartley ... ..	310	The Nepean ... ..	152
Bogan ... ..	1,438	Hastings and Manning ... ..	188	Newcastle ... ..	138
Boorowa ... ..	838	Hawkesbury ... ..	112	New England ... ..	846
Bourke ... ..	1,550	Hume ... ..	1,990	Northumberland ... ..	195
Braidwood ... ..	429	Hunter ... ..	174	Orange ... ..	335
Camden ... ..	270	" Upper ... ..	1,239	Patrick's Plains ... ..	723
Carcoar ... ..	622	Illawarra ... ..	130	Queanbeyan ... ..	1,092
Clarence ... ..	126	Inverell ... ..	741	The Richmond ... ..	354
Central Cumberland ... ..	66	Kjama ... ..	113	Shoalhaven ... ..	174
Durham ... ..	363	Macleay ... ..	169	Tamworth ... ..	581
Eden ... ..	432	Macquarie, East ... ..	372	Tenterfield ... ..	353
Forbes ... ..	1,226	" West ... ..	329	Tomut ... ..	444
Glen Innes ... ..	596	Maitland East ... ..	158	Wellington ... ..	590
Gloucester ... ..	986	Molong ... ..	617	Wentworth ... ..	7,761
Goulburn ... ..	36	Monaro ... ..	991	Wollombi ... ..	201
Grafton ... ..	193	Morpeth ... ..	75	Yass Plains ... ..	725
Grenfell ... ..	1,484	Mudgee ... ..	341	Young ... ..	925
Gundagai ... ..	1,160	The Murray ... ..	6,150		

No. 7.—NUMBER of HOLDINGS of VARIOUS SIZES OVER ONE ACRE in AREA, during each year from 1879-88.

Size of Holding.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
1 to 5 acres	2,561	2,838	3,276	3,076	2,919	2,968	3,100	3,492	3,880	4,285
6 to 15 "	2,115	2,136	2,274	2,106	2,205	2,177	2,309	2,385	2,632	2,753
16 to 30 "	2,236	2,227	2,160	2,129	2,141	2,243	2,375	2,375	2,335	2,423
31 to 50 "	5,194	5,510	5,216	5,147	5,027	4,924	5,156	5,124	5,165	5,048
51 to 100 "	6,510	6,775	6,459	6,512	6,365	6,395	6,627	6,691	6,619	6,823
101 to 200 "	6,420	6,790	6,810	6,577	6,474	6,608	6,840	6,977	7,169	7,357
201 to 300 "	3,028	3,230	3,304	3,202	3,197	3,299	3,511	3,510	3,554	3,600
301 to 400 "	2,885	2,969	2,550	2,551	2,563	2,670	2,852	2,775	2,828	2,821
401 to 500 "	1,177	1,272	1,313	1,302	1,387	1,439	1,591	1,596	1,667	1,683
501 to 600 "	777	848	941	881	936	982	1,015	1,111	1,058	1,144
601 to 700 "	1,674	1,780	1,452	1,630	2,014	2,311	2,493	2,510	2,650	2,482
701 to 800 "	355	455	448	439	466	527	560	537	549	585
801 to 900 "	269	268	338	336	384	367	400	417	428	393
901 to 1,000 "	346	341	341	371	372	405	438	446	440	491
1,001 to 1,500 "	802	797	981	965	1,038	1,094	1,276	1,193	1,283	1,370
1,501 to 2,000 "	357	415	486	505	512	573	610	618	665	640
2,001 to 3,000 "	387	372	515	489	536	547	580	627	601	707
3,001 to 4,000 "	162	189	235	224	260	251	261	273	322	325
4,001 to 5,000 "	102	120	166	144	158	165	175	147	155	186
5,001 to 7,500 "	149	161	186	197	217	218	228	208	243	250
7,501 to 10,000 "	84	98	127	122	126	159	169	151	137	150
10,001 to 15,000 "	91	115	135	157	133	124	130	171	168	168
15,001 to 20,000 "	52	59	78	75	94	83	94	86	90	119
20,001 to 30,000 "	51	47	71	75	82	85	94	102	106	104
30,001 to 40,000 "	36	36	34	45	50	56	64	44	49	43
40,001 and upwards ...	67	70	96	97	104	123	130	160	149	132
	37,887	39,918	39,992	39,354	39,760	40,793	43,078	43,726	44,932	46,142

## STATISTICS, 1887—PRODUCTION.

HOLDINGS—*continued.*

No. 8.—NUMBER of HOLDINGS of VARIOUS SIZES in each year, from 1879 to 1888.

Size of Holding.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
1 to 15 acres	4,676	4,974	5,550	5,186	5,124	5,154	5,409	5,877	6,512	7,038
16 to 200 „ „ „	20,360	21,302	20,645	20,361	20,007	20,161	20,998	21,167	21,288	21,651
201 to 400 „ „ „	5,913	6,199	5,854	5,753	5,760	5,969	6,363	6,285	6,382	6,481
401 to 1,000 „ „ „	4,598	4,964	4,833	4,959	5,539	6,031	6,497	6,617	6,792	6,778
1,001 to 2,000 „ „ „	1,159	1,212	1,467	1,470	1,550	1,667	1,886	1,811	1,948	2,010
2,001 to 10,000 „ „ „	884	940	1,229	1,176	1,297	1,350	1,413	1,406	1,458	1,618
10,001 and upwards...	297	327	414	449	463	461	513	563	552	566
	37,887	39,918	39,992	39,354	39,760	40,793	43,079	43,726	44,932	46,142

No. 9.—AVERAGE SIZE of HOLDINGS in each year, from 1876 to 1888.

Year ended 31st March.		Average area of Holdings.	Year ended 31st March.		Average area of Holdings.
1876	... ..	315 acres.	1883	... ..	772 acres.
1877	... ..	459 „	1884	... ..	817 „
1878	... ..	481 „	1885	... ..	813 „
1879	... ..	564 „	1886	... ..	862 „
1880	... ..	569 „	1887	... ..	817 „
1881	... ..	691 „	1888	... ..	798 „

No. 10.—NUMBER of OCCUPIERS and EXTENT of HOLDINGS, &amp;c., during each year, from 1877 to 1888.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Occupiers of Land (excluding those for Pastoral purposes.)	Total extent of Holdings.	Extent of Land in Cultivation.	Extent of Land enclosed, but not in Cultivation.	Extent of Land unenclosed.
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1877	39,639	18,210,796	513,840	11,020,968	6,675,987
1878	40,329	19,435,896	546,556	13,792,620	5,096,720
1879	37,887	21,471,596	613,642	15,903,803	4,954,150
1880	39,918	22,721,603	635,641	17,578,389	4,507,573
1881	39,992	27,873,498	710,337	21,437,914	5,725,247
1882	39,354	27,692,208	645,068	21,998,485	5,048,655
1883	39,760	30,714,349	733,582	24,977,047	5,003,719
1884	40,793	33,352,998	789,082	27,241,009	5,322,906
1885	43,079	35,035,504	852,017	29,319,775	4,863,711
1886	43,726	37,690,596	868,093	32,162,515	4,659,987
1887	44,932	36,726,169	972,496	32,356,387	3,397,286
1888	46,142	36,817,491	1,042,394	32,446,900	3,328,197

STATISTICS, 1887—PRODUCTION.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—continued.

No. 11.—STATE OF AGRICULTURE in New South Wales during the year ended 31st March, 1888.

Main data table with columns for Electorates, Crops (Wheat, Maize, Barley, Oats, Rye, Millet, Potatoes, Tobacco, etc.), Produce (Wheat, Maize, Barley, Oats, Rye, Millet, Potatoes, etc.), Vineyards (Wine-making, Table use), and Electorates (Albury, Argyle, Balranald, Bogan, Boorowa, Bourke, Braidwood, Camden, etc.).

NOTE.—Total number of acres under cultivation includes 5,911 acres of Crown Lands.



AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—continued.

No. 12.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the AREA UNDER CULTIVATION and the ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE of some of the principal crops for the years ended 31st March, 1888, and 31st March, 1887, respectively.

525—2 M

Crops.	Estimated Total Produce—1888 compared with 1887.						Acreage 1888 compared with 1887.						Estimated Average Yield per Acre—1888 compared with previous years.						
	1888.	1887.	Quantities.		Proportion per cent.		1888.	1887.	No. of Acres.		Proportion per 100.		1888.	Previous Ten Years.	Quantities.		Proportion per cent.		
			Above.	Below.	Above.	Below.			Above.	Below.	Above.	Below.			Above.	Below.			
																	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Grain—Wheat	4,695,849	5,868,844	...	1,172,995	...	19'98	389,390	337,730	51,660	...	15'29	...	12'06	14'88	...	2'82	...	18'95	
Maize	4,953,125	3,825,146	1,127,979	...	29'48	...	171,662	146,957	24,705	...	16'81	...	28'85	36'69	...	7'84	...	21'37	
Barley	84,533	132,959	...	48,426	...	36'42	4,402	6,079	...	...	27'58	...	19'20	20'50	...	1'30	...	6'39	
Oats	394,762	600,892	...	206,130	...	34'30	19,393	22,947	...	...	19'01	...	20'34	21'50	...	1'16	...	5'39	
Hay—Wheat	70,392	109,851	...	39,459	...	35'92	60,340	74,070	...	13,730	...	18'53	...	1'17	1'05	...	0'12	...	11'43
Barley	3,641	4,388	...	747	...	17'02	1,990	2,095	...	105	...	5'01	...	1'83	1'40	...	0'43	...	30'71
Oats	96,126	182,921	...	86,795	...	47'44	86,451	126,483	...	40,037	...	31'65	...	1'11	1'17	...	0'06	...	5'12
Lucerne and Sown Grasses	60,438	52,738	7,700	...	14'61	...	21,543	20,817	726	...	3'48	...	2'80	2'68	...	0'12	...	4'10	
Other Crops—Potatoes...	61,455	45,803	15,652	...	34'18	...	20,915	17,322	3,593	...	20'74	...	2'94	2'79	...	0'15	...	5'37	
Sugar-cane (Productive)	273,928	167,959	105,969	...	63'01	...	13,119	5,915	7,204	...	121'79	...	20'88	26'27	...	...	...	5'39	
Tobacco	23,465	13,642	9,822	...	72'00	...	2,371	1,203	1,168	...	97'09	...	9'85	10'95	...	...	...	10'04	
Grapes for Wine	666,382	601,897	64,485	...	10'71	...	3,292	3,131	161	...	5'14	...	202'42	210'06	...	...	...	7'64	

No. 13.—AREA of LAND under DIFFERENT CROPS during each year, for the period 1877—88.

Year ended 31st March.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Millet.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sugar cane.		Hay.				Sown Grasses, Oats, Barley, Sorghum, Sec. for green food for cattle	Vines.	Gardens and Orchards.	Orangeries.	All other in Crop.	Total Number of Acres in Crop.
									Produc-tive.	Unpro-ductive.	Wheat	Barley	Oats.	Lucerne and Grass.						
1877	145,608	116,364	5,662	21,828	1,277	242	14,171	333	3,524	3,231	17,115	2,041	77,212	15,578	61,516	4,457	20,453	...	3,228	513,840
1878	176,686	105,510	5,055	18,580	1,168	239	13,862	399	3,331	3,735	29,640	1,875	79,333	14,930	65,072	4,183	19,900	...	3,058	546,556
1879	233,252	130,582	6,152	22,129	1,302	254	16,724	835	2,949	4,489	22,888	1,414	61,684	18,110	63,249	4,237	18,017	4,287	4,088	613,642
1880	233,368	135,034	6,130	23,883	1,016	86	19,271	592	3,675	4,102	25,281	1,838	67,877	17,418	64,643	4,206	18,130	5,106	3,925	635,641
1881	253,137	127,196	8,056	17,922	1,095	211	19,095	1,791	4,465	6,506	41,137	2,262	68,758	18,997	102,540	4,800	18,626	5,939	7,805	710,337
1882	221,887	117,478	6,426	16,347	839	200	15,943	1,625	4,973	7,184	39,428	2,089	86,088	19,003	75,825	4,027	15,541	6,301	3,792	645,068
1883	247,361	118,180	6,473	24,817	1,031	200	14,462	1,815	6,362	7,176	42,592	2,499	112,477	21,999	92,606	4,448	17,060	6,716	5,308	733,582
1884	289,757	123,634	5,081	17,810	1,140	284	14,953	1,785	7,543	7,401	49,348	2,159	107,451	19,545	107,993	4,378	17,453	7,268	4,057	789,082
1885	275,249	115,600	7,035	19,472	1,110	118	12,417	1,046	6,997	10,520	86,584	2,174	121,922	15,966	140,528	4,584	20,416	6,911	3,368	852,017
1886	264,867	132,709	5,297	14,117	666	266	15,166	1,623	9,583	6,835	105,122	2,314	96,916	15,504	156,710	5,247	19,245	7,733	8,163	868,093
1887	337,730	146,957	6,079	23,947	1,095	325	17,322	1,203	5,915	6,202	74,070	2,095	126,488	20,817	195,820	5,840	18,605	7,920	6,234	977,664
1888	389,390	171,662	4,402	19,393	1,091	200	20,915	2,371	13,119	2,168	60,340	1,990	86,451	21,543	212,721	6,745	20,677	8,875	4,252	1,048,305

STATISTICS, 1887—PRODUCTION.

255

1243

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—continued.

No. 14.—PRODUCE RAISED during each year, for the period 1877—88.

Year ended 31st March.	Wheat.	Maize.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	All let.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Sugar-cane.	Hay.				Vines.			Oranges.
										Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Lucerne and Grass.	Wine.	Brandy.	Fruit for Table use.	
	bshls.	bshls.	bshls.	bshls.	bshls.	bshls.	tons.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	galls.	galls.	tons.	No. of doz.
1877 ... ..	2,391,979	3,879,537	134,158	461,916	22,277	4,400	42,938½	2,440	99,430	21,297	2,805	98,901	36,657	799,709	2,068½	917½	.....
1878 ... ..	2,445,507	3,551,806	99,485	358,853	19,184	3,877	34,957½	3,049	99,978	29,137	2,134	87,660	35,144	708,431	1,481½	797½	.....
1879 ... ..	3,439,326	4,420,580	132,072	447,912	22,503	5,023	53,590	7,932½	104,192	31,320	2,258	75,138	63,690	684,733	2,540	1,102	3,398,445
1880 ... ..	3,613,266	4,761,856	131,541	516,937	16,873	1,855	62,227½	6,221½	126,119	32,943	2,395	84,915	42,510	733,576	4,186½	1,017½	2,763,811
1881 ... ..	3,717,355	4,518,897	163,395	356,121	16,814	5,680	52,111½	19,469½	121,616	44,037	2,616	77,811	49,730	602,007	6,628	1,579½	3,810,356
1882 ... ..	3,405,966	4,330,956	135,218½	356,366	14,677½	2,519	44,323	18,311½	128,752	42,378	4,328	100,773	51,053	513,688½	3,522	1,102½	5,164,134
1883 ... ..	4,042,395	4,057,635	133,050	617,465	17,380½	3,066½	43,460½	17,540½	169,192	43,997	3,558	140,979	54,387	543,596	1,614	1,440½	4,978,829
1884 ... ..	4,345,437	4,538,604	106,496	376,635	16,274	4,078½	36,976½	20,006½	204,547	55,119	2,785	113,899	57,438	589,604	4,162	1,377½	8,102,658
1885 ... ..	4,271,394	3,389,505	148,869	425,920	16,739	1,843	31,334½	9,914½	105,323	87,328	2,870	149,489	40,624	442,612	1,432	1,465½	4,097,666
1886 ... ..	2,733,133	4,336,163	85,606½	279,107	7,846	6,685½	38,695	22,947½	239,347	74,606	1,749	72,484	42,532	555,470	3,893	1,695	8,749,256
1887 ... ..	5,868,844	3,825,146	132,949	600,892	17,784	4,749	45,803	13,642	167,959	109,851	4,388	182,921	52,738	601,897	763	1,945	6,376,868
1888 ... ..	4,695,849	4,953,125	84,533	394,762	19,167	4,869	61,455	23,465	273,928	70,392	3,641	96,126	60,438	666,382	3,606	2,276	8,704,677

No. 15.—AREA OF LAND UNDER WHEAT: TOTAL YIELD PER ACRE for each year, from 1862—88.

Year ended 31st March.	Area of Crop.	Bushels.	Yield per Acre.	Year ended 31st March.	Area of Crop.	Bushels.	Yield per Acre.	Year ended 31st March.	Area of Crop.	Bushels.	Yield per Acre.
1862 ... ..	123,468	1,606,034	13'01	1872 ... ..	154,030	2,229,642	14'48	1882 ... ..	221,887	3,405,966	15'35
1863 ... ..	108,136	1,054,954	9'75	1873 ... ..	177,551	2,898,463	16'32	1883 ... ..	247,361	4,042,395	16'35
1864 ... ..	103,942	808,919	7'78	1874 ... ..	169,330	2,273,620	13'43	1884 ... ..	289,757	4,345,437	15'00
1865 ... ..	104,568	1,246,458	11'92	1875 ... ..	166,911	2,148,394	12'87	1885 ... ..	275,225	4,271,304	15'52
1866 ... ..	131,653	1,013,863	7'69	1876 ... ..	133,609	1,958,640	14'66	1886 ... ..	264,867	2,733,133	10'45
1867 ... ..	175,033	2,226,027	12'72	1877 ... ..	145,608	2,391,979	16'43	1887 ... ..	337,730	5,868,844	17'37
1868 ... ..	149,142	1,433,807	9'61	1878 ... ..	176,686	2,455,507	13'84	1888 ... ..	389,390	4,695,849	12'06
1869 ... ..	164,206	1,787,085	10'88	1879 ... ..	233,252	3,439,326	14'74	Average yield for twenty-seven years...			13'18
1870 ... ..	189,452	3,200,959	16'89	1880 ... ..	233,368	3,613,266	15'48				
1871 ... ..	147,997	999,595	6'75	1881 ... ..	253,137	3,717,355	14'69				

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS—continued.

No. 16.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the PRODUCTION of WHEAT in the principal Wheat Growing Districts of New South Wales, for the six years end 31st March, 1888.

Districts.	Electoral Districts.	Year ended 31st March, 1883.				Year ended 31st March, 1884.				Year ended 31st March, 1885.				Year ended 31st March, 1886.				Year ended 31st March, 1887.				Year ended 31st March, 1888.				Average Rainfall over Districts.	
		Area under Wheat.	Production, in bushels.	Average per Acre.	Total Rainfall, year 1882.	Area under Wheat.	Production, in bushels.	Average per Acre.	Total Rainfall, year 1883.	Area under Wheat.	Production, in bushels.	Average per Acre.	Total Rainfall, year 1884.	Area under Wheat.	Production, in bushels.	Average per Acre.	Total Rainfall, year 1885.	Area under Wheat.	Production in bushels.	Average per Acre.	Total Rainfall, year 1886.	Area under Wheat.	Production, in bushels.	Average per Acre.	Total Rainfall, year 1887.		
		acres.	bhls.	in.	acres.	bhls.	in.	acres.	bhls.	in.	acres.	bhls.	in.	acres.	bhls.	in.	acres.	bhls.	in.	acres.	bhls.	in.	acres.	bhls.	in.		
Goulburn .....	Arçyle Goulburn	9,598	167,747	17.3	18.5	9,452	126,496	13.3	18.6	9,289	158,966	17.1	16.0	5,661	53,942	9.5	22.7	7,787	147,294	18.9	26.9	9,126	97,462	10.7	38.61	25.8	
Yass .....	Burrowa Yass Plains	12,652	220,418	17.5	27.8	15,782	220,787	14.2	20.2	14,824	253,455	17.0	21.1	12,791	141,472	11.1	24.3	16,824	293,439	17.7	27.5	17,596	202,456	11.5	38.20	26.6	
Wellington and The Bogun	Wellington The Bogun	10,463	168,842	16.2	21.1	12,722	180,519	14.1	16.0	12,700	219,140	17.2	20.3	11,153	71,286	6.4	20.9	20,170	323,256	16.2	30.9	17,722	223,489	12.9	35.33	10.0	
Monaro .....	Braidwood Queanbeyan Monaro	10,253	170,810	16.6	21.5	10,917	162,033	14.9	20.0	10,922	181,639	16.6	17.7	7,072	81,197	11.4	10.4	9,892	167,062	17.0	27.7	13,460	215,373	15.9	44.52	22.7	
The Murray River Valley	Albury The Humc The Murray	38,703	478,724	12.3	18.7	45,490	627,318	13.6	10.1	45,792	441,786	9.6	15.9	50,097	607,028	12.1	20.5	51,240	776,944	14.4	19.3	74,089	750,189	10.2	28.80	21.7	
Orange .....	Orange Molong Carcoar	46,046	807,531	17.9	21.9	52,294	873,869	16.7	19.2	47,890	752,076	15.7	13.0	45,564	430,091	9.5	17.7	59,721	1,094,411	18.3	33.3	55,033	648,704	11.8	44.07	19.0	
Gundagai .....	Gundagai Forbes	12,094	219,638	18.2	22.8	15,390	245,230	15.8	16.7	15,412	284,468	18.4	17.5	18,438	210,578	11.4	22.5	20,168	405,951	20.2	26.3	24,253	306,854	12.6	36.31	21.0	
Forbes .....	Grenfell	5,868	66,201	11.3	19.2	9,235	140,737	15.1	12.2	8,156	109,562	13.4	8.2	7,775	62,126	7.9	16.8	11,568	238,433	20.5	23.7	12,345	142,027	11.3	34.76	15.5	
The Murrumbidgee	The Murrumbidgee	4,357	63,271	14.5	17.9	13,143	189,400	14.4	15.5	11,799	109,513	14.4	12.0	10,793	169,058	8.0	16.4	26,204	518,695	19.9	16.3	46,309	516,243	11.1	30.40	15.4	
Tamworth .....	Tamworth	11,750	195,789	16.6	20.3	14,275	229,387	16.0	25.3	12,644	206,513	16.3	19.7	12,838	130,404	10.1	21.7	16,543	243,634	14.7	29.8	16,179	245,677	15.1	35.36	25.6	
New England .....	New England	7,687	162,422	21.1	28.3	7,839	151,893	19.3	32.0	7,486	150,923	20.1	23.8	6,201	65,461	15.4	26.1	7,047	120,989	17.1	33.1	8,186	136,477	16.7	31.63	29.8	
The Namoi and Gwydir Valleys	The Namoi The Gwydir Gunnedah	3,220	73,734	22.7	22.7	3,430	63,843	18.7	14.2	3,617	57,402	15.6	19.6	4,114	33,924	8.7	16.6	5,485	76,072	13.9	33.3	5,039	69,166	13.3	33.20	23.0	
The North Coast	The Macleay The Hastings and Manning The Clarence and Richmond Grafton Gloucester Glen Innes	547	11,507	21.0	28.0	531	11,794	22.2	34.3	503	9,232	18.2	26.0	270	4,500	16.6	25.0	213	3,036	13.9	44.8	286	6,167	21.3	77.23	33.6	
Glen Innes .....	Inverell Tenterfield	8,771	182,976	20.8	24.1	8,321	161,270	19.6	29.4	9,465	194,170	20.5	20.7	8,241	158,897	19.2	27.1	8,739	121,623	13.8	30.9	10,401	184,940	17.8	43.96	26.5	
Young .....	Young	16,750	269,234	16.7	27.8	21,964	263,279	13.4	20.2	18,973	332,310	17.5	21.1	21,382	215,092	9.0	24.3	23,600	550,843	19.2	29.9	34,119	376,000	11.0	41.80	26.6	
The Hunter River Valley	Morpeth Newcastle Patrick's Plains Durham The Hunter The Upper Hunter East Maitland West Maitland Northumberland	8,058	65,091	8.0	14.2	8,238	127,644	15.4	24.0	7,759	121,322	15.6	18.3	6,499	54,414	8.4	26.5	8,326	139,832	16.8	35.4	8,235	166,530	12.9	40.20	19.0	
Bathurst .....	East Macquarie West Macquarie	25,578	392,403	15.3	21.6	21,456	257,070	11.9	21.8	20,269	301,531	14.8	19.5	12,838	105,896	8.2	20.8	18,317	309,079	16.4	30.7	18,829	239,360	12.2	33.43	23.6	
Mudgee .....	Mudgee	9,851	215,899	21.9	21.5	12,163	172,196	14.1	19.8	11,686	209,941	18.1	19.8	10,125	63,374	6.3	24.5	12,749	242,450	19.0	31.1	11,511	143,612	12.9	41.18	24.6	
Tamut .....	Tamut	3,288	67,655	20.5	33.0	3,698	79,691	19.0	28.1	2,926	69,919	23.6	22.0	2,185	31,120	14.2	26.8	2,739	54,576	20.0	30.7	3,405	48,652	14.3	44.78	23.5	
The South Coast	Eden Shoalhaven Kiama Illawarra The Nepean The Hawkesbury	359	7,331	20.5	20.8	364	8,210	22.6	21.5	261	6,095	23.0	23.5	141	2,430	17.1	22.2	138	2,011	14.6	32.2	152	2,655	17.4	51.46	27.4	
Hawkesbury and Nepean Valleys	Hartley Wollombi Camden	2,444	32,607	13.3	19.2	2,763	38,584	13.9	29.5	2,797	29,047	13.2	24.2	1,333	17,051	12.8	23.1	1,697	26,135	16.3	28.9	1,351	16,294	12.0	44.56	33.2	
The Western District	Bourke Balranald Wentworth	214	1,592	7.4	17.6	230	2,480	10.8	14.0	159	1,500	9.4	11.2	220	1,207	5.5	20.8	166	2,094	12.6	15.1	551	4,953	9.0	21.41	8.4	
The Metropolitan District	Sydney Central Cumberland Canterbury, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals for whole Colony		247,348	4,912,395	19.3	..	289,763	4,345,437	14.9	..	276,225	4,271,394	15.5	..	264,361	2,733,133	10.4	..	337,739	5,868,644	17.3	..	369,390	4,686,810	12.1	..	...	

STATISTICS, 1887—PRODUCTION.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—continued.

No. 17.—AVERAGE Yearly Import, Export, and Production of BREADSTUFFS, with CONSUMPTION per HEAD and DEFICIENCY of HOME PRODUCE, for the years 1862-87 (in quinquennial periods).

Period of which an average has been taken	Imports.				Exports.				Excess of Imports over Exports.	Home Produce.				Total available for Food.	Consumption of Wheat per head.	Home Produce per head.	Deficiency per head.
	Flour.	Equivalent in Wheat	Wheat.	Total.	Flour.	Equivalent in Wheat.	Wheat.	Total.		Acrae under Crop.	Wheat required for Seed.	Wheat Crop.	Balance available for Food.				
	Cwt. Average per annum.	Bushels. Average per annum.	Bushels. Average per annum.	Bushels. Average per annum.	Cwt. Average per annum.	Bushels. Average per annum.	Bushels. Average per annum.	Bushels. Average per annum.	Bushels. Average per annum.	Acres. Average per annum.	Bushels. Average per annum.	Bushels. Average per annum.	Bushels. Average per annum.	Bushels. Average per annum.	Bushels. Per annum.	Bushels. Per annum.	Bushels. Per annum.
1862-66	426,757	1,066,892	801,765	1,868,658	169,074	422,686	26,156	448,842	1,419,815	114,353	342,942	1,146,054	1,003,112	2,422,927	6'2	2'5	3'7
1867-71	362,216	905,540	750,705	1,656,245	118,044	295,110	34,891	330,002	1,326,243	165,162	206,452	1,049,494	1,743,042	3,069,285	6'4	3'6	2'8
1872-76	404,844	1,012,110	838,388	1,850,498	82,967	207,418	95,801	313,219	1,547,279	160,286	200,357	2,301,679	2,101,322	3,648,602	6'4	3'7	2'7
1877-81	611,656	1,529,140	515,914	2,075,054	143,368	358,421	103,755	462,173	1,612,878	208,410	260,512	3,121,486	2,860,974	4,473,852	6'4	4'0	2'4
1882-86	993,857	2,484,645	613,180	3,097,825	259,771	649,427	71,988	721,415	2,376,411	259,933	324,916	3,761,358	3,436,425	5,812,836	6'5	4'0	2'5
1887	1,368,420	3,401,050	278,105	3,679,155	424,110	1,060,275	135,920	1,196,195	2,482,960	337,730	422,162	5,868,844	5,446,682	7,929,642	7'7	5'7	2'0
General average for the 25 years ...															6'44	3'64	2'80

No. 18.—IMPORT, EXPORT, and GROWTH of BREADSTUFFS for each year, from 1862 to 1887; also, CONSUMPTION per HEAD and DEFICIENCY of HOME PRODUCTION.

Year.	Imports.				Exports.				Excess of Imports over Exports.	Home Produce.			Balance available for Food.	Total available for Food.	Consumption of Wheat per Head.	Home Produce per Head.	Deficiency.
	Flour	Equivalent in Wheat.	Wheat.	Total.	Flour.	Equivalent in Wheat.	Wheat.	Total.		Acrae.	For Seed.	Wheat Crop.					
	Cwt.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Cwt.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.
1862	293,460	733,650	446,640	1,180,290	115,980	289,950	15,441	305,391	874,899	123,468	154,335	1,606,084	1,451,749	2,326,648	6'5	4'0	2'5
1863	284,980	712,450	612,366	1,324,816	143,880	359,950	9,461	369,411	955,405	108,137	135,171	1,054,954	919,783	1,875,188	5'0	2'4	2'6
1864	472,265	1,180,662	1,163,914	2,344,576	161,200	403,000	18,682	421,682	1,922,894	103,942	129,927	808,919	678,992	2,601,886	6'7	1'7	5'0
1865	486,440	1,216,100	692,826	1,908,926	191,680	479,200	15,307	494,507	1,414,419	104,568	130,710	1,246,451	1,115,741	2,530,166	6'3	2'8	3'5
1866	596,640	1,491,600	1,093,081	2,584,681	232,533	581,332	71,800	653,222	1,931,459	131,653	164,566	1,013,863	849,297	2,780,756	6'6	2'0	4'6
1867	329,100	822,750	755,973	1,578,723	134,138	335,345	78,480	413,825	1,164,898	175,033	218,791	2,226,027	2,007,236	3,172,134	7'2	4'6	2'6
1868	404,840	1,012,100	609,011	1,621,111	149,188	372,970	12,974	385,944	1,235,167	149,142	186,427	1,433,807	1,247,380	2,482,547	5'4	2'7	2'7
1869	326,020	815,050	777,408	1,592,458	121,111	302,777	31,499	344,276	1,258,182	164,206	205,257	1,887,085	1,681,828	2,940,010	6'2	3'5	2'7
1870	387,900	969,750	509,638	1,539,388	100,375	250,937	22,914	273,851	1,265,537	189,452	236,815	3,200,959	2,964,144	4,229,681	8'6	6'0	2'6
1871	363,220	908,050	1,041,496	1,949,546	85,409	213,523	28,591	242,114	1,707,432	147,977	184,971	999,595	814,624	2,522,056	4'9	1'6	3'3
1872	339,280	840,700	631,299	1,471,999	71,160	177,900	94,680	272,580	1,199,419	154,030	192,537	2,229,642	2,037,105	3,236,524	6'1	3'8	2'3
1873	342,160	855,400	818,845	1,674,245	85,099	212,747	76,969	289,716	1,384,529	177,551	221,938	2,898,463	2,676,525	4,061,054	7'4	4'9	2'5
1874	347,880	869,700	740,019	1,609,719	85,415	213,537	27,901	241,438	1,368,281	169,330	211,662	2,273,260	2,061,598	3,429,879	6'0	3'6	2'4
1875	518,040	1,295,100	1,083,773	2,378,873	102,692	256,730	230,679	487,409	1,891,464	166,911	208,638	2,148,394	1,939,756	3,831,220	6'5	3'3	3'2
1876	479,860	1,199,650	918,005	2,117,655	70,471	176,177	48,775	224,952	1,892,703	133,609	167,011	1,958,640	1,791,629	3,684,332	6'0	2'9	3'1
1877	427,560	1,068,900	823,526	1,892,426	110,351	275,877	126,553	402,430	1,489,996	145,608	182,010	2,391,979	2,209,969	3,699,965	5'8	3'5	2'3
1878	663,480	1,658,700	780,604	2,439,304	90,920	227,300	66,116	293,416	1,215,888	127,686	220,857	2,445,507	2,224,650	4,370,538	6'6	3'3	3'3
1879	563,300	1,408,250	442,849	1,851,099	60,617	151,542	52,231	203,773	1,647,326	233,252	291,565	3,439,326	3,147,761	4,795,087	6'9	4'5	2'4
1880	743,000	1,857,500	422,473	2,279,973	101,470	253,075	121,853	375,528	1,904,445	233,368	291,710	3,613,266	3,321,556	5,226,000	7'1	4'5	2'6
1881	660,940	1,652,350	260,118	1,912,468	353,484	883,710	152,022	1,035,732	1,967,736	253,737	316,421	3,717,315	3,400,934	4,277,670	5'6	4'4	1'2
1882	979,720	2,449,300	638,518	3,147,818	333,380	833,450	68,677	902,127	2,245,691	222,478	278,097	3,414,558	3,136,461	5,382,152	6'7	3'9	2'8
1883	800,960	2,002,400	247,099	2,249,499	309,018	772,545	71,961	844,506	1,404,993	247,348	309,185	4,042,356	3,733,171	5,138,164	6'1	4'4	1'7
1884	890,360	2,225,900	469,785	2,695,685	320,088	800,220	51,351	851,571	1,844,114	289,553	362,191	4,345,437	3,983,246	5,827,360	6'6	4'5	2'1
1885	1,068,410	2,671,025	545,423	3,216,448	182,770	456,925	47,647	504,572	2,711,876	275,225	344,031	4,271,304	3,927,273	6,639,149	7'1	4'2	2'9
1886	1,229,840	3,074,600	1,105,079	4,179,679	153,596	383,990	120,306	504,296	3,675,383	264,861	331,076	2,733,133	2,402,057	6,077,440	6'2	2'9	3'3
1887	1,368,420	3,401,050	278,105	3,679,155	424,110	1,060,275	135,920	1,196,195	2,482,960	337,730	422,162	5,868,844	5,446,682	7,929,642	7'7	5'7	2'0

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—continued.

**No. 19.—**VALUE OF BREADSTUFFS IMPORTED and EXPORTED from 1877 to 1887, with the EXCESS of IMPORTS during each year.

Year	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Excess of Imports.
	£	£	£
1877	610,367	127,921	482,446
1878	624,842	77,518	547,324
1879	421,152	53,537	367,615
1880	486,374	83,251	403,123
1881	447,093	238,751	208,342
1882	836,074	248,039	588,035
1883	539,164	210,412	328,752
1884	606,122	186,677	419,445
1885	619,862	121,364	498,498
1886	869,657	106,341	763,316
1887	734,220	237,066	497,154

**No. 20.—**CONSUMPTION OF BREADSTUFFS, AMOUNT OF FLOUR IMPORTED and MANUFACTURED in New South Wales, and PERCENTAGE OF HOME MANUFACTURE to TOTAL CONSUMPTION, during the period 1862-87.

Period.	Total Consumption of Flour, in equivalent of Wheat.	Flour imported for Home Consumption, in equivalent of Wheat.	Flour manufactured in the Colony, in equivalent of Wheat.	Percentage of Flour manufactured in Colony to whole Consumption.
	bushels.	bushels	bushels.	
1862-66	2,422,927	644,206	1,788,722	73.5
1867-71	3,069,285	610,429	2,458,856	80.1
1872-76	3,648,602	804,692	2,843,910	77.9
1877-81	4,473,852	1,170,719	3,303,133	73.8
1882-86	5,812,836	1,835,218	3,977,618	68.5
1887	7,929,642	2,340,775	5,588,867	70.5

The above figures denote the yearly average for each period

**No. 21.—**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the PRODUCTION of MAIZE in the Colony of New South Wales, for the six years ended 31st March, 1887.

Districts.	Electoralates	Year ended 31st March, 1883.			Year ended 31st March, 1884.			Year ended 31st March, 1885.			Year ended 31st March, 1886.			Year ended 31st March, 1887.			Year ended 31st March, 1888.		
		Area under Maize.	Production.	Average per Acre.	Area under Maize.	Production.	Average per Acre.	Area under Maize.	Production.	Average per Acre.	Area under Maize.	Production.	Average per Acre.	Area under Maize.	Production.	Average per Acre.	Area under Maize.	Production.	Average per Acre.
Tamworth and New England	Tamworth and New England	acres. 2,493	bushels 68,487	bushels 21.8	acres. 2,319	bushels 43,989	bushels 18.9	acres. 1,365	bushels 28,468	bushels 19.3	acres. 2,937	bushels 55,959	bushels 19.0	acres. 3,117	bushels 50,215	bushels 18.0	acres. 5,313	bushels 122,249	bushels 23.0
	The Macleay	18,260	911,019	49.9	19,193	996,655	51.9	21,265	978,250	43.1	21,261	919,112	43.2	23,222	804,209	34.0	23,420	578,048	24.7
The North Coast	The Hastings and Manning	16,823	694,136	36.9	17,489	709,574	40.6	14,357	394,820	27.5	17,489	593,882	33.9	17,123	542,566	31.6	18,430	406,101	22.0
	The Clarence	9,446	451,652	49.0	10,727	388,934	36.2	10,973	421,645	38.1	14,212	478,521	33.6	15,147	316,768	20.9	14,806	688,970	45.0
	The Richmond	5,754	210,634	36.5	6,667	256,361	38.4	8,181	222,188	27.2	9,617	288,060	30.0	11,724	288,570	25.8	9,629	233,996	23.8
	Grafton	7,223	291,667	39.0	7,503	316,700	42.2	8,903	254,950	28.6	9,850	309,011	31.3	10,729	195,186	18.1	13,069	688,105	45.0
Glen Innes	Gloucester	1,081	57,670	20.1	2,327	76,874	33.0	2,368	46,410	19.1	2,511	74,394	29.7	2,635	80,688	30.6	2,938	61,550	21.0
	Glen Innes				5,232	110,492	22.8	4,428	84,239	19.0	5,755	138,115	23.8	6,531	120,404	19.3	6,963	161,353	23.0
	Tenterfield																		
The Hunter River Valley	Inverell																		
	Morpeth																		
	Newcastle																		
The Hunter River Valley	Patrick's Plains				11,179	314,650	29.0	13,680	452,173	33.0	9,788	212,726	21.7	12,278	366,053	29.8	11,777	322,584	27.4
	Durham																		
	The Upper Hunter																		
Mudgee	East & West Maitland																		
	Mudgee	1,604	80,013	17.7	2,119	41,870	19.7	2,403	42,363	17.6	2,633	59,901	22.8	3,668	80,745	20.6	5,144	138,551	25.9
	Tumut	2,013	67,600	33.6	1,512	48,285	31.9	2,229	69,340	31.1	2,850	113,655	44.5	2,642	94,175	36.6	3,472	141,431	40.9
The South Coast	Eden																		
	Shrillhaven																		
	Kiama	13,481	469,508	34.8	13,955	474,461	34.0	12,154	340,813	31.2	11,710	392,374	33.6	11,875	268,874	23.6	14,748	544,662	36.9
	Ilwarrara																		
The Hawkesbury and the Nepean Rivers Valleys.	The Hawkesbury																		
	The Nepean																		
	Hartley	13,408	306,986	22.9	14,000	517,904	34.7	13,234	287,062	21.7	13,046	451,714	33.1	13,444	398,318	29.6	16,681	476,680	28.5
	Wollombi																		
	Camden																		
Other Districts of the Colony where maize is not grown in large quantities		8,108	169,628	20.7	6,035	95,293	15.7	4,762	57,673	12.1	6,280	95,002	15.1	13,933	248,815	17.9	22,700	497,685	21.8
General Totals and Averages		118,180	4,057,635	34.3	123,634	4,538,604	36.7	115,600	3,389,505	29.3	132,709	4,336,163	32.6	140,967	3,825,146	29.0	171,602	4,958,125	28.8

STATISTICS, 1887—PRODUCTION.

STATISTICS, 1887—PRODUCTION.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

No. 22.—QUANTITY and ESTIMATED VALUE of MINERALS obtained during the years 1886-87.

miner.	1886.		1887.		Increase in Value.	Decrease in Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Gold	oz. 101,416'80	£ 366,294	oz. 110,286'06	£ 394,579	£ 28,285	.....
Silver	1,015,433'50	197,544	177,307'75	32,458	.....	£ 165,086
Coal	tons. 2,830,175'00	£ 1,303,164	tons. 2,922,497'00	£ 1,346,163	£ 42,999	.....
Shale	43,563'00	99,976	40,010'00	87,761	.....	£ 12,215
Tin	4,967'80	467,653	4,961'05	525,420	£ 57,767	.....
Copper	4,026'80	167,665	4,763'35	199,102	£ 31,437	.....
Iron	3,685'87	19,068	2,797'43	14,543	.....	£ 4,525
Antimony	273'15	3,381	168'35	1,641	.....	£ 1,740
Bismuth	20'90	3,870	36'55	6,695	£ 2,825	.....
Sundry Minerals	69'22	5,327	1,431'00	15,624	£ 10,297	.....
Silver Lead Ore	4,802'10	294,485	12,530'17	541,952	£ 247,467	.....
Manganese	.....	.....	460'65	1,702	£ 1,702	.....
Cobalt	.....	.....	6'40	1,330	£ 1,330	.....
Total Value	.....	£ 2,928,427	.....	£ 3,168,970	£ 240,543	.....

No. 23.—ESTIMATED VALUE of MINERALS obtained to the close of the year 1887.

Gold	£ 36,863,717
Silver and Silver Lead	1,806,349
Tin	7,927,876
Copper	5,163,228
Iron	265,465
Coal	19,699,109
Shale—kerosene	1,083,174
Sundry Minerals	129,360
<b>Total</b>	<b>£72,938,278</b>

No. 24.—APPROXIMATE NUMBER of PERSONS engaged MINING for GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, TIN, IRON, COAL, and SHALE, during the years 1881-87.

Persons engaged Mining for—	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Gold	9,056	9,215	6,750	6,548	5,911	6,767	6,060
Silver and Silver Lead	.....	.....	.....	.....	929	1,297	1,670
Copper	1,177	1,442	1,913	1,746	1,000	622	503
Tin	4,530	5,146	4,100	2,850	3,395	2,814	1,888
Iron	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	120	160
Coal	4,297	4,647	5,481	6,227	7,097	7,847	7,998
Shale	231	317	293	116	324	100	120
Total	19,291	20,767	18,537	17,487	18,836	19,567	18,399

No. 25.—ESTIMATED VALUE of MINERAL PRODUCTS obtained during the years 1876-87.

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Silver and Lead.	Tin.	Copper.	Iron.	Coal.	Shale.	Antimony.	Bismuth.	Sundry Minerals.	Total Value.
1876...	£ 613,190	£ 15,456	£ 1,392	£ 439,638	£ 249,978	£ 13,399	£ 803,300	£ 47,994	£ 140	.....	.....	£ 2,184,487
1877...	471,418	6,673	325	508,540	324,226	7,600	858,998	40,524	1,131	.....	7,725	2,233,160
1878...	430,033	13,291	258	395,822	345,158	6,666	920,936	57,211	1,964	.....	1,082	2,172,421
1879...	427,219	18,071	535	372,349	257,352	10,550	950,879	66,930	1,046	.....	525	2,085,456
1880...	441,543	21,878	890	471,337	364,059	15,335	615,337	44,725	1,652	.....	1,118	1,977,874
1881...	566,513	13,026	1,625	724,003	355,062	47,871	603,248	40,748	17,346	2,728	1,020	2,373,190
1882...	526,521	9,024	360	833,461	324,727	37,224	948,965	84,114	16,732	162	1,054	2,782,344
1883...	458,509	16,488	2,075	824,552	577,201	26,908	1,201,942	90,861	5,555	650	160	3,204,901
1884...	395,292	19,780	241,940	521,587	416,179	24,572	1,303,077	72,176	6,458	2,770	.....	3,003,851
1885...	378,665	159,187	107,626	415,626	264,920	25,793	1,340,213	67,239	4,296	3,700	7,910	2,775,175
1886...	366,294	197,544	294,485	467,653	167,665	19,068	1,303,164	99,976	3,381	3,870	5,327	2,928,427
1887...	394,579	32,458	541,952	525,420	199,102	14,543	1,346,163	87,761	1,641	6,695	18,656	3,168,970

## STATISTICS, 1887—PRODUCTION.

261

## MINERAL PRODUCTION—continued.

No. 26.—QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD, the PRODUCE of New South Wales, COINED or EXPORTED, to the close of the year 1887.\*

Year.	Weight.	Value.	Year.	Weight.	Value.	Year.	Weight.	Value.
	oz.	£		oz.	£		oz.	£
1851...	144,120'88	468,336	1864	341,954'12	1,304,735	1877	122,619'24	463,130
1852...	818,751'93	2,660,946	1865	364,540'63	1,390,803	1878	117,977'88	423,184
1853...	548,052'99	1,781,172	1866	287,534'29	1,103,246	1879	107,640'38	399,187
1854...	237,910'70	773,209	1867	269,407'35	1,043,458	1880	116,750'52	434,641
1855...	170,145'73	613,148	1868	258,773'41	1,003,002	1881	145,532'05	550,111
1856...	183,946'36	660,155	1869	252,130'14	967,625	1882	129,233'28	491,594
1857...	161,043'26	616,712	1870	240,401'86	916,409	1883	122,256'58	452,611
1858...	280,557'93	1,082,865	1871	321,468'70	1,232,011	1884	105,933'43	390,229
1859...	323,984'02	1,237,662	1872	424,100'23	1,634,821	1885	100,667'16	366,388
1860...	381,613'96	1,445,158	1873	360,849'97	1,389,705	1886	98,446'27	355,600
1861...	459,879'26	1,771,855	1874	270,710'12	1,038,844	1887	108,101'00	386,771
1862...	616,909'71	2,360,383	1875	229,385'55	881,480			
1863...	467,399'05	1,791,534	1876	155,166'37	581,689			
							9,845,906'31	36,470,309

The total Gold obtained will be found in table 23 of this part.

\* For other information respecting Gold see Part V

No. 27.—QUANTITY and VALUE of TIN, the PRODUCE of New South Wales, EXPORTED since the opening of the Tin-fields in 1872.

Year.	Ingots.		Ore.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	tons cwt.	£	tons cwt.	£	£
1872	47 0	6,482	849 0	41,337	47,819
1873	911 0	107,795	3,660 0	226,641	334,436
1874	4,101 0	366,189	2,188 0	118,133	484,322
1875	6,058 0	475,168	2,022 0	86,143	561,311
1876	5,449 0	379,318	1,509 0	60,320	439,638
1877	7,230 0	477,952	824 0	30,588	508,540
1878	6,085 0	362,072	1,125 0	33,750	395,822
1879	5,107 2	343,975	813 15	29,274	372,349
1880	5,476 6	440,615	682 6	30,722	471,337
1881	7,590 17½	686,511	609 6	37,492	724,003
1882	8,050 0	800,571	611 0	32,890	833,461
1883	8,680 1	802,867	445 4	21,685	824,552
1884	6,315 16	506,726	349 13	14,861	521,587
1885	4,657 18	390,458	534 18	25,168	415,626
1886	4,640 18	449,503	326 18	18,350	467,653
1887	4,669 8	509,009	291 13	16,411	525,420
	85,078 6½	7,104,111	16,771 13	823,765	7,927,876

No. 28.—QUANTITY and VALUE of COPPER, the PRODUCE of New South Wales, EXPORTED during each year, from 1858 to 1887.

Year	Ingots.		Ore and Regulus.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	tons.	£	tons.	£	£
1858			58	1,400	1,400
1859	30	578			578
1860			43	1,535	1,535
1861			144	3,390	3,390
1862			213	5,742	5,742
1863	23	1,680	114	420	2,100
1864	54	5,230			5,230
1865	247	15,820	22	545	16,365
1866	255	18,905	23	1,885	20,790
1867	393	30,189		5	30,194
1868	644	23,297	172	4,000	27,297
1869	1,980	74,605	104	2,070	76,675
1870	994	65,671	6	60	65,731
1871	1,350	87,579	94	1,297	88,876
1872	1,035	92,736	417	13,152	105,888
1873	2,795	237,412	51	1,690	239,102
1874	3,638	311,519	522	13,621	325,140
1875	3,520	297,334	157	4,356	301,690
1876	3,106	243,142	169	6,836	249,978
1877	4,153	307,181	360	17,045	324,226
1878	4,983	337,409	236	7,749	345,158
1879	4,107	250,437	36	915	257,352
1880	5,263	359,260	132	4,799	364,059
1881	5,301	350,087	133	4,975	355,062
1882	4,865	321,887	93	2,840	324,727
1883	8,873	574,497	84	2,704	577,201
1884	7,286	415,601	19	578	416,179
1885	5,745	264,905	1	15	264,920
1886	3,969	166,429	56	1,112	167,541
1887	4,464	195,752	300	3,350	199,102
Total	79,133	5,955,142	3,759	108,086	5,163,228

MINERAL PRODUCTION—continued.

No. 29.—NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of MACHINES employed in GOLD and TIN MINING during the year 1887.

District and Division.	Quartz.						Alluvial.																		
	No.	Aggregate horse-power.	Crushing Machines.	Stamp-heads.	Whims and Pulleys.	Water-wheels.	Pumps.	Whips.	Steam-engines employed in Winding, Pumping, &c.		Puddling Machines.	Whims and Pulleys.	Whips.	Percussion Tables.	Oscillating Tables.	Water-wheels.	Hydraulic-hoses.	Pumps.	Stainco-boxes.	Derricks.	Stamp-heads.	Boring Machines.	Chilian Mills.	Turbines.	
									No.	Aggregate horse-power.															
Bathurst District—																									
Bathurst Division	3	28	3																						
Rockley	1	10	1																						
Careoar	5		5	30																					
Mount McDonald Division	2	45	2	30																					
Tuena Division	2		2	10																					
Trunkey	3	28	3	31																					
Mitchell	2	15		10																					
Oberon	2		2	10																					
Blayney	11	273	2	49			1																		
Tambaraora and Turon District—																									
Ironbarks Division									2																
Sofala									1	35											39				
Hill End	7	181	7							69															
Wellington	2	60	2	35																					
Lachlan District—																									
Parkes Division	1	25	1																						
Canowindra									2																
Grenfell	1	16	1	15						35															
Temora	3		3																						
Murrumburrah Division	7	112	2	15			2																		
Southern District—																									
Major's Creek Division	3	25	2																						
Araluen	1	12	1	10					9						9	4	7	20							1
Little River	1	10	1							39															
Wagonga	4	49	4	35																					
Tunut and Adelong District—																									
Adelong Division							1		1	3															
Albury	4	31	4	5																					
Tarcutta	1	12	1	8																					
Nimitybelle	1	8	1	5																					
Peel and Urala District—																									
Bingera Division	1	10	1	5					1																
Scone	2		2	15						14															
Urala									4																
Walcha	2		2	20						60															
New England District—																									
Solferino Division	1		1	5																					
Fairfield	7	53	7	81										3	6	1									3
Hunter and Macleay District—																									
Copeland Division	5	64	5	30																					
Bulladellah	1	6	1																						
Clarence and Richmond District—																									
Nana Creek Division	2	16	2	14																					
Mudgee District—																									
Mudgee Division	1	20	1	10																					
Hargraves	3	24																							
Total...	92	1,133	72	439	36		4	3	19	252	7			3	6	10	4	8	20		39			3	1

No. 30.—QUANTITY and VALUE of KEROSENE SHALE PRODUCED YEARLY, during the period 1865-1887.

Year.	Quantity.	Average Price per Ton.	Total Value.	Year	Quantity.	Average Price per Ton.	Total Value.
	Tons.	£ s. d.	£		Tons.	£ s. d.	£
1865	570	4 2 5'47	2,350	1878	24,371	2 6 11'40	57,211
1866	2,770	2 18 10'48	8,150	1879	32,519	2 1 1'96	66,931
1867	4,079	3 14 9'21	15,249	1880	19,201	2 6 7'03	44,725
1868	16,952	2 17 7'11	48,816	1881	27,894	1 9 2'59	40,748
1869	7,500	2 10 0'00	18,750	1882	48,065	1 15 0'00	84,114
1870	8,580	3 4 3'18	27,570	1883	49,250	1 16 10'77	90,861
1871	14,700	2 6 3'91	34,050	1884	31,618	2 5 7'86	72,176
1872	11,040	2 11 11'91	28,700	1885	27,462	2 8 11'62	67,239
1873	17,850	2 16 6'55	50,745	1886	43,563	2 5 10'79	99,976
1874	12,100	2 5 1'48	27,300	1887	40,010	2 3 10'43	87,761
1875	6,197	2 10 2'22	15,500				
1876	15,998	3 0 0'00	47,994	Total	481,252	2 5 0'01	1,083,174
1877	18,963	2 9 0'81	46,524				



STATISTICS, 1887—PRODUCTION.

MINERAL PRODUCTION—continued.

No. 31.—QUANTITY and VALUE of COAL and SHALE won during the year 1887 and the NUMBER of MINERS EMPLOYED in the Collieries.

Company	Locality.	Men employed.			Quantity.	Value.		
		Above ground.	Under ground.	Total.		Tons.	£	s. d.
<b>COAL.</b>								
Australian Agricultural Co. ...	Newcastle ...	123	796	919	374,254	177,517	13	0
Walleend ...	" ...	202	1,010	1,212	491,498	247,595	3	0
Newcastle Coal Co. ...	" ...	95	430	525	181,166	90,652	5	3
Lambton ...	" ...	40	360	400	167,355	83,677	10	0
Co-operative ...	" ...	62	434	496	224,225	106,496	4	6
Pride of Ferndale ...	" ...	3	9	12	5,613	1,533	10	6
Tighe's Hill ...	" ...	4	14	18	10,000	5,000	0	0
New Lambton ...	" ...	11	60	71	28,405	13,847	10	0
New Lambton C ...	" ...	55	130	185	33,424	16,630	4	0
Greta B ...	Maitland ...	50	298	348	92,783	46,391	10	0
Greta C ...								
Duckenfield ...	Newcastle ...	58	203	261	68,737	37,790	10	0
Brown's ...	" ...	70	273	343	86,082	46,795	2	0
Waratah ...	" ...	53	58	111	5,451	2,406	0	0
Dunkirk ...	" ...	11	92	103	38,219	18,161	9	6
Brickfield Hill ...	" ...	2	7	9	5,600	1,180	0	0
Goose ...	" ...	2	5	7	4,800	2,400	0	0
New Park ...	Singleton ...	13	15	28	6,122	3,198	18	0
Ellesmere ...	" ...	3	25	28	10,181	5,022	0	0
Quarry Tunnel ...	" ...	1	3	4	1,800	520	0	0
Bloomfield ...	Maitland ...	2	2	4	1,800	400	10	6
Hetton ...	Newcastle ...	31	21	52	1,100	414	10	0
Sunderland ...	Four-mile Creek..	1	2	3	1,600	380	0	0
Brookstown ...	Newcastle ...	4	15	19	14,410	6,344	13	6
Clay Cross ...	" ...	2	16	18	7,508	1,811	16	0
Hill End ...	" ...	3	7	10	3,573	1,067	2	0
Rix's Creek ...	Singleton ...	1	3	4	836	501	0	0
Wickham and Bullock Island	Newcastle ...	18	176	194	59,533	27,954	10	3
Morriset ...	Lake Macquarie..	...	2	2	616	277	4	0
Lamb, Pnrbury and Saddington	" ...	1	1	2	40	24	0	0
Rosedale ...	Newcastle ...	2	3	5	1,421	623	5	0
Burwood ...	" ...	56	322	378	111,782	66,480	3	1
Thornley Colliery ...	Four-mile Creek..	2	8	10	6,931	2,048	2	0
Great Northern ...	Newcastle ...	2	9	11	5,347	2,818	17	0
Hillside ...	" ...	2	10	12	5,937	1,500	0	0
Maryville ...	" ...	7	48	55	9,660	4,500	0	0
Stockton ...	" ...	60	285	345	150,000	62,000	0	0
Homeville ...	Maitland ...	5	17	22	6,000	2,000	0	0
Rathluba ...	" ...	1	4	5	11,389	4,478	17	6
Ferndale ...	Newcastle ...	12	44	56	9,494	4,280	0	0
		1,070	5,217	6,287	2,243,792	1,096,720	0	7
Bulli A ...	Wollongong ...	58	119	177	31,161	10,980	8	0
Osborne, Walleend ...	" ...	50	160	210	73,678	27,629	0	0
Coal Cliff ...	" ...	25	81	106	36,773	20,750	0	0
Mittagong ...	Mittagong ...	4	6	10	1,000	500	0	0
Mount Kembla ...	Wollongong ...	50	250	300	99,790	54,864	0	0
North Illawarra ...	" ...	34	185	219	57,119	26,171	12	0
Mount Pleasant ...	" ...	50	146	196	63,935	23,258	14	0
Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Co.	Joadja Creek ...	46	20	66	8,732	4,366	0	0
Berrima ...	Berrima ...	5	9	14	3,941	1,922	15	0
Broker's Nose ...	Wollongong ...	9	6	15	439	241	12	10
		331	982	1,313	376,568	170,684	1	10
Vale of Clwydd ...	Lithgow Valley...	10	60	70	64,040	18,095	7	6
Lithgow Valley ...	" ...	4	69	73	58,532	14,682	12	6
Esk Bank ...	" ...	9	68	77	60,533	15,162	0	0
Esk Bank Old Tunnel	" ...	2	9	11	5,000	1,003	5	9
Hermitage ...	" ...	1	9	10	6,563	1,421	1	5
Zig-zag ...	" ...	9	60	69	64,991	16,247	15	0
Coerwull ...	" ...	...	1	1	500	125	0	0
Retort ...	Hartley ...	1	5	6	4,200	1,160	0	0
Katoomba ...	" ...	18	45	63	29,208	9,242	0	0
Carlo's Gap ...	Capertee ...	1	2	3	400	84	18	0
N.S.W. Shale and Oil Co.	Hartley ...	3	12	15	8,170	1,812	0	0
		58	340	398	302,137	79,036	0	2
<b>SHALE.</b>								
Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Co.	Joadja Creek ...	See Coal	40	40	31,406	70,633	0	0
N.S.W. Shale and Oil Co.	Hartley ...	15	60	75	8,384	16,678	0	0
Northern Shale ...	" ...	2	3	5	220	330	0	0
		17	103	120	40,010	87,641	0	0

## STATISTICS, 1887—PRODUCTION.

## MINERAL PRODUCTION—continued.

No. 32.—ESTIMATED QUANTITY and VALUE of COAL RAISED to the close of the year 1887, and AVERAGE PRICE PER TON.

Year.	Quantity.	Average per Ton.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Average per Ton.	Value.
	Tons.	s. d.	£		Tons.	s. d.	£
Prior to 1829	50,000	10 0	25,000	1858	216,397	14 11'84	162,162
1829	780	10 1'23	394	1859	308,213	13 3'14	204,371
1830	4,000	9 0'00	1,800	1860	368,862	12 3'36	226,493
1831	5,000	8 0'00	2,000	1861	342,067	12 9'52	218,820
1832	7,143	7 0'00	2,502	1862	476,522	12 9'73	305,234
1833	6,812	7 6'73	2,575	1863	435,889	10 10'66	236,230
1834	8,490	8 10'00	3,750	1864	549,012	9 10'10	270,171
1835	12,392	8 10'19	5,483	1865	585,525	9 4'43	274,303
1836	12,646	9 1'06	5,747	1866	774,238	8 4'44	324,049
1837	16,083	9 8'81	5,828	1867	770,012	8 10'79	342,655
1838	17,220	9 9'05	8,399	1868	954,231	8 9'08	417,809
1839	21,283	9 9'73	10,441	1869	919,774	7 6'32	346,146
1840	30,256	10 10'86	16,498	1870	868,564	7 3'54	316,836
1841	34,841	12 0'00	20,905	1871	898,784	7 0'47	316,340
1842	39,900	12 0'00	23,940	1872	1,012,426	7 9'92	396,198
1843	25,862	12 6'54	16,222	1873	1,192,862	11 1'94	665,747
1844	23,118	10 8'34	12,363	1874	1,304,612	12 1'37	790,224
1845	22,324	7 10'27	8,769	1875	1,329,729	12 3'89	819,430
1846	38,965	7 0'46	13,714	1876	1,319,918	12 2'06	803,300
1847	40,732	6 9'01	13,750	1877	1,444,271	11 10'74	858,998
1848	45,447	6 3'38	14,275	1878	1,575,497	11 8'28	920,936
1849	48,516	6 0'45	14,647	1879	1,583,381	12 0'12	950,879
1850	71,216	6 6'77	23,375	1880	1,466,180	8 6'36	615,337
1851	67,610	7 6'51	25,456	1881	1,769,597	6 9'55	603,248
1852	67,404	10 11'33	36,885	1882	2,109,282	8 11'97	948,965
1853	96,809	16 1'51	78,059	1883	2,521,457	9 6'40	1,201,941
1854	116,642	0 5'63	119,380	1884	2,749,109	9 5'71	1,303,077
1855	137,076	12 11'96	89,082	1885	2,878,863	9 3'72	1,340,212
1856	189,960	12 4'06	117,906	1886	2,830,175	9 2'50	1,303,164
1857	210,434	14 0'97	148,158	1887	2,922,497	9 2'57	1,346,440
				Total	39,942,907	9 10'36	19,699,109

## STOCK.

No. 33.—NUMBER of LIVE STOCK at the close of each year, from 1860 to 1887.

Year.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Year.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1860	251,497	2,408,586	6,119,163	180,662	1874	346,691	2,856,699	22,797,416	219,958
1861	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,054	146,091	1875	357,696	3,134,086	25,353,924	199,950
1862	273,389	2,620,383	6,145,651	125,541	1876	366,703	3,131,013	25,269,755	173,604
1863	262,554	2,032,522	7,790,969	135,899	1877	328,150	2,746,385	21,521,662	191,677
1864	284,567	1,924,119	8,271,520	164,154	1878	336,468	2,771,583	25,479,484	220,320
1865	282,587	1,961,905	8,132,511	146,901	1879	360,038	2,914,210	30,062,910	256,026
1866	278,437	1,771,809	11,562,155	137,915	1880	395,984	2,580,040	35,398,121	308,205
1867	280,201	1,728,427	13,909,574	173,168	1881	398,577	2,597,348	36,591,946	213,916
1868	280,818	1,761,411	15,080,625	176,901	1882	328,026	1,859,985	36,114,814	154,815
1869	280,304	1,795,904	14,989,923	175,924	1883	326,964	1,640,753	37,915,510	189,050
1870	337,597	2,195,096	16,308,585	243,066	1884	337,172	1,425,130	31,660,321	211,656
1871	304,100	2,014,888	16,278,697	213,193	1885	344,697	1,317,315	37,820,906	208,697
1872	328,408	2,287,660	17,566,048	218,904	1886	361,663	1,367,844	39,169,304	209,576
1873	334,462	2,794,327	18,990,595	240,680	1887	390,609	1,575,487	46,965,152	264,111

## STATISTICS, 1887—PRODUCTION.

265

## STOCK—continued.

No. 34.—NUMBER of HORSES, HORNED CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, on 31st December, 1887—according to Stock Districts.

Sheep Districts.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Sheep Districts.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Albury .....	6,050	13,088	580,903	.....	Ivanhoe .....	2,219	2,556	1,504,360	.....
Armidale .....	10,441	60,955	1,347,470	.....	Kiama .....	8,182	59,847	33,986	.....
Balranald .....	2,548	4,881	1,175,201	.....	Maitland .....	14,597	46,032	4,984	.....
Bathurst .....	13,773	30,234	483,049	.....	Menindie .....	4,341	3,098	1,781,519	.....
Berrima .....	3,575	22,443	16,761	.....	Merriwa .....	3,081	12,891	354,829	.....
Bombala .....	3,378	11,352	287,679	.....	Molong .....	7,978	14,850	652,088	.....
Booligal .....	3,063	6,027	1,258,143	.....	Moree .....	5,526	38,718	870,611	.....
Bourke .....	6,634	33,032	2,636,519	.....	Mudgee .....	8,081	25,588	494,150	.....
Braidwood .....	3,986	29,628	66,571	.....	Murrurundi .....	5,730	26,798	406,073	.....
Brewarrina .....	3,071	12,588	1,094,974	.....	Narrandera .....	2,973	11,506	1,245,893	.....
Bronlee .....	2,467	20,834	2,141	.....	Narrabri .....	3,118	7,362	523,269	.....
Cannonbar .....	2,791	14,596	1,092,272	.....	Pictou .....	3,398	18,417	6,901	.....
Carcoar .....	7,503	14,972	619,544	.....	Pilliga .....	1,676	10,691	404,386	.....
Casino .....	15,268	137,098	1,251	.....	Port Macquarie .....	9,561	36,069	1,370	.....
Cobar .....	2,058	7,896	1,573,484	.....	Port Stephens .....	7,868	43,375	1,920	.....
Condobolin .....	2,978	8,360	1,762,201	.....	Queanbeyan .....	3,861	18,034	443,790	.....
Cooma .....	7,624	22,583	784,202	.....	Singleton .....	11,442	72,239	111,871	.....
Coonabarabran .....	3,053	5,678	792,704	.....	Sydney .....	23,054	16,008	12,180	.....
Coonamble .....	3,874	10,184	1,368,928	.....	Tamworth .....	14,948	58,513	1,906,477	.....
Corowa .....	3,836	6,169	848,857	.....	Tenterfield .....	5,770	61,421	138,199	.....
Deniliquin .....	4,872	8,417	1,370,006	.....	Urana .....	2,422	5,587	1,049,232	.....
Dubbo .....	6,596	16,384	1,166,277	.....	Wagga Wagga .....	8,801	24,894	1,661,554	.....
Eden .....	3,772	38,913	2,145	.....	Walgett .....	4,963	25,531	1,571,061	.....
Forbes .....	5,996	18,502	1,220,200	.....	Warialda .....	9,234	49,586	886,940	.....
Glen Innes .....	11,494	92,795	623,739	.....	Wentworth .....	1,588	1,524	683,863	.....
Goulburn .....	8,486	37,575	396,222	.....	Wilcannia .....	7,202	18,811	2,792,946	.....
Grafton .....	14,515	55,635	2,558	.....	Windsor .....	8,355	14,642	7,025	.....
Gundagai .....	10,602	46,302	887,258	.....	Yass .....	5,204	13,973	475,199	.....
Hay .....	3,745	5,469	1,485,731	.....	Young .....	12,165	23,937	1,543,139	.....
Hume .....	5,222	20,399	477,443	.....	Grand Total .	390,609	1,575,487	46,965,152	264,111

No. 35.—STOCK SLAUGHTERED at GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS during the year 1887.

Stock.	Number slaughtered.
Sheep ... ..	664,332
Lambs .. ..	27,065
Cattle ... ..	58,203
Calves ... ..	7,002
Pigs ... ..	37,996
Total Stock ... ..	794,598

## STATISTICS, 1887—PRODUCTION.

## STOCK—continued.

No. 36.—RETURN OF SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENTS, with the NUMBER of SHEEP, CATTLE, and PIGS slaughtered during the Year 1887.

Electorate.	Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Cattle.			Pigs.
					Bullocks.	Cows.	Calves.	
<b>Metropolitan :—</b>								
Balmain .....	1	229	664,322	27,065	48,503	9,700	7,002	37,996
Canterbury .....	8	16	6,350	2,360	2,090	311	167	450
Paddington .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
Redfern .....	3	28	220,000	.....	138	408	.....	223
St. Leonards.....	5	9	3,502	259	300	96	168	309
Total Metropolitan .....	18	283	894,174	29,684	51,031	10,515	7,355	38,978
<b>Country :—</b>								
Albury .....	13	22	9,072	981	1,131	934	129	494
Argyle .....	34	94	20,455	1,072	2,037	1,391	118	951
Balranald .....	23	39	12,130	1,384	1,238	290	108	645
Bathurst .....	1	6	1,020	144	300	60	20	70
Bogan .....	32	70	16,870	813	2,669	777	29	769
Boorowa .....	7	13	1,888	47	273	147	.....	121
Bourke .....	27	44	16,710	712	1,940	621	41	653
Braidwood .....	16	35	3,807	214	832	455	41	275
Camden.....	52	120	20,408	1,761	3,511	3,135	243	1,240
Carcoar .....	25	54	8,564	572	1,935	738	43	328
Clarence .....	13	46	1,529	9	2,297	1,049	40	200
Central Cumberland .....	37	270	293,579	4,769	15,031	753	1,006	2,375
Durham .....	26	50	2,038	30	843	852	39	245
Eden .....	51	101	4,869	6	1,700	1,416	184	4,068
Forbes .....	12	34	5,985	299	1,175	463	35	384
Glen Innes .....	15	47	7,032	330	1,281	913	24	314
Gloucester .....	26	43	924	132	868	858	13	191
Goulburn .....	1	5	2,400	200	161	68	40	100
Grafton.....	37	59	5,557	45	1,785	914	266	540
Grenfell .....	4	9	2,283	122	334	156	.....	68
Gundagai .....	14	28	5,985	431	726	685	30	296
Gunnedah .....	21	26	3,789	158	890	472	18	295
Gwydir .....	26	30	2,034	8	909	651	1	54
Hartley .....	12	41	14,764	1,385	1,731	412	124	364
Hastings and Manning .....	44	54	616	.....	1,842	974	19	37
Hawkesbury .....	16	98	185,898	10	15,797	706	12	478
Hume .....	25	38	4,330	431	566	715	28	183
Hunter .....	15	59	13,444	570	2,787	604	322	1,633
Hunter, Upper.....	19	42	5,251	112	1,547	539	44	390
Illawarra .....	28	77	13,917	588	2,610	543	248	1,119
Iverell .....	12	26	4,876	366	1,502	315	30	469
Kiama .....	18	45	6,204	293	847	1,133	61	1,576
Macleay.....	24	36	783	.....	2,350	905	8	764
Macquarie, East .....	18	26	4,755	190	1,033	541	29	176
Macquarie, West .....	5	8	1,428	45	411	25	.....	156
Maitland, East .....	9	21	24,632	60	1,885	1,474	132	528
Molong .....	14	21	1,874	94	598	282	9	99
Monaro .....	38	58	7,101	121	1,064	724	.....	430
Morpeth .....	8	25	6,252	264	1,234	755	36	395
Mudgee.....	35	61	9,787	591	2,283	1,476	67	536
Murray .....	13	28	10,425	552	643	665	66	429
Murrumbidgee.....	24	52	19,607	1,438	2,770	1,198	140	962
Namoi .....	17	33	5,199	519	1,416	301	10	390
Nepean .....	17	41	11,098	825	1,074	739	338	494
Newcastle .....	4	14	11,250	506	10,294	61	322	2,092
New England .....	29	57	12,215	443	1,252	876	51	398
Northumberland .....	28	93	32,803	1,591	6,310	2,014	505	2,340
Orange .....	20	49	12,593	882	2,466	485	155	502
Patrick's Plains .....	15	32	3,534	532	1,216	409	106	124
Queanbeyan .....	20	34	3,835	28	710	231	12	189
Richmond.....	61	100	1,693	54	4,490	2,585	183	509
Shoalhaven .....	27	67	3,089	58	1,092	1,667	25	10,900
Tamworth.....	28	67	7,221	639	2,017	715	77	551
Tenterfield .....	28	47	5,596	60	1,994	971	1	204
Tumut .....	10	26	3,044	419	763	392	19	182
Wellington .....	11	17	4,041	88	485	318	10	131
Wentworth .....	32	73	22,041	617	2,039	888	148	647
Wollombi .....	39	52	2,600	.....	1,445	405	20	489
Yass Plains .....	10	17	4,738	207	822	184	36	184
Young .....	18	45	13,705	478	1,475	705	73	571
Total Country.....	1,304	2,925	945,067	29,305	128,726	45,728	5,934	46,357
Total Metropolitan.....	18	283	894,174	29,684	51,031	10,515	7,355	38,978
General Total.....	1,322	3,208	1,840,241	58,989	179,757	56,243	13,289	85,335

NOTE:—Stock slaughtered for food are alone included in this Return

STATISTICS, 1887—PRODUCTION.

STOCK—continued.

No. 37.—APPROXIMATE NUMBER of HORSES, HORNED CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS in the various Electoral Districts on the 31st March, 1888; also quantity of Butter and Cheese made during 1887.

Electorate.	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.	Produce of Dairies.	
		Ordinary Stock.	Dairy Cows.			Butter made.	Cheese made.
						lb.	lb.
<b>Metropolitan:—</b>							
Balmain ... ..	861	250	435	4,421	131	.....	.....
Canterbury ... ..	3,251	1,004	1,782	2,246	2,350	2,821	50
Glebe ... ..	859	14	186	1	10	.....	.....
Newtown ... ..	1,390	.....	278	1	2	.....	.....
Paddington ... ..	2,231	174	1,791	119	219	1,724	.....
Redfern ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,028	.....	.....
St. Leonards ... ..	631	185	509	93	611	2,421	.....
Sydney, East ... ..	1,628	.....	181	1	.....	.....	.....
Sydney, South ... ..	1,192	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydney, West ... ..	1,591	.....	107	14	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total Metropolitan ...</b>	<b>13,634</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>5,348</b>	<b>6,896</b>	<b>5,351</b>	<b>6,966</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Country:—</b>							
Albury ... ..	2,182	4,637	899	25,982	1,105	48,095	1,340
Argyle ... ..	8,144	32,132	6,393	364,924	7,272	381,509	66,597
Balranald ... ..	8,768	12,367	1,244	4,075,898	1,579	8,484	.....
Bogan ... ..	11,992	29,686	4,289	3,197,288	4,810	79,412	2,976
Boorowa ... ..	2,780	4,986	840	432,889	4,152	25,657	3,152
Bourke ... ..	13,454	57,295	1,981	5,862,560	1,962	6,570	2,420
Braidwood ... ..	3,523	24,802	3,800	47,554	2,278	96,451	39,750
Camden ... ..	8,269	24,389	21,817	28,960	10,446	1,658,580	40,848
Carcoar ... ..	7,364	12,225	2,688	587,298	6,689	78,839	11,810
Clarence ... ..	5,934	11,720	917	322	3,521	5,886	5,060
Central Cumberland ... ..	3,526	2,952	2,703	2,141	2,845	60,427	6,000
Durham ... ..	5,475	24,811	3,339	1,337	6,587	144,977	6,349
Eden ... ..	6,126	28,941	30,517	4,749	15,667	3,049,024	4,843,395
Forbes ... ..	4,374	11,379	2,610	1,694,018	2,546	63,332	10,024
Glen Innes ... ..	5,310	44,167	2,433	184,100	2,270	54,158	13,720
Gloucester ... ..	2,948	26,735	2,967	591	4,450	210,529	2,318
Goulburn ... ..	234	143	230	224	356	3,030	.....
Grafton ... ..	7,674	26,307	3,591	1,867	4,468	75,930	8,046
Grenfell ... ..	4,175	7,796	3,799	1,349,089	2,390	83,964	4,114
Gundagai ... ..	6,069	17,274	2,999	737,362	5,142	115,988	27,342
Gunnedah ... ..	6,095	32,419	1,756	1,407,575	2,410	55,848	6,580
Gwydir ... ..	11,937	70,020	1,133	1,518,366	2,459	12,389	2,707
Hartley ... ..	2,881	5,641	2,117	52,537	2,565	73,123	1,900
Hastings and Manning ... ..	7,619	27,201	2,600	2,425	13,640	111,893	10,880
Hawkesbury ... ..	4,551	4,952	1,925	5,214	4,495	70,216	600
Hume ... ..	11,546	44,482	3,579	1,550,480	4,978	163,790	6,440
Hunter ... ..	3,054	6,593	3,010	2,826	3,000	279,095	14,160
Hunter, Upper ... ..	12,514	67,298	5,270	827,183	4,710	105,180	10,465
Illawarra ... ..	2,094	6,053	8,903	1,154	4,539	2,112,128	8,520
Inverell ... ..	5,184	34,052	2,065	346,613	3,104	73,463	4,856
Kinross ... ..	2,641	10,227	15,838	928	8,706	1,519,414	416
Macleay ... ..	6,650	19,718	2,584	768	8,717	219,211	3,650
Macquarie, East ... ..	4,326	8,331	1,827	231,723	3,522	49,076	9,030
Macquarie, West ... ..	2,815	3,978	1,681	118,929	2,330	124,814	8,400
Maitland, East ... ..	1,308	1,848	1,307	421	1,139	67,450	200
Maitland, West ... ..	204	28	136	.....	125	16,706	.....
Molong ... ..	6,747	9,709	1,896	363,250	5,155	68,650	3,101
Monaro ... ..	10,693	36,957	5,678	1,130,918	5,143	81,366	340,880
Morpeth ... ..	2,645	2,699	1,478	157	1,761	149,620	.....
Mudgee ... ..	8,183	18,212	4,620	341,019	5,647	243,080	20,157
Murray ... ..	6,679	8,906	1,936	1,948,181	2,219	20,380	1,584
Murrumbidgee ... ..	14,857	30,658	4,498	4,124,408	6,631	69,467	5,340
Namoi ... ..	5,787	23,595	1,803	1,737,623	2,445	30,376	520
Nepean ... ..	2,740	2,786	3,861	4,752	1,838	71,140	.....
Newcastle ... ..	761	740	379	270	578	38,860	.....
New England ... ..	9,166	61,691	4,378	1,195,295	4,640	119,039	4,076
Northumberland ... ..	1,344	1,419	1,163	360	1,049	47,087	.....
Orange ... ..	4,142	6,224	2,294	214,057	2,921	106,742	510
Parramatta ... ..	325	5	230	.....	105	841	386
Patrick's Plains ... ..	6,665	28,443	5,700	52,219	6,027	243,583	52,108
Queanbeyan ... ..	3,909	13,888	2,679	444,481	2,188	71,966	1,610
Richmond ... ..	12,945	111,676	8,165	1,224	11,734	259,422	88,231
Shoalhaven ... ..	5,062	17,763	18,361	3,082	9,884	2,703,610	41,546
Tamworth ... ..	7,730	23,477	3,970	534,382	4,484	97,620	15,190
Tenterfield ... ..	3,323	43,242	2,174	80,018	1,519	31,912	2,021
Tumut ... ..	5,400	25,631	2,711	174,982	3,407	77,593	12,812
Wellington ... ..	3,712	4,803	1,136	317,197	2,918	34,218	300
Wentworth ... ..	9,018	10,290	673	4,234,295	1,424	5,801	.....
Wollombi ... ..	3,342	6,984	1,949	568	4,647	48,392	3,084
Yass Plains ... ..	5,441	11,960	1,440	500,110	4,355	46,814	1,150
Young ... ..	6,101	9,368	3,293	761,460	5,237	127,008	1,624
			<b>222,383</b>			<b>16,106,191</b>	<b>5,779,595</b>

NOTE.—For total stock for 1887 and previous years see Table No.



## PART VII.

## EDUCATION, RELIGION, AND CHARITIES.

## CONTENTS.

Number of Table.		Page.
	<b>Public Instruction—</b>	
1	Number of Public and Private Schools, with Teachers and Scholars, during 1887 ...	271
2	Schools under Department of Public Instruction ... ..	272
3	Enrolment and Attendance at State Schools, with cost per child—1880-7 ... ..	272
4	Private Schools, in each Electorate, with Teachers and Scholars... ..	273
5	"    Undenominational... ..	274
6	"    Church of England Denominational ... ..	275
7	"    Roman Catholic               "    ... ..	276
8	"    Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Lutheran Denominational	277
	<b>Sydney University—</b>	
9	Number of Students, and result of Public Examinations, 1876-87 ... ..	277
10	Degrees conferred since foundation... ..	277
11	Receipts and Expenditure, 1876-87 ... ..	278
12	Affiliated Colleges and Grammar School, number of Students, with Receipts and Expenditure ... ..	278
	<b>Art Galleries, Libraries, and Museums—</b>	
13	Visitors, Receipts, Expenditure, &c., of Galleries, Libraries, and Museums in Sydney, during 1887 ... ..	278
14	Free Library, Sydney—Volumes and Visitors during 1887, also Aid received from Government ... ..	279
15	Free Library, Sydney—Classification of Volumes ... ..	279
16	"    "    Visits of Readers ... ..	279
17	"    "    Classification of Books obtained from Lending Branch ... ..	280
18	"    "    Books read and Visits paid on Sundays... ..	280
19	"    "    Books borrowed by Country Libraries ... ..	280
20	Schools of Art and Public Libraries, operations of, during 1887 ... ..	281
21	National Art Gallery of New South Wales ... ..	284
	<b>Religion—</b>	
22	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship, Clergy, Attendance at Services &c., during 1887... ..	285
23	Average attendance at Churches, &c., of each Denomination, 1877-87 ... ..	287
24	Sunday Schools of each Denomination, with Teachers and Scholars ... ..	287
25	"    "    "    "    1876-87 ... ..	288
26	Amounts paid to Clergy since Act for the abolition of State Aid ... ..	289
27	Estimated number of Persons of different Religious persuasions at close of 1887 ..	289

Number of Table.		Page.
	Charitable Institutions—	
28	Hospitals for the Insane—Admissions and Discharges ... ..	290
29	"          "          Amount expended and collected at ... ..	290
30	"          "          Weekly cost of Patients during 1887 ... ..	290
31	Public Hospitals—Patients admitted, discharged, &c., during 1887, also accommodation	291
32	"          Receipts and Expenditure ... ..	293
33	"          Patients at close of each year, 1875-87 ... ..	295
34	Benevolent Asylums—Inmates of, during 1887 ... ..	296
35	"          Receipts and Expenditure ... ..	296
36	"          Adults remaining in, at close of each year, 1875-87 ... ..	297
37	State Children's Relief Department—Children placed out at the close of each year, 1880-87 ... ..	297
38	State Children's Relief Department—Ages at which Children have been placed out ...	297
39	"          "          Asylums from which Children have been taken...	297
40	Orphan and Industrial Schools—Inmates during 1887 ... ..	298
41	Destitute Children supported by State, 1875-87 ... ..	298
42	Charitable Institutions supported mainly by private subscriptions—Relief afforded by	299
43	"          "          "          "          Receipts and Expenditure	299
44	"          "          "          "          Inmates, at close of each year, 1876-87 ... ..	300



## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

No. 1.—NUMBER of TEACHERS and SCHOLARS, during the year 1887, in the Public and Private Schools of the Colony.

	Number of Schools.				Number of Teachers.			Number of Scholars on Rolls.		
	Male.	Female.	Mixed.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>SCHOOLS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.</b>										
Public Schools .....	.....	.....	1,612	1,612	1,945	1,896	3,841	96,079	87,981	184,060
Provisional Schools .....	.....	.....	332	332						
Half-time Schools .....	.....	.....	194	194						
House-to-house Schools .....	.....	.....	69	69						
Evening Schools .....	.....	.....	23	23						
High Schools.....	3	3	.....	6						
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>2,236</b>						
<b>REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.</b>										
Nautical School "Vernon" .....	1	.....	.....	1	15	.....	15	203	.....	203
Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta.	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	88	90
Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	26	26
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	.....	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES.</b>										
University of Sydney .....	.....	.....	1	1	34	.....	34	423	121	544*
St. Paul's College.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	24†	.....	24†
St. John's College.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	4	8†	.....	8†
St. Andrew's College .....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	25†	.....	25†
Sydney Grammar School.....	1	.....	.....	1	18	.....	18	426	.....	426
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4</b>	.....	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>60</b>	.....	<b>60</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>970</b>
<b>CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—SCHOOLS.</b>										
Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick.	.....	.....	1	1	3	2	5	154	113	267
Deaf and Dumb and Blind.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	5	7	48	26	74
Ragged Schools—Kent-street.....	}	.....	4	4	.....	8	8	.....	.....	529
Harrington-st. Glebe .....										
Waterloo.....										
<b>Total .....</b>	.....	.....	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>870†</b>
<b>PRIVATE SCHOOLS.</b>										
Undenominational .....	36	70	259	365	131	651	782	3,071	6,106	9,777
Church of England .....	14	13	46	73	64	103	167	1,815	1,514	3,329
Roman Catholic .....	29	33	176	238	145	752	897	12,518	14,474	26,992
Wesleyan .....	.....	1	2	3	1	10	11	23	93	116
Presbyterian .....	2	2	3	7	7	6	13	75	60	135
Congregational .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	3	10	13
Lutheran .....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	2	47	41	88
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>18,152</b>	<b>22,298</b>	<b>40,450</b>
<b>General Total all Schools, &amp;c....</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>2,726</b>	<b>2,939</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>3,436</b>	<b>5,811</b>	<b>115,487‡</b>	<b>110,653‡</b>	<b>226,669‡</b>

\* Including Students attending University Extension Lectures. † Included in University, and omitted from general total. ‡ The Excess of children at Ragged Schools not given.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued.

No. 2.—SCHOOLS under the DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, during the year 1887.

Schools.	Teachers (all Schools).			Children (all Schools).			Expenditure (all Schools).
		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	
High Schools ... .. 6	In Charge of Departments ...	1,445	833	Number on Roll ... ..	96,079	87,981	Administration ... .. £ 60,171
Public Schools—Mixed ... .. 1,496	Assistants ... ..	154	320	Mean Quarterly Enrolment ...	82,159	75,103	Maintenance of Schools ... .. 444,855
Two Departments .. 45	Pupil-teachers ... ..	317	613	Average Attendance ... ..	56,436	49,972	School Premises, Additions, &c. ... 119,957
Three Departments ... 71	Others ... ..	29	130	Number of Free Scholars ...	3,082	2,719	Other Expenditure ... ..
Provisional Schools ... .. 332	Total... ..	1,945	1,896				Total... .. £624,983
Half-time Schools ... .. 194							
House-to-House Schools .. 69							
Evening Schools ... .. 23							
Total ... .. 2,236							Amount of School Fees received into Consolidated Revenue ... .. £63,896

No. 3.—ENROLMENT and ATTENDANCE of CHILDREN at STATE SCHOOLS, with TOTAL COST and COST PER HEAD, for the years 1880-1887.

Year.	Gross Enrolment.	Quarterly Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Total Expenditure.	Receipts from School Fees.	Net Cost to State.	Cost to State per Child of Average Attendance.	Total Cost per Child of Average Attendance.	Amount of Fees received per Child of Average Attendance.
1880	*	111,277	72,969	£ 409,281	£ 56,801	£ 352,480	£ s. d. 4 16 7	£ s. d. 5 12 2	£ s. d. 0 15 7
1881	146,106	125,506	82,890	480,000	46,347	433,653	5 4 7	5 15 9	0 11 2
1882	166,611	134,872	90,944	618,800	51,312	567,488	6 4 9	6 16 1	0 11 3
1883	155,918	130,205	88,546	821,853	51,427	770,426	8 14 0	9 5 7	0 11 7
1884	167,134	139,159	95,215	774,357	56,767	717,590	7 10 8	8 2 7	0 11 11
1885	173,440	146,570	100,462	663,508	58,926	604,582	6 0 4	6 12 1	0 11 8
1886	179,990	153,244	105,538	654,411	63,163	591,246	5 12 0	6 4 0	0 11 11
1887	184,060	157,262	106,408	624,983	63,896	561,087	5 5 5½	5 17 5½	0 12 0

\* Not ascertained.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued.

No. 4.—NUMBER OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN EACH ELECTORATE, with TEACHERS and SCHOLARS for the year 1887.

Electorate.	Number of Schools.				Number of Teachers.			Number of Scholars.			Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>METROPOLITAN—</b>													
Balmain ...	1	5	15	21	6	61	67	674	920	1,594	591	810	1,401
Canterbury ...	5	5	54	64	24	169	193	976	1,564	2,540	827	1,322	2,149
Glebe ...	1	5	11	17	7	39	46	385	515	900	364	480	844
Newtown ...	2	2	20	24	5	54	59	582	978	1,560	508	798	1,306
Paddington ...	5	10	22	37	18	92	110	768	1,162	1,930	586	982	1,568
Redfern ...	1	1	24	26	5	46	51	809	809	1,618	623	654	1,277
St. Leonards ...	4	2	20	26	22	51	73	528	636	1,164	399	483	882
East Sydney ...	9	11	15	35	37	87	124	1,476	1,849	3,325	1,209	1,495	2,704
South Sydney ...	4	3	20	27	29	63	92	1,757	1,749	3,506	1,469	1,451	2,920
West Sydney ...	3	1	15	19	11	41	52	842	981	1,823	817	958	1,775
<b>Total Metropolitan...</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>8,797</b>	<b>11,103</b>	<b>19,900</b>	<b>7,393</b>	<b>9,433</b>	<b>16,826</b>
<b>COUNTRY—</b>													
Albury ...	3	2	5	10	6	26	32	318	403	721	252	335	587
Argyle ...	...	...	2	2	...	6	6	55	57	112	43	46	89
Bairnald ...	...	...	7	7	...	16	18	183	263	446	130	166	296
Bathurst ...	5	4	2	11	23	33	56	503	462	965	444	373	817
Bogan, The ...	1	2	6	9	3	27	30	264	352	616	196	275	471
Boorowa ...	...	...	1	1	...	4	4	44	63	107	38	49	87
Bourke ...	...	1	3	4	...	13	13	108	226	424	167	155	322
Braidwood ...	...	...	4	4	...	8	8	96	142	238	84	129	213
Camden ...	2	3	10	15	6	25	31	160	210	370	148	192	340
Carcoar ...	...	...	3	3	...	13	13	156	169	325	134	147	281
Clarence, The ...	...	...	6	6	3	9	12	58	73	131	55	70	125
Central Cumberland...	2	3	19	24	26	48	74	668	523	1,191	587	497	1,084
Durham ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	4	4	8	4	4	8
Eden ...	1	3	3	7	1	19	20	189	293	482	156	236	392
Forbes ...	1	1	5	7	1	26	27	192	242	434	163	206	369
Glen Innes ...	...	1	4	5	1	10	11	98	166	264	85	151	234
Gloucester ...	...	...	2	2	...	4	4	43	48	91	38	30	68
Goulburn ...	4	1	7	12	12	27	39	495	519	1,014	424	499	923
Grafton ...	1	1	5	7	3	11	14	155	183	338	127	157	284
Grenfell ...	...	...	1	1	...	5	5	62	90	152	50	80	130
Gundagai ...	...	...	8	8	1	14	15	162	207	369	149	189	338
Gunnedah ...	...	...	2	2	...	7	7	99	109	208	59	64	123
Gwydir, The ...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	1	10	11	1	10	11
Hartley ...	3	...	2	5	14	5	19	198	82	280	168	62	230
Hastings and Manning	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	21	23	2	17	19
Hawkesbury, The ...	2	1	5	8	5	15	20	181	176	357	149	162	311
Hume, The ...	...	...	5	5	1	7	8	103	122	225	77	90	167
Hunter, The ...	1	...	5	6	2	11	13	141	138	279	120	116	236
Hunter, The Upper ...	1	4	10	15	2	20	22	237	229	466	195	184	379
Illawarra ...	...	2	7	9	3	16	19	160	217	377	134	192	326
Inverell ...	1	...	3	4	...	8	10	100	135	235	77	107	184
Kiama ...	...	...	4	4	...	8	8	66	113	179	46	90	136
Macleay, The ...	...	...	3	3	...	6	6	63	110	173	54	96	150
Macquarie, East ...	...	...	6	6	...	19	19	124	158	282	101	137	238
Macquarie, West ...	...	...	3	3	...	11	11	59	86	145	48	76	124
Maitland, East ...	2	1	5	8	12	11	23	137	121	258	115	101	216
Maitland, West ...	1	5	1	7	6	18	24	216	310	526	145	252	397
Molong ...	...	...	4	4	...	8	8	69	83	152	48	61	109
Monaro ...	...	2	3	5	1	9	10	54	102	156	43	81	124
Morpeth ...	...	...	4	4	...	11	11	236	219	455	187	173	360
Mudgee ...	1	2	5	8	2	21	23	203	310	513	164	270	434
Murray, The ...	...	...	4	4	...	6	6	88	129	217	79	112	191
Murrumbidgee, The...	1	1	10	12	4	17	21	186	326	512	139	277	416
Namoi, The ...	...	...	2	2	...	5	5	45	82	127	35	73	108
Nepean, The ...	...	1	2	3	...	11	11	100	105	205	100	105	205
Newcastle ...	2	2	7	11	4	28	32	393	422	815	303	326	629
New England ...	1	3	4	8	2	19	21	157	190	347	137	170	307
Northumberland ...	1	...	5	6	1	9	10	157	207	364	113	148	261
Orange ...	2	4	4	10	4	26	30	318	371	689	242	326	568
Parramatta ...	3	5	6	14	19	27	46	321	317	638	270	265	535
Patrick's Plains ...	2	1	3	6	3	11	14	92	106	198	81	87	168
Queanbeyan ...	...	2	4	6	2	6	8	65	79	144	44	65	109
Richmond ...	...	3	5	8	2	13	15	78	158	236	67	134	201
Shoalhaven ...	...	1	3	4	1	3	4	10	23	33	9	22	31
Tamworth ...	...	3	3	6	...	12	12	88	127	215	77	111	188
Tenterfield ...	...	...	3	3	...	8	8	95	129	224	78	112	190
Tamut ...	...	...	3	3	...	10	10	124	124	248	89	110	199
Wellington ...	...	2	4	6	...	13	13	102	152	254	85	118	203
Wentworth ...	...	...	8	8	1	10	11	80	130	210	65	112	177
Wollombi ...	...	2	2	4	1	5	6	35	60	95	27	55	82
Yass Plains ...	1	1	3	5	2	6	8	72	131	203	49	84	133
Young ...	1	3	4	8	1	16	17	197	281	478	148	237	385
<b>Total Country ...</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>9,355</b>	<b>11,195</b>	<b>20,550</b>	<b>7,642</b>	<b>9,376</b>	<b>17,018</b>
<b>Total Metropolitan ...</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>8,797</b>	<b>11,103</b>	<b>19,900</b>	<b>7,393</b>	<b>9,433</b>	<b>16,826</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>18,152</b>	<b>22,298</b>	<b>40,450</b>	<b>15,035</b>	<b>18,809</b>	<b>33,844</b>

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

No. 5.—NUMBER of UNDENOMINATIONAL PRIVATE SCHOOLS in EACH ELECTORATE, with NUMBER of TEACHERS and SCHOLARS, for the year 1887.

Electorate.	Number of Schools.				Number of Teachers.			Number of Scholars.			Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>METROPOLITAN—</b>													
Balmain ...		1	4	5		9	9	47	80	127	25	61	86
Canterbury ...	5	4	45	54	24	130	154	430	870	1,300	384	763	1,147
Glebe ...	1	5	10	16	5	32	37	190	326	516	174	298	472
Newtown ...	1	2	16	19	4	37	41	202	368	570	172	313	485
Paddington ...	5	10	17	32	14	69	83	355	645	1,000	306	532	838
Redfern ...		1	21	22	1	33	34	334	429	763	267	339	606
St. Leonards ...	3	2	9	14	7	28	35	97	248	345	83	203	286
East Sydney ...	7	8	12	27	14	46	60	304	501	805	277	448	725
South Sydney ...	1	3	14	18	3	30	33	229	464	693	195	397	592
West Sydney ...			8	8	1	15	16	126	175	301	117	165	282
Total Metropolitan...	23	36	156	215	73	429	502	2,314	4,106	6,420	2,000	3,519	5,519
<b>COUNTRY—</b>													
Albury ...			2	2		5	5	19	30	49	13	20	33
Argyle ...													
Balranald ...			4	4	2	5	7	37	42	79	32	26	68
Bathurst ...	1		1	2		4	4	24	48	72	20	37	57
Bogan, The ...		2	3	5		10	10	30	71	101	25	59	84
Boorowa ...													
Bourke ...		1		1		1	1		14	14		12	12
Braidwood ...			1	1		1	1		2	2		2	4
Camden ...	2	3	4	9	4	14	18	61	90	151	58	82	140
Carcoar ...													
Clarence, The ...			6	6	3	9	12	58	73	131	55	70	125
Central Cumberland...		1	7	8		15	15	49	86	135	44	81	125
Durham ...													
Eden ...	1	1		2	1	2	3	34	14	48	30	14	44
Forbes ...													
Glen Innes ...		1	2	3	1	3	4	15	38	53	10	35	45
Gloucester ...			1	1		2	2		26	28		12	13
Goulburn ...	2	1	5	8	4	14	18	124	113	237	112	107	219
Grafton ...	1	1	2	4	3	3	6	74	58	132	62	51	113
Grenfell ...													
Gundagai ...			5	5		6	6	18	42	60	17	41	58
Gunnedah ...													
Gwyder, The... ..		1	1	2		2	2	1	10	11	1	10	11
Hartley ...			1	1	3	1	4	68	2	70	57	2	59
Hastings and Manning			2	2		2	2	2	21	23	2	17	19
Hawkesbury ...	1			1	3	3	6	60		60	60		60
Hume... ..			1	1		2	2	10	20	30	7	15	22
Hunter ...													
Hunter, Tho Upper...		2	3	5	1	4	5	17	33	50	17	31	48
Illawarra ...		1	4	5	3	6	9	69	75	144	61	67	128
Inverell ...	1		2	3	2	3	5	30	15	45	22	12	34
Kiama ...			2	2		4	4	9	31	40	9	29	38
Macleay ...			2	2		2	2	20	23	43	17	18	35
Macquarie, East ...													
Macquarie, West ...													
Maitland, West ...		2		2	2	4	6		74	74		65	65
Maitland, East ...	2	1	3	6	12	6	18	80	56	136	74	56	130
Molong ...			1	1		1	1	3	5	8	3	5	8
Monaro ...			1	1		1	1	9	7	16	7	6	13
Morpeth ...			1	1		2	2	36	41	77	23	27	50
Mudgee ...			1	1		3	3	7	30	37	6	29	35
Murray ...			1	1		1	1	4	11	15	3	9	12
Murrumbidgee, The...			4	4		6	6	20	51	71	17	46	63
Namoi, The ...			1	1		1	1	7	20	27	5	20	25
Nepean, The ...		1		1		1	1		5	5		5	5
Newcastle ...	1		4	6	2	16	18	79	132	211	53	101	154
New England ...	1	1	2	4	2	5	7	55	33	88	50	30	80
Northumberland ...			3	3		3	3	22	41	63	16	35	51
Orange ...	1	2	1	4	1	6	7	35	57	92	32	53	85
Parramatta ...		4	5	9	4	23	27	52	203	255	37	169	206
Patrick's Plains ...			1	1		2	2	3	14	17	2	13	15
Queanbeyan ...													
Richmond ...		2	2	4	1	4	5	7	41	48	6	33	39
Shoalhaven ...			1	1		1	1	3	3	6	2	2	4
Tamworth ...		1	1	2		2	2	8	13	21	8	13	21
Tenterfield ...			2	2		5	5	55	59	114	48	52	100
Tumut ...			1	1		1	1	5	8	13	4	6	10
Wellington ...		1		1		1	1		10	10		9	9
Wentworth ...			5	5	1	6	7	29	75	104	22	65	87
Wollombi ...		2		2	1	1	2		8	8		8	8
Yass Plains ...													
Young ...			1	1	1	1	2	5	26	31	4	24	28
Total Country ...	13	34	103	150	58	222	280	1,357	2,000	3,357	1,156	1,741	2,897
Total Metropolitan...	23	36	156	215	73	429	502	2,314	4,106	6,420	2,000	3,519	5,519
Grand Total ...	36	70	259	365	131	651	782	3,671	6,106	9,777	3,156	5,260	8,416

## STATISTICS, 1887—EDUCATION, &amp;c.

275

## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued.

No. 6.—CHURCH OF ENGLAND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS in EACH ELECTORATE, with NUMBER OF TEACHERS and SCHOLARS for the year 1887.

Electorates.	Number of Schools.				Number of Teachers.			Number of Scholars			Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Metropolitan—													
Bulmain ... ..		3	8	11	3	27	30	142	272	414	133	239	372
Canterbury ... ..			1	1		4	4	80	100	180	60	60	120
Newtown ... ..	1			1	1		1	34		34	30		30
Paddington ... ..			1	1	1	4	5	93	117	210	75	85	160
Redfern ... ..			1	1		3	3	59	61	120	44	46	90
St. Leonards ... ..			5	5	2	4	6	49	68	117	41	58	99
East Sydney ... ..		1	1	2	2	10	12	222	207	429	154	158	312
South Sydney ... ..			3	3	2	8	10	317	230	547	267	199	466
West Sydney ... ..	2		1	3	6	2	8	199	38	237	196	37	233
Total Metropolitan ... ..	3	4	21	28	17	62	79	1,195	1,093	2,288	1,000	882	1,882
Country—													
Albury ... ..	1			1	2		2	30		30	25		25
Bathurst ... ..	2	1		3	9	6	15	109	61	170	103	48	151
Camden ... ..			1	1	2		2	13	4	17	13	4	17
Central Cumberland ... ..	1	1	5	7	4	8	12	122	109	231	122	109	231
Forbes ... ..			1	1		2	2	1	18	19	1	13	14
Grafton ... ..			1	1		1	1	4	6	10	4	6	10
Gundagai ... ..			1	1	1		1	8	7	15	7	5	12
Hartley ... ..	2			2	6		6	34		34	34		34
Hawkesbury, The ... ..			3	3	1	4	5	19	32	51	16	27	43
Hunter, The Upper ... ..	1		1	2	1	1	2	15	4	19	15	4	19
Monaro ... ..		2	1	3	1	4	5	8	35	43	6	25	31
Murray, The ... ..			1	1		1	1	2	4	6	2	4	6
Murrumbidgee, The ... ..			2	2	1	1	2	3	9	12	3	9	12
New England ... ..		1		1		2	2		29	29		27	27
Northumberland ... ..	1			1	1		1	17		17	17		17
Parramatta ... ..	2			2	12		12	173		173	159		159
Patrick's Plains ... ..	1	1	1	3	3	4	7	48	24	72	48	24	72
Queanbeyan ... ..		1	3	4	2	2	4	5	20	25	4	17	21
Shoalhaven ... ..		1	1	2		2	2	1	7	8	1	7	8
Wentworth ... ..			2	2		2	2	3	7	10	3	7	10
Yass Plains ... ..			1	1	1		1	5	5	10	5	5	10
Young ... ..		1		1		1	1		40	40		35	35
Total Country ... ..	11	9	25	45	47	41	88	620	421	1,041	588	376	964
Total Metropolitan ... ..	3	4	21	28	17	62	79	1,195	1,093	2,288	1,000	882	1,882
Grand Total ... ..	14	13	46	73	64	103	167	1,815	1,514	3,329	1,588	1,258	2,846

## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued.

No. 7.—NUMBER of ROMAN CATHOLIC DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS in EACH ELECTORATE, with NUMBER of TEACHERS and SCHOLARS, for THE YEAR 1887.

Electorates.	Number of Schools.				Number of Teachers.			Number of Scholars.			Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>Metropolitan—</b>													
Balmain .....	1	1	3	5	3	25	28	485	568	1,053	433	510	943
Canterbury .....			8	8		27	27	466	528	994	383	439	822
Glebe .....			1	1	2	7	9	195	189	384	190	132	372
Newtown .....			4	4		17	17	346	550	896	306	485	791
Paddington .....			4	4	3	19	22	320	400	720	205	365	570
Redfern .....	1		2	3	4	10	14	416	319	735	312	209	581
St. Leonards .....	1		6	7	13	19	32	382	320	702	275	222	497
East Sydney .....	2	2	2	6	21	31	52	950	1,141	2,091	778	889	1,667
South Sydney .....	3		3	6	24	25	49	1,211	1,055	2,266	1,007	855	1,862
West Sydney .....	1	1	5	7	4	22	26	512	738	1,250	499	726	1,225
<b>Total, Metropolitan</b> .....	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>5,283</b>	<b>5,808</b>	<b>11,091</b>	<b>4,388</b>	<b>4,942</b>	<b>9,330</b>
<b>Country—</b>													
Albury .....	2	2	2	6	3	21	24	237	347	584	186	292	478
Argyle .....			1	1		4	4	50	42	92	40	34	74
Barranald .....			3	3		11	11	146	221	367	98	130	228
Bathurst .....	3	2	1	6	14	23	37	370	353	723	321	288	609
Bogan, The .....	1		3	4	3	17	20	234	281	515	171	216	387
Boorowa .....			1	1		4	4	44	63	107	38	49	87
Bourke .....			3	3		12	12	198	212	410	167	143	310
Braidwood .....			3	3		7	7	94	140	234	82	127	209
Camden .....			4	4		10	10	83	106	189	74	97	171
Carcoar .....			3	3		13	13	156	169	325	134	147	281
Clarence, The .....													
Central Cumberland .....	1	1	7	9	22	25	47	497	328	825	421	397	728
Durham .....													
Eden .....	1		3	4		16	16	155	274	429	126	218	344
Forbes .....	1	1	4	6	1	24	25	191	224	415	162	193	355
Glen Innes .....			2	2		7	7	83	128	211	73	116	189
Gloucester .....			1	1		2	2	41	22	63	37	18	55
Goulburn .....	2		2	4	8	13	21	371	406	777	312	392	704
Grafton .....			1	1		6	6	66	104	170	50	85	135
Grenfell .....			1	1		5	5	62	90	152	50	80	130
Gundagai .....			2	2		8	8	136	158	294	125	143	268
Gunnedah .....			2	2		7	7	99	109	208	59	64	123
Gwydir, The .....													
Hartley .....			1	1		3	3	47	80	127	30	60	90
Hastings and Manning .....													
Hawkesbury, The .....	1		2	3		11	11	96	144	240	67	135	202
Hume .....			3	3		5	5	78	87	165	58	65	123
Hunter, The .....	1		5	6	2	11	13	141	138	279	120	116	236
Hunter, The Upper .....			6	7		14	14	205	186	391	163	144	307
Illawarra .....			1	3	4	10	10	91	142	233	73	125	198
Inverell .....			1	1		5	5	70	120	190	55	95	150
Kiama .....			2	2		4	4	57	82	139	37	61	98
Macleay .....			1	1		4	4	43	87	130	37	78	115
Macquarie, East .....			6	6		19	19	124	158	282	101	137	238
Macquarie, West .....			3	3		11	11	59	86	145	48	76	124
Maitland, East .....			2	2		5	5	57	65	122	41	45	86
Maitland, West .....	1	3	1	5	4	14	18	216	236	452	145	187	332
Molong .....			3	3		7	7	66	78	144	45	56	101
Monaro .....			1	1		4	4	37	60	97	30	50	80
Morpeth .....			3	3		9	9	200	178	378	164	146	310
Mudgee .....	1	2	4	7	2	18	20	196	280	476	158	241	399
Murray, The .....			2	2		4	4	82	114	196	4	99	173
Murrumbidgee, The .....	1	1	4	6	3	10	13	163	266	429	119	222	341
Namoi, The .....			1	1		4	4	38	62	100	30	53	83
Nepean, The .....			2	2		10	10	100	100	200	100	100	200
Newcastle .....	1	1	3	5	2	12	14	314	290	604	250	225	475
New England .....			1	2		12	12	102	128	230	87	113	200
Northumberland .....			2	2		6	6	118	166	284	80	113	193
Orange .....	1	2	3	6	3	20	23	283	314	597	210	273	483
Parramatta .....	1	1	1	3	3	4	7	96	114	210	74	96	170
Patrick's Plains .....			1	2		5	5	41	68	109	31	50	81
Queanbeyan .....			1	2		4	4	60	59	119	40	48	88
Richmond .....			1	2		9	9	53	195	248	47	90	137
Shoalhaven .....			1	1		1	1	6	13	19	6	13	19
Tamworth .....			2	4		10	10	80	114	194	69	98	167
Tenterfield .....			1	1		3	3	40	70	110	30	60	90
Tumut .....			2	2		9	9	119	116	235	85	104	189
Wellington .....			1	4		12	12	102	142	244	85	109	194
Wentworth .....			1	1		2	2	48	48	96	40	40	80
Wollombi .....			3	2		4	4	35	52	87	27	47	74
Yass Plains .....	1	1	2	4	1	6	7	67	126	193	44	79	123
Young .....	1	2	3	6		14	14	192	215	407	144	178	322
<b>Total, Country</b> .....	<b>20</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>7,235</b>	<b>8,666</b>	<b>15,901</b>	<b>5,770</b>	<b>7,165</b>	<b>12,936</b>
<b>Total, Metropolitan</b> .....	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>5,283</b>	<b>5,808</b>	<b>11,091</b>	<b>4,388</b>	<b>4,942</b>	<b>9,330</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> .....	<b>29</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>12,518</b>	<b>14,474</b>	<b>26,992</b>	<b>10,158</b>	<b>12,108</b>	<b>22,266</b>

STATISTICS, 1887—EDUCATION, &c.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued.

No. 8.—NUMBER of WESLEYAN, PRESBYTERIAN, CONGREGATIONAL, and LUTHERAN DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS, with NUMBER of TEACHERS and SCHOLARS for the year 1887.

Electorate.	Religion.	Number of Schools.				Number of Teachers.			Number of Scholars.			Average Attendance.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Canterbury ... ..	Wesleyan ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	8	8	...	66	66	...	60	60	
Argyle ... ..	"	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	5	15	20	3	12	15
Richmond ... ..	"	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	18	12	30	14	11	25
	Total...	...	1	2	3	1	10	11	23	93	116	17	83	100	
West Sydney... ..	Presbyterian	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	5	30	35	5	30	35	
Durham ... ..	"	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	4	4	8	4	4	8	
Eden ... ..	"	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	5	5	...	4	4	
Grafton ... ..	"	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	11	15	26	11	15	26	
Hartley ... ..	"	...	1	...	1	5	1	6	49	...	49	47	...	47	
Hawkesbury ... ..	"	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	6	...	6	6	...	6	
Hunter, The Upper ... ..	"	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	6	6	...	5	5	
	Total...	2	2	3	7	7	6	13	75	60	135	73	58	131	
Camden ... ..	Congregational	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	10	13	3	9	12	
Albury ... ..	Lutheran ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	32	26	58	28	23	51	
Hume... ..	"	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	15	15	30	12	10	22	
	Total...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	47	41	88	40	33	73	
	GRAND TOTAL...	2	3	8	13	10	17	27	148	204	352	133	183	316	

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

No. 9.—RETURN of the NUMBER of STUDENTS and RESULTS of PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS, 1876-87.

Year.	Number of Students qualified for Matriculation.	Number of Students attending Lectures.		Public Examinations.			
		Matriculated.	Non Matriculated.	Number of Seniors who came up.	Number of Juniors who came up.	Number of Seniors who passed.	Number of Juniors who passed.
1876 ... ..	34	58	.....	53	356	40	212
1877 ... ..	23	61	.....	63	303	38	135
1878 ... ..	24	62	.....	58	364	41	243
1879 ... ..	58	83	.....	76	333	64	247
1880 ... ..	64	76	.....	66	381	54	209
1881 ... ..	80	81	.....	48	392	36	231
1882 ... ..	101	97	.....	57	398	43	240
1883 ... ..	85	128	.....	57	473	36	299
1884 ... ..	142	203	.....	65	563	48	379
1885 ... ..	115	203	.....	84	645	73	440
1886 ... ..	122	203	137	107	858	83	548
1887 ... ..	132	215	329	125	834	87	562

NOTE.—The Public Examinations are similar to the Middle Class Examinations of Oxford and Cambridge. They are held annually, in November, and are intended to test the qualifications of boys and girls attending schools or being instructed privately. They are divided into Senior and Junior, and certificates of competency in the several subjects of examination are given to the successful candidates. These examinations are distinct from the examination for the Civil Service.

No. 10.—DEGREES CONFERRED since Foundation.

Year.	B.A.	M.A.	M.B.	M.D.	LL.B.	LL.D.	B.Sc.	B.E.	Total.	Year.	B.A.	M.A.	M.B.	M.D.	LL.B.	LL.D.	B.Sc.	B.E.	Total.
1856 ... ..	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1872 .	11	7	...	3	1	...	...	...	22
1857 ... ..	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1873 ...	10	6	1	1	1	3	...	...	22
1858 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1874 ...	14	6	2	2	...	1	...	...	25
1859 ... ..	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1875 ...	7	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	19
1860 ... ..	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1876 ...	11	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	29
1861 ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1877 ...	12	6	...	2	...	2	...	...	22
1862 ... ..	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1878 ...	11	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	20
1863 ... ..	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1879 ...	17	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
1864 ... ..	5	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	13	1880 ...	23	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
1865 ... ..	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1881 ...	10	8	1	2	1	...	...	...	22
1866 ... ..	13	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	17	1882 ...	19	20	...	9	1	2	...	...	51
1867 ... ..	9	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	15	1883 ...	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
1868 ... ..	11	4	...	3	2	...	...	...	20	1884 ...	22	14	...	1	1	1	...	...	39
1869 ... ..	11	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	21	1885 ...	25	8	...	...	2	2	2	3	42
1870 ... ..	12	9	4	...	2	...	...	...	27	1886 ...	20	8	1	2	...	1	...	...	34
1871 ... ..	9	7	2	...	3	...	...	...	21	1887 ...	24	6	2	1	2	2	4	...	41
										Total...	387	204	16	27	22	21	6	5	688

## SYDNEY UNIVERSITY—continued.

## No. 11.—RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY for the years 1876-87.

Year.	Receipts.				Expenditure.
	Government Aid.	College Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1876 ... ..	5,000 0 0	403 4 6	4,904 13 10	10,307 18 4	10,681 11 8
1877 ... ..	5,000 0 0	333 18 0	6,261 15 4	11,595 13 4	9,616 17 3
1878 ... ..	6,168 0 0	324 6 6	3,556 1 1	10,048 7 7	10,849 14 10
1879 ... ..	5,114 3 6	476 5 7	3,223 7 10	8,813 16 11	8,661 0 9
1880 ... ..	6,500 0 0	457 9 9	3,960 8 7	10,917 18 4	9,870 16 5
1881 ... ..	6,000 0 0	705 15 3	8,577 7 11	15,283 3 2	10,693 4 11
1882 ... ..	12,963 11 6*	1,080 3 6	2,105 15 7	16,149 10 1	12,700 19 3
1883 ... ..	14,342 15 0†	1,265 15 8	4,040 17 11	19,649 8 7	19,769 12 1
1884 ... ..	15,500 0 0	2,207 3 2	2,600 15 1	20,307 18 3	18,203 12 7
1885 ... ..	16,500 0 0	2,108 11 3	1,729 14 10	20,338 6 1	21,577 6 11
1886 ... ..	17,500 0 0†	2,470 18 2	3,610 3 7	23,581 1 9	23,176 10 10
1887 ... ..	16,450 0 0†	2,694 1 0	5,479 13 0	24,623 14 0	22,929 3 10

\* Includes additions, repairs, and furniture.  
† Exclusive of additions, repairs, and furniture; and also lighting lamps, &c.

## No. 12.—NUMBER of STUDENTS, &amp;c., with RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the year 1887, of the SYDNEY UNIVERSITY and AFFILIATED COLLEGES, and of the SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Institution.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Students.	Receipts.			Expenditure.	
			From the Government.	From other sources.	Total.	On Buildings.	Total.
			£	£	£	£	£
University ... ..	34	544*	16,450†	8,173	24,623	.....	22,929
St. Paul's College ... ..	2	24	535	1,842	2,377	575	2,600
St. John's College ... ..	4	8	500	496	996	260	756
St. Andrew's College ... ..	2	25	500	14,093	14,593	55	2,110
Sydney Grammar School ... ..	18	426	2,400	9,805	12,205	2,297	8,197

† Does not include cost of buildings, &c., carried out by the Government. \* Including Students attending the University Extension Lectures.

## ART GALLERY, FREE LIBRARIES, AND MUSEUMS.

## No. 13.—NUMBER of VISITORS, RECEIPTS, and EXPENDITURE for the year 1887.

Institutions.	Number of Visitors.				Receipts from Government.	Expenditure.		
	For the year.		Average daily.			Purchases.	Salaries and Maintenance.	Total.
	Week-days.	Sundays.	Week-days.	Sundays.				
					£	£	£	£
Art Gallery ... ..	107,289	70,053	344	1,373	5,417	3,317	1,821	5,138
Free Library—								
Reference Library* ... ..	65,770	3,724	247	163	7,902	2,836	5,066	7,902
Lending Branch ... ..	67,115	2,594	230	53				
Technological Museum ... ..	28,308	11,911	91	229	3,700	2,779	921	3,700
Australian Museum ... ..	85,931	36,868	275	709	6,700	4,959	3,576	8,535

\* The Reference Library was closed for three months for the purpose of removing the whole collection into the New Wing of the Building in Bent-street.



## STATISTICS, 1887—EDUCATION, &amp;c.

279.

ART GALLERY, FREE LIBRARIES, AND MUSEUMS—*continued.*

## No. 14.—RETURN of the FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

	Cost of Purchase	Amount of Aid from Government, exclusive of Salaries and Maintenance.		Estimated value of Volumes, &c., presented as Donations and under Copyright Act.				Number of Volumes and Pamphlets in the Library.	Number of Visits during the year
		Prior to 1887.	During 1887.	Prior to 1887.		During 1887.			
Reference Library..	£ s. d. 5,570 12 5	£ s. d. 36,939 4 11	£ s. d. 2,186 7 11	No. 4,823	£ s. d. 2,141 9 0	No. 313	£ s. d. 28 13 6	51,129	69,494
Lending Branch ...	.....	4,928 7 5	440 9 10	*239	45 9 4	*95	*46 10 2		
Country Libraries— Loans of Books, in boxes only ..	.....	1,990 3 4	208 12 0	27	3 0 0	.....	.....	2,821	.....
Total ...	5,570 12 5	43,857 15 8	2,835 9 9	5,089	2,189 18 4	408	75 3 8	75,962	139,203

\* Copyright.

## No. 15.—NUMBER of VOLUMES in the FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY on the 31st December, 1887.

Synopsis of Classification.	Reference Department.	Lending Branch.	Country Libraries	Total.
Natural Philosophy, Science and the Arts... ..	5,691	2,774	495	8,960
History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology ..	4,949	2,373	730	8,052
Biography and Correspondence .. .. .	3,409	2,828	723	6,960
Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels, &c. ...	4,966	2,783	454	8,203
Periodical and Serial Literature .. .. .	13,421	.....	.....	13,421
Jurisprudence .. .. .	2,286	642	48	2,976
Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education ..	3,101	1,059	65	4,225
Poetry and Drama .. .. .	1,696	542	69	2,307
Miscellaneous Literature and collected works .. .. .	3,973	4,089	237	8,299
Works of Reference and Philology .. .. .	3,748	.....	.....	3,748
Patents .. .. .	.....	4,355	.....	4,355
Duplicates and unbound Volumes... .. .	1,200	.....	.....	1,200
Pamphlets .. .. .	2,689	.....	.....	2,689
Books for the Blind .. .. .	.....	567	.....	567
Total Number of Volumes .. .. .	51,129	22,012	2,821	75,962

## No. 16.—NUMBER of VISITS of READERS to the LIBRARY, the NUMBER of DAYS the LIBRARY was OPEN to the PUBLIC, and the AVERAGE NUMBER of VOLUMES USED on SUNDAYS and on WEEK-DAYS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1887 :—

Total number of Visits to the Reference Library .. .. .	69,494*		
Total number of Visits to the Lending Branch ... .. .	69,709		
Total .. .. .	139,203		
Total number of Days that the Reference Library was open (including Sundays) ..	264		
Total number of Days that the Lending Branch was open (including Sundays) ..	341		
Average number of Volumes used on Sundays—			
Reference Library (from 2 to 6 p.m.) .. .. .	163		
Lending Branch (from 2 to 6 p.m.) .. .. .	65		
Total .. .. .	228		
Average number of Volumes used on Week-days—			
Reference Library (from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.) .. .. .	667		
Lending Branch (from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.) .. .. .	293		
Total .. .. .	960		
SUMMARY OF VISITS TO THE LIBRARY, 1869-1887 :—			
1869 (three months—1 Oct. to 31st Dec.)... .. .	17,006	1879 (Exhibition open) .. .. .	152,036
1870 .. .. .	59,786	1880 .. .. .	134,462
1871 .. .. .	60,165	1881 .. .. .	136,272
1872 .. .. .	48,817	1882 (eleven months) .. .. .	133,731
1873 .. .. .	76,659	1883 .. .. .	155,431
1874 (eleven months) .. .. .	57,962	1884 (eleven months) .. .. .	161,877
1875 .. .. .	66,900	1885 .. .. .	165,715
1876 .. .. .	72,724	1886 .. .. .	168,685
1877 (Lending Branch first opened) .. .. .	124,688*	1887... .. .	139,203*
1878 .. .. .	117,047		

\* Reference Library closed from 1st June to 31st August, for moving.

## ART GALLERY, FREE LIBRARIES, AND MUSEUMS—continued.

No. 17.—CLASS OF BOOKS BORROWED FROM THE LENDING BRANCH, FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1887.

No. of days open.	No. of Tickets issued to Borrowers.	No. of Borrowers' visits.	Synopsis of Classification of Reading.	No. of Volumes used.	Daily average of Volumes used.
34†	5,242	69,709	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts ... ..	10,047	29'463
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology ... ..	3,400	24'634
			Biography and Correspondence ... ..	9,336	27'378
			Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels ... ..	12,110	35'513
			Jurisprudence ... ..	1,757	5'153
			Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c. ... ..	2,922	8'569
			Poetry and Drama ... ..	2,618	7'678
			Miscellaneous Literature ... ..	12,379	36'302
			Prose Works of Fiction ... ..	29,215*	85'674
			Patents ... ..	24	'070
Total... ..				88,808	260'434

\* These Volumes were taken out by 2,119 borrowers; 10 per cent. borrowed Fiction only, and 90 per cent. borrowed also other works.

No. 18.—CLASS OF BOOKS READ, THE NUMBER OF VOLUMES USED, AND THE NUMBER OF VISITS TO THE LIBRARIES, ON SUNDAYS DURING THE YEAR 1887.

No. of Sundays open.	No. of Visits.	Daily average of Visits.		No. of Volumes issued.	Daily average of Volumes issued.
REFERENCE LIBRARY.					
38	3,724	163	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts ... ..	1,014	26'684
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology ... ..	407	10'710
			Biography and Correspondence ... ..	668	17'579
			Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels, &c. ... ..	753	19'816
			Periodical and Serial Literature ... ..	1,253	32'974
			Jurisprudence ... ..	147	3'868
			Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education ... ..	241	6'342
			Poetry and Drama ... ..	246	6'474
			Miscellaneous Literature and Collected Works ... ..	1,086	28'579
			Works of Reference and Philology ... ..	404	10'632
Total... ..				6,219	163'658
LENDING BRANCH.					
49	2,594	53	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts ... ..	464	9'470
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology ... ..	299	6'102
			Biography and Correspondence ... ..	305	6'224
			Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels ... ..	461	9'408
			Jurisprudence ... ..	74	1'510
			Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c. ... ..	112	2'286
			Poetry and Drama ... ..	99	2'020
			Miscellaneous Literature, Patents, and Prose Works of Fiction ... ..	1,376	28'082
Total... ..				3,190	65'102

No. 19.—NUMBER OF BOXES OF BOOKS BORROWED BY COUNTRY LIBRARIES, WITH MILEAGE TRAVELLED, DURING THE YEAR 1887.

Town.	Institution.	No. of Boxes borrowed.	No. of Vols. issued.	Mileage travelled.	Town.	Institution	No. of Boxes borrowed.	No. of Vols. issued.	Mileage travelled.
Ballina ... ..	School of Arts... ..	3	212	1,720	Milton ... ..	School of Arts ... ..	2	160	465
Bathurst ... ..	Teachers' Association ... ..	2	179	432	Milton ... ..	Free Library ... ..	2	197	465
Berrima ... ..	School of Arts ... ..	2	140	249	Mittagong ... ..	School of Arts... ..	2	147	231
Bowral ... ..	School of Arts... ..	2	127	240	Mudgee... ..	Mechanics' Institute ... ..	3	227	950
Boat Harbour ... ..	School of Arts ... ..	1	58	374	Narrabri ... ..	Mechanics' Institute ... ..	3	259	1,705
Brewarrina ... ..	School of Arts... ..	1	87	527	Nowra ... ..	School of Arts... ..	3	214	585
Casino ... ..	School of Arts... ..	2	142	855	Nyngan ... ..	Mechanics' Institute ... ..	1	66	754
Cobar ... ..	School of Arts ... ..	2	123	1,482	Orange ... ..	School of Arts... ..	2	159	576
Coonabarabran ... ..	Mechanics' Institute ... ..	1	78	378	O'Connell ... ..	Literary Institute ... ..	2	122	417
Coonamble ... ..	Mechanics' Institute ... ..	1	97	375	Pilliga ... ..	School of Arts... ..	2	169	1,152
Coraki ... ..	School of Arts ... ..	1	62	349	Queanbeyan ... ..	School of Arts... ..	2	184	567
Cundletown ... ..	School of Arts... ..	1	61	199	Randwick ... ..	School of Arts ... ..	3	218	20
Eugowra ... ..	School of Arts ... ..	3	201	1,235	Taree ... ..	School of Arts... ..	2	120	579
Forster ... ..	Mechanics' Institute ... ..	2	92	198	Tenterfield ... ..	School of Arts ... ..	2	165	1,425
Gilgandra ... ..	Mechanics' Institute ... ..	2	123	972	Uralla ... ..	Literary Institute ... ..	2	122	762
Glen Jones ... ..	School of Arts... ..	1	60	399	Walcha ... ..	School of Arts ... ..	2	138	927
Grafton... ..	School of Arts... ..	3	190	1,750	Wellington ... ..	Free Public Library ... ..	3	188	1,440
Granville ... ..	School of Arts... ..	3	242	65	Waterloo ... ..	Working Mens' Library ... ..	1	79	6
Greenfell... ..	Free Library ... ..	2	147	861	Wentworth ... ..	Mechanics' Institute ... ..	1	90	1,250
Gulgong ... ..	Free Public Library ... ..	2	140	606	Wilcanna ... ..	Athenæum ... ..	2	169	2,124
Harden... ..	Mechanics' Institute ... ..	2	269	1,140	Wolumla ... ..	School of Arts... ..	2	138	801
Hay ... ..	Free Library ... ..	1	61	454					
Manilla ... ..	School of Arts... ..	2	141	843					
Total ... ..							86	6,363	32,904

SCHOOLS OF ART, PUBLIC LIBRARIES, &c.

No. 20.—NUMBER of SCHOOLS OF ART, PUBLIC LIBRARIES, &c., in New South Wales, showing the DATE when FIRST OPENED, whether FREEHOLD or LEASEHOLD, the COST of ERECTION, and the RECEIPT, and also the NUMBER of PERSONS who used the LIBRARY, during the year 1887.

Name of Institution.	Date when first opened.	Freehold or Leasehold.	If Freehold, cost of erection.	Receipts during the Year 1887.			Private Contributions of Books during the Year.	Total number of Volumes in the Institution.	Number of persons who used Library during the Year.
				From Government.	From Private Contributions, &c.	Total.			
Adamstown Mechanics' Institute	26 July, 1879	Freehold	£ 470	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No. of Vols.	No.	
Adelong Literary Institute	1877	Freehold	633	48 12 10	64 2 0	112 14 10	3	1,337	120
Albury Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts	1862	Crown Grant	3,660	84 15 0	163 11 6	248 6 6	29	597	60
Anvil Creek School of Arts	28 Aug., 1877	Freehold	132	24 15 0	25 15 0	50 10 0	25	1,320	1,167
Armidale Literary Institute	— April, 1867	Freehold	850	50 6 0	47 0 0	97 6 0	.....	840	60
Ashfield School of Arts	5 Sept., 1881	Freehold	4,096	31 17 4	335 14 1	367 11 5	.....	2,000	350
Ballina School of Arts	— Feb., 1886	Freehold	226	48 5 8	27 3 4	75 9 0	14	1,600	.....
Balmain Working Men's Institute	1 June, 1865	Freehold	545	22 4 7	753 18 1	776 2 8	20	600	70
Barraba Mechanics' Institute	20 May, 1885	Freehold	244	6 5 0	8 12 6	14 17 6	.....	92	.....
Bathurst Mechanics' School of Arts	29 Aug., 1855	Freehold	12,000	189 4 8	1,149 9 2	1,338 13 10	6	9,571	730
Bega School of Arts	31 Aug., 1869	Freehold	2,000	666 13 4	1,333 6 8	2,000 0 0	.....	2,626	169
Berrima School of Arts	2 Jan., 1883	Leasehold	.....	22 0 5	27 8 3	49 8 8	.....	711	100
Bingara School of Arts	22 Sept., 1887	Leasehold	.....	.....	27 15 5	27 15 5	10	317	.....
Boat Harbour School of Arts	— July, 1887	Freehold	216	102 19 8	105 1 4	208 1 0	.....	53	.....
Bombala School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute	28 Nov., 1872	Freehold	2,420	299 3 0	299 3 0	299 3 0	.....	604	100
Botany School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute	7 Aug., 1867	Freehold	300	100 0 0	200 0 0	300 0 0	.....	1,100	150
Bourke Mechanics' Institute	3 July, 1871	Crown Grant	1,750	67 16 8	171 8 0	239 4 8	.....	1,300	2,368
Bowral School of Arts	10 Aug., 1885	Freehold	1,256	384 1 3	232 15 6	616 16 9	23	705	81
Braidwood Literary Institute	— Jan., 1853	Freehold	2,500	112 12 6	281 14 7	394 7 1	.....	4,124	110
Branxton Mechanics' Institute	— Jan., 1866	Freehold	320	100 0 0	200 0 0	300 0 0	.....	500	40
Brewarrina School of Arts	14 July, 1873	Freehold	993	23 11 6	24 0 0	47 11 6	.....	365	141
Broughton Vale Free Public Library	10 Dec., 1884	Leasehold	.....	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0	.....	594	23
† Bundarra School of Arts	.....	Freehold	320	49 19 10	112 1 0	162 0 10	.....	.....	.....
Burrawang School of Arts	— Aug., 1886	Leasehold	.....	8 9 6	3 2 6	11 12 0	.....	80	18
Burrowa Mechanics' Institute	26 Jan., 1884	Freehold	1,050	12 4 4	99 7 6	111 11 10	29	270	12
Burwood School of Arts	5 Sept., 1879	Freehold	3,483	437 19 10	889 8 6	1,327 8 4	.....	3,000	400
Cambewarra School of Arts	26 Aug., 1879	Freehold	391	.....	1 12 6	1 12 6	.....	100	20
Camden School of Arts	26 Oct., 1866	Freehold	2,256	227 2 3	112 14 8	339 16 11	11	1,386	.....
Candelo School of Arts	17 Mar., 1881	Freehold	400	12 7 0	41 13 6	54 0 6	.....	430	30
Casino School of Arts	18 Sept., 1875	Freehold	2,900	.....	329 16 0	329 16 0	.....	1,400	102
Cathcart School of Arts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	.....
Charlestown Literary Institute	15 Sept., 1877	Freehold	70	27 9 7	27 4 3	54 13 10	.....	250	26
Clarence Town School of Arts	14 May, 1879	Freehold	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	811	14
Clifton School of Arts	— June, 1880	Leasehold	.....	11 5 6	16 8 6	27 14 0	42	280	.....
Cobar School of Arts	1 Aug., 1885	Leasehold	.....	43 5 5	82 18 2	126 3 7	.....	1,400	.....
Cobargo School of Arts	21 Dec., 1887	Freehold	444	108 16 10	110 0 6	218 17 4	.....	.....	.....
† Colombo School of Arts	.....	.....	.....	42 16 0	85 12 0	128 8 0	.....	.....	.....
Condoblin School of Arts	— Nov., 1884	Freehold	35	26 0 0	29 0 5	55 0 5	.....	484	58
Cooma School of Arts	29 June, 1881	Freehold	1,500	59 16 8	130 13 9	190 10 5	.....	570	40
Coonabarabran Mechanics' Institute	1 Oct., 1875	Freehold	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	150
Coonamble School of Arts	1 Sept., 1881	Freehold	556	43 19 8	105 19 7	149 19 3	.....	778	.....
Coraki School of Arts	— Jan., 1887	Freehold	224	63 1 0	26 15 0	89 16 0	10	130	35
Corowa School of Arts	21 April, 1873	Freehold	1,300	66 10 0	54 13 0	121 3 0	.....	1,150	.....

† Not yet Completed.

SCHOOLS OF ART, PUBLIC LIBRARIES, &c.—continued.

No. 20 (continued).—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OF ART, PUBLIC LIBRARIES, &c., in the Colony of New South Wales—continued.

Name of Institution.	Date when first opened.	Freehold or Leasehold.	If Freehold, cost of erection.	Receipts during the Year 1887.			Private Contributions of Books during the year.	Total number of Volumes in the Institution.	Number of persons who used Library during the year.
				From Government.	From Private Contributions, &c.	Total.			
			£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No. of Vols.	No.	
Cowra School of Arts	6 June, 1881	Freehold	400	19 12 6	21 12 6	41 5 0		330	
Cudal School of Arts	— Feb., 1880	Freehold	352	32 2 10	81 15 5	113 18 3		360	
Cundletown School of Arts	— Jan., 1865	Freehold	800	152 0 2	156 10 2	308 10 4	13	2,240	11,000
Denman School of Arts	5 Mar., 1872	Freehold	500	9 7 4	20 17 0	30 4 4		1,300	45
Dubbo Mechanics' Institute	4 Feb., 1867	Freehold	1,200	600 0 0	600 0 0	1,200 0 0	2	1,650	
Dungog School of Arts	1 July, 1872	Freehold	650	34 1 10	36 8 6	70 10 4		1,100	90
Eskbank School of Arts	24 Jan., 1880	Freehold	1,670		32 8 6	32 8 6		600	
Eugowra School of Arts	1 Jan., 1885	Freehold	250	73 19 3	130 18 5	204 17 8		35	31
Forbes School of Arts	4 Feb., 1867	Crown Grant		68 19 10	70 0 6	139 0 4		1,631	4,008
Frederickton School of Arts	1 Oct., 1871	Freehold	275	7 15 0	1 4 0	8 19 0		103	
†Germanton School of Arts	24 May, 1887	Freehold	700	163 1 4	119 9 0	282 10 4			
Gilgandra Mechanics' Institute	— April, 1887	Crown Grant		46 12 3	75 9 5	122 1 8		120	
Glebe School of Arts	— April, 1883	Part of Town Hall		42 12 4	35 6 6	77 18 10		1,600	2,682
Glen Innes School of Arts	— Sept., 1887	Freehold	320	123 7 0	187 12 8	310 19 8	45	105	100
Glen Morrison School of Arts	16 Oct., 1887	Freehold	125		81 4 6	81 4 6	36	36	
Goulburn Mechanics' Institute	— 1860	Freehold	6,500	252 10 9	670 0 2	922 10 11		5,762	
Goulburn River School of Arts	24 Dec., 1885	Freehold	306	40 12 6	29 9 0	70 1 6		212	37
Grafton School of Arts	3 July, 1858	Freehold	2,000	83 3 3	157 15 0	240 18 3		2,870	1,140
Grafton (South) School of Arts	13 Sept., 1877	Leasehold		29 10 6	19 16 0	49 6 6		300	140
Granville School of Arts	— 1880	Freehold	1,500	24 13 5	191 1 9	215 15 2	57	890	73
Grenfell School of Arts	— 1870	Freehold	305	50 0 0	27 10 0	77 10 0		500	
Gulgong Free Public Library	12 Jan., 1880	Leasehold						1,037	1,650
Gundagai Literary Institute	25 Mar., 1873	Leasehold		12 0 0	54 11 0	66 11 0	1	1,500	79
Gunnedah School of Arts	6 July, 1880	Freehold	1,100	33 5 10	105 4 6	138 10 4		748	38
Guntawang School of Arts								400	
Hamilton Mechanics' Institute	11 June, 1872	Freehold	275	108 14 4	107 1 5	215 15 9		800	200
Hay Athenaeum	26 Jan., 1875	Freehold	900	90 8 4	144 10 0	235 7 4	6	2,083	3,120
Hinton School of Arts	— Sept., 1869	Freehold	929	11 13 9	75 5 5	86 19 2		450	20
Howlong School of Arts	21 Oct., 1887	Freehold	650	347 0 0	292 0 0	639 0 0			
Inverell School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute	2 Aug., 1875	Part of Town Hall		40 0 0	103 16 6	143 16 6	17	850	78
Islington Mechanics' Institute	22 Feb., 1884	Freehold	511	229 18 6	122 16 0	352 14 6		521	104
Jerilderie Mechanics' Institute and Free Library	22 April, 1881	Leasehold		18 0 0	76 0 0	94 0 0	30	800	600
Jerry's Plains School of Arts	— Dec., 1886	Freehold	150	140 1 8	183 17 5	323 19 1	20	150	70
*Jugiong School of Arts				43 15 0	93 12 0	137 7 0			
Kiama Free Public Library	22 Sept., 1872	Freehold	150					1,250	549
Kogarah School of Arts	— Mar., 1887	Freehold	1,320	14 9 10	160 2 0	174 11 10	100	100	
Lambton Mechanics' and Miners' Institute	24 Dec., 1867	Freehold	894	146 18 7	154 15 7	301 14 2		2,000	140
Largs School of Arts	— May, 1875	Freehold	1,130		66 12 8	66 12 8		270	31
Larry's Flat and Krambach	1 July, 1887	Freehold	90	50 4 0	56 19 0	107 3 0		95	20
Lawrence School of Arts	15 May, 1885	Leasehold		37 1 4	56 19 5	94 0 9	25	250	82
Lismore School of Arts	23 June, 1880	Freehold	20	66 17 10	108 7 6	175 5 4		327	60
Lucknow Miners' Hall	28 May, 1887	Freehold	274	137 1 6	137 1 6	274 3 0	418	418	50
Macleay Mechanics' Institute	1 July, 1879	Freehold	382	38 2 4	77 3 1	115 5 5	1	449	40
Maitland (East) Mechanics' Institute	— 1859	Freehold	2,000	48 3 10	62 2 6	110 6 4		2,040	50
Do (West) School of Arts	— 1856	Freehold	4,900	130 6 2	486 6 9	616 12 11		6,655	
Manilla School of Arts	11 Dec., 1885	Freehold	320	96 13 6	13 13 0	110 6 6	29	240	3
Menindie Mechanics' Institute	1 April, 1882	Freehold	370	34 6 8	58 7 2	92 13 10		341	
Merriwa School of Arts	14 June, 1869	Freehold	640	38 18 0	39 0 1	77 18 1		585	40
Milton School of Arts	16 Aug., 1872	Freehold	900	400 0 0	400 0 0	800 0 0		700	48
Mittagong School of Arts	— Feb., 1886	Leasehold		35 5 0	71 8 7	106 13 7	7	254	25
Molong School of Arts	1 July, 1878	Freehold	1,264	44 0 0	158 7 6	202 7 6	20	715	2,740
*Monkerai School of Arts				31 10 9	63 1 6	94 12 3			
Moree School of Arts	1 June, 1885	Freehold	396	48 8 6	22 11 6	71 0 0	2	346	50

Morpeth School of Arts	24 Sept., 1863	Freehold	2,600	41 12 0	83 15 9	125 7 9	1,310	75
Moruya School of Arts	— Dec., 1880	Freehold	765	64 13 0	15 5 0	79 18 0	500	40
Mount Pleasant School of Arts (Wollongong)	—	1861	1,300	—	6 15 0	6 15 0	8	1,350
Mudgee Mechanics' Institute	12 May, 1857	Freehold	3,580	89 1 10	174 18 2	264 0 0	1	3,496
Murrumburrah Mechanics' Institute	—	1880	350	74 10 7	35 6 6	100 17 1	—	413
Murrurundi School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute	4 Sept., 1873	Freehold	1,000	6 7 9	12 15 6	19 3 3	—	953
Murwillumbah School of Arts	26 June, 1885	Crown Grant	492	25 0 0	63 14 0	88 14 0	—	—
Muswellbrook School of Arts	5 Mar., 1872	Freehold	1,691	43 4 0	155 19 1	199 3 1	—	1,560
Narrabri Mechanics' Institute	1 Jan., 1871	Freehold	900	117 2 8	107 12 6	224 15 2	—	771
Narrandera Mechanics' Institute	— June, 1886	Leasehold	—	60 4 2	40 0 0	100 4 2	—	250
Newcastle School of Arts	20 July, 1875	Freehold	5,000	162 5 10	317 3 0	479 8 10	18	7,009
Newcastle (Glebe & Burwood) Mechanics' Institute	— Feb., 1882	Leasehold	—	160 5 0	225 12 6	385 17 6	15	1,250
Nowra School of Arts	—	1878	250	—	76 1 9	76 1 9	4	12
Nyngan Mechanics' Institute	3 April, 1886	Leasehold	—	69 6 10	50 3 9	119 10 7	—	479
Orange Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts	—	1858	3,600	68 19 1	376 3 5	445 2 6	—	3,700
O'Connell Literary Institute	17 July, 1886	Sufferance	—	6 0 0	3 3 9	9 3 9	36	98
Pambula School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute	13 Dec., 1883	Freehold	370	20 7 4	22 11 0	42 18 4	—	618
Parramatta School of Arts	— May, 1860	Freehold	2,400	—	—	—	—	1,439
Paterson School of Arts	— Sept., 1867	Freehold	503	16 16 6	14 18 0	31 14 6	4	726
Pilliga School of Arts	2 April, 1887	Freehold	185	74 0 3	111 5 3	185 5 6	28	305
Plattsburg Mechanics' Institute	— June, 1878	Freehold	6,100	84 4 5	163 19 0	248 3 5	—	1,060
* Port Macquarie School of Arts	—	Freehold	250	—	—	—	—	—
† Quirindi School of Arts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Randwick School of Arts	—	1883	—	29 16 10	16 19 0	46 15 10	—	732
Raymond Terrace School of Arts	24 Oct., 1871	Freehold	820	36 0 4	40 12 0	76 12 4	—	700
Redfern Free Public Library	1 Nov., 1871	Part of Town Hall	—	—	20 0 0	20 0 0	45	2,400
Richmond School of Arts	27 Aug., 1866	Freehold	1,363	32 15 0	20 7 6	53 2 6	—	1,240
Robertson School of Arts	24 May, 1886	Freehold	483	37 14 4	26 14 0	64 8 4	26	151
Scone School of Arts	—	1868	900	24 19 6	106 17 5	131 16 11	—	1,550
Singleton Mechanics' Institute	14 Sept., 1866	Freehold	3,500	—	181 13 11	181 13 11	146	4,103
Smithtown School of Arts	8 Jan., 1887	Freehold	300	136 17 4	136 17 4	273 14 8	150	150
Sofala Literary Institute	— July, 1879	Part of Court-house	—	6 11 9	13 3 6	19 15 3	—	1,500
St. Leonards School of Arts	17 Oct., 1859	Freehold	3,450	51 0 0	104 12 9	155 12 9	—	3,000
Stroud School of Arts	1 April, 1859	Freehold	400	—	47 16 2	47 16 2	—	1,783
Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts	22 Mar., 1833	Freehold	26,863	1,000 0 0	3,898 8 1	4,898 8 1	250	32,000
Tamworth Mechanics' Institute	— Nov., 1856	Freehold	1,454	37 0 4	96 12 6	133 12 10	—	1,037
Taree School of Arts	1 April, 1887	Leasehold	—	—	29 0 0	29 0 0	11	11
Tenterfield School of Arts	26 Nov., 1875	Freehold	1,300	49 10 11	85 8 6	134 19 5	—	1,092
Tumbarumba Mechanics' Institute	— Mar., 1879	Leasehold	—	—	—	—	—	580
Tumut	1 Jan., 1879	Leasehold	—	—	—	—	—	430
Uralla Literary Institute	8 Sept., 1874	Freehold	240	—	29 1 6	29 1 6	—	260
Urana School of Arts	— May, 1884	Freehold	908	7 6 0	141 15 0	149 1 0	—	225
Vegetable Creek Mining Institute	— Jan., 1882	Freehold	195	48 3 0	24 16 0	72 19 0	—	715
Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute	—	1863	1,835	94 5 1	89 12 5	183 17 6	3	1,900
Walcha School of Arts	21 Sept., 1875	Freehold	798	66 2 10	146 9 10	212 12 8	79	2,136
Walgett School of Arts	13 July, 1882	Government Grant	—	34 11 0	97 17 6	132 8 6	—	110
Wallsend School of Arts	—	1870	5,300	101 6 0	202 12 0	303 18 0	—	900
Waratah School of Arts	—	1865	680	15 12 0	15 12 0	31 4 0	10	900
Warialda Mechanics' Institute	1 April, 1882	Freehold	310	57 3 4	162 14 5	219 17 9	—	423
Warren Mechanics' Institute	— July, 1887	Freehold	331	169 19 8	56 18 0	226 17 8	—	186
* Warrumbungall Literary Institute	—	Freehold	—	—	—	—	1	250
Wentworth Mechanics' Institute	26 Nov., 1883	Freehold	1,200	68 1 0	68 1 0	136 2 0	—	830
Wickham School of Arts	1 Jan., 1881	Freehold	3,350	212 5 6	212 5 6	424 11 0	50	1,550
Wilcannia Athenaeum and Free Library	1 Dec., 1883	Freehold	1,600	83 11 1	312 9 9	396 0 10	1	883
Windsor School of Arts	—	1861	1,500	12 10 0	75 0 0	87 10 0	12	1,200
Wingham School of Arts	23 Nov., 1875	Freehold	250	27 16 4	24 17 0	52 13 4	—	864
Wolumba School of Arts	17 April, 1883	Freehold	290	4 8 9	8 17 6	13 6 3	—	260
Woodburn School of Arts	9 June, 1883	Sufferance	—	—	—	—	—	170
Woodville School of Arts	30 Mar., 1877	Freehold	200	4 5 0	6 2 6	10 7 6	—	464
Wyrallah School of Arts	22 May, 1873	Leasehold	—	—	12 0 0	12 0 0	—	372
Yass Mechanics' Institute	22 May, 1867	Freehold	2,200	—	225 18 4	225 18 4	—	3,205

Note.—The figures given under the heading of "Number of persons who used the Library, &c.," are those returned by the Institution, and in many cases are unreliable, representing only those who signed the visitors' book.

\* Not opened. † In course of erection.

NATIONAL ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 21.—RETURN of the NATIONAL ART GALLERY of NEW SOUTH WALES, for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

Hours between which it is open.	Date when first opened	Amount of Aid from the Government.		Number of			Presentations.																												
		Prior to 31st Dec., 1887	During the twelve months ending 31st December, 1887.	Oil-paintings.	Water-colour and other Drawings, Engravings, Photographs, &c.	Statuary and other Works.																													
On Monday, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Tuesday, from noon to 6 p.m.; Wednesday, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Thursday and Friday, from noon to 6 p.m.; Saturday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sunday, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. During the winter months the Gallery closes at dusk.	June, 1876, in conjunction with the "New South Wales Academy of Art."  Re-opened as a "National Gallery," on 22nd September, 1880, in temporary building in Botanical Gardens.  Re-opened in present premises in Inner Domain, 23rd December, 1885.	£52,162 14s. 4d. for purchase of Works of Art—vested in Trustees.  £2,000. Museum Votes for same purpose.  £4 17s 6d. Interest on London account.	£5,000. Parliamentary Votes for 1887.	One hundred £ s. d. and one .... 23,537 16 11  Purchased by Trustees.	£ s. d. Ninety-five water-colours 7,870 15 11 Autotypes . . . . . 100 0 0 121 drawings in black and white, etchings, engravings, negatives, and photogravures of copyright works, &c. . . . . 1,416 6 2  Purchased by Trustees.	Fourteen pieces of statuary in marble, bronze, or terracotta, £5,154 3s. 2d.  Forty-eight vases, plaques, &c., in bronze, iron, and ceramic and glassware, and reproductions of armour, £1,202 10s. 6d.  Books . . . . . £ s. d. 79 7 9	38 oil-paintings. 1 do on china. 4 water-colours. 3 Graphic sketches. 1 proof engraving (Dore) 1 engraving, Mrs. Butler-Thompson 4 fusian, chalt, and crayon drawings. 6 sepia sketches. 41 studies from South Kensington Museum. 20 engravings from etchings by late Jas. Barry, R.A. 3 photographs. 2 marble statues—"The Seamstresses" and "Work and Study." Statuettes—"Achilles and Lycanor," and "The Council of War." 20 casts from the antique. About 200 casts for instruction of art students. 2 cases small casts 2 Sévres vases. The "Aurora," "Apollo," "Schinkols," and a collection of 15 other European vases, and 30 Japanese vases. Sundry engravings and vases. Collection of British war-medals. 20 vols. works on Art subjects. Ivory brooch. Coronation medal (gold). Carrington Jug. Wedgwood Portrait. Hunting Horn.																												
In all £59,167 . 10d				<table border="0"> <tr> <td>£ s. d.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>43,861 0 2</td> <td>Sundry expenses—frames, freight, insurance, &amp;c.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3,585 10 9</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><hr/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>£47,446 10 11</td> <td>Total expended on Works of Art</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><hr/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>£ s. d.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5,404 2 8</td> <td>Wages</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2,811 11 8</td> <td>Repairs to gallery, fittings, and furniture</td> </tr> <tr> <td>703 13 10</td> <td>Sundries</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><hr/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8,419 7 9</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><hr/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>£55,866 18 8</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			£ s. d.		43,861 0 2	Sundry expenses—frames, freight, insurance, &c.	3,585 10 9		<hr/>		£47,446 10 11	Total expended on Works of Art	<hr/>		£ s. d.		5,404 2 8	Wages	2,811 11 8	Repairs to gallery, fittings, and furniture	703 13 10	Sundries	<hr/>		8,419 7 9		<hr/>		£55,866 18 8		
£ s. d.																																			
43,861 0 2	Sundry expenses—frames, freight, insurance, &c.																																		
3,585 10 9																																			
<hr/>																																			
£47,446 10 11	Total expended on Works of Art																																		
<hr/>																																			
£ s. d.																																			
5,404 2 8	Wages																																		
2,811 11 8	Repairs to gallery, fittings, and furniture																																		
703 13 10	Sundries																																		
<hr/>																																			
8,419 7 9																																			
<hr/>																																			
£55,866 18 8																																			
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Total expenditure . . . . .</td> <td>£ s. d.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>55,866 18 8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Remittances to England not yet appropriated . . . . .</td> <td>2,579 11 11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash balance to credit of Trustees . . . . .</td> <td>722 1 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><hr/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>£59,167 11 10</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Total expenditure . . . . .	£ s. d.	55,866 18 8		Remittances to England not yet appropriated . . . . .	2,579 11 11	Cash balance to credit of Trustees . . . . .	722 1 3	<hr/>		£59,167 11 10		<p>Of the above, 21 oil-paintings, the "Aurora Vase," with 19 others, were purchased by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary and transferred by him to the Art Gallery, together with the donations from the Japanese Commissioners: 2 oil-paintings, presented by Mr. Thos. Robertson; 1 by Mr. Thos. Walker, Concord; 1 by Mr. Timothy Lark, London; 1 by J. H. Wallis; 1 by W. M. Wallis; 1 by S. S. Thomas; 5 oil-paintings, 2 water-colours, 1 crayon, 1 cast from the antique, 2 cases small casts, &amp;c., and 2 Sévres vases, were originally presented to the "New South Wales Academy of Art," and on the dissolution of that Society were handed over by its members to the "Art Gallery of New South Wales," together with 200 casts, 20 vols. of works on Art subjects, and sundry articles of furniture purchased by that Society, at a cost of about £270. 1 water-colour, "The Fisher Girl," recently presented by Mr. C. J. Royle. The marble statue, "The Seamstress," by Marshall Wood, was presented by Mr. Thomas Walker, of Concord; "Work and Study," by Mrs. L. W. Levy; the "Achilles and Lycanor," by Mr. A. C. Garrick; the "Council of War," by the late Mr. Jas. H. Williams, Consul for the United States; 5 Statuettes, by Messrs. Hebblewhite; 4 Busts, by late Marshall Wood; Photograph of "The Capitol," Washington, by the late Mr. J. A. Fairfax; 2 photographs of scenery in Blue Mountains, New South Wales, by Mr. F. H. Newman; 6 sepia sketches by Samuel Prout; the collection of British war-medals, casts from Castellani gems, "The Boxers," casts of Tankard, and Banquet of the Gods, by Mr. J. R. Fairfax; painting on china, by Mrs. C. J. Fairfax; Ivory brooch, by His Honor Judge Josephson; gold Coronation Medal, by Mr. A. H. McCulloch, jun.; engraving, by Mr. Du Faur; Carrington Jug, by N. Pownall &amp; Co.; Wedgwood Portrait, by G. and R. Tangye &amp; Co. Hunting Horn—Reproduction of, by Lieut.-Col Rowe. Cast from bust of Sir Charles Barry, R.A., by the Bishop of Sydney. Cast "Eve," by Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B. 2 etchings, Coogee Bay, and an English lane scene, by Edward Coombes, Esq., O.M.G. 2 Jubilee sovereigns, and 2 half-sovereigns, by the Master of the Sydney Mint.</p>																					
Total expenditure . . . . .	£ s. d.																																		
55,866 18 8																																			
Remittances to England not yet appropriated . . . . .	2,579 11 11																																		
Cash balance to credit of Trustees . . . . .	722 1 3																																		
<hr/>																																			
£59,167 11 10																																			
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Number of visitors on 51 Sundays . . . . .</td> <td>70,053</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number on 812 week days . . . . .</td> <td>107,289</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total number for 863 days . . . . .</td> <td>177,342</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average Sunday attendance . . . . .</td> <td>1,373</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average week-day attendance . . . . .</td> <td>344</td> </tr> </table>		Number of visitors on 51 Sundays . . . . .	70,053	Number on 812 week days . . . . .	107,289	Total number for 863 days . . . . .	177,342	Average Sunday attendance . . . . .	1,373	Average week-day attendance . . . . .	344																								
Number of visitors on 51 Sundays . . . . .	70,053																																		
Number on 812 week days . . . . .	107,289																																		
Total number for 863 days . . . . .	177,342																																		
Average Sunday attendance . . . . .	1,373																																		
Average week-day attendance . . . . .	344																																		

## STATISTICS, 1887—EDUCATION, &amp;c.

285

## RELIGION.

No. 22.—NUMBER of CHURCHES and other BUILDINGS used for PUBLIC WORSHIP and the SITTINGS therein, with AVERAGE ATTENDANCE ON SUNDAYS; also NUMBER of CLERGY and SERVICES performed.

DENOMINATION.	Number of Ministers registered under Acts 19 Vic. Nos. 30 and 34.	Number of Churches and Chapels.	Number of Schoolhouses used for Public Worship.	Number of Dwellings or Public Buildings used for Public Worship.	Total Number of Buildings of all descriptions used for Public Worship.	Approximate Number of Services performed during the year (including week-day Services).	Number of Persons	
							For whom there is accommodation.	Number of distinct persons attending Sunday Services (not including Sunday School children).
Church of England—								
Diocese of Sydney—								
Sydney and Suburbs ...	99	64	20	18	102	14,566	29,479	22,600
Country Districts ...	56	100	18	53	171	9,321	19,080	12,214
	155	164	38	71	273	23,887	48,559	34,814
Diocese of Newcastle ...	46	117	25	77	219	6,802	16,102	11,160
Diocese of Goulburn... ..	40	105	18	84	207	5,417	14,550	8,087
Diocese of Bathurst ... ..	37	93	23	80	196	6,004	15,860	10,700
Diocese of Grafton & Armidale	30	56	14	171	241	4,303	9,175	6,304
Diocese of Riverina ... ..	16	28	13	114	155	2,148	3,514	2,145
	324	563	131	597	1,291	48,561	107,760	73,210
Roman Catholic Church—								
Diocese of Sydney—								
Sydney and Suburbs ... ..	81	49	9	7	65	24,630	23,170	26,792
Country Districts ... ..	52	85	10	69	164	9,714	14,965	11,720
	133	134	19	76	229	34,344	38,135	38,512
Diocese of Maitland... ..	39	52	8	33	93	8,836	8,535	7,865
Diocese of Goulburn ... ..	38	52	6	187	245	5,578	16,456	8,610
Diocese of Bathurst ... ..	24	60	12	103	175	7,211	14,264	10,705
Diocese of Armidale ... ..	18	36	2	49	87	4,499	5,240	3,855
Diocese of Wilcannia ... ..	13	15	1	104	120	1,924	3,500	2,650
Diocese of Grafton ... ..	7	15	.....	16	31	760	1,820	1,245
	272	364	48	568	980	63,152	87,950	73,442
Presbyterian Church—								
Presbyterian Church of New								
South Wales—								
Sydney and Suburbs ... ..	27	27	4	8	39	4,270	10,573	7,530
Country Districts ... ..	98	227	52	422	701	10,019	36,889	20,161
	125	254	56	430	740	20,289	47,462	27,691
Presbyterian Church—Synod								
of Eastern Australia—								
Sydney and Suburbs ... ..	3	2	.....	.....	2	300	700	330
Country Districts ... ..	7	19	3	35	57	1,083	4,070	1,720
	10	21	3	35	59	1,383	4,770	2,050
Presbyterian Church of Eastern								
Australia—								
Presbytery of Maitland ... ..	4	3	.....	14	17	408	750	284
Presbyterian Church of Eastern								
Australia (Unattached) ... ..	1	2	.....	.....	2	50	200	200
Presbyterian Church (Un-								
attached) ... ..	1	1	.....	.....	1	130	200	175
Presbyterian Church in Scot-								
land—Country ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wesleyan Methodist Church—								
Sydney and Suburbs ... ..	44	53	7	18	78	9,218	15,163	10,966
Country Districts ... ..	98	300	27	308	635	29,009	51,800	37,725
	142	353	34	326	713	38,227	66,963	48,691
Primitive Methodist Church—								
Sydney and Suburbs ... ..	6	17	.....	.....	17	3,393	3,380	2,075
Country Districts ... ..	15	55	3	9	67	9,070	8,301	5,090
	21	72	3	9	84	12,463	11,681	7,165
United Methodist Free								
Church—								
Suburbs of Sydney ... ..	1	2	.....	2	4	416	450	280
Country Districts ... ..	4	6	.....	8	14	1,024	1,580	860
	5	8	.....	10	18	1,440	2,030	1,140
Congregational Church (In-								
dependents)—								
Sydney and Suburbs ... ..	42	36	25	13	74	6,411	13,415	9,992
Country Districts ... ..	22	28	9	9	46	3,626	5,480	2,919
	64	64	34	22	120	10,037	18,895	12,911
Baptist Church—								
Sydney and Suburbs ... ..	13	6	2	2	10	1,525	3,020	1,620
Country Districts ... ..	10	14	5	23	42	1,864	2,860	1,620
	23	20	7	25	52	3,389	5,880	3,240

## RELIGION—continued.

No. 22 (continued).—NUMBER of CHURCHES and other BUILDINGS used for PUBLIC WORSHIP, &amp;c.—continued.

DENOMINATION.	Number of Ministers registered under the Acts 19 Vic Nos. 30 and 31	Number of Churches and Chapels.	Number of Schoolhouses used for Public Worship.	Number of Dwellings or Public Buildings used for Public Worship.	Total Number of Buildings of all descriptions used for Public Worship.	Approximate Number of Services performed during the year (including week-day Services).	Number of Persons	
							For whom there is accommodation.	Number of distinct persons attending Sunday Service (not including Sunday School children).
Particular Baptist Church—								
Sydney ... ..	2	1	1	3	5	300	700	200
Country Districts ... ..	2	3	1	.....	4	520	687	315
	4	4	2	3	9	820	1,387	515
Baptist Church (Unconnected)								
Suburbs ... ..	1	1	.....	1	2	170	230	80
Country ... ..	1	2	.....	2	4	364	500	350
	2	3	.....	3	6	534	730	430
Baptist Church (Unconnected with the Baptist Union)—								
Country Districts ... ..	1	3	.....	.....	3	468	700	450
Church of Christ—								
Sydney and Suburbs ... ..	3	2	1	2	5	400	900	750
Country Districts ... ..	3	.....	.....	5	5	364	810	191
	6	2	1	7	10	764	1,710	941
Lutheran Church—								
Sydney ... ..	1	1	.....	.....	1	60	300	20
Country ... ..	2	8	3	2	13	430	450	383
	3	9	3	2	14	490	750	403
Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran—Suburbs ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English Independent Church—								
Country ... ..	1	1	.....	.....	1	150	200	120
Independent Congregational Church—Suburbs ... ..	1	1	.....	2	3	150	200	80
Independent (Unconnected)—								
Country ... ..	1	1	1	3	5	90	200	91
Re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints—Country ... ..	1	1	.....	3	4	470	450	150
Protestant Episcopal Church of U.S.A.—Country ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Free Gospel Church ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jews' Synagogue—								
Sydney ... ..	2	1	.....	1	2	203	850	280
Country ... ..	1	1	.....	.....	1	276	100	40
	3	2	.....	1	3	479	950	320
Hebrew Faith—Sydney ... ..	1	1	1	1	3	8	40	40
Welsh Church—Country ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welsh Congregational Church ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unitarian Church—Sydney ... ..	1	1	.....	1	2	170	400	100
Catholic Apostolic Church—								
Sydney and Suburbs ... ..	1	.....	.....	2	2	464	100	107
Country ... ..	1	1	.....	1	2	198	150	40
	2	1	.....	3	4	662	250	147
Franco-Australian Mission—								
Country ... ..	1	.....	.....	3	3	65	150	40
Free Church of England—								
Suburbs ... ..	1	1	.....	.....	1	65	150	60
Country ... ..	1	.....	.....	4	4	135	350	275
	2	1	.....	4	5	200	500	335
Bible Christian Church—								
Country ... ..	5	6	2	4	12	380	1,020	570
Anglo-Israelite Teacher New Church—Suburbs ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society of Friends (Quakers)—								
Sydney ... ..	1	1	1	2	4	260	100	95
Salvation Army—								
Sydney and Suburbs ... ..	1	9	.....	48	57	18,760	13,750	14,700
Country ... ..	2	17	.....	59	76	25,012	18,200	15,140
	3	26	.....	107	133	43,772	31,950	29,840
General Total ... ..	1,640	1,789	327	2,186	4,302	249,519	396,378	284,966



STATISTICS, 1887—EDUCATION, &c.

RELIGION—continued.

No. 23.—AVERAGE ATTENDANCE at CHURCHES and CHAPELS and all other PLACES used for PUBLIC WORSHIP, of each DENOMINATION—1877-1887.

DENOMINATION.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Church of England	63,953	65,388	70,550	73,682	71,924	73,043	75,962	74,722	74,535	60,796	73,210
Roman Catholic	60,511	60,769	64,983	69,363	70,467	75,781	70,933	77,801	79,174	72,505	73,442
Presbyterian	19,417	20,142	20,329	21,449	22,374	21,858	25,952	24,579	26,570	19,970	30,400
Wesleyan Methodist	33,553	32,683	33,265	35,357	33,421	32,195	38,400	40,718	45,467	37,813	48,691
Other Methodists	8,400	8,880	9,650	10,500	10,755	10,920	7,490	6,346	7,698	7,050	8,305
Congregational	7,460	7,460	8,012	8,012	8,012	8,012	9,180	9,440	9,423	8,865	12,911
Baptist	2,527	3,210	3,413	2,107	2,480	2,476	3,392	3,396	3,410	4,095	4,635
Salvation Army	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	17,000	28,500	27,000	29,840
Other Denominations	1,400	2,328	1,915	1,452	1,598	1,720	3,060	3,195	3,764	3,465	3,532
Total	197,221	200,860	212,117	221,922	221,031	226,005	243,369	257,197	278,541	241,569	284,966

\* NOTE.—The returns from which Tables 22 and 23 are compiled were obtained from clergymen and other church authorities. The figures for 1887 denote the average number of persons attending Divine Service on Sundays, those for 1886 denote the number usually attending principal service; for some denominations these figures are identical, but for most churches the former number considerably exceeded the attendance at the principal service, and for this reason the figures for 1886 cannot be used for purposes of comparison with those of the other years given in the Table 23.

No. 24.—NUMBER of SUNDAY SCHOOLS of the several DENOMINATIONS in the year 1887, as well as the NUMBER of TEACHERS and the AVERAGE ATTENDANCE of SCHOLARS.

DENOMINATION.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.			Average Number of Scholars.			
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Church of England.	Diocese of Sydney. { Sydney and Suburbs ...	85	370	668	1,038	5,343	6,641	11,984
	{ Country Districts ...	99	205	411	616	2,807	3,370	6,177
	Diocese of Newcastle ...	184	575	1,079	1,654	8,150	10,011	18,161
	Diocese of Goulburn ...	102	198	338	536	2,132	2,536	4,668
	Diocese of Bathurst ...	73	117	259	376	1,638	2,047	3,685
	Diocese of Grafton and Armidale ...	83	136	275	411	1,757	2,233	3,950
	Diocese of Riverina ...	54	85	170	255	1,007	1,338	2,345
	21	31	72	103	365	452	817	
	517	1,142	2,193	3,335	15,049	18,617	33,666	
Roman Catholic Church.	Diocese of Sydney. { Sydney and Suburbs ...	57	195	350	545	4,132	5,320	9,452
	{ Country Districts ...	74	60	185	245	1,281	1,815	3,096
	Diocese of Maitland ...	131	255	535	790	5,413	7,135	12,548
	Diocese of Goulburn ...	54	28	93	121	1,116	1,181	2,297
	Diocese of Bathurst ...	76	25	154	179	1,443	1,862	3,305
	Diocese of Armidale ...	67	25	162	187	1,520	2,166	3,686
	Diocese of Wilcannia ...	25	18	65	83	490	688	1,178
Diocese of Grafton ...	20	8	58	58	403	589	992	
	9	9	25	34	259	332	591	
	382	368	1,084	1,452	10,644	13,953	24,597	
Presbyterian Church.	Presbyterian Church of New South Wales. { Sydney and Suburbs ...	31	194	260	454	1,659	2,049	3,708
	{ Country Districts ...	170	336	582	918	3,106	3,669	6,775
		201	530	842	1,372	4,765	5,718	10,483
	Presbyterian Church, Synod of Eastern Australia. { Sydney and Suburbs ...	2	5	7	12	35	47	82
	{ Country Districts ...	5	4	13	17	68	91	159
		7	9	20	29	103	138	241
	Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia. { Presbytery of Maitland ...	4	1	5	6	32	32	64
	Presbyterian Church in Scotland. { Country ...	1	2	2	4	18	14	32
	Presbyterian Church, unattached. { Suburbs ...	1	5	7	12	65	72	137
		308	1,227	1,354	2,581	9,876	11,521	21,397
Wesleyan Methodist Church.	{ Sydney and Suburbs ...	57	404	446	850	3,884	4,538	8,422
{ Country Districts ...	251	823	908	1,731	5,992	6,983	12,975	
	308	1,227	1,354	2,581	9,876	11,521	21,397	

STATISTICS, 1887—EDUCATION, &c.

RELIGION—continued.

No. 24 (continued).—NUMBER OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

DENOMINATION.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.			Average of Scholars.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Primitive Methodist Church. { Sydney and Suburbs ... Country Districts ...	17	109	85	194	793	904	1,697
	42	262	202	464	1,703	1,886	3,589
	59	371	287	658	2,406	2,790	5,286
United Methodist Free Church. { Suburbs of Sydney ... Country Districts ...	3	13	11	24	84	98	182
	7	34	34	68	320	370	690
	10	47	45	92	404	468	872
Congregational Church (Independents). { Sydney and Suburbs... Country Districts ...	39	265	308	573	2,560	3,027	5,587
	31	97	95	192	612	782	1,394
	70	362	403	765	3,172	3,809	6,981
Baptist Church ... { Sydney and Suburbs ... Country Districts ...	8	54	47	101	286	394	680
	13	48	44	92	346	360	706
	21	102	91	193	632	754	1,386
Particular Baptist Church ... { Sydney ... Country Districts ...	1	4	4	8	25	25	50
	2	11	15	26	97	89	186
	3	15	19	34	122	114	236
Baptist Church (Unconnected) { Suburbs ... Country ...	1	6	3	9	30	40	70
	2	11	8	19	62	60	122
	3	17	11	28	92	100	192
Baptist Church (unconnected with the Baptist Union)—Country ...	1	18	12	30	150	145	295
Church of Christ... { Sydney and Suburbs ... Country ...	3	16	12	28	100	135	235
	1	1	1	2	9	12	21
	4	17	13	30	109	147	256
Lutheran Church ... { Sydney ... Country ...	1	1	1	2	8	17	25
	2	4	6	10	18	24	42
	3	5	7	12	26	41	67
English Independent Church—Country ...	1	9	3	12	50	90	140
Independent Congregational Church—Suburbs ...	1	3	3	6	35	40	75
Re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints—Country ...	2	5	1	6	37	28	65
Jews' Synagogue—Sydney ...	1	8	9	17	69	87	156
Society of Friends (Quakers)—Sydney ...	2	4	4	8	37	20	57
Franco-Australian Mission—Country ...	2	2	2	4	25	30	55
Free Church of England—Suburbs ...	1	3	5	8	20	30	50
Bible Christian Church—Country ...	8	28	21	49	295	228	523
New Church—Suburbs ...	1	4	2	6	10	13	23
General Total ...	1,614	4,304	6,445	10,749	48,333	58,999	107,332

No. 25.—NUMBER OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, and SCHOLARS—1876-87.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Average Attendance.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
1876	1,058	7,099	27,443	31,394	58,837
1877	1,121	7,615	28,943	33,094	62,037
1878	1,196	8,063	29,877	34,699	64,576
1879	1,285	8,491	31,802	37,710	69,512
1880	1,340	9,027	33,304	39,089	72,393
1881	1,405	9,289	34,950	40,722	75,672
1882	1,318	9,190	34,393	41,334	75,727
1883	1,441	9,793	35,205	42,610	77,815
1884	1,461	9,426	35,883	43,202	79,085
1885	1,513	9,986	37,991	46,531	84,522
1886	1,596	10,759	47,307	56,354	103,661
1887	1,614	10,749	48,333	58,999	107,332

## STATISTICS, 1887—EDUCATION, &amp;c.

289

## RELIGION—continued.

No. 26.—AMOUNTS PAID to the CLERGY of DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS since the passing of the Act for the Abolition of State Aid to Religion.

Year.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic Church.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan Methodist.	Total—All Denominations
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1863	17,967 0 10	8,748 0 1	2,873 3 11	2,784 12 3	32,372 17 1
1864	17,518 11 1	8,233 19 0	2,614 6 8	1,179 7 9	29,546 4 6
1865	14,111 1 2	7,430 10 2	3,089 13 4	1,572 10 4	26,203 15 0
1866	13,977 12 0	7,445 16 8	2,852 0 0	1,572 10 4	25,847 19 0
1867	13,254 17 0	7,275 0 0	2,852 0 0	1,572 10 4	24,954 7 4
1868	12,766 17 3	7,083 6 8	2,846 15 1	1,965 12 11	24,662 11 11
1869	12,370 3 8	6,796 7 5	2,487 6 11	1,572 10 4	23,226 8 4
1870	12,386 9 6	6,583 6 8	2,179 18 4	1,572 10 4	22,722 4 10
1871	10,994 5 0	6,416 13 4	1,942 11 2	1,572 10 4	20,925 19 6
1872	12,186 12 0	6,034 5 11	1,822 11 3	1,484 1 1	21,527 10 3
1873	11,236 9 6	5,804 3 4	1,702 0 0	1,372 10 0	20,115 2 10
1874	11,224 7 11	5,962 10 0	1,560 3 4	1,372 10 0	20,119 11 3
1875	10,724 18 4	5,608 6 8	1,625 10 0	1,372 10 0	19,331 5 0
1876	10,212 13 3	5,300 0 0	1,778 10 0	1,029 7 7	18,320 10 10
1877	9,803 11 2	5,024 1 2	1,702 0 0	1,715 12 5	18,245 4 9
1878	9,180 2 3	4,550 0 0	1,702 0 0	1,029 7 9	16,461 10 0
1879	8,238 1 1	4,356 19 9	1,702 0 0	1,372 10 4	15,689 11 2
1880	7,739 2 0	3,892 12 1	1,702 0 0	1,715 12 11	15,049 7 0
1881	7,412 4 8	3,729 3 4	1,689 10 0	991 17 9	13,822 15 9
1882	6,557 10 4	3,487 10 0	1,636 3 4	1,455 8 7	13,136 12 3
1883	6,082 10 4	3,245 16 8	1,407 1 8	1,324 7 6	12,059 16 2
1884	5,975 5 2	3,025 0 0	1,177 0 0	1,222 10 0	11,399 15 2
1885	6,040 17 0	3,000 0 0	1,052 0 0	1,136 5 0	11,229 2 0
1886	5,790 17 6	3,000 0 0	902 0 0	1,050 0 0	10,742 17 6
1887	5,790 17 6	2,800 0 0	702 0 0	900 0 0	10,192 17 6

No. 27.—ESTIMATED NUMBER of PERSONS of DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS at the close of the year 1887.

Denomination.	Adherents.	Denomination.	Adherents.
Church of England .. .. .	474,528	Baptists .. . . .	10,221
Roman Catholic .. . . .	288,159	Other Protestants .. . . .	20,644
Presbyterians .. . . .	100,746	Unitarians .. . . .	1,252
Wesleyan and other Methodists .. . . .	89,483	Hebrews .. . . .	4,589
Congregational .. . . .	19,920	Other Persuasions, and unspecified .. . . .	33,377
		Total .. . . .	1,042,919

STATISTICS, 1887—EDUCATION, &c.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

No. 23.—ADMISSIONS, READMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, &c., of the PATIENTS in the HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, &c., during the year 1887.

	Admissions in the Year 1887.										Patients Discharged, Transferred, Died, and Escaped.										Remaining on 31st December, 1887.	Average numbers resident during the Year 1887.																
	Remaining on 31st December, 1886.			Admitted for the first time.			Readmitted.	Transferred from other Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	Total number of Patients under care.	Discharged recovered.	Discharged not recovered.	Transferred to other Hospitals or Licensed Houses.	Died.	Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days.	Total number discharged, died, and escaped.																							
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.																																
Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park	377	252	629	95	82	177	8	8	10	2	8	5	482	445	827	41	45	86	2	0	8	3	4	7	38	20	58	84	75	159	308	270	638	334	253	637		
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	472	271	743	104	53	157	17	10	27	3	2	5	596	330	932	54	37	91	6	2	7	3	1	4	32	18	50	2	2	96	58	154	500	278	778	477	257	734
Hospitals for the Insane, Parramatta. } Free	609	347	956	64	21	85	3	1	4	11	3	14	687	372	1059	14	10	24	1	1	4	1	5	33	25	58	2	2	53	37	90	634	335	939	621	341	962	
Hospitals for the Insane, Parramatta. } Criminal	48	8	56	10	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	11	75	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle	125	117	242	10	4	14	1	2	3	2	2	4	138	125	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River Road	13	73	91	13	16	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	94	122	3	7	10	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1644</b>	<b>1073</b>	<b>2717</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1283</b>	<b>3278</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>1735</b>	<b>1080</b>	<b>2821</b>	<b>1670</b>	<b>1052</b>	<b>2722</b>

NOTE.—Other information respecting Lunacy will be found in Part I., Tables 36 to 44.

No. 29.—AMOUNTS EXPENDED and COLLECTED at GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE during the year 1887.

Name of Institution.		Total Expenditure.	Collections.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	...	25,065 4 10	3,495 6 8
Do Parramatta	...	28,271 1 11	2,764 15 6
Do Callan Park	...	20,537 11 10	3,205 19 4
Do Newcastle	...	7,965 18 7	536 16 5
Reception House, Darlinghurst	...	1,616 7 2	15 6 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>£ 83,456 4 4</b>	<b>10,018 4 4</b>

No. 30.—WEEKLY COST of PATIENTS in GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE during the year 1887.

Institution.	Total No. under care.	Average No. resident.	Total Annual Cost.	Calculated on Average Number Resident.								
				Salaries and Allowances.	Provisions, &c., &c.	Amusements, Books, and Periodicals.	Incidental Expenses and Minor Repairs.	Materials for Employment of Patients.	Stores, Bedding, &c.	Total Weekly Cost without deducting Collections.	Weekly Cost deducting Collections.	
Hospitals for the Insane			£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Gladesville	932	734	25,065 4 10	5 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	11 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Parramatta	1,134	1,020	28,271 1 11	4 1	4 5	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 8	9 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Callan Park	827	637	20,537 11 10	4 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2	4	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Newcastle	263	238	7,965 18 7	4 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12 0	

Average weekly cost for all Hospitals, without deducting collections, 11s 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; or, deducting collections, 10s. 6d

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—continued.

No. 31.—NUMBER of HOSPITALS in the COLONY in the year 1887, showing PERSONS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED, DIED, &c.

Hospitals.	Indoor Relief.																					Outdoor Relief.			Dormitories or Sleeping Rooms.													
	Inmates on 1st January from previous year.			Admitted during the year 1887.			Total number.			Discharged cured, or relieved.			Discharged incurable.			Discharged at their own request or on other grounds.			Number who died.			Total number discharged or died.			Number remaining at end of the year.			Daily average of Indoor Relief.			Total number.			Number.	Capacity.	Number of beds.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
Albury	25	2	27	233	32	265	259	34	292	205	29	234	...	...	6	2	8	25	2	27	236	33	269	22	1	23	20	2	22	...	...	...	4	27,300	30			
Armidale	...	5	13	122	36	158	130	41	171	98	33	131	...	...	1	1	2	12	4	16	110	39	149	20	2	22	15	5	20	...	...	...	3	46,550	22			
Balmoral Cottage	1	...	1	112	11	123	113	11	124	106	11	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	121	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13,500	16	
Balmoral	3	...	3	60	2	62	63	2	65	49	...	49	...	...	5	3	8	5	...	...	...	60	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	106,200	59	
Bathurst	18	7	25	256	80	336	274	87	361	193	71	264	...	...	22	12	34	27	9	36	254	82	336	20	5	25	20	8	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bega*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Blayney†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bombala	7	4	11	9	1	10	16	5	21	5	1	6	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bourke	23	...	23	150	3	153	173	32	176	119	...	119	10	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Braidwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brewarrina	2	...	2	51	1	52	53	1	54	44	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Carcoar	2	...	2	49	16	65	51	16	67	41	15	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Casino	1	...	1	23	5	28	24	5	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cobar	6	...	6	35	5	40	41	5	46	31	4	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Condoblin	4	...	4	46	1	47	50	1	51	43	1	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cooma	2	...	2	14	3	17	16	3	19	11	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coonabarabran Cottage‡	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coonamble	2	1	3	41	4	45	43	5	48	33	3	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cowra	3	2	5	55	16	71	58	16	76	48	14	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deniliquin	14	...	14	107	9	116	121	9	130	98	3	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dubbo†	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Emunaville	1	...	1	29	3	32	30	3	33	25	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Forbes	10	1	11	93	15	108	103	16	119	89	16	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Glen Innes	5	...	5	60	7	67	74	7	81	63	6	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Goulburn	10	3	13	168	49	217	118	52	170	95	37	132	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grafton	14	1	15	88	28	116	102	29	151	79	25	104	8	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Grenfell	2	1	3	24	3	27	26	4	30	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Gulgong	2	...	2	57	14	71	59	14	73	45	12	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Gundagai	2	...	2	19	4	23	21	4	25	11	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Gunnedah†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hay†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hill End	1	...	1	33	3	36	33	4	37	29	3	32	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hillston	6	...	6	40	8	48	46	8	54	34	7	41	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Inverell	8	...	8	85	10	95	96	10	106	88	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kempsey	5	...	5	89	32	121	94	32	126	82	27	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kiama Cottage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Lismore	2	...	2	58	9	67	60	9	69	49	8	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Little Bay	127	52	179	1236	491	1727	1363	543	1909	1091	439	1550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Lower Clarence (Maclean)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maitland	8	4	12	107	53	160	115	57	172	95	46	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

\* In course of erection. † Return not received. ‡ Closed on 16th April.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—continued.

No. 31 (continued).—NUMBER OF HOSPITALS in the COLONY in the year 1887, showing PERSONS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED, DIED, &c.—continued.

Table with columns for Hospitals, Indoor Relief (Inmates on 1st January, Admitted during the year 1887, Total number, Discharged cured or relieved, Discharged incurable, Discharged at their own request or on other grounds, Number who died, Total number discharged or died, Number remaining at end of the year, Daily average of Indoor Relief), Outdoor Relief (Total number), and Dormitories or Sleeping Rooms (Number, Capacity, Number of beds). Rows list various hospitals like Manning River, Merriwa, Mitchell, etc., and a Total row at the bottom.

Note.—The sex of patients was not stated in returns from several Hospitals, hence the total number exceeds the total of males and females, in several columns of the foregoing table.

\* In course of erection. † Return not received. ‡ A new wing to the building was completed during the year.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—continued.

No. 32.—RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of HOSPITALS in the COLONY in the year 1887.

525—2 S

Hospitals	Receipts during the year.				Expenditure during the year.					Assets at close of year.	Liabilities at close of year.	
	Government Aid.	Private Contributions.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Building and Repairs.	Maintenance.	Outdoor Relief.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Albury	525 8 6	720 18 9		1,246 7 3	26 0 0	1,208 11 0		143 14 7	1,378 5 7			81 17 5
Armidale	676 6 5	540 5 6	341 5 7	1,557 17 6	129 7 4	1,386 17 9			1,516 5 1		41 12 5	
Balmain Cottage	446 12 4	670 1 8	53 13 6	1,170 7 6	538 16 7	373 17 3		107 7 2	1,020 1 0		351 17 6	1,000 0 0
Balranald	182 4 2	305 16 8	42 17 6	530 18 4	6 10 0	791 3 11			797 13 11		447 5 11	
Bathurst	971 9 10	1,525 8 8	335 3 8	2,832 2 2	826 12 4	1,970 2 9			2,796 15 1			
Bega*		639 16 5	28 11 8	668 8 1				64 6 2	64 6 2		604 1 11	
Blayney†												
Bombala	148 16 4	166 6 1	10 19 3	326 1 8	1 1 0	90 0 0	4 18 0	134 16 2	230 15 2	1,561 4 7	114 19 10	
Bourke	600 1 1	859 13 11	105 14 5	1,565 9 5	55 0 0	1,281 12 6			1,336 12 6		849 2 1	
Braidwood	87 14 3	89 17 8	46 11 2	224 3 1		66 2 2		114 19 8	181 1 10		173 1 4	
Brewarrina...	306 3 11	341 1 9	99 0 9	746 6 5	96 2 0	521 0 3		161 4 7	778 6 10		446 11 5	29 1 9
Carcoar	198 0 4	256 5 5	48 6 8	502 12 5	36 16 3	122 8 10		259 0 1	418 5 2		521 13 4	
Casino	98 3 11	160 13 6	15 18 0	274 15 5	8 6 0	257 0 0		15 11 8	280 17 8		153 2 4	
Cobar	262 7 11	305 16 11	82 1 0	650 5 10	16 17 8	560 18 3		57 10 2	635 6 1		185 12 8	
Condoblin ...	216 14 5	369 11 0	232 4 11	818 10 4	8 3 0	472 14 11		105 7 6	586 5 5		232 4 11	
Cooma	187 10 6	151 6 1	50 2 5	388 19 0	27 18 1	58 7 7			86 5 8			31 10 5
Coonabarabran Cottage‡		14 8 6	85 12 11	100 1 5	6 15 0	6 14 7	2 15 0	21 2 6	37 7 1			
Coonamble ...	242 1 0	242 7 5	135 3 6	619 11 11	72 3 10	462 15 6		29 15 4	564 14 8	300 0 0	44 6 10	
Cowra	359 16 5	188 6 0	72 8 6	620 10 11		268 0 3		144 10 5	412 10 8	479 5 3		
Deniliquin	1,119 9 0	1,354 17 2	2 5 0	2,476 11 2	968 14 5	990 11 8		1 15 3	1,961 1 4	515 9 10	329 13 6	
Dubbo†												
Emmaville	922 13 7	448 10 11	56 19 0	1,428 3 6	71 2 10	342 16 3		450 0 7	863 19 8	694 3 7		
Forbes District	298 6 11	407 14 10	105 11 4	811 13 1	62 5 0	272 12 7		445 15 2	780 12 9	370 8 9		
Glen Innes...	201 13 7	254 15 7	168 16 8	625 5 10	65 6 5	396 14 11		9 18 0	471 19 4	418 7 10		
Goulburn	468 17 3	570 16 7	208 13 8	1,248 7 6	18 6 3	805 17 2		121 0 2	945 3 7	4,189 19 11		
Grafton	585 18 2	228 12 4	316 0 0	1,130 10 6	102 11 9	833 10 8		28 16 2	964 18 7	854 10 4		
Grenfell	135 16 7	171 17 9	86 7 6	394 1 10	2 16 8	317 4 10	§	75 2 3	395 3 9	556 14 4		
Gulgong	200 18 5	238 5 8	34 15 0	473 19 1	18 2 6	327 18 8		10 13 2	356 14 4	231 7 6		
Gundagai	155 18 10	82 0 6	65 6 0	303 5 4	5 0 0	286 7 6		55 10 8	346 18 2	314 9 11		
Gunnedah†												
Hay†												
Hill End	139 12 3	75 3 6	66 2 5	280 18 2	9 14 6	457 6 9		3 3 8	470 4 11	368 2 5	50 0 0	
Hillston	658 0 5	212 16 4	33 14 0	904 10 9	7 0 0	167 4 0		360 6 8	534 10 8	245 18 11	80 8 4	
Inverell	207 2 6	225 5 0	119 12 11	552 0 5	201 6 6	599 11 1	12 7 4		813 4 11	179 9 1		
Kempsey	398 0 5	378 18 3	136 18 6	913 17 2	256 7 11	608 12 8		42 15 5	907 16 0	729 8 3		
Kiama Cottage	212 7 5	437 8 8	28 19 3	678 15 4	47 4 2	293 10 5		275 6 10	616 1 5	328 9 10		
Lismore	212 3 9	171 14 0		383 17 9	124 11 6	103 2 9	10 5 0	226 14 5	464 13 8	271 2 6	92 12 11	
Little Bay	10,093 3 7			10,093 3 7	580 18 5	9,512 5 2			10,093 3 7			
Lower Clarence (Maclean)	399 14 7	420 8 8	28 5 0	848 8 3	108 19 10	429 3 9		172 5 8	710 9 3		496 10 3	
Maitland	716 10 4	653 14 1	220 0 0	1,590 4 5	51 5 3	907 12 4	51 7 1	114 3 3	1,124 7 11	9,558 17 3	185 16 10	

\* In course of erection † Return not received. ‡ Closed on the 16th April. § Included with maintenance

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—continued.

No. 32 (continued).—RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of HOSPITALS in the COLONY in the year 1887 (continued).

Hospitals.	Receipts during the year.				Expenditure during the year.					Assets at close of year.	Liabilities at close of year.
	Government Aid.	Private Contributions.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Building and Repairs.	Maintenance.	Outdoor Relief.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manning River*		1,230 0 0		1,230 0 0							
Merriwa	53 0 1	35 13 6	54 16 0	143 9 7		57 6 4		105 5 2	162 11 6	75 0 0	76 18 6
Mitchell*											
Moree	411 2 4	612 5 6	29 10 0	1,052 17 10		138 0 10	1 11 0	43 1 8	182 13 6	1,258 6 10	
Moruya*											
Mudgee	216 12 3	316 16 5	70 3 2	603 11 10	10 10 0	626 16 3					
Murrurundi	162 12 9	233 14 6		396 7 3	20 3 0	428 18 6	2 9 2	79 2 11	716 9 2		99 13 0
Muswellbrook	104 1 5	149 5 5	30 0 0	283 6 10	50 1 10	106 18 7	25 0 0	1 5 5	452 16 1	626 2 2	
Narrabri	277 6 10	258 4 2	43 18 6	579 9 6	0 14 0	531 8 0		167 2 0	349 2 5	766 2 1	
Narrandera...	808 4 11	582 5 5	74 0 6	1,464 10 10	228 18 3	486 16 5		85 17 4	617 19 4	846 4 9	14 18 9
Newcastle	1,161 15 10	1,158 5 4	503 3 3	2,823 4 5	1,313 7 3	2,217 17 4		478 8 3	1,194 2 11	12 10 1	
North Shore*		560 2 7		800 6 9	2,169 0 0				3,531 4 7	689 16 11	
Nymagee	240 4 2										
Orange	132 18 8	118 6 7	6 0 0	257 5 3	4 19 0	289 13 6		52 12 0	2,221 12 0	964 5 7	
Parkes	734 13 7	328 2 9	250 0 0	1,312 16 4	77 1 4	881 0 5		2 1 1	296 13 7	179 7 10	
Parramatta†	217 8 9	310 18 2	56 5 4	584 12 3	66 2 3	412 13 6		80 7 5	1,038 9 2		640 7 1
Queanbeyan†											
Scone	170 13 3	198 9 3	104 6 4	473 8 10	5 9 0	306 2 6					
Silverton	233 5 9	428 5 2	122 5 11	783 16 10	750 12 6	600 6 1	34 14 2	35 1 4	381 7 0	702 9 5	
Sofala	37 10 0	38 19 0	3 0 0	79 9 0				12 15 2	1,363 13 9	625 17 11	339 7 11
Sydney Hospital	6,998 11 6	4,486 18 3	4,666 6 4	16,151 16 1	341 7 0	13,531 11 4	1,144 6 1	85 12 1	85 12 1	88 5 2	
Sydney (Prince Alfred)	8,500 17 8	5,202 3 10	5,214 11 10	18,917 13 4	2,690 19 1	15,508 3 5			868 18 4	15,886 2 9	28,885 11 6
Sydney (St. Vincent)		3,563 12 0	66 9 4	3,630 1 4	7,042 5 6	2,677 11 10			958 16 10	19,157 19 4	24,520 11 8
Tamworth	337 10 4	269 17 10	200 0 0	807 8 2	127 12 4	588 4 11		1,055 0 0	10,774 17 4		
Temora	121 10 1	103 9 3	255 5 6	480 4 10	3 12 0	141 8 9			71 17 7	787 14 10	326 18 10
Tenterfield	225 6 9	680 13 9	68 3 0	974 3 6	10 19 6	334 19 4			335 4 1	480 4 10	475 8 7
Urana	277 3 3	304 2 1	165 6 7	746 11 11	0 7 0	476 8 8			17 15 0	494 10 8	1,485 17 4
Wagga Wagga	682 16 11	430 1 5	813 19 8	1,926 18 0	203 18 8	1,282 14 8				1,486 13 4	1,201 11 10
Walgett	335 5 2	391 8 1	213 7 8	940 0 11	173 19 0	631 17 2				1,164 13 5	
Warialda	270 14 3	250 9 9	388 2 9	909 6 9	12 0 5	391 2 11			134 4 9	940 0 11	300 0 0
Wellington	116 6 7	140 12 5		256 19 0		98 0 5			5 1 3	408 4 7	430 14 3
Wentworth	509 10 2	498 7 0	101 15 6	1,109 12 8					217 1 2	315 1 7	54 6 7
Wilcannia	688 5 9	743 16 1	87 7 9	1,519 9 7	1,070 17 11	1,070 14 2			115 0 7	2,256 12 8	237 0 0
Windsor	445 12 7	285 19 11	990 19 3	1,722 11 9	26 3 3	617 10 6			582 0 5	1,225 14 2	4,000 0 0
Wollongong	455 2 1	365 7 11	42 11 10	863 1 10	138 9 6	1,128 8 5			500 0 0	1,766 17 11	10,000 0 0
Yass		182 19 7	98 12 2	281 11 9	59 13 5	713 3 4	42 2 0		3 14 6	818 13 3	
Young	391 11 3	224 7 2	75 12 6	701 10 11	36 18 3	201 1 7				364 2 0	200 0 0
Total	47,953 13 10	38,575 1 10	18,260 2 4	104,788 18 0	21,197 10 8	74,388 5 11	1,417 6 11	10,276 19 10	107,280 3 4	1 6,338 4 2	16,745 5 11

\* In course of erection. † Return not received. ‡ Included with maintenance



STATISTICS, 1887—EDUCATION, &c.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—continued.

No. 33.—NUMBER of PERSONS in the various HOSPITALS in the Colony on 31st December in each year, 1875—87.

Institution.	1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
<b>City and Suburbs—</b>																											
Balmain	...																										
Little Bay	...																										
Sydney	136	63	121	59	111	56	113	77	140	55	125	53	142	46	140	68	162	59	160	41	145	64	106	67	124	68	
St. Vincent	22	15	24	26	13	28	20	16	21	27	11	37	23	37	20	34	21	63	32	62	24	60	22	43	29		
Prince Alfred	...																										
<b>Total, City and Suburbs</b>	158	78	145	83	137	69	141	97	156	76	152	64	179	69	230	114	270	132	418	181	365	176	347	182	435	218	
<b>Country—</b>																											
Albury	8	3	12	2	12	2	16	2	9	2	21	3	...	13	1	13	4	13	4	21	1	24	2	22	1		
Armidale	9	1	13	1	11	1	9	7	1	10	...	19	...	16	3	17	1	10	2	16	2	10	5	20	2		
Balmoral	...																										
Bathurst	22	4	18	4	22	6	5	2	15	6	24	6	15	6	11	4	18	5	26	5	19	4	18	7	20	5	
Bega	...																										
Blayney	...																										
Bombala	...																										
Bourke	9	7	7	12	8	9	16	15	18	5	1	13	1	22	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Braidwood	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	6	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Brewarrina	7	4	10	6	5	4	8	1	5	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	5	1	5	1	2	4	2	4	...	
Carcoar	...																										
Casino	...																										
Cobar	...																										
Condobolin	...																										
Cooma	...																										
Coombarabran	...																										
Coonamble	...																										
Copeland	...																										
Cowra	...																										
Deniliquin	14	17	16	1	15	19	11	1	15	14	12	11	14	10	10	10	3	13	3	11	1	14	1	12	3		
Dubbo	9	2	7	3	2	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enumaville	...																										
Forbes	4	8	2	3	9	1	4	4	11	5	5	2	3	3	9	11	4	11	8	25	8	11	1	5	2		
Glen Innes	...																										
Goulburn	3	3	3	4	2	3	3	9	3	6	1	10	2	4	4	8	1	4	10	3	10	3	3	11	...		
Grafton	3	4	2	1	11	1	6	1	3	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grenfell	...																										
Gulgong	3	9	1	13	6	7	1	5	6	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gundagai	4	3	5	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gunnedah	...																										
Hay	14	18	16	16	11	11	15	2	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hill End	7	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hillston	...																										
Inverell	...																										
Kempsey	...																										
Kiama	...																										
Ilsmore	...																										
Lower Clarence (Macleay)	...																										
Maitland	6	7	8	3	6	4	12	5	11	3	11	4	13	6	10	2	12	4	11	3	8	3	8	4	9	7	
Merriwa	...																										
Morice	...																										
Mudgee	8	14	10	2	14	2	6	1	10	8	6	2	9	5	4	10	2	4	10	2	4	3	5	...	...	...	
Murrumbidgee	...																										
Muswellbrook	5	1	4	3	6	2	1	2	2	4	4	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	4	2	
Narrabri	8	9	12	12	8	1	8	9	2	5	1	10	9	9	1	10	9	1	6	1	10	1	10	1	10	...	
Narrandera	...																										
Newcastle	17	10	6	...	10	4	20	9	17	5	16	6	18	2	28	2	31	4	23	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nymagee	...																										
Orange	9	1	9	1	16	4	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Parkes	...																										
Parramatta	10	2	3	1	5	6	9	4	5	1	4	2	8	1	9	5	16	7	17	5	15	5	21	...	...	...	
" (Bryaspelas)	...																										
Queanbeyan	1	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scone	5	7	3	7	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	2	7	1	5	1	3	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Silverton	...																										
Sofala	...																										
Tamworth	10	11	2	12	13	14	1	14	3	14	1	8	9	2	2	2	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Temora	...																										
Tenterfield	...																										
Urana	...																										
Wagga Wagga	13	11	18	12	11	1	10	14	4	11	1	12	2	12	2	14	5	15	3	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	
Walgett	...																										
Warialda	...																										
Wellington	1	2	4	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wentworth	...																										
Wilcannia	...																										
Windsor	32	10	23	9	27	10	30	12	24	10	21	10	25	10	28	7	26	7	25	9	23	11	21	8	23	9	
Wollongong	2	1	1	2	1	6	1	3	6	2	3	1	1	7	3	10	2	5	3	10	2	5	3	10	2	5	3
Yass	3	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Young	9	6	1	4	6	2	3	1	10	1	4	2	8	4	6	10	1	9	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total, Country</b>	249	40	256	46	347	51	418	43	498	54	551	45	616	51	297	55	332	56	331	61	415	59	413	75	367	88	
<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b>	407	118	401	129	484	120	559	140	654	130	703	109	795	120	527	169	602	188	749	242	780	235	760	257	802	306	
	525		530		604		699		784		812		915		696		790		991		1,015		1,017		1,108		

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—continued.

No. 34.—NUMBER of INMATES in the various BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS wholly or in part supported by the GOVERNMENT during the year 1887; also, INDOOR AND OUTDOOR RELIEF AFFORDED.

Table with 29 columns: Benevolent Asylums, Indoor Relief (Inmates on 1st Jan, Admitted, Total, Discharged cured, Discharged at their own request, Number who died, Total number discharged, Number remaining at end of year, Daily average), Outdoor Relief (Number of cases), and Dormitories or Sleeping Rooms (No., Capacity, No. of Beds).

No. 35.—RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS wholly or in part supported by the GOVERNMENT during the year 1887.

Table with 13 columns: Benevolent Asylums, Receipts during the year (Government Aid, Private Contributions, Other Sources, Total Receipts), Expenditure during the year (Building and Repairs, Maintenance, Outdoor Relief, Miscellaneous, Total Expenditure), Assets at close of year, and Liabilities at close of year.

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—continued.

## No. 36.—NUMBER OF ADULTS REMAINING IN BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS at the close of each year, 1875-87.

Asylum.	1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Government Asylums—																											
Liverpool ...	622	663	715	729	756	707	724	733	724	724	710	741	767														
*Newington ...	233	271	261	261	262	288	277	284	292	312	304	331	366														
Parramatta (George-street) ...	254	240	233	237	254	259	237	219	267	339	342	421	644														
Parramatta (Macquarie-street) ...	4	15	4	13	3	13	7	11	7	15	4	16	7	23	268	276	232	297	258								
Sydney (Pitt-street) ...	2	53	2	64	2	50	2	62	2	90	2	75	73	88	107	115	88	83	77								
West Maitland ...	6	4	6	3	8	3	12	2	12	1	9	3	10	3	10	3	12	4	12	4	10	6	23	12	25	10	
Newcastle ...																							13	14	17	11	
Singleton ...	15	1	12	2	9	3	12	2	13	4	10	1	10	6	11	4	11	5	12	4	12	2	9	8	8	7	
Totals...	903	306	927	352	970	330	995	340	1,044	368	994	382	985	375	980	402	1,282	408	1,363	435	1,366	400	1,504	448	1,719	471	
	1,209		1,279		1,300		1,335		1,412		1,376		1,360		1,382		1,690		1,798		1,766		1,952		2,190		

\* Formerly Hyde Park.

## No. 37.—MEMORANDUM OF CHILDREN PLACED OUT by the STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Under Control on—	Supported by Government.			Adopted without payment.			Apprenticed.			Total under Control.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
31 December, 1880 ...	20	32	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	32	52
31 „ 1881 ...	34	46	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	46	80
31 „ 1882 ...	90	132	222	6	9	15	.....	8	8	96	149	245
31 „ 1883 ...	190	236	426	6	10	16	2	10	12	198	256	454
31 „ 1884 ..	450	300	750	12	30	42	20	55	75	482	385	867
31 „ 1885 ...	624	434	1,058	21	52	73	95	89	184	740	575	1,315
31 „ 1886 ...	690	438	1,128	45	71	116	206	159	455	1,031	668	1,699
31 „ 1887 ...	780	483	1,263	48	80	128	351	186	537	1,179	749	1,928

The children "supported by Government" are the only children paid for. The adopted and apprenticed children are not paid for.

## No. 38.—AGES at which CHILDREN have been PLACED OUT since commencement of the System.

Under 2 yr.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	Over 12.	Total.
14	49	168	197	205	178	222	218	311	288	247	212	196	2,505

## No. 39.—ASYLUMS from which CHILDREN have been PLACED OUT since the commencement of the System.

Benevolent Asylum, Sydney.	Randwick Asylum.	Roman Catholic Orphan School.	Protestant Orphan School.	N.S.S. "Vernon."	Infant's Home, Ashfield.	Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta.	Children's Hospital, Glebe Point.	Shaftsbury Reformatory.	Coast Hospital, Little Bay.	Sydney Hospital.	Prince Alfred Hospital.	Lunacy Department.	Benevolent Asylum, Newcastle.	Goulburn Hospital.	Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution.	Moore Cliff Hospital.	Total.
1,545	305	180	182	117	56	51	12	2	26	1	2	1	22	1	1	1	2,505

STATISTICS, 1887—EDUCATION, &c.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—continued.

No. 40.—NUMBER of ORPHAN, INDUSTRIAL, and other CHARITABLE SCHOOLS of the Colony during the year 1887.

Orphan Industrial Schools, &c.	Inmates on 1 Jan., from previous year.			Admitted in 1887.			Total number.			Discharged or removed.			Number who died.			Total number discharged, removed, or died.			Number remaining at end of the year.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Nautical School Ship "Vernon" ...	205	...	205	200	...	200	405	...	405	202	...	202	...	...	202	...	202	203	...	203	...	203
*Female Industrial School, Parramatta ...	1	89	90	3	68	71	4	157	161	2	68	70	...	1	1	2	69	71	2	88	...	90
Shaftesbury Reformatory for Females, South Head ...	...	24	24	...	14	14	...	38	38	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	26	...	26
Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick ...	157	97	254	34	30	64	191	127	318	37	13	50	...	1	1	37	14	51	154	113	...	267
Sydney Female School of Industry ...	...	34	34	...	11	11	...	45	45	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	41	...	41
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution ...	46	29	75	9	3	12	55	32	87	7	6	13	...	...	...	7	6	13	48	26	...	74
	409	273	682	246	126	372	655	399	1054	248	103	351	...	2	2	248	105	353	407	294	...	701
Ragged Schools—Kent-street, Sydney																						
Harrington-street, Sydney.	226	218	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529
Glebe, Sydney ...																						
Waterloo, Sydney ...																						
Total ...	635	491	1126	246	126	372	655	399	1054	248	103	351	...	2	2	248	105	353	407	294	...	1230

\* Formerly Biloeia.

No. 41.—NUMBER of DESTITUTE CHILDREN—including those detained at BILOELA and on the "VERNON"—supported by the State or Public Charity, during each year from 1876 to 1887.

Institution.	1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Orphan School (Protestant)	165	90	176	84	171	79	157	77	152	80	147	79	149	37	124	22	48	13	34	11	*33	*11	...	...
Orphan School (R.C.) ...	187	145	184	149	187	161	190	150	177	143	178	142	156	100	130	63	63	26	45	18	*45	*18	...	...
"Vernon" Nautical School ..	100	...	92	...	113	...	124	...	148	...	177	...	186	...	213	...	202	...	202	...	205	...	203	...
†Parramatta Industrial School	5	75	9	83	14	76	18	97	16	101	21	109	16	114	13	106	10	95	6	100	1	89	2	88
Shaftesbury Reformatory ...	...	14	...	6	...	3	...	4	...	11	...	19	...	29	...	27	...	25	...	29	...	24	...	26
Randwick Asylum...	33	127	340	230	335	224	373	268	370	269	395	276	387	256	358	187	253	99	123	76	157	97	154	113
Benevolent Asylum (children)	194	...	191	...	164	...	191	...	177	...	147	...	156	...	161	...	149	...	122	...	130	...	101	...
Infants' Home, Ashfield ...	10	13	14	15	35	20	48	29	30	16	30	17	30	20	20	11	34	20	19	13	20	15	8	15
State Children's Relief Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	32	34	46	90	132	190	236	450	300	624	434	690	438	780	483
Total ...	1,546	...	1,573	...	1,582	...	1,726	...	1,742	...	1,817	...	1,858	...	1,861	...	1,787	...	1,856	...	1,866	...	1,973	...

\* Closed, September, 1886—not included in totals. † Formerly Biloeia.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—continued.

No. 42.—NUMBER of INMATES and RELIEF afforded at various CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS mainly supported by PRIVATE CHARITY during the year 1887.

Miscellaneous Institutions.	Inmates on 1st Jan. from previous year.			Admitted during the year 1887.			Total number.			Discharged cured, or relieved.			Discharged at their own request or on other grounds.			Number who died.			Total number discharged or died.			Number remaining at end of year.			Dormitories or Sleeping Rooms.			
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	No.	Capacity.	No. of beds.	
*Consumptives' Home (Harmony, Thirlmere), Picton.	19	8	27	59	30	89	78	38	116	...	...	...	40	18	58	16	10	26	56	28	84	22	10	32	...	e. ft.	...	
House of Good Samaritan	...	80	80	...	158	158	...	...	238	238	...	...	...	174	174	...	4	4	...	178	178	...	60	60	3	42,228	66	
Sydney Female Refuge	...	48	48	...	61	61	...	...	109	109	...	...	...	65	65	...	...	...	...	65	65	...	44	44	16	13,780	60	
Infants' Home, Ashfield, (Children)	...	20	15	35	33	37	70	53	52	105	...	...	...	27	22	49	18	15	33	45	37	82	8	15	23	20	45,700	33
(Women)	...	19	19	...	37	37	...	...	56	56	...	...	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	34	34	...	22	22	5	29,520	57	
Hospital for Sick Children, Glebe	...	19	15	34	...	258	...	...	292	...	...	214	...	...	15	...	24	...	...	253	...	...	39	...	...	...	41	
†City Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	
Industrial Blind Institution	...	21	...	21	3	...	3	24	...	24	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	22	...	22	...	...	...	

\* Private foundation.

† Year ended 30th June, 1887—Meals given, 65,635; Persons relieved, 7,300.

No. 43.—RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of various CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS mainly supported by PRIVATE CHARITY during the year 1887.

Miscellaneous Institutions.	Receipts during the year.				Expenditure during the year.				
	Government Aid.	Private Contributions.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Building and Repairs.	Maintenance.	Outdoor Relief.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.
†Consumptives' Home, Picton	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
House of the Good Samaritan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sydney Female Refuge	...	928 12 6	999 15 7	1,928 8 1	161 5 10	1,273 4 6	...	†700 0 0	2,134 10 4
Infants' Home, Ashfield	...	1,057 15 0	1,078 15 1	2,244 2 9	12 10 0	956 1 1	...	507 15 8	1,476 6 9
Hospital for Sick Children, Glebe	...	844 9 4	1,614 9 6	2,463 18 10	21 9 4	2,163 0 8	...	153 9 0	2,337 19 0
§City Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charity Organization Society	...	955 8 9	...	955 8 9	...	147 8 6	...	745 15 3	893 3 9
Home Visiting and Relief Society	...	308 13 6	...	414 4 9	...	...	...	344 14 6	388 17 9
Industrial Blind Institution	...	854 4 4	1,218 17 4	2,073 1 8	1,472 6 2	...	...	*2,728 18 7	4,201 4 9

\* Includes £411 5s loss on manufacturing

† A legacy which was invested.

‡ Private foundation.

§ Information not to hand.

STATISTICS, 1887—EDUCATION, &c.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*

No. 44.—NUMBER of PERSONS in various CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, mainly supported by Private Charity, at the end of each year, 1876-87.

Institution.	1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Industrial Blind Institution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	10	...	20	...	20	...	21	...	22	...
Consumptives' Home ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	12	5	13	4	19	8	22	10
House of the Good Samaritan ...	...	98	...	57	...	57	...	68	...	94	...	49	...	56	...	84	...	62	...	64	...	80	...	66
Sydney Female Refuge ...	...	34	...	40	...	47	...	46	...	37	...	40	...	47	...	37	...	43	...	44	...	48	...	44
Infants' Home, Ashfield (Women) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	12	...	23	...	11	...	19	...	22
City Night Refuge, &c. ...	...	44	...	24	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	19	...	18	...	18
Total... ..	44	132	24	97	20	104	20	114	20	131	20	89	29	123	42	137	52	133	52	123	58	155	62	156

## PART VIII.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## CONTENTS.

Number of Table.		Page.
	Meteorology—	
1	Observations taken at Sydney ... ..	303
2	Readings of Earth Thermometer ... ..	304
3	Temperature at Sydney, 1856-87 ... ..	304
4	Average Readings of Maximum Thermometers ... ..	305
5	"    "    " Minimum Thermometers ... ..	305
6	Observations at various Stations ... ..	306
7	Publicans' Licenses in each District ... ..	322
	Military—	
8	Permanent Military Force ... ..	322
9	Volunteer Force ... ..	323
10	Naval Brigade ... ..	324
11	Naval Artillery Volunteers... ..	324
12	Artillery Guns ... ..	324
	Fire Service—	
13	Alarms of Fire—Sydney and Suburbs ... ..	325
14	Brigades in operation in Colony—Fires attended ... ..	326
15	Insurance Companies—Risks held, 1884-87 ... ..	326
	Copyright—	
16	Copyright Registrations effected, 1879-87 ... ..	327
17	"    Receipts and Expenditure under Act ... ..	328
	Patents—	
18	Patents Registered, 1887 ... ..	328
19	"    "    in each year from 1855 to 1887 ... ..	330
20	Certificates of Provisional Protection and Letters Patent applied for, and of Assignments Registered from 1st August to 31st December, 1887 ... ..	330
21	Number of Applications for Patents in New South Wales for 1886 and 1887, and Countries from which same were received ... ..	330
	Local Government—	
22	Annual and Capital Value of Property in Municipalities, 1882-87 ... ..	330
23	Receipts and Disbursements of Sydney City Council ... ..	331
24	"    "    "    of Boroughs and Municipal Districts ... ..	332
25	Ratable Property and Value of Improvements in Boroughs, &c... ..	336
26	Electors and Voters for Aldermen... ..	338
27	Dredging Plant and Tugs ... ..	340
	Lands Sale and Occupation—	
28	Land alienated and unalienated in each County ... ..	341
29	"    granted for Religious and Public purposes ... ..	342
30	"    sold otherwise than conditionally, 1887 ... ..	343
31	"    "    "    "    1876-87 ... ..	345

Number of Table.		Page.
	Conditional Purchases—	
32	Area applied for and amount of deposit, 1887 ... ..	346
33	Confirmed, during 1887 ... ..	347
34	Reduced or increased, 1887 ... ..	349
35	Void or forfeited and voidance, &c., reversed ... ..	349
36	Lapsed or lapsing reversed ... ..	349
37	Since 1862 ... ..	349
	Leases—	
38	Annual in each Land District ... ..	350
39	Conditional " " ... ..	351
40	Pastoral, Homestead, and Occupation ... ..	351
41	Revenue derived from Lands and Gold Fields ... ..	352
42	Special Areas proclaimed in each Land Board District during the years 1885-6-7 ... ..	353
43	Return of Reserves from Sale notified during 1887 ... ..	353
44	" " " " revoked during 1887 ... ..	353
45	" " " Lease notified during 1887 ... ..	353
46	" " " " cancelled during 1887 ... ..	353
47	General Return of all Railways, Tramways, Electric Telegraphs, Public Buildings carried on during 1887; Sewerage and Waterworks, City of Sydney, during 1887 ... ..	354
48	Number of Voters on Electoral Rolls for the years 1880-88... ..	402
49	Certificates of Naturalization ... ..	403
50	Current Wages, &c., 1887 ... ..	403





STATISTICS, 1887—MISCELLANEOUS.

METEOROLOGY—continued.

No. 2.—EARTH THERMOMETERS, Sydney Observatory, 1887.

Table with columns: In the Ground., 19 feet., 10 feet., 5 feet., 2 feet 6 inches., 1 inch., Temperature in Thermometer Shed. Rows include months from January to December 1887, means, and extremes for the year, followed by years 1886-1870.

No. 3.—MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH MONTH OF THE years 1856 to 1887, inclusive.

Table with columns: Year., January., February., March., April., May., June., July., August., September., October., November., December., Means. Rows list years from 1856 to 1887 and a final means row.

STATISTICS, 1887—MISCELLANEOUS.

METEOROLOGY—continued.

No. 4.—AVERAGE READINGS of MAXIMUM THERMOMETER, at Sydney, for EACH MONTH, for the Years 1856 to 1887 inclusive.

Table with 14 columns: Year, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, Means. Rows list years from 1856 to 1887 and a final Means row.

No. 5.—AVERAGE READINGS of MINIMUM THERMOMETER, at Sydney, for EACH MONTH, for the Years 1856 to 1887, inclusive.

Table with 14 columns: Years, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, Means. Rows list years from 1856 to 1887 and a final Means row.

**METEOROLOGY—continued.**  
**No. 6.—ABSTRACT of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at various Stations in the year 1887.**

Stations.	Least distance from East Coast in Miles.	Height above sea in feet.	Mean of Observations taken at 9 a.m.									For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.				Evaporation, inches.	Remarks.	
			Barometer	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity, 0 to 100.	Wind.			Temperature in Shade.				Rain.					
						Direction.	Force, 0-6.	Clouds, 0-10.	Means.		Extremes.		Total Fall, inches.	No. of Days.	Greatest Fall, inches.			Date.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.															
Abbotsford (North)	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.770	47	1.570	11 Mar.	...	
Aberfeldie	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.440	97	3.110	26 Feb.	...	
Aberfoil	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.520	65	4.380	26 Dec.	...	
Adamnaby	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.950	169	2.610	22 Jan.	...	
Adelöng.	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.700	122	2.820	27 Oct.	...	
Albany Downs (Q.)	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.890	23	3.000	14 Mar.	January fall, approximate only.	
Albemarle	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.370	62	2.530	11 Mar.	...	
Albury	175	572	60.9	76.8	W.	1.0	4.2	72.4	49.3	105.8	30.5	43.300	116	2.390	21 Mar.	65.655		
Allendale	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.050	35	...	...	...	
Amphitheatre	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.640	59	2.430	24 Jan.	...	
Antony	9	...	68.4	...	...	...	...	75.5	61.3	91.1	38.7	114.510	202	17.140	28 Mar.	...		
Arabel	57	...	53.3	...	S.W.	1.1	4.4	64.7	41.9	95.0	17.0	28.840	133	3.920	21 Jan.	...		
Ardmore	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.700	81	3.520	12 Mar.	...	
Armidale	81	3,278	29.920	...	E.	1.0	3.9	65.0	...	105.2	...	35.160	134	3.750	26 Dec.	...		
Arumpo	413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.870	55	1.490	30 Nov.	...	
Athol	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.920	100	3.360	22 Jan.	...	
Avoca	476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.390	41	0.980	3 Apr.	...	
Babinda	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.100	56	3.000	24 Jan.	...	
Backwater	191	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.320	91	2.300	23 Jan.	...	
Bald Hills	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.790	120	2.040	28 Oct.	...	
Baldwin's Well	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.300	51	3.000	12 Mar.	...	
Ballandry	248	...	63.6	...	N.W.	5.0	5.5	76.7	50.4	118.8	24.6	32.546	106	3.390	27 Oct.	83.023		
Balranald (No. 1)	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.050	48	1.750	5 Nov.	{ With exception of rainfall only, observations were received for eleven months.	
" (No. 2)	370	...	65.5	...	S.	0.5	3.0	84.9	46.1	117.5	27.9	19.440	81	1.610	5 Nov.	...		
Bando	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.830	52	3.500	26 Jan.	...	
Baradine	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.220	69	3.250	26 Jan.	September return completed from Goorianawa.	
Barclan	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.120	89	2.520	20 Mar.	...	
Barmedman	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.300	62	1.950	21 Mar.	...	
Barnato	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.820	48	...	...	...	
Barraba	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.980	103	2.380	25 Dec.	Greatest fall and date unknown. No detail for last six months of year.	
Barrington	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.450	46	2.750	19 Mar.	...	
Barry	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.130	111	2.840	13 Feb.	...	
Barsham	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54.735	98	3.380	21 Mar.	...	
Bathurst	96	2,200	30.084	56.8	80.3	E.	0.8	4.8	68.8	44.7	98.6	23.2	33.430	132	1.940	26 Dec.	34.000	
Bective	127	...	63.2	...	...	...	...	76.4	50.0	105.8	26.2	38.535	93	3.770	27 Jan.	...		
Bedervale	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.060	...	...	...	...	
Bedcooba	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.390	85	1.860	24 Jan.	No detail.	
Beechal	432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.330	41	2.050	26 Feb.	...	
Beelajah	406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.230	48	2.590	30 Mar.	...	
Beemery	368	...	65.8	...	N.E.	...	...	79.9	51.6	111.5	27.0	28.440	59	2.510	24 Jan.	...		
Bega	8	...	61.5	...	W.	...	...	4.7	73.7	49.3	100.8	27.1	41.875	92	3.250	14 Aug.	...	
Belalie	427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.600	46	...	...	...	
Belaringar	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.250	57	2.450	3 Feb.	...	
Belltrees (No. 1)	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.170	87	1.900	25 Dec.	...	
" (No. 2)	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.630	107	2.420	26 Dec.	...	
" (No. 3)	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47.520	128	2.200	27 Dec.	{ New station in February. January rainfall taken from No. 1 to complete year.	
Bernton Park	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.430	97	3.260	26 Feb.	...	
Bendemeer	110	...	57.9	...	N.W.	0.9	3.5	68.9	47.0	94.3	21.6	38.400	135	1.730	4 Feb.	...		

Ben Lomond	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.5	...	16.8	42.150	126	1.950	22 Jan.
Bentwood	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.150	123	2.350	26 Jan.
Berrembed	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.920	94	1.680	1 Dec.
Berthong	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.280	93	1.770	20 Mar.
Bethunga Park	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.810	131	4.700	27 Feb.
Bexhill	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.650	20	...	...
Biambil	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.870	25	...	...
Bidura	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.890	72	1.110	3 Apr.
Billilla	477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.790	49	2.800	22 Dec.
Bingara	153	...	65.2	...	S.W.	0.5	2.6	79.3	51.1	100.9	28.9	40.250	95	3.350	27 Jan.	
Blackville	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.320	110	2.850	4 July
Blayne	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49.770	124	3.500	20 Jan.
Bobandarra	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.150	100	3.700	22 Jan.
Bodalla	7	40	69.6	84.8	S.W.	1.2	4.1	70.9	48.3	95.3	27.4	45.460	105	4.200	22 Jan.	
Boggabri	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.200	65	2.350	3 Feb.
Bogolong	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.050	68	1.900	22 Oct.
Bolagamy	37	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.090	77	1.310	20 Mar.
Boloco	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.210	102	...	...
Bombala	37	3,000	55.0	...	S.	1.0	5.1	67.3	42.6	103.6	21.1	32.230	174	2.750	22 Jan.	
Bomera	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.580	56	2.400	5 Apr.
Bondi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.040	147	3.060	31 May
Bonshaw	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70.740	45	3.500	18 Jan.
Booberoi	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.960	71	2.010	26 Dec.
Boola Boolka	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.370	47	1.530	7 Mar.
Boolecarrol	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.170	54	3.200	19 Jan.
Boomanoomana	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.510	85	2.320	20 Mar.
Boona West	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.360	32	...	...
Boondara	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.680	34	2.870	12 Mar.
Boonona	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.850	80	2.880	12 Mar.
Boorara	487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.360	55	2.870	18 Mar.
Booreegamma	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.650	83	1.740	1 Dec.
Boorolong	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.461	128	1.340	1 Mar.
Booroona	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.330	25	2.220	24 Jan.
Booroomba	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43.880	77	6.240	22 Jan.
Booroombugga	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.710	57	2.830	8 Mar.
Borambola	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.630	83	2.820	27 Oct.
Botany (No. 1 Dam)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65.260	148	2.760	31 May
" Waterworks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62.910	123	3.400	14 Sept
Bourke	386	456	30.041	68.7	67.4	N.E.	1.0	2.8	81.9	55.4	119.8	30.5	24.400	57	2.700	19 Mar.
Bowral (No. 1)	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.760	149	3.360	13 Aug.
" (No. 2)	27	...	55.0	79.5	W.	1.3	5.0	63.2	46.8	90.5	25.0	46.750	201	3.030	14 Aug.	
Box Cowell	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.370	45	2.800	3 Feb.
Box Hill	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.870	79	4.440	20 Jan.
Boyong	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.090	61	...	...
Braidwood (No. 1)	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.120	109	2.590	22 Jan.
" (No. 2)	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.800	11	...	...
Brantton	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.230	108	3.030	26 Dec.
Breeza	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.260	85	2.140	22 Mar.
Brenda	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.640	50	2.070	17 Mar.
Brewarranna	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.870	80	2.770	27 Feb.
Brewarrina	348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.570	35	...	...
Briandairy	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.505	115	4.310	22 Jan.
Brindingabba	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.760	44	2.900	19 Mar.
Brindley Park (No. 1)	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.950	67	2.790	3 Feb.
" (No. 2)	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.030	55	3.780	3 Feb.
Broks	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.050	107	3.200	26 Dec.
Brotherong	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.560	61	2.300	26 Dec.
Broughton Creek	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74.490	117	4.250	14 Feb.
Broula	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.520	82	2.400	30 Nov.
Brouley	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.400	72	1.900	26 Feb.

For January and February only.

New station; first observations taken in June.

{ With the exception of rainfall, no observations were received for month of February.

New station; commenced observations in May.

{ With exception of rainfall, no observations were received for month of December

New station; commenced in September.

December only.

No detail.

METEOROLOGY—continued.

No. 6 (continued).—ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at various Stations in the year 1887—continued.

Stations.	Least distance from East Coast in Miles.	Height above sea in feet.	Mean of Observations taken at 9 a.m.							For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.				Evaporation, inches.	Remarks	
			Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity, 0 to 100.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.		Rain.						
						Direction.	Force, 0-6.	Clouds 0-10.	Means.	Extremes.	Total Fall, inches.	No. of Days.	Greatest Fall, inches.			Date.
Brownlow Hill.....	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.740	105	1.850	14 Aug.	.....
Brundah .....	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.100	76	2.850	28 Oct.	.....
Buckanbe .....	439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.590	49	1.510	25 Jan.	.....
Buckingbong .....	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.050	58	2.150	12 Mar.	.....
Buckinguy .....	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.130	27	2.600	24 Jan.	.....
Buddigower .....	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.695	91	2.000	19 Mar.	.....
Budgery .....	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.170	67	3.120	8 Mar.	.....
Bukalong .....	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.000	112	2.280	22 Jan.	.....
Bulbodney .....	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.850	47	...	.....	No detail.
Bulgandramine .....	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.030	82	5.880	21 Jan.	.....
Bulla Bulla .....	412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.770	95	2.310	25 Jan.	.....
Bullenbong .....	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.030	69	3.800	27 Feb.	.....
Bulli .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.880	73	3.760	14 Apr.	.....
Bull Plains .....	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.850	83	1.940	5 Nov.	.....
Bundarra .....	113	...	67.2	...	S.E.	07	3.4	78.9	49.0	96.5	20.5	33.840	95	2.200	17 Dec.	.....
Bundemar .....	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.510	57	1.900	30 Nov.	.....
Bundy .....	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.040	60	2.850	25 Dec.	.....
Bunghill Tank .....	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.390	22	...	.....	From September to December inclusive only.
Bungonia .....	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.820	130	2.640	26 Jan.	.....
Buona Vista .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.240	139	2.940	14 Apr.	.....
Burbugate .....	160	...	63.2	...	S.	1.4	5.0	79.5	46.8	109.8	19.0	36.445	111	2.700	20 Jan.	36.865
Burdenda .....	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.320	58	2.270	25 Jan.	.....
Burrabogie .....	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.000	66	1.810	3 Feb.	.....
Burra Burra .....	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.280	79	2.350	24 Jan.	.....
Burrawang .....	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.580	80	2.700	25 Jan.	.....
Burrangong .....	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.710	73	1.900	27 Feb.	.....
Burrowa .....	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.200	94	1.810	21 Jan.	.....
Burroway (No. 1) .....	200	...	62.1	...	...	...	...	74.3	49.9	99.0	24.0	35.810	84	3.140	21 Jan.	.....
" (No. 2) .....	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.680	79	2.210	21 Aug.	.....
Burrundulla .....	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.330	30	...	.....	For first five months only
Burta .....	566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.210	32	...	.....	No detail.
Burtundy .....	453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.040	49	2.120	4 Nov.	.....
Burwood .....	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59.440	129	3.080	13 Apr.	.....
Bulherwah .....	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.910	71	1.780	30 Nov.	.....
Bygoe .....	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.010	91	5.020	28 Oct.	.....
Bylong .....	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.440	77	2.390	26 Dec.	.....
Bynya .....	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.310	51	1.990	10 Mar.	.....
Cadia .....	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.600	107	2.460	21 Jan.	.....
Caidmurra .....	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.290	77	...	.....	Detail incomplete.
Caigan .....	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.370	79	2.250	3 Feb.	.....
Caiwarro .....	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.680	41	3.500	18 Mar.	.....
Calala .....	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.200	74	2.850	26 Jan.	.....
Calga .....	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.950	68	1.850	21 Mar.	.....
Cambridge Downs .....	204	...	73.2	...	S.E.	...	...	87.3	59.0	107.0	32.0	23.500	56	3.020	22 Mar.	.....
Camden .....	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.260	53	3.810	25 Dec.	.....
" Haven .....	...	...	66.4	...	N.	...	...	73.2	59.6	89.2	38.8	96.890	99	9.500	16 Mar.	.....
" Park .....	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.000	52	...	.....	For first four months only; since given up.
Campbelltown (No. 1) .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.560	101	2.880	25 Jan.	.....

Campbelltown (No. 2)	18	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39°300	140	2°180	25 Jan.	.....	
Candello	13	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29°110	79	...	.....	.....	Commenced observations on 30 March.
Cangoura	97	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32°460	121	1°910	26 Dec.	.....	
Canley Vale	17	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47°240	145	3°560	14 Apr.	.....	
Cannonbar	272	..	66·8	.....	N.	.....	81·8	51·8	107·3	29·8	.....	.....	26°950	30	2°550	12 Aug.	.....	{ With exception of rainfall, no observations were sent in for month of October.
Canoon	320	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19°775	59	1°470	5 Nov.	.....	
Canowindra	135	..	60·4	.....	.....	.....	74·5	46·2	105·0	24·4	.....	.....	38°200	121	2°950	22 Jan.	.....	
Cape St. George	...	175	30°040	62·3	71·8	S.	2·3	4·0	70·1	54·4	97·0	38·5	52°090	102	4°280	30 May	.....	
Carabost	133	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44°630	100	3°030	25 Jan.	.....	
Carcoar	111	..	52·4	.....	N.E.	.....	63·9	40·8	87·4	28·5	.....	.....	43°180	123	2°950	26 Dec.	.....	
Carrar	233	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24°520	35	2°090	12 Mar.	.....	
Carroll	138	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34°590	74	2°540	27 Jan.	.....	
Casino	28	50	67·3	.....	N.W.	1·2	3·8	80·3	54·2	97·9	29·6	63°520	131	3°250	28 Mar.	.....	.....	
Cassilis	120	1,500	59·6	.....	W.	0·8	5·7	66·7	52·5	91·7	28·8	37°710	114	2°750	26 Dec.	.....	.....	
Castle Hill	18	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55°680	109	3°160	13 Feb.	.....	
Cattle Creek	123	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57°960	127	3°370	4 July	.....	
Cavan	93	..	57·1	.....	.....	.....	70·4	44·0	94·0	24·0	.....	.....	50°690	117	3°150	21 Jan.	.....	{ New station. Com menced observations in March, but no returns were received for ensuing three months. Completed from Weintenga.
Cawker's Well	503	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20°120	50	.....	.....	.....	
Charlton	332	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23°880	33	.....	.....	.....	
Chidowla	103	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26°320	83	2°230	28 Oct.	.....	
Clare	386	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17°490	37	1°900	12 Mar.	.....	
Clarence Heads	...	120	30°071	68·9	79·4	S.W.	1·2	5·0	77·0	60·7	93·8	42·5	76°075	121	3°500	13 Feb.	.....	
Clay-pan Tank	416	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8°000	...	.....	.....	.....	New station. Returns for last four months only.
Clifton	141	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36°860	82	2°830	26 Jan.	.....	
Coal Cliff	...	250	61·6	.....	W.	.....	67·5	55·6	92·0	39·0	.....	.....	66°220	119	4°550	14 Apr.	.....	
Coan Downs	298	..	67·9	.....	S.	.....	83·9	51·9	114·7	29·0	.....	.....	29°410	63	2°370	17 Feb.	.....	
Cobar	345	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14°840	37	1°920	11 Apr.	.....	
Cobargo	6	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8°840	18	.....	.....	.....	For November and December only.
Colane	277	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32°230	63	2°500	5 Nov.	.....	
Collarobee	227	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28°630	95	2°180	30 Nov.	.....	
Collarendabri	264	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21°730	51	1°780	13 Feb.	.....	
Collindina	210	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31°260	86	2°540	17 Feb.	.....	
Colombo Creek (No. 1)	217	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9°520	16	.....	.....	.....	{ Total for first three months only. Observations for remainder of year were not complete.
(No. 2)	224	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27°890	78	1°760	2 Dec.	.....	
Combaning	170	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37°080	90	2°280	27 Feb.	.....	
Comongin (Queensland)	252	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27°340	47	3°180	25 Feb.	.....	
Conaparra	284	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33°900	52	3°200	20 Mar.	.....	
Conargie	453	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10°020	39	.....	.....	.....	From May to December only.
Condobolin (No. 1)	227	..	63·0	.....	N.W.	0·6	3·4	80·7	45·3	105·3	30·6	32°490	83	3°150	25 Jan.	.....	.....	
(No. 2)	227	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32°520	80	3°190	25 Jan.	.....	
Condong	8	..	61·7	.....	.....	.....	73·4	50·0	92·0	31·0	113°180	189	18°660	189	18°660	27 Mar.	.....	
Connemarra (Queensland)	219	..	73·6	.....	E.	1·7	3·0	84·3	62·8	109·3	38·0	18°430	64	2°140	8 Mar.	.....	.....	
Conoble	372	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23°030	54	3°060	11 Mar.	.....	
Coerwall	70	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42°020	125	.....	.....	.....	Detail incomplete.
Coolah (No. 1)	139	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44°730	57	3°000	3 Feb.	.....	
(No. 2)	137	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45°990	78	3°000	4 Feb.	.....	
Coolabah	321	738	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14°030	29	.....	.....	.....	Commenced observations in March.
Coolamatong	14	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35°340	101	2°890	21 Jan.	.....	
Coolamon	183	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33°120	67	.....	.....	.....	{ No return from Glencoe. to December, inclusive. Completed from Glencoe.
Cooma (No. 1)	52	2,637	30°044	55·6	84·3	N.E.	...	7·8	67·7	43·5	101·2	18·4	26°620	115	3°760	22 Jan.	.....	
(No. 2)	52	2,637	53·4	.....	.....	.....	66·6	40·1	99·6	13·5	26°770	121	3°470	22 Jan.	.....	.....	.....	
Coombah	522	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16°970	53	1°340	30 Nov.	.....	
Coombie	339	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26°670	56	2°150	24 Jan.	.....	
Coomoo Coomoo	130	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42°420	79	.....	.....	.....	{ Last four months completed from Llangollen, as no returns were received from this station for that period.
Coonabarabran	185	2,056	30°183	60·4	72·6	N.E.	0·7	3·3	74·9	45·8	101·1	22·7	48°070	111	2°350	28 Feb.	65·764	
Coonamble (No. 1)	237	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32°980	69	3°620	26 Jan.	.....	
(No. 2)	237	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36°150	78	3°270	26 Dec.	.....	
Coonimbia	266	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32°710	80	2°c60	26 Jan.	.....	
Cootamundra	138	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40°780	...	.....	.....	.....	No detail.
Coradgery	186	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37°650	83	2°840	20 Jan.	.....	

METEOROLOGY—continued.  
 No. 6—(continued).—ABSTRACT of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at various Stations in the year 1887—continued.

Stations.	Least distance from East Coast in Miles.	Height above sea in feet.	Mean of Observations taken at 9 a.m.							For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.				Evaporation, inches.	Remarks.		
			Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity, 0 to 100.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.		Rain.							
						Direction.	Force, 0-6.	Clouds 0-10.	Means.	Extremes.	Total Fall, inches.	No. of days.	Greatest Fall, inches.			Date.	
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Total Fall, inches.	No. of days.	Greatest Fall, inches.	Date.										
Cordeaux River	6	...	...	60.2	...	W.	...	...	...	...	76.520	143	6.960	14 Feb.	...		
Coree	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.330	45	2.310	19 Mar.	...		
Cornalla	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.950	62	2.430	5 Nov.	...		
Corona	583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.730	43	2.610	10 Mar.	...		
Coronga Downs	368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.820	50	1.460	6 Nov.	...		
"    Peak	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.660	36	3.080	8 Mar.	...		
Corowna	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.250	119	2.240	20 Mar.	...		
Corella	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.040	65	2.790	19 Mar.	...		
Cowabee	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.660	67	2.310	20 Mar.	...		
Cowl Cowl	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.710	59	2.910	12 Mar.	...		
Cowley (Queensland)	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.260	70	3.350	27 Feb.	...		
Cowper	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.100	97	3.600	13 Feb.	...		
Cowra	126	...	...	63.4	...	W.	...	75.2	51.5	105.0	42.420	109	2.900	22 Jan.	...		
Crookwell	76	...	...	54.3	...	N.W.	...	64.3	44.1	91.8	46.810	150	2.030	22 Jan.	...		
Crowl Creek	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.630	73	4.160	24 Jan.	...		
Crown-street	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.040	142	3.800	20 Apr.	...		
Cubas	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.290	52	1.860	3 Feb.	...		
Cudal	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.950	82	3.220	26 Dec.	...		
Cuddell	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.350	42	2.000	28 Oct.	...		
Cudgen Scrub	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75.730	164	4.020	21 Jan.	...		
Culpotaro	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.250	59	1.520	3 Feb.	...		
Cultova	455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.600	42	4.400	24 Jan.	...		
Cumbalum	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91.800	150	6.850	13 Feb.	...		
Cumbogolong	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.770	56	2.980	25 Oct.	...		
Cumboogle	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.560	63	...	...	Detail incomplete.		
Cumnock	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.310	143	1.780	26 Dec.	...		
Cunningham Plains	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.180	110	2.590	27 Feb.	...		
Cunninyenk	334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.130	63	1.850	5 Nov.	...		
Curraudooley	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.900	110	2.830	22 Jan.	...		
Curraweona	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.920	36	3.750	30 Dec.	...		
Carrawinya	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.210	38	3.310	31 Dec.	...		
Carriwillinghi	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.710	44	2.250	25 Jan.	...		
Cuthawarra	522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.730	50	2.340	11 Mar.	...		
Cuthero	474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.880	55	...	...	Detail incomplete.		
Dalkeith	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.460	98	3.20	3 Feb.	...		
Dalwood	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49.490	...	...	...	No detail.		
Dartmouth	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.070	89	3.50	19 Jan.	...		
Deep Creek	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.390	111	3.30	22 Jan.	...		
Deniliquin (No. 1)	287	320	30.100	63.4	71.8	S.W.	0.6	37	80.5	46.3	117.6	22.0	21.970	85	2.050	5 Nov.	...
"    (No. 2)	287	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.770	89	2.120	5 Nov.	...
Denman (No. 1)	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.210	73	3.700	6 Dec.	...		
"    (No. 2)	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.350	46	1.710	30 Dec.	...		
Derra	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.780	51	2.270	29 Nov.	...		
Dinby	205	...	...	67.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.660	86	2.330	26 Jan.	...		
Dine Dine	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.620	58	...	...	Detail incomplete		
Douglas	53	...	...	50.4	...	W.	2.9	5.2	59.3	41.4	87.9	26.8	42.370	141	3.070	21 Jan.	...
Drildool	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.860	58	...	...	No detail		
Dubbo (No 1)	182	865	30.038	61.8	73.3	E.	0.6	3.5	75.7	47.8	102.9	22.7	37.360	110	3.770	26 Dec.	...



Dubbo (No. 2)	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35'800	110	...	...	Observer left Dubbo end of October. November and December completed from No. 1.
" West	183	...	61'1	...	N.E.	1'0	4'7	73'2	49'0	100'0	26'0	39'325	113	4'110	26 Dec.	With exception of rainfall, no observations were taken for last five months.
Dumble	340	...	65'7	...	...	...	...	83'0	48'5	114'0	25'0	19'395	49	1'780	2 Feb.	
Pandullimal	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33'810	69	4'600	26 Dec.	
Dungalear	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24'170	53	1'750	13 Feb.	
Dungarvan	464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26'970	46	3'250	18 Mar.	
Dungog	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66'360	179	2'800	26 Dec.	
Dungowan	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35'270	63	...	...	No detail
Dunlop	422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16'720	49	1'900	18 Mar.	
Eunbalong	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32'330	71	2'600	30 Mar.	
Eden	...	107	29'933	60'2	78'3	S.W.	1'3	5'4	66'5	47'4	87'0	38'1	37'010	145	2'220	26 June
Edgeroi	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35'140	78	2'100	20 Jan.	
Enaweena (No. 1)	255	...	63'5	...	N.E.&S.W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	34'190	117	3'110	20 Dec.	
" (No. 2)	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29'050	59	2'000	24 Jan.	
Eldorado	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20'460	74	2'440	19 Mar.	
Ellerslie	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30'070	77	3'850	28 Oct.	
Ellerston	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39'040	115	1'680	26 Dec.	
Elsinora	527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25'800	42	5'300	24 Jan.	
Elstonwyck	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'460	58	...	...	Commenced observations on March 30th.
Emmaville	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41'680	66	2'220	14 Mar.	
Emu	36	...	62'6	...	S.	0'7	5'6	70'2	55'0	95'3	31'3	44'060	177	2'780	26 Jan.	
Eromeran (No. 1)	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26'510	89	...	...	Greatest fall and date unknown.
Errowanbang	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42'580	91	2'900	21 Jan.	
Euchora	42	1,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62'480	...	...	...	Detail incomplete.
Eugowra	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39'010	89	...	...	No detail for December, month in which greatest amount of rain fell.
Eulah	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31'570	72	...	...	Record for November last completed for this month from Baradine.
Euroka	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28'190	50	...	...	Detail incomplete.
Eurongilly	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7'920	15	...	...	For January and February only.
Huston (No. 1)	422	...	64'7	...	S.	0'9	3'3	81'7	47'7	115'4	21'9	19'510	66	1'460	5 Nov.	
" (No. 2)	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17'650	34	...	...	No detail.
Eversleigh	78	3,576	29'971	56'0	74'2	E.	1'2	4'5	67'6	44'4	94'1	20'0	31'600	144	1'560	1 Mar.
Fassifern (Queensland)	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62'270	111	...	...	Greatest fall and date unknown.
Fernside	112	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49'690	119	2'600	22 Jan.	
Field of Mars	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51'040	...	...	...	No detail.
Florida	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24'530	59	2'290	8 Mar.	
Forbes	176	1,120	30'105	...	N.W.	0'6	2'5	...	49'4	...	36'2	33'500	79	3'610	26 Dec.	
Forest Home	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33'730	105	2'490	27 Oct.	
Fort Bourke	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24'140	48	2'470	18 Apr.	
Forty-eight-mile Tank	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'150	8	...	...	For last four months only; new station
Gambleally	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23'330	46	1'980	13 Feb.	
Ganmain	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29'730	103	2'780	27 Feb.	
Garra	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37'620	109	1'980	22 Jan.	
Geraldra	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31'900	84	1'560	10 Mar.	
Gerara	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24'230	54	2'220	3 Dec.	
Germanton	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35'430	77	2'100	3 Dec.	
Ghoolendaadi	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33'860	53	2'100	19 Jan.	
Gilgal	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41'110	...	...	...	No detail.
Gilgandra	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39'270	73	3'550	26 Dec.	
Gilgoin	317	...	66'8	...	S.W.	...	...	78'1	55'3	105'1	32'7	23'630	51	1'990	3 Feb.	
Gilwarry	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33'350	60	2'870	25 Jan.	
Ginima	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46'900	76	2'800	1 Mar.	
Girilambone	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10'240	35	...	...	Records for month of November last completed from Baradine.
Gladsville	9	132	30'060	63'1	80'0	W.	0'7	5'2	69'7	56'4	93'9	37'9	58'020	180	4'590	14 Apr.
Glen Alps	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31'150	74	2'450	20 Jan.	
Glenariff	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23'640	46	2'260	8 Mar.	
Glencoe	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30'400	59	2'620	26 Feb.	
Glenfield	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42'010	142	2'580	11 Mar.	
Glen Innes	90	...	54'8	...	W.	1'0	4'2	70'0	46'8	99'3	23'1	36'960	110	1'920	19 Jan.	
Glenlyon	514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17'160	41	1'490	10 Mar.	
Glen Moan	104	...	60'1	...	S.	1'6	5'0	70'9	49'3	97'0	26'0	53'330	97	3'500	3 Feb.	

METEOROLOGY—continued.

No. 6 (continued).—ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at various Stations in the year 1887—continued.

Stations.	Least distance from East Coast in Miles.	Height above sea in feet.	Mean of Observations taken at 9 a.m.							For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.				Evaporation, inches.	Remarks.		
			Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity, 0 to 100.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.		Rain.							
						Direction.	Force, 0-6.	Clouds, 0-10.	Means.	Extremes.	Total Fall, inches.	No. of Days.	Greatest Fall, inches.			Date.	
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Total Fall, inches.	No. of Days.	Greatest Fall, inches.	Date.										
Glenwangan	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33'050	134	1'620	25 Jan.	...	
Glenwood	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44'550	165	2'210	14 Aug.	...	
Gnalta	536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'370	43	2'440	25 Dec.	...	
Gnomery	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'900	48	...	...	Detail incomplete.	
Goangra	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26'380	47	2'760	13 Feb.	...	
"    Woolshed	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29'910	55	3'170	13 Feb.	...	
Gongolgon	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25'680	34	2'150	20 Jan.	...	
Gooburrugandra	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64'190	135	...	...	Detail incomplete.	
Goolbi	167	...	65'1	70'9	S.E.	0'7	4'1	78'6	51'4	100'0	25'7	41'360	125	2'800	4 July	39'598	
"    (No. 1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35'360	...	...	...	...	
"    (No. 2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38'380	...	...	...	...	
"    (No. 3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38'360	...	...	...	No detail.	
"    (No. 4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38'970	...	...	...	...	
"    (No. 5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40'850	...	...	...	...	
"    (No. 6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39'600	...	...	...	...	
Goonal	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26'160	79	2'500	13 Feb.	...	
Goonoo Goonoo	110	1,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39'690	68	2'310	26 Dec.	...	
Goorungoola	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49'615	135	2'490	12 Feb.	...	
Goorianawa	206	1,200	62'0	...	S.E.	...	...	71'2	52'7	95'0	29'5	39'010	94	3'410	2 Dec.	...	
Goorimpa	474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19'300	43	2'630	25 Jan.	...	
Gosford	7	...	62'4	...	S.	1'0	3'8	72'4	55'9	99'7	37'6	70'740	147	3'040	21 Feb.	...	
Goulburn	54	2,129	30'052	55'8	80'3	N.W.	0'7	4'0	67'6	44'0	97'5	22'6	33'780	113	1'560	21 Mar.	...
Gowrie	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grafton	22	40	69'2	...	S.	0'9	3'5	80'5	57'8	106'1	35'4	56'880	135	3'020	24 Jan.	...	
Gragin	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39'740	81	2'690	26 Jan.	...	
Grahweed	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29'880	59	2'200	3 Feb.	...	
Gravesend	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39'220	100	5'430	27 Jan.	...	
Grenfell	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42'170	93	2'250	20 Mar.	...	
Groongal	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26'720	71	1'590	3 Feb.	...	
Gudganby	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44'730	147	5'970	22 Jan.	...	
Gulgong	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31'490	72	1'610	21 Mar.	...	
Gulgong	132	...	55'2	...	...	...	...	68'9	41'5	96'7	23'5	43'540	65	3'400	26 Dec.	...	
Gumbaro (Queensland)	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'370	58	2'480	23 Jan.	...	
Gum Creek	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27'120	55	2'000	3 Feb.	...	
Gummin Gummin	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40'740	...	...	...	No detail.	
Gundabendegal	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19'640	42	...	...	...	
Gundabluie	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19'300	27	2'000	29 Nov.	...	
Gundare	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40'500	60	2'480	2 Feb.	...	
Gundaroo	70	1,893	30'040	55'6	...	N.W.	1'2	5'7	...	...	...	39'510	126	3'380	22 Jan.	...	
Gundy	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20'470	64	...	...	Observations commenced in June.	
Gunneramby	383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'510	19	...	...	Observations commenced in August.	
Gunnedah	156	925	30'000	64'0	81'8	S.	0'8	3'0	74'7	99'9	53'2	34'800	64	2'190	27 Jan.	...	
Gunning	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40'300	88	3'810	21 Jan.	...	
Gunningbland	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37'850	60	3'060	26 Jan.	...	
Guy Fawkes	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33'930	130	...	...	...	
Guyra	87	4,328	...	54'6	...	W.	1'4	4'0	63'4	45'7	90'0	27'0	42'530	150	2'000	18 Dec.	...
Harden	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39'960	91	1'450	26 Jan.	...	
Hay	309	305	30'035	63'5	67'7	S.	0'8	3'2	75'9	51'0	107'5	30'1	22'240	81	1'600	3 Feb.	31'195



METEOROLOGY—continued.

No 4 (continued).—ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at various Stations in the year 1887—continued.

Stations.	Least distance from East Coast in Miles	Height above sea in feet.	Mean of Observations taken at 9 a.m.								For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.				Remarks.			
			Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity, 0 to 100.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.				Rain.				Evaporation, inches.		
						Direction.	Force, 0 to 6.	Clouds, 0 to 10.	Means.	Extremes.	Total Fall, inches.	No. of Days.	Greatest Fall, inches.	Date.				
Laurel Hill .....	111	3,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New station. Commenced observations in March.	
Lawrence .....	13	.....	.....	66.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Leconfield .....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ledknappa Tank .....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Leila .....	345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lerida .....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Liddleton .....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lightning Ridge .....	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lila Lower .....	417	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Linden .....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lindsay .....	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lismore .....	13	.....	.....	69.2	78.6	S.	1.7	4.7	79.5	58.8	96.2	35.5	67.340	159	4.100	13 Aug.	46 003	
Llangollen .....	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lord Howe Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Louth .....	423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lue .....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lyndhurst, Queensland .....	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Maitland, West .....	18	98	.....	65.4	.....	S.W.	1.5	4.7	74.8	56.0	103.4	37.4	48.265	145	2.000	20 Jan.	88.236	
Majura .....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Manfred .....	399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mauilla .....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Manning Heads .....	.....	20	.....	59.1	.....	W.S.W.	2.2	3.1	67.3	50.9	85.8	36.3	40.730	75	3.070	29 Nov.	.....	
Mapoga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Maragle .....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Marengo .....	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Marra .....	442	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Murrar .....	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Marsdens .....	187	.....	.....	64.8	.....	S.E.	1.4	3.0	73.2	56.3	99.8	35.3	30.830	104	2.940	26 Dec.	.....	
Martindale .....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Maryland (No. 1) .....	92	.....	.....	57.8	.....	S.W.	.....	5.0	66.3	49.2	86.0	26.0	39.767	144	3.440	22 Jan.	.....	
" (No. 2) .....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Methoura .....	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
M'Geec's Tank .....	227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mcrose .....	251	.....	.....	63.5	.....	N.E.	2.0	5.0	76.4	50.6	110.3	28.4	30.870	86	3.900	25 Jan.	.....	
" Plains .....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mona Murtee .....	511	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Menindie .....	492	.....	30.087	64.8	.....	S.W.	1.3	3.6	73.7	55.8	107.5	32.5	20.400	73	3.150	24 Dec.	.....	
Mercadool .....	276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Merigal .....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mcrowie .....	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Merrere .....	351	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Merriwa .....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mcerryanbone .....	263	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Merton .....	215	.....	.....	57.5	.....	S.W.	.....	.....	67.9	47.0	102.0	29.0	29.850	107	2.500	20 Mar.	.....	
Merunglo .....	308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Meryula (No. 1) .....	331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" (No. 2) .....	343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" Lower .....	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
													13.410	42	.....	.....	.....	New station. First observation taken on 10th March.

(and rule.)

For first seven months.

New station. First observations taken on 10th May. No detail of rainfall.

No detail.

No detail.

No detail.

Commenced observations in April.

New station. First observation taken on 10th March.

Methven	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49'590	144	2'100	13 Feb.	.....
Miandetta	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27'080	66	2'260	25 Jan.	.....
Michelago	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38'100	93	4'750	21 Jan.	.....
Midkin	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27'740	36	3'950	7 Feb.	.....
Milchengowrie	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15'760	38	...	.....	Commenced observations in July.
Millie	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31'190	84	2'400	12 Feb.	.....
Milparinka	599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16'790	31	...	.....	Detail incomplete.
Milroy	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16'240	21	...	.....	Commenced observations in August.
Milton	1	30'069	59.9	78'3	S.W.	1'3	5'0	70'4	49'3	95'0	30'8	71'230	142	3'580	13 April	.....
Miram Vale	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33'960	...	...	.....	From January to May inclusive, only.
Mittagong	27	...	57'2	...	...	...	...	65'9	48'4	93'6	27'6	44'850	108	3'100	14 Aug.	.....
Mittagong Head Station	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29'680	112	2'030	27 Feb.	.....
Moama	290	320	61'4	...	S.	2'0	3'4	77'5	45'3	105'1	26'8	26'040	50	4'440	16 Feb.	.....
Mogil Mogil	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'240	37	3'400	5 April	.....
Mole River	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36'230	91	2'750	2 Dec.	.....
Molong (No. 1)	140	...	54'8	...	W.	1'1	4'0	65'7	43'8	101'1	22'6	43'700	118	2'830	12 April	.....
" (No. 2)	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43'200	123	...	.....	From January to August inclusive, returns for missing months (taken from No. 1.)
Motlen Plains (No. 1)	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27'660	42	3'970	16 Mar.	.....
" (No. 2)	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28'920	43	2'310	30 Dec.	.....
Momba	485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15'790	39	3'100	23 Jan.	.....
Moobong	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32'760	102	2'230	25 Dec.	.....
Moodanong	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'620	65	3'270	12 Mar.	.....
Mooki Springs	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35'710	104	2'130	4 July	.....
Moolah	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26'360	75	3'180	24 Jan.	.....
Moolpar	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'530	87	1'960	14 Feb.	.....
Moonagee	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25'210	33	2'750	27 Aug.	.....
Moorara	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18'010	49	1'210	3 July	.....
Moore Park	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64'870	184	3'130	31 May	.....
Moothumbil	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26'480	74	1'650	24 Jan.	.....
Mootwingee	541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'940	18	...	.....	No detail.
Morangarell	162	...	61'7	...	S.W.	1'0	3'5	72'2	51'2	99'6	29'1	35'800	100	1'720	27 Feb.	.....
Morce	204	...	68'6	...	N.	1'0	3'3	82'8	54'3	103'3	31'1	30'910	79	3'300	26 Jan.	.....
Morpeth	15	...	62'4	...	W.	1'5	3'6	72'2	52'7	94'7	34'3	62'330	135	3'740	19 Jan.	.....
Moruya Heads	...	50	30'018	61'6	N.E.	1'5	5'9	70'2	52'9	94'6	35'5	42'550	125	3'790	3 Dec.	51'081
Moruya	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51'070	98	6'000	22 Jan.	.....
Moss Vale	31	2,205	56'4	...	E.S.E.	1'5	6'3	62'9	49'9	88'4	32'2	43'370	157	1'750	14 Aug.	.....
Mount Charles	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37'200	76	3'350	27 Oct.	.....
Mount Deering	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'810	57	2'050	19 Mar.	.....
Mount Gipps	553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17'900	58	2'680	4 Dec.	.....
Mount Hope	296	...	68'0	...	S.	0'9	2'0	80'2	55'7	112'0	35'2	33'420	57	3'020	20 Mar.	.....
Mount Manara	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'300	30	...	.....	Observations commenced on 20th August.
Mount McDonald	115	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41'200	83	2'330	21 Jan.	.....
Mount Mitchell	74	...	56'5	...	...	...	...	63'2	49'7	83'0	28'8	52'935	140	4'650	21 Jan.	.....
Mount Murchison	487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20'100	66	2'800	24 Jan.	.....
Mount Oxley	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28'520	50	3'070	18 Mar.	.....
Mount Poole	604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16'100	35	1'700	17 Mar.	.....
Mount Victoria	61	3,490	29'990	54'1	W.	1'3	5'0	64'7	43'5	101'1	25'2	48'370	133	3'650	14 Feb.	45'903
Moura	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45'780	125	3'070	21 Jan.	.....
Mowabla	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32'620	57	2'590	25 Jan.	.....
Mudall	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26'050	39	2'640	25 Jan.	.....
Mudgee	121	1,635	59'6	75'3	W.	0'7	4'9	75'5	43'7	97'6	20'4	38'190	103	2'560	26 Dec.	58'280
Mulgoa	29	...	59'1	...	S.W.	...	...	65'0	53'0	91'5	32'0	49'480	159	2'800	26 Jan.	.....
Mulla Mulla	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27'770	104	2'550	24 Jan.	.....
Mulurulu	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'620	58	1'810	14 Feb.	.....
Mulwala	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31'980	98	2'950	24 Jan.	.....
Mumblebone	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36'040	67	2'480	26 Dec.	.....
Mundooran	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44'330	51	5'040	20 Jan.	.....
Mungery	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40'080	57	5'000	21 Jan.	.....
Mungindi	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20'780	63	...	.....	No detail.
Murgha	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18'370	66	1'060	4 Nov.	.....

METEOROLOGY—continued.

No. 6 (continued).—ABSTRACT of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at various Stations in the year 1887—continued.

Stations.	Least distance from East Coast in Miles.	Height above sea in feet.	Mean of Observations taken at 9 a. m.								For 24 hours previous to 9 a. m.				Evaporation, inches.	Remarks.
			Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity, 0 to 100.	Wind.			Temperature in Shade.		Rain.					
						Direction.	Force, 0-6.	Clouds 0-10.	Means.	Extremes.	Total Fall, inches.	No. of Days.	Greatest Fall, inches.	Date.		
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.													
Murra Numbla.....	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36'770	113	3'000	5 Jan.	.....
Murray Downs.....	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18'700	70	1'570	4 Nov.	.....
Murril Creek.....	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27'190	77	2'860	20 Mar.	.....
Murrumbogie.....	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38'220	130	5'160	26 Dec.	.....
Murrumburrah.....	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37'880	104	2'320	27 Feb.	.....
Murrurundi.....	94	1,545	60'7	...	E.	...	72'1	49'3	98'4	28'2	...	61'540	102	4'620	24 Jan.	.....
Muswellbrook.....	68	475	60'9	...	N.W.	1'1	4'4	69'1	52'6	90'9	27'1	61'540	102	4'620	24 Jan.	.....
Myal Flat.....	220	...	62'4	...	W.	1'1	3'8	74'9	49'8	107'9	22'3	37'900	128	2'350	25 Jan.	.....
Myall Creek.....	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45'830	93	3'080	2 Dec.	.....
Nanami.....	148	...	63'8	...	...	...	...	76'5	51'0	96'0	27'0	39'910	88	2'600	17 Mar.	.....
Nanima.....	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39'040	104	2'710	25 Dec.	.....
Naradhan.....	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33'800	86	1'820	3 Feb.	.....
Nariah.....	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32'270	67	3'100	10 Mar.	.....
Narra Allen.....	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34'600	91	3'740	20 Mar.	.....
Narrabri.....	196	697	66'3	...	S.E.	0'8	2'8	78'9	53'7	107'0	31'4	40'930	78	1'730	1 Dec.	.....
Narraburra.....	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28'790	82	1'560	19 Jan.	.....
Narramine.....	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29'440	69	2'070	10 Mar.	.....
Narrandera.....	211	574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34'520	97	...	.....	No detail.
Narrawin.....	315	...	65'2	...	...	...	...	75'9	54'4	108'4	29'9	24'110	72	1'930	27 Feb.	.....
Neben.....	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26'630	65	1'920	3 Feb.	.....
Negon.....	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31'660	70	2'650	25 Dec.	.....
Nekarboo.....	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38'000	104	2'400	20 Jan.	.....
Nelgowrie.....	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23'290	70	2'600	24 Jan.	.....
Nelungaloo.....	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36'020	77	4'160	24 Jan.	.....
Nelyambo.....	448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34'940	66	2'160	24 Jan.	.....
Napean Tunnel.....	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'970	33	...	.....	No detail.
Netley Station.....	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44'390	145	4'540	14 Apr.	.....
"    back station.....	516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18'760	54	1'660	6 Feb.	.....
Nevertire.....	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'910	62	1'070	23 Dec.	.....
Newcastle.....	1	180	30'020	65'1	75'3	S.	1'9	4'6	72'7	57'4	95'1	35'080	44	3'320	1 Feb.	.....
Newstead.....	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62'610	152	2'570	27 Jan.	.....
Newton Boyd.....	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33'360	111	2'480	9 Nov.	.....
Nidgeri.....	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55'190	129	4'770	20 Jan.	.....
Nillera.....	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19'230	53	1'750	14 Jan.	.....
Nimagee.....	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23'220	68	...	.....	Detail incomplete.
Nocolecho.....	486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28'940	87	5'400	25 Jan.	.....
Nortey (Queensland).....	587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30'910	55	5'900	18 Mar.	.....
North Peak.....	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23'670	50	3'500	25 Feb.	.....
Nowendoc.....	56	...	55'6	...	W.	0'5	3'6	64'8	46'4	88'6	19'1	23'940	71	2'200	25 Jan.	.....
Nowra.....	6	...	61'7	...	S.	0'8	4'3	72'1	51'4	98'0	36'6	64'440	202	4'600	12 Feb.	.....
Numbardi.....	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52'030	131	2'700	14 Mar.	.....
Nimodoro.....	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'840	41	...	.....	Greatest fall and date unknown.
Nimthermigeo.....	542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19'210	40	...	.....	[these months from Gnatta.
Nymagee.....	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'600	41	...	.....	No record of rainfall kept for May, June, and July; completed for
Nyngan.....	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29'530	104	5'490	24 Jan.	No detail.
Oakey Creek.....	147	...	61'1	...	N.E.	1'4	4'5	72'1	50'0	100'2	25'1	27'520	33	2'550	25 Jan.	.....
Oakhampton Park.....	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43'640	129	1'840	26 Dec.	.....
Oaklands.....	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49'710	113	...	.....	Greatest fall and date unknown.
												32'740	68	4'700	21 Jan.	.....

Obella	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40°310	84	2°820	21 Jan.	.....	
Obley	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41°340	73	3°250	30 Dec.	.....	
Onna	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17°670	63	...	.....	.....	
One-tree Tank	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8°940	44	...	.....	.....	
Orange	124	...	54°9	...	N.E.	0°9	5°6	63°4	46°3	90°1	29°4	54°080	133	2°250	26 Dec.	31°539	
Orell	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24°970	28	4°100	14 Feb.	.....	
Overton	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28°430	94	2°280	27 Feb.	.....	
Oxley's Peak	108	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51°700	89	3°160	25 Dec.	.....	
P. Well	396	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16°190	81	...	.....	.....	
Packsaddle	571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17°880	35	2°720	16 Mar.	.....	
Paddington	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38°350	64	2°960	20 Mar.	.....	
Paika	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18°460	54	1°880	4 Nov.	.....	
Pallal	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35°320	66	1°950	30 Dec.	.....	
Pan Ban	430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20°120	75	1°700	10 Mar.	.....	
Panjee	280	...	64°2	...	...	...	...	76°7	51°6	106°0	25°0	30°700	59	4°580	24 Jan.	.....	
Parramatta	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50°600	136	2°330	26 Jan.	.....	
Peat's Ferry	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46°820	104	...	.....	.....	
Penshurst	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69°070	121	3°200	13 Feb.	.....	
Pennant Hills	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58°770	153	2°320	26 Jan.	.....	
Pictou	21	549	...	59°7	W.	0°6	4°6	70°0	49°3	93°9	27°5	44°270	127	2°900	14 Apr.	.....	
Pier Pier	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29°600	55	2°470	25 Jan.	.....	
Pilliga	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22°570	45	2°230	29 Nov.	.....	
Pine Lodge	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32°540	88	2°630	28 Oct.	.....	
Pine Ridge	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43°580	101	3°630	25 Dec.	.....	
Piney Range	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37°510	48	2°530	20 Mar.	.....	
Pinnacle	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35°560	78	1°880	30 Dec.	.....	
Pirillie	416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28°535	42	2°900	21 Dec.	.....	
Pisie	398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23°480	57	...	.....	.....	
Pitt Town	26	...	63°0	...	...	...	...	74°6	53°4	103°7	30°2	43°850	160	2°410	21 Jan.	.....	
Poolamocca	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12°940	21	...	.....	.....	
Poonearie	452	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14°070	47	1°040	4 July	.....	
Populnah	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15°580	65	1°050	30 June	.....	
Port Macquarie	...	49	30°038	63°9	84°2	S.W.	1°6	4°3	72°6	55°2	91°5	33°9	125°390	150	10°760	9 Nov.	80°159
Port Stephens	...	...	61°9	...	W.	1°8	5°4	71°4	52°9	99°2	25°6	81°330	136	3°270	18 May	.....	
Prairie Home	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50°630	98	3°070	25 Dec.	.....	
Premier	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53°130	67	5°000	4 July	.....	
Prospect	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51°650	176	3°880	14 Apr.	.....	
Puckawidgee (No. 1)	274	...	61°0	...	...	...	...	72°2	49°8	107°3	36°2	24°460	101	1°910	19 Mar.	.....	
" (No. 2)	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25°100	87	2°670	5 Nov.	.....	
Pullitop	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30°450	117	...	.....	.....	
Purnamoota	564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8°610	23	...	.....	.....	
Purnanga	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20°200	43	2°490	7 Mar.	.....	
Quabothoo	266	...	63°5	...	...	...	2°0	2°4	74°7	52°4	105°0	27°0	31°475	86	1°800	19 Mar.	.....
Quandong	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21°480	52	2°140	3 Feb.	.....	
Quantambone	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25°610	46	2°300	29 Nov.	.....	
Quat Quatta	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33°180	90	2°500	20 Mar.	.....	
Queanbeyan (No. 1)	60	...	56°4	...	N.W.	2°1	4°5	67°8	44°9	96°6	26°7	41°290	97	4°840	22 Jan.	.....	
" (No. 2)	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41°650	127	3°510	21 Jan.	.....	
Quinyunbi	632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2°970	7	...	.....	.....	
Quirindi	115	1,278	64°2	...	S.E.	0°4	3°4	75°8	52°6	100°6	31°0	39°760	92	2°980	26 Dec.	.....	
Ramornie	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26°560	94	...	.....	.....	
Rangarie	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29°190	73	1°280	28 Oct.	.....	
Rankin's Springs	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19°030	54	...	.....	.....	
Red Hill	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49°660	101	3°400	21 Jan.	.....	
Reedy Creek	144	...	64°5	...	...	...	...	75°9	53°0	96°2	26°2	40°690	105	2°050	23 Jan.	.....	
Reedy Flat	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66°830	109	2°850	25 Jan.	.....	
Richmond	25	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42°474	128	2°230	21 Jan.	.....	
Ringwood	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31°410	102	2°660	19 Mar.	.....	
Robertson's Mountain	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25°840	53	...	.....	.....	
Rockgedgiel	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45°210	79	3°550	23 Jan.	.....	

Observations commenced on 8th May.  
New station; commenced observations in August.

Days for last nine months taken from Boonoon.

Detail incomplete; August completed from Gosford.

Detail incomplete

No detail.

Commenced observations in March. (Corowa.  
New station in August; September not received; completed from

Commenced observations in June.

Commenced observations in April.

For March, April, May only; ensuing months of year completed from Naradhan.

No detail.

METEOROLOGY—continued.

No. 6—(continued).—ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at various Stations in the year 1887—continued.

Stations.	Least distance from East Coast in Miles.	Height above sea in feet.	Mean of Observations taken at 9 a.m.							For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.				Evaporation, inches.	Remarks.			
			Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity 0 to 100.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.		Rain.								
						Direction.	Force, 0-6.	Clouds 0-10.	Means.	Extremes.	Total Fall, inches.	No of days.	Greatest Fall, inches.			Date.		
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Total Fall, inches.	No of days.	Greatest Fall, inches.	Date.											
Rookery	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9'400	62	...	...	...	New station; commenced observations in May	
Rooty Hill	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48'080	115	2'800	20 Jan.	...	...	
Rosedale	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29'450	67	3'500	22 Jan.	...	...	
Rotherwood	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45'170	97	2'100	4 Mar.	...	...	
Roto	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25'760	48	3'680	16 Feb.	...	...	
Rylstone	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41'800	50	4'610	26 Dec.	...	...	
Salisbury Downs	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'440	51	4'220	18 Mar.	...	...	
Sandy Camp	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33'090	62	4'370	25 Jan.	...	...	
Sandy Creek (No. 1)	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30'240	57	...	...	...	No detail.	
Sandy Creek (No. 2)	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26'310	89	2'400	25 Jan.	...	...	
Sandy Creek (No. 3)	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32'340	72	2'250	24 Jan.	...	...	
Savernake	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31'840	91	2'510	16 Feb.	...	...	
Scone	78	680	62.2	...	...	...	71.7	52.6	100.4	29.3	...	35'480	72	1'910	26 Dec.	...	...	
Shellharbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47'380	97	2'300	2 June	...	...	
Sherwood	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49'090	137	...	...	...	Greatest fall and date unknown.	
Sluicer	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25'120	51	1 850	2 Feb.	...	...	
Silverton	562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13'590	51	...	...	...	Observations recommenced on 13th March.	
Singleton	40	135	64.8	...	...	S.E.	0.6	72.4	57.2	98.2	34.9	49'750	120	2'900	26 Dec.	...	...	
Sixteen-mile Gums	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'410	113	...	...	...	Greatest fall and date unknown.	
Southgate	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56'620	125	4'010	13 Aug.	...	...	
Spring	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35'420	134	2'750	2 Feb.	...	...	
Springfield (No. 1)	4	...	30.075	63.0	78.8	S.W.	1.0	3.1	68.9	57.1	91.5	40.9	57'640	121	3'430	14 Apr.	...	...
" (No. 2)	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20'100	42	2'020	8 Mar.	...	...	
" (No. 3)	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26'940	87	2'560	20 Mar.	...	...	
Springwood	42	1,216	60.5	...	...	W.	1.1	5.1	68.1	52.9	95.7	36.2	54'410	114	2'230	22 Jan.	...	...
Steam Plains (No. 1)	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23'310	73	1'860	5 Nov.	...	...	
" (No. 2)	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'970	72	...	...	...	Greatest fall and date unknown.	
Strathbogie	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43'280	81	2'160	2 Dec.	...	...	
Sussex	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23'030	79	1'800	17 Feb.	...	...	
Sutton	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43'620	78	4 020	22 Jan.	...	...	
Sydney	5	146	30.078	62.8	75.5	W.	0.7	5.2	68.6	56.9	94.3	40.6	60'164	190	2'827	9 May	34'342	...
Tabratong	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31'580	64	1'940	25 Jan.	...	...	
Tabulam	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'360	45	...	...	...	Commenced observations on 23rd May.	
Tablee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48'210	63	...	...	...	New station; commenced observations in April.	
Tulawanta	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20'340	50	2'150	19 Mar.	...	...	
Talmeimo	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46'910	132	2'100	2 Feb.	...	...	
Talmoi	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24'290	33	2'750	9 Feb.	...	...	
Taloula	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7'070	20	...	...	...	Commenced observations on 23rd August.	
Talycalgo	490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29'610	37	4'380	23 Jan.	...	...	
Tamworth West	116	1,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37'180	62	3'650	26 Jan.	...	...	
Tapio	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'600	47	0'960	2 Apr.	...	...	
Tarago	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44'200	90	5'200	22 Jan.	...	...	
Taralga	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44'570	96	...	...	...	[Currandoley's rainfall taken to complete this month. No returns for May were received; the means of Lake George's and Detail incomplete.]	
Tarcoola	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16'230	62	1'050	3 July	...	...	
Tarcutla	139	...	58.2	...	...	S.W.	...	68.7	47.6	96.0	26.0	38'670	126	4'100	25 Jan.	...	...	
Tarce	10	...	66.2	...	...	W.	1.3	4.2	74.7	57.7	96.5	37.4	79'630	203	6'480	13 Feb.	...	...
Tarcela	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36'190	113	1'720	26 Dec.	...	...	
Tarcena	518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13'970	74	1'000	30 Nov.	...	...	
Tarella	512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'260	51	2'450	7 Mar.	...	...	



Tarriaro	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28°330	61	2°100	20 Jan.
Tarrwong	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14°310	42	...	...
Teetara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13°500	31	...	...
Tellara	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31°880	44	3°100	12 Feb.
Temora	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31°100	68	...	...
Tenandra	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37°210	93	2°860	16 Feb.
Tenterden	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42°740	125	1°820	17 Dec.
Tenterfield (No. 1)	80	...	61°0	...	E.	1°2	4°9	72°4	49°4	93°1	22°0	45°500	98	3°100	22 Jan.
Tenterfield (No. 2)	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46°180	169	3°200	22 Jan.
Terebone	237	...	66°7	...	...	...	...	77°7	55°6	107°0	30°0	32°030	80	2°760	25 Oct.
Terrangan	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28°420	51	2°410	25 Jan.
Teryawynia	455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17°460	81	...	...
Texas	128	...	65°1	...	...	...	...	78°9	51°3	101°0	26°0	28°510	56	2°100	3 Feb.
Tharwa	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42°960	133	1°630	28 Oct.
The Brigalows	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16°770	19	...	...
The Cubas	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13°870	48	...	...
The Flags	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28°350	57	...	...
The Lake Tank	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9°470	16	...	...
Thelangerin East	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19°870	48	2°020	3 Feb.
The Meadows	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25°380	49	3°210	25 Jan.
The Mount	64	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28°130	106	2°480	16 Apr.
The Peak	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27°060	46	2°940	10 Mar.
The Priority	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22°680	76	2°270	25 Jan.
The Reefs	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35°810	93	3°500	27 Feb.
Thirty-five-mile Tank	447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3°730	20	...	...
Thononga South	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22°910	66	3°240	12 Mar.
Thorndale	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26°470	57	1°960	26 Jan.
Tibooburra	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17°420	54	1°360	31 Aug.
Till Hill	396	...	63°0	...	S.	...	...	76°4	49°5	115°0	23°9	20°860	65	1°320	11 Mar.
Tilpa	435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12°670	41	1°750	2 Feb.
Tiltargara	412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24°700	60	2°350	25 Dec.
Tmapagee	488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30°110	50	3°700	20 Mar.
Tinda	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36°430	129	3°750	18 Mar.
Tindarcy	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19°130	49	1°540	25 Jan.
Tintaldra	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43°500	150	1°950	27 Aug.
Tintinnallogey	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19°990	34	...	24 Dec.
Toganmain	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26°030	74	1°950	3 Oct.
Tolarno	485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20°130	63	1°650	3 Feb.
Tomago	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55°090	113	2°230	26 Dec.
Tondeburine	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39°040	65	3°450	21 Mar.
Tongo	488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20°130	47	5°080	24 Jan.
Tooma	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43°330	125	2°100	24 Jan.
Toorale	412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24°380	43	3°210	18 Mar.
Toulby	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24°230	55	3°360	16 Mar.
Trangie	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35°400	51	...	...
Trigamon	146	810	63°8	...	E.	1°3	3°2	77°8	49°9	101°0	23°0	30°060	77	2°430	13 Feb.
Trindle	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11°580	22	...	...
Tulcumbah	137	...	62°1	...	E.	1°1	3°4	74°2	49°9	100°0	26°0	33°390	87	1°920	3 Feb.
Tulloona	184	...	67°4	...	N.	0°6	2°9	79°5	55°2	101°9	29°4	25°900	75	2°260	2 & 26 Dec.
Tumbaramba (No. 1)	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54°930	147	3°580	25 Jan.
" (No. 2)	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51°860	130	3°750	24 Jan.
Tumut	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47°870	132	2°640	28 Oct.
Tuppall	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26°160	83	2°220	5 Nov.
Turonville	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37°920	61	2°320	20 Jan.
Turee Vale	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55°660	114	3°030	3 Feb.
Turlec	413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18°690	62	1°230	3 Apr.
Tweed River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73°190	161	3°820	13 Aug.
Twelve-mile Scrub	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20°320	59	1°400	11 June
Tyrie	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32°310	50	4°150	24 Jan.
Uardry	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24°940	88	2°230	23 Dec.

Completed from Culpotaro.  
No returns were received for August, October, and November;  
Greatest fall and date unknown.  
Greatest fall and date unknown.  
Greatest fall and date unknown.  
For first three months of year only.  
Commenced observations towards end of April.  
Commenced observations on 20th March.  
Commenced observations in September.  
Commenced taking observations on 8th October.  
No detail.  
Owing to change of observers the rain gauge was neglected from March to July inclusive; missing months completed from Belaringar.  
Observations commenced in October.  
With the exception of rainfall, no observations were received for month of June.

METEOROLOGY—continued.  
 No. 6—(continued).—ABSTRACT of METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at various Stations in the year 1887—continued.

Stations.	Least distance from East Coast in Miles.	Height above sea in feet.	Mean of Observations taken at 9 a.m.							For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.				Evaporation, inches.	Remarks.		
			Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity, 0 to 100.	Wind.		Clouds 0 to 70.	Temperature in Shade.		Rain.						
						Direction.	Force, 0-6.		Means.	Extremes.	Total Fall, inches.	No. of Days.	Greatest Fall, inches.			Date	
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.														
Ukolan	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23'680	37	2'060	26 Jan.	.....	
Ulonga	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'880	95	1'920	3 Feb.	.....	
Uralla	87	...	59'6	...	...	...	...	71'3	47'8	93'0	25'0	35'940	136	1'630	8 Nov.	.....	
Urana	218	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28'340	69	...	.....	.....	
Urawilkie	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29'450	51	2'100	3 July	.....	
Uriarra	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54'110	89	4'650	22 Jan.	.....	
Urisino	527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25'190	45	5'860	24 Jan.	.....	
Wagga Wagga (No. 1)	161	615	30'028	60'4	78'2	E.	1'1	4'0	75'7	45'1	107'9	23'4	33'670	92	3'020	12 Mar.	.....
" (No. 2)	161	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31'800	83	2'740	12 Mar.	.....	
Walbundrie	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31'570	82	1'800	1 Oct.	.....	
Walcha	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41'300	155	...	.....	.....	
Walgett	286	522	30'132	67'7	66'7	N.E.	1'0	2'6	79'2	55'1	109'9	32'7	27'620	67	1'900	13 Aug.	.....
Wallabadah	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39'700	117	2'040	26 Dec.	.....	
Walma	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25'780	55	2'000	13 Feb.	.....	
Wambalong	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30'590	106	2'820	25 Dec.	.....	
Wamberra	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18'300	46	1'970	13 Apr.	.....	
Wanasing (No. 1)	481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25'620	49	4'460	18 Mar.	.....	
" (No. 2)	482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24'580	37	4'220	18 Mar.	.....	
Wanera	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40'260	97	2'540	26 Dec.	.....	
Wangamana	453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'150	41	3'250	18 Mar.	.....	
Wangamong	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30'200	70	3'700	9 Mar.	.....	
Wanganella	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19'620	82	1'980	5 Nov.	.....	
Wantabadgery	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34'170	81	2'900	28 Oct.	.....	
Wapeveelah	421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26'800	35	3'320	29 Dec.	.....	
Wargum	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23'460	83	1'250	27 Oct.	.....	
Warge Rock	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12'120	29	...	.....	.....	
Warialda (No. 1)	162	...	63'4	65'2	S.E.	1'7	3'6	76'6	50'2	96'9	24'7	35'500	104	2'460	2 Dec.	58'194	
" (No. 2)	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34'640	87	2'480	2 Dec.	.....	
Warloo	457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19'550	38	...	.....	.....	
Warrana	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30'860	57	4'250	26 Dec.	.....	
Warraweena	383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27'570	50	2'320	23 Jun.	.....	
Warree	218	...	64'1	...	N.	...	...	74'4	53'8	100'3	29'3	33'500	98	2'450	25 Dec.	.....	
Warren	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27'770	48	2'480	25 Jun.	.....	
Warrongong	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46'140	69	2'930	3 Feb.	.....	
Warro	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30'490	92	2'580	24 Jan.	.....	
Warwillah	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22'370	96	1'780	5 Nov.	.....	
Weblands	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37'690	91	...	.....	.....	
Weetalabah	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33'580	40	2'350	21 Mar.	.....	
Wee Waa	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29'630	60	2'900	10 Jun.	.....	
Weilmoringle	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25'260	43	1'900	27 Nov.	.....	
Weinteriga	483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16'650	47	1'120	3 Apr.	.....	
Wellington	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33'750	59	2'600	25 Dec.	.....	
Wellwood	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49'200	142	2'200	26 Dec.	.....	
Wentworth	476	144	30'131	64'9	69'1	N.	2'0	4'0	77'0	52'7	114'7	32'1	14'840	111	1'320	5 Nov.	.....
Werrina	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11'830	25	...	.....	.....	
Whinstone	24	...	52'9	...	W.S.W.	...	...	61'4	44'4	96'6	23'3	50'330	153	2'870	26 Jan.	.....	
Whitton	245	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27'100	70	1'300	28 Oct.	.....	
Widgiewa	218	406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26'440	68	2'730	27 Feb.	.....	
Wilcannia	473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'990	81	...	.....	.....	

Detail incomplete.  
 Record for March lost; completed for this month from Woodstock.

Idale.  
 For first six months only; remainder of year completed from Armi-

Commenced observations on 17 September.

No detail.

From January to August only; remainder of year taken from Calan.

Only for last six months, and of these the measures in June and July were approximate.

No correct records of rainfall were kept at Wilcannia these observations were taken at a selection 3 miles north-west

Wild's Meadows	16		55.5		W.			65.2	45.7	91.7	28.5	78.570	191	4.900	14 Feb.	
Wilercara	454											16.760	34			
Wilgar Downs	300											30.730	59	1.990	28 Aug.	
Wilkie												27.030	68	2.410	13 Feb.	
Willandry	202											23.120	96	2.400	6 Nov.	
Willara	485											27.630	37	2.610	20 Mar.	
Willeroon	302											25.070	57	2.480	19 Mar.	
Willowdale	166											30.640	126			
Willowtree	106							72.8		97.8		44.640	116	2.460	23 Jan.	
Willurah	277											23.910	66	2.240	5 Nov.	
Winbar	430											14.870	48	1.650	18 Mar.	
Windsor	30	58										40.121	176	2.298	26 Jan.	
Wingadec	260											33.560	50	3.400	25 Oct.	
Wingen	85	1,002	59.7					68.8	50.6	94.0	27.0	49.870	116	3.100	26 Dec.	
Winnalabrinna	419											25.250	47	3.990	24 Jan.	
Wolla Wolla	207											33.870	60	2.420	22 Mar.	
Wollongong		67	30.083	64.5	75.5	S.W.	1.6	4.6	71.4	57.5	96.4	41.8	57.260	119	3.150	29 May
Wollun	105											39.700	133	1.720	23 Jan.	
Womboin	314											25.950	41	4.600	21 Mar.	
Wonaminta	560											18.050	42	5.040	12 Mar.	
Wongwibinda	94											45.020	179	3.530	21 Jan.	
Woodburn	6											72.360	129	4.300	29 May	
Woodhouselee	64	1,860	52.6			W.	1.2	5.5	59.9	45.2	94.3	25.3	43.900	160	1.450	9 Nov.
Woodlands (No. 1)	252												30.590	55	2.250	12 Aug.
" (No. 2)	144												31.450	121	2.200	16 Mar.
" (No. 3)	292												25.870	77	2.900	13 Feb.
Woodstock	73												49.760	133	5.160	22 Jan.
Woolerina	302												25.800	53	1.970	16 Mar.
Woolgoolga	10												92.670	115	9.510	28 Dec.
Woolshed (Wonga)	322												22.480	70	2.020	3 Feb.
Wunnamurra	244												29.090	66	2.390	5 Nov.
Wyalong (No. 1)	188												27.560	58	2.060	25 Mar.
" (No. 3)	204												30.320	98	1.900	6 Nov.
Wyangarie	34												65.963	135	10.100	22 Jan.
Wyon	28												63.990	115		
Wyong	3												72.970	122	3.100	26 Dec.
Yabtree	141												34.750	90	2.400	26 Jan.
Yalcovinna	538												15.480	37	2.500	19 Mar.
Yalgogrin (South)	215												32.180	75	5.690	26 Oct.
" (North)	215												18.010	55		
Yallaroi	121		62.7			N.E.	1.4	4.1	74.8	50.5	99.0	23.7	25.410	104	2.330	13 Feb.
Yallowin	108		59.7			N.W.	0.6	4.8	69.6	49.7	95.6	30.8	58.490	162	2.600	28 Oct.
Yambla	164												41.560	91	2.440	13 Mar.
Yamma	235	784											26.460	72	1.910	17 Feb.
Yancannia	540												16.740	32	2.000	4 Nov.
Yandama Downs	645												5.430	15		
Yanko	242		63.2			N. & S.S.W.	1.3	3.5	72.9	52.5	106.0	31.0	30.855	102	3.960	20 Mar.
Yarrava	256												22.000	84		
Yarrabee Park	218												23.850	64	1.490	27 Feb.
Yarraman (No. 1)	122												43.060	79	3.430	22 Jan.
" (No. 2)	122												27.110	48		
Yarrandale	184												28.830	86		
Yarrawall	16		66.1			W.	1.5	3.9	76.3	55.9	94.0	34.2	64.590	139		
Yaes	92	1,657	58.4													
Yerong Creek	160															
Yetman	150												30.430	72	2.000	12 Mar.
Young	140		62.0			W.	1.2	4.0	77.7	46.4	104.5	26.7	26.090	63	2.050	1 Mar.
Youngara	230		61.5			S.W.	0.8	3.3	73.4	49.6	104.0	24.8	41.800	119	1.580	17 Feb.
Yourltoo	518												29.460	101	1.600	29 Oct.
Yowendah	293												7.690	21		
Zangawirra	563												33.490	53	3.600	22 Aug.
													18.770	61	2.500	31 Mar.

No detail.

No detail

No returns for April, May, June, July, August, October, and December; completed for these months from Narrawin.

Detail incomplete.

New station. Commenced observations in May.

New station. Commenced observations in May.

Detail incomplete.

Observations commenced in April.

Observations commenced in March.

No observations taken from October 1st to December 31st inclusive; rainfall for this period taken from Kempsey to complete total for year.

For first five months only.

PUBLICANS' LICENSES.

No. 7.—NUMBER of LICENSED (PUBLICANS') HOUSES in each LICENSING DISTRICT for the year 1887.

Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.	Licensing District.	No.
Albury .....	39	Germanton .....	8	Parramatta .....	42
Armidale .....	45	Glen Innes .....	17	Paterson .....	5
Ballina .....	26	Gosford .....	3	Patrick's Plains .....	21
Balranald .....	17	Goulburn .....	60	Penrith .....	17
Barraba .....	5	Grafton .....	43	Picton .....	5
Bathurst .....	71	Grenfell .....	19	Port Macquarie .....	6
Bega .....	23	Gundagai .....	26	Port Stephens .....	12
Bellingen .....	12	Gunnedah .....	20	Quambeyan .....	19
Berrima .....	22	Hartley .....	28	Quirindi .....	12
Bingera .....	8	Hay .....	36	Raymond Terrace .....	5
Bombala .....	9	Hillston .....	36	Richmond River .....	15
Bourke .....	53	Hill End .....	7	Rylstone .....	7
Braidwood .....	13	Inverell .....	29	Ryde .....	11
Brewarrina .....	29	Jerilderie .....	7	Scone .....	8
Brisbane Water .....	16	Kiama .....	10	Shoalhaven .....	15
Broulee .....	15	Lismore .....	18	Silverton .....	40
Burrowa .....	16	Liverpool .....	20	Tamworth .....	40
Camden .....	5	Macleay .....	21	Temora .....	30
Campbelltown .....	8	Macleay River .....	19	Tenterfield .....	25
Carcoar .....	33	Maitland .....	61	Tumbarumba .....	10
Cassilis .....	11	Manning River .....	16	Tumut .....	19
Cobar .....	23	Menindie .....	9	Tweed River .....	13
Condobolin .....	11	Metropolitan .....	846	Urana .....	8
Cooma .....	28	Milparinka .....	19	Wagga Wagga .....	61
Coonabarabran .....	9	Mitchell .....	29	Walcha .....	6
Coonamble .....	20	Moama .....	10	Walgett .....	25
Cootamundra .....	18	Molong .....	33	Waratah .....	65
Copeland .....	5	Moree .....	22	Warraldra .....	9
Corowa .....	21	Mudgee .....	45	Wellington .....	19
Cowra .....	12	Murrurundi .....	9	Wentworth .....	19
Deniliquin .....	35	Muswellbrook .....	10	Windsor .....	22
Dowling .....	4	Narrabri .....	35	Wollombi .....	5
Dubbo .....	88	Narandera .....	28	Wollongong .....	25
Dungog .....	7	Newcastle .....	107	Yass .....	19
Eden .....	11	Nymagee .....	12	Young .....	36
Emmaville .....	8	Orange .....	40		
Forbes .....	27	Parkes .....	13		
				Total .....	3,270

MILITARY.

No. 8.—DISTRIBUTION of the REGULAR MILITARY FORCES of the Colony on the 31st December, 1887.

Branch of Service.	Major General Commanding.	Colonel Commanding Artillery Forces.	Assistant Adjutant-General.	Dept. Assistant Quarter-master-General.	Chief Pay-master.	Medical Officer.	Brevet Colonels.	Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Accountant.	Chief Clerk.	Quartermaster.	Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Total.
General Staff ...	I	...	I	I	I	I	I	...	2	2	...	I	I	I	2	11	...	...	26
New South Wales Artillery .....	...	I	...	...	...	...	I	2	I	3	5	...	...	...	6	26	9	317	371
Total ...	I	I	I	I	I	I	2	2	3	5	5	I	I	I	8	37	9	317	397

STATISTICS, 1887—MISCELLANEOUS.

MILITARY—continued.

No. 9.—DISTRIBUTION of the VOLUNTEER FORCE (Partially paid) on the 31st December, 1887.

Distribution.	Medical Officers.	Lieutenants.	Chaplains.	Sergant-Majors.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
Permanent Staff .....	.....	.....	.....	2	45	2	8	57
Medical Staff .....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Honorary Staff .....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>5</b>	.....	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>66</b>

ARTILLERY.

Distribution.	Brevet Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Permanent Staff.						Trumpet-Major.	Battery Sergeant-Majors.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Gunnery.	Total.
						Adjutant, Pay & Qr. Master.	Regtl. Sergt-Major.	Quart.-master Sergeant.	Orderly Room Clerk.	Colour-Sergeant.	Colour-Corporal.							
Sydney .....	1	1	4	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	13	17	8	268	268	
Newcastle .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	2	47	59	
Wollongong .....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	1	47	58	
Bulli .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	45	53	
Bega .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	2	43	55	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>493</b>	

ENGINEERS.

Distribution.	Major (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel).	Captain (Brevet Major).	Lieutenants.	Staff Instructor.	Co. Sergt.-Major (Staff).	Quart.-master Sergeant.	Sergeants.	1st Corporals.	2nd Corporals.	Buglers.	Sappers.	Total.
Sydney .....	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	4	4	2	80	101

TORPEDO AND SIGNALLING CORPS.

Distribution.	Major (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel).	Captain (Brevet Major).	Captain.	1st Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Sergant-Major (Staff).	Sergant (Staff).	Colour-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	1st Corporals.	2nd Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Total.
Sydney .....	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	2	9	8	8	4	102	146

INFANTRY.

Distribution.	Brevet Colonel.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Quart.-masters.	Permanent Staff.						Bugle-Majors.	Colour-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Total.
								Adjutant & Pay Masters.	Regimental Sergeant-Majors.	Regimental Qr.-master-Sergts.	O. R. Clerks.	Colour-Sergeants.	Sergeants.							
Sydney F. ....	1	1	4	8	8	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	26	34	15	420	545
Western District .....	.....	2	2	10	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	30	39	20	498	632
Northern District .....	.....	1	2	8	8	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	25	30	16	379	489
Southern District .....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	14	19	10	207	268
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1504</b>	<b>1934</b>

RESERVES.

Distribution.	Hon. Colonel.	Lieut.-Colonels (Per. Staff).	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Permanent Staff.			Medical Officers.	Battery Sergt.-Majors & Colour-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters and Buglers.	Troopers, Gunners & Privates.	Total.
							Adjutant & Quart.-masters.	Sergant-Majors.	Sergants.							
Sydney... { Cavalry ...	1	.....	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	35	45
{ Artillery ...	.....	.....	.....	4	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	87	112
{ Infantry ...	.....	1	1	8	6	5	1	1	.....	.....	5	16	15	15	310	384
Southern... { Cavalry ...	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	87	97
{ Infantry ...	.....	.....	.....	9	10	7	1	1	.....	.....	13	32	33	24	606	736
Western... { Cavalry ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7	5	98	121
{ Infantry ...	.....	.....	.....	5	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	8	2	228	260
Northern... { Cavalry ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Infantry ..	.....	1	.....	9	10	8	1	1	.....	.....	7	20	21	22	481	581
Medical Staff .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1932</b>	<b>2352</b>	

General Total..... { General Staff and Permanent Artillery ..... 397 } 5489  
 { Volunteers (partially paid) ..... 2740 }  
 { Reserves ..... 2352 }

MILITARY—continued.

No. 10.—DISTRIBUTION of the NAVAL BRIGADE on the 31st December, 1887.

Corps or Company.	Captain Commanding Brigade, Sydney.	Commanders	Lieutenants Commanding Companies.	Sub-Lieutenants.	Medical Officers.	Clerk and Accountant.	Warrant and Petty Officers.	Midshipmen and Cadets.	A B's.	Gunnery Instructors.	Total.
Sydney ...	1	2	5	5	3	1	20	16	230	2	285
Newcastle ...	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	4	2	46	1	57
Total ...	1	3	6	6	4	1	24	18	276	3	342

No. 11.—DISTRIBUTION of the NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS on the 31st December, 1887.

Corps or Company.	Commander.	Lieutenant on Staff.	Lieutenants Commanding Companies.	Sub-Lieutenants.	Medical Officer.	Petty Officers.	Paymaster.	Assistant Paymaster.	A B's.	Warrant Officer and Gunnery Instructor.	Total
Naval Artillery Volunteers, Sydney.	1	1	2	4	1	29	1	1	180	1	221

No. 12.—NUMBER and CALIBRE of ARTILLERY GUNS in Colony on the 31st December, 1887.

Description.	Mounted.		Dismounted.		Total Guns.
	No.	Calibre.	No.	Calibre.	
25-ton ... (M.L.R.)	2	10-inch	.....	.....	2
18-ton ( " )	6	"	.....	.....	6
12-ton ( " )	6	9-inch	.....	.....	6
110-pounders (B.L.R.)	.....	7-inch	2	7-inch	2
10-inch ... (S.B.)	10	10-inch	.....	.....	10
8-inch ... ( " )	5	8-inch	2	8-inch	7
80-pounders (M.L.R.)	25	6.3-inch	.....	.....	25
68-pounders (S.B.)	5	8.12-inch	13	8.12-inch	18
42-pounders ( " )	10	6.97-inch	.....	6.97-inch	10
40-pounders (B.L.R.)	5	4.75-inch	.....	4.75-inch	5
32-pounders (S.B.)	20	6.41-inch	10	6.41-inch	30
24-pounders ( " )	1	"	5	"	6
20-pounders ( " )	.....	.....	1	"	1
16-pounders (M.L.R.)	10	3.6-inch	.....	3.6-inch	10
12-pounders (Howitzer)	3	4.58-inch	9	4.58-inch	12
9-pounders (M.L.R.)	7	3-inch	3	3-inch	10
9-pounders (S.B.)	5	4.2-inch	3	4.2-inch	8*
6-pounders ( " )	3	3.668-inch	.....	3.668-inch	3
6-pounders (M.L.R.)	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Machine Guns (Nordenfolt)	2	1.5-inch	.....	.....	2
	2	1-inch	.....	.....	2
Gardiner	2	0.45-inch	.....	.....	2
Total	133	.....	48	General Total	181

\* Also 3 unserviceable.

RECAPITULATION OF ARTILLERY GUNS.

Number and Description.	Calibre.	Weight of Shot and Shell.				
		Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lb.	
<b>BRASS.</b>						
12 12-pounders (Howitzer)	4.58-inch	7	8	3	24	
8 9-pounders (S.B.)	4.2-inch	12	5	2	15	
3 6-pounders ( " )	3.668-inch	6	14	2	13	
<b>IRON.</b>						
2 25-ton (M.L.R.)	10-inch	85	13	3	10	
6 18-ton ( " )	10-inch	280	.....	1	22	
6 12-ton ( " )	9-inch	166	9	1	15	
2 110-pounders (B.L.R.)	7-inch	47	7	0	16	
10 10-inch (S.B.)	8-inch	90	1	3	24½	
7 8-inch ( " )	8-inch	84	14	3	16½	
25 80-pounders (M.L.R.)	6.3-inch	343	5	.....	19	
18 68-pounders (S.B.)	8.12-inch	89	6	.....	20½	
10 42-pounders ( " )	6.97-inch	36	3	.....	14	
5 40-pounders (B.L.R.)	4.75-inch	78	3	1	23½	
30 32-pounders (S.B.)	6.41-inch	122	16	.....	4	
6 24-pounders ( " )	5.82-inch	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1 20-pounder (B.L.R.)	3.75-inch	.....	8	2	10	
4 6-pounders (M.L.R.)	3.6-inch	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10 16-pounders ( " )	.....	28	17	1	14	
10 9-pounders ( " )	3-inch	12	5	.....	22	
6 Machine Guns (Nordenfolt)	1½-inch (shell)	28,000	} Rounds of Ammunition.			
	1.5-inch	14,000				
	0.45-inch	200,000				
	1-inch (shell)	5,000				
181	Total	247,000	1,492	2	0	2½

FIRE SERVICE.

No. 13.—NUMBER OF FIRE ALARMS IN SYDNEY AND SUBURBS AND LOCALITIES WHERE FIRES OCCURRED DURING 1887.

City and Suburbs of Sydney.	Class of Fire.									Total Fires.	False Alarms.	Chimney Alarms.		Grand Total.
	Slight.			Serious.			Totally Destroyed.					Attended with engines and reported as house fires.	Attended with hand-pumps only.	
	In-sured.	Not in-sured.	Un-known.	In-sured.	Not in-sured.	Un-known.	In-sured.	Not in-sured.	Un-known.					
City—														
Bourke Ward ... ..	11	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	...	...	18
Brisbane „ ... ..	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	10	19
Cook „ ... ..	9	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	4	19
Denison „ ... ..	12	1	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	21	...	1	8	30
Fitzroy „ ... ..	5	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	1	...	3	14
Gipps „ ... ..	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	1	...	...	8
Macquarie „ ... ..	13	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	1	4	26
Phillip „ ... ..	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	2	6	20
Suburbs—														
Alexandria ... ..	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6
Arncliffe ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Ashfield ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	4
Balmain ... ..	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
Botany ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Burwood... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Camperdown ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Darlington ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Five Dock ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Glebe ... ..	5	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	9	1	...	...	10
Leichhardt ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Macdonaldtown ... ..	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Manly ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	4
Marrickville ... ..	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	7
Newtown... ..	7	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	12	1	1	...	14
Paddington ... ..	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	9	20
Parramatta ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Petersham ... ..	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
Redfern ... ..	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6
St. Leonards ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
St. Leonards East ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Victoria ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Waterloo... ..	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5
Waverley ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	5
Woollahra ... ..	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	7
Total ... ..	120	16	38	14	4	...	14	1	...	207	14	9	51	281

FIRE SERVICE—continued.

No. 14.—NUMBER OF FIRE BRIGADES IN OPERATION during 1887, and NUMBER of MEN ATTACHED to each Brigade, and FIRES ATTENDED.

Name of Station or Brigade.	Average number of men.	Number of fires attended.	Name of Station or Brigade.	Average number of men.	Number of fires attended.
Metropolitan, 3 Stations ... ..			SUBURBAN—continued.		
VOLUNTEER COMPANIES, CITY—			Burwood .. .. .	18	4
No. 1, Pitt-street .. .. .			Darlington .. .. .	18	17
No. 4, South Sydney .. .. .	23	24	Glebe .. .. .	22	18
No. 5, East Sydney .. .. .	18	20	Leichhardt .. .. .	13	5
Theatre Royal .. .. .	27	15	Manly .. .. .	22	1
Standard Brewery .. .. .	19	59	Mount Lachlan .. .. .	18	7
North City .. .. .	20		Newtown .. .. .	32	21
Paddington Brewery .. .. .	38	34	Paddington .. .. .	19	6
SUBURBAN—			Parramatta, No. 1 .. .. .	19	1
Alexandria .. .. .	20	19	"    No. 2 .. .. .	18	1
Balmain .. .. .	20	5	Redfern .. .. .	14	1
			St. Leonards .. .. .	17	3
			Woollahra .. .. .	22	4

No. 15.—DECLARED AMOUNT OF RISKS held by FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES in the CITY and SUBURBS of SYDNEY.

Name of Company.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	£	£	£	£
Alliance British and Foreign Insurance Company .. .. .	603,335	582,848	598,399	726,070
Australian Alliance Insurance Company .. .. .	572,772	524,738	494,155	478,507
Australian Mercantile Union Insurance Company .. .. .	324,978	352,896	564,877	.....
Australian Mutual Insurance Society .. .. .	4,845,368	5,307,552	7,054,923	6,346,611
City Mutual Insurance Company .. .. .	1,470,000	1,688,520	1,912,835	1,770,923
City of London Insurance Company .. .. .	143,185	164,300	186,109	192,392
Colonial Insurance Company, of New Zealand .. .. .	252,541	254,760	223,193	82,006
Colonial Mutual Insurance Company .. .. .	760,305	862,544	1,166,600	1,334,485
Commercial Union Assurance Company .. .. .	4,402,060	5,089,716	5,880,175	6,001,000
Cornwall Insurance Company .. .. .	51,700	48,335	100,000	143,269
Equitable Fire and Marine Association of New Zealand .. .. .	.....	109,496	232,383	749,215
Fire Insurance Association .. .. .	171,633	297,918	.....	.....
Glasgow and London .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	106,644
General Assurance Company of London .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	134,693
Guardian Insurance Company .. .. .	231,074	237,712	239,598	269,012
Hamburgh Magdeburg Insurance Company .. .. .	106,115	131,580	140,720	281,130
Hanseatic Insurance Company .. .. .	135,000	137,200	128,780	.....
Imperial Insurance Company .. .. .	1,112,000	1,320,000	1,117,000	1,101,000
Industrial Mutual Insurance Company .. .. .	986,338	1,098,011	1,112,685	1,133,873
Lancashire Insurance Company .. .. .	485,000	323,800	.....	.....
Lion Insurance Company .. .. .	431,527	318,627	391,475	372,393
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company .. .. .	3,181,290	3,200,000	3,026,837	2,980,010
London and Lancashire .. .. .	656,585	659,361	461,762	445,331
London and Provincial Insurance Company .. .. .	366,182	372,482	281,205	.....
Manchester Insurance Company (R. Nott, Agent) .. .. .	290,550	229,342	200,373	140,955
Manchester Insurance Company (McArthur & Co., Agents) .. .. .	.....	32,150	266,296	251,824
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company .. .. .	2,239,710	2,746,754	3,565,595	4,305,642
National Insurance Company, New Zealand .. .. .	645,571	695,278	1,010,786	1,277,033
Netherlands Fire Insurance Company .. .. .	63,885	.....	.....	.....
New South Wales Assurance Corporation .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	520,677
New Zealand Insurance Company .. .. .	975,000	1,550,027	1,719,198	1,616,044
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company .. .. .	644,965	860,763	815,410	820,360
Northern Assurance Company .. .. .	632,000	700,000	600,000	628,000
Norwich Union Insurance Company .. .. .	2,360,252	2,700,038	2,040,844	2,012,365
Pacific Insurance Company .. .. .	487,000	511,000	594,000	745,900
Phoenix Insurance Company .. .. .	366,065	596,804	1,055,369	1,456,837
Prussian National Insurance Company .. .. .	135,000	137,200	128,780	.....
Queen Insurance Company .. .. .	714,136	821,921	1,045,933	1,086,944
Royal Insurance .. .. .	530,000	560,000	552,795	505,708
Scottish Union and National Insurance Company .. .. .	.....	225,566	301,108	506,000
South Australian .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	74,670
South British Insurance Company .. .. .	314,047	447,994	637,950	863,997
Standard Insurance, New Zealand .. .. .	915,000	1,115,000	1,285,894	1,248,960
Sun Insurance Company .. .. .	383,410	420,832	421,292	406,036
Sydney Mutual Insurance Company .. .. .	.....	.....	57,825	758,547
Union Insurance Company .. .. .	524,500	605,735	536,600	805,760
United Insurance Company .. .. .	1,548,627	1,834,248	2,156,417	2,586,502
United Australian Mutual Insurance Company .. .. .	69,681	318,498	377,194	262,580
Victoria Insurance Company .. .. .	1,554,600	1,440,000	1,550,000	1,675,000
Totals .. .. .	£ 36,690,987	41,631,582	46,253,370	49,209,395



COPYRIGHT.

No. 16.—NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS EFFECTED in the Office of Copyright Registry between 1st July, 1879, and 31st December, 1887.

	1879.*	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Total.
<b>PART I.—LITERATURE.</b>										
Books ... ..	15	13	13	20	13	25	18	29	60	206
“Book” means and includes any volume, part or division of a volume, newspaper, pamphlet, libretto, sheet of letter-press, sheet of music, map, chart, or plan, separately published.										
Encyclopaedia, review, magazine, periodical work, newspaper, or work published in a series of books or parts—Registration of title of work ... ..	8	13	9	9	4	6	8	14	22	93
Lecture.										
Dramatic production—										
Printing and publishing right—Registrations included under “Books.”										
Playright—Registrations in manuscript ... ..	6	2	1	11	3	1	9	2	3	38
Musical production—										
Printing and publishing right ... ..	6	6	1	3	5	...	8	1	1	31
Performing right ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total Registrations ... ..	35	34	24	45	25	32	43	46	86	370
Total Receipts, Part I ... ..	£ s. 13 14	£ s. 12 8	£ s. 8 3	£ s. 14 2	£ s. 8 4	£ s. 11 10	£ s. 12 8	£ s. 16 9	£ s. 33 10	£ s. 130 8
<b>PART II.—FINE ARTS.</b>										
Paintings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Drawings ... ..	...	1	...	1	1	1	3	16	4	27
Works of Sculpture ... ..	...	2	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	7
Engravings ... ..	13	13	6	...	9	4	3	1	58	107
For giving impressions from a plate, block, or slab.										
Photographs and their Negatives ... ..	30	101	65	19	58	91	48	37	23	472
Or other similar works produced by the action of light or any chemical process.										
Total Registrations ... ..	43	117	72	22	69	97	56	54	85	615
Total Receipts, Part II ... ..	£ s. 4 18	£ s. 9 6	£ s. 6 11	£ s. 1 19	£ s. 6 5	£ s. 6 17	£ s. 5 17	£ s. 6 12	£ s. 6 19	£ s. 55 4
<b>PART III.—DESIGNS.</b>										
(Useful, Ornamental, or Otherwise)										
Class 1. Articles of manufacture, composed wholly or chiefly of any metal or mixed metals	13	30	27	14	15	40	28	20	14	201
Class 2. Articles of manufacture, composed wholly or chiefly of wood, stone, cement, or plaster	1	8	3	1	...	7	4	4	12	40
Class 3. Articles of manufacture, composed wholly or chiefly of glass	...	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	9
Class 4. Articles of manufacture, composed wholly or chiefly of earthenware	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Class 5. Articles of manufacture, composed wholly or chiefly of ivory, bone, papier-maché and every other solid substance not already comprised in the above classes, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4	...	2	2	1	...	3	2	1	6	17
Class 6. Paperhangings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class 7. Carpets, tapestry, floorcloths, and oilcloths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class 8. Shawls, if the design be applied solely by printing or by any other process by which colours are or may hereafter be produced upon tissue or textile fabrics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class 9. Shawls not comprised in class 8.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class 10. Yarn, thread, or warp, if the design be applied by printing or any other process by which colours are or may hereafter be produced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class 11. Woven fabrics, composed of linen, cotton, wool, silk, or hair, or of any two or more of such materials, if the design be applied by printing or by any other process by which colours are or may hereafter be produced upon tissue or textile fabrics, excepting the articles included in class 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class 12. Woven fabrics, composed of linen, cotton, wool, silk, or hair, or of any two or more of such materials, if the design be applied by printing or by any other process by which colours are or may hereafter be produced upon tissue or textile fabrics, such woven fabrics being or coming within the description technically called furnitures, and the repeat of the design whereof shall be more than 12 in. by 8 in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Class 13. Woven fabrics, not comprised in any preceding class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class 14. Lace and any article of manufacture or work of art or substance not comprised in any preceding class	2	5	4	2	3	...	...	5	3	24
Total Registrations ... ..	16	51	36	18	19	52	35	30	37	294
Total Receipts, Part III ... ..	£ s. 9 19	£ s. 30 8	£ s. 20 8	£ s. 11 13	£ s. 11 14	£ s. 29 8	£ s. 21 18	£ s. 18 1	£ s. 19 13	£ s. 173 2

\* Six months only.

COPYRIGHT—continued.

No. 17.—TOTAL RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE under the Copyright Act of 1879.

Year.	Registrations.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1879 ... ..	94	28 11 0	100 0 0
1880 ... ..	202	52 2 0	200 0 0
1881 ... ..	132	35 2 0	211 18 6
1882 ... ..	85	27 14 0	210 13 9
1883 ... ..	113	26 3 0	200 10 0
1884 ... ..	181	47 15 0	216 7 0
1885 ... ..	134	40 3 0	203 16 1
1886 ... ..	130	41 2 0	200 5 0
1887 ... ..	208	60 2 0	267 8 6
<b>Grand Totals</b> ... ..	<b>1,279</b>	<b>358 14 0</b>	<b>1,810 18 10</b>

PATENTS.

No. 18.—CLASSIFIED RETURN of LETTERS OF REGISTRATION granted in New South Wales under the Act 16 Vic. No. 24, from January 1 to July 31, 1887; also of CERTIFICATES OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION and LETTERS PATENT applied for under the Patents Law Amendment Act of 1887, 51 Vic. No. 3, from August 1 to December 31, 1887.

Class of Invention.	Number of cases referable to each class.		Class of Invention.	Number of cases referable to each class.	
	Letters of Registration.	Certificates and Letters Patent.		Letters of Registration.	Certificates and Letters Patent.
1. Drains and sewers, including the manufacture of drain-tiles and drain-pipes ... ..	1	1	22. Bricks and tiles, artificial stone and concrete ... ..	2	6
2. Sewing and embroidering ... ..	3	6	23. Plating or coating metals with metals ... ..	...	...
3. Manure ... ..	...	2	24. Pottery... ..	1	...
4. Preservation of animal and vegetable substances (without the use of cold); also, preparation of same for market ... ..	3	6	25. Medicine, surgery, and dentistry ... ..	3	7
5. Marine propulsion ... ..	...	2	26. Music and musical instruments ... ..	1	3
6. Manufacture of iron and steel ... ..	2	1	27. Oils, fats, lubricants, candles, and soap ... ..	...	4
7. Aids to locomotion ... ..	...	2	28. Spinning, including the preparation of fibrous materials and the doubling of yarns and threads ... ..	1	...
8. Steam culture ... ..	...	...	29. Lace-making, knitting, netting, braiding, and plaiting; including the manufacture of fringe and chenille... ..	...	...
9. Watches, clocks, and other time-keepers ... ..	1	...	30. Preparation and combustion of fuel ... ..	4	6
10. Firearms and other weapons, ammunition and accoutrements... ..	5	6	31. Raising, lowering, and weighing ... ..	5	11
11. Paper: Manufacture of paper, pasteboard, papier-mâché, &c. ... ..	...	...	32. Hydraulics ... ..	3	12
12. Cutting, folding, and ornamenting paper, including envelopes, cards, paper-hangings, &c. ... ..	2	2	33. Railways and tramways ... ..	...	13
13. Typographic, lithographic, and plate printing (excluding electro-telegraphic and photographic printing); also advertising ... ..	2	1	34. Saddlery, harness, stable-fittings, &c. ... ..	...	4
14. Bleaching, dyeing, and printing calico and other fabrics and yarns ... ..	...	...	35. Roads and ways ... ..	1	4
15. Electricity and magnetism ... ..	7	14	36. Bridges, viaducts, and aqueducts ... ..	1	...
16. Preparation of India-rubber, gutta-percha, vulcanite, ebonite, celluloid, &c. ... ..	...	...	37. Writing instruments and materials ... ..	...	...
17. Production and applications of gas ... ..	4	7	38. Railway signals and communicating apparatus ... ..	1	8
18. Metals and alloys ... ..	8	25	39. Furniture and upholstery ... ..	...	6
19. Photography, photo-lithography, and photo-mechanical printing ... ..	2	4	40. Acids, alkalies, oxides, and salts ... ..	...	1
20. Weaving ... ..	...	...	41. Aeronautics ... ..	...	...
21. Ship building, repairing, sheathing, launching, &c. ... ..	...	1	42. Preparation and use of tobacco ... ..	...	2
			43. Books, portfolios, card-cases, &c. ... ..	...	...
			44. Lamps, candlesticks, chandeliers, and other illuminating apparatus; excluding inventions for lighting by gas or electricity ... ..	2	7
			45. Needles and pins ... ..	...	...

PATENTS—continued.

No. 18 (continued)—CLASSIFIED RETURN OF LETTERS OF REGISTRATION, &c.—continued.

Class of Invention.	Number of Cases referable to each class.		Class of Invention.	Number of Cases referable to each class.	
	Letters of Registration.	Certificates and Letters Patent.		Letters of Registration.	Certificates and Letters Patent.
46. Carriages and other vehicles for railways and tramways ... ..	3	14	81. Agriculture—field implements, &c.; including methods of tilling, irrigating land, and of vermin destruction ... ..	7	52
47. Umbrellas, parasols, and walking-sticks; awnings and sunshades ... ..	...	1	82. Agriculture—barn and farmyard implements; including the cleansing, drying, and storing of grain ... ..	1	7
48. Sugar ... ..	1	1	83. Agriculture—traction engines... ..	...	...
49. Steam-engines ... ..	2	12	84. Trunks, portmanteaus, boxes, and bags ... ..	2	2
50. Paints, colours, and varnishes ... ..	...	...	85. Ice-making, ice safes, ice houses; cooling, chilling, refrigerating, and use of cold as a preservative agent; including the transportation of substances at low temperatures ... ..	...	3
51. Toys, games, and exercises... ..	1	5	86. Unfermented beverages, aerated liquids, mineral waters; perfumes, extracts, &c. ... ..	...	...
52. Ventilation ... ..	2	6	87. Tea, coffee, chicory, chocolate, cocoa, &c. (comprising their manufacture, but not the preparation of drinks therefrom) ... ..	...	...
53. Farriery ... ..	5	14	88. Fire-engines, extinguishers, escapes, alarms, &c.; including fire-proof dresses and fabrics ... ..	...	2
54. Artists' instruments and materials ... ..	...	...	89. Washing and wringing machines... ..	...	6
55. Skins, hides, and leather ... ..	1	1	90. Chains, chain cables, &c. ... ..	2	...
56. Preparing and cutting cork; bottling liquids; securing, opening, and stoppering bottles ... ..	2	4	91. Dressing and finishing woven fabrics, and manufacturing felted fabrics; including folding, winding, measuring, and packing ... ..	...	...
57. Brushing and sweeping ... ..	2	2	92. Stone, marble, slate, and cement ... ..	3	1
58. Nails, rivets, bolts, screws, nuts, and washers ... ..	3	4	93. Glass and glassware ... ..	...	...
59. Hinges, hinge-joints, and door-springs ... ..	...	...	94. Carriages and other vehicles for common roads ... ..	2	15
60. Locks, latches, bolts, and similar fastenings... ..	...	4	95. Brewing, wine-making, and distilling alcoholic liquids ... ..	...	1
61. Cooking, bread-making, and the preparation of confectionery ... ..	1	4	96. Timber... ..	3	3
62. Air, gas, and other motive-power engines ... ..	3	3	97. Houses, structures, and other fabrics ... ..	3	5
63. Water-closets, earth-closets, urinals, &c. ... ..	2	3	98. Machine belts and bands ... ..	...	3
64. Safes, strong rooms, tills, and similar depositories... ..	...	...	99. Signalling ... ..	...	...
65. Wearing apparel—head coverings ... ..	...	2	100. Measuring, counting, indicating, and registering; including tell-tales and devices for recording the time of workmen ... ..	2	1
66. Wearing apparel—body coverings ... ..	...	2	101. Submarine and pneumatic; also dresses and appliances for prevention of drowning, and natatory appliances and fishing apparatus ... ..	...	3
67. Wearing apparel—foot coverings ... ..	2	...	102. Rope-making ... ..	...	...
68. Wearing apparel—dress-fastenings and jewellery ... ..	...	1	103. Wool ... ..	1	7
69. Anchors ... ..	...	...	104. Hardware, edge tools, and cutlery ... ..	...	6
70. Metallic pipes and tubes ... ..	1	1	105. Stone blue, starch (including fire-proof starch), size, and other stiffening and gumming materials ... ..	...	...
71. Mining, quarrying, tunnelling, well-sinking, and boring; mining explosives and blasting appliances ... ..	3	10	106. Scenic, panoramic, and illusional apparatus, translucent advertisements, and transparencies; also, theatres, &c. ... ..	...	5
72. Milking, churning, and cheese-making ... ..	2	1	107. Mechanism for transmitting and converting motion... ..	...	2
73. Masts, sails, rigging, &c. ... ..	...	1	108. Shaping and working metals ... ..	...	...
74. Casks and barrels ... ..	2	2			
75. Steering and manœuvring vessels ... ..	...	1			
76. Optical, mathematical, and other philosophical instruments; including nautical, astronomical, and meteorological instruments ... ..	1	3			
77. Harbours, docks, canals, &c... ..	3	3			
78. Grinding grain and dressing flour and meal ... ..	...	...			
79. Purifying and filtering water; including distilling sea water to produce fresh water ... ..	4	5			
80. Artificial leather, floorecloth, oilcloth, oilskin, and other waterproof fabrics... ..	...	...			
			Total ... ..	137	408

PATENTS—continued.

No. 19.—NUMBER of LETTERS of REGISTRATION and ASSIGNMENTS thereof for INVENTIONS or IMPROVEMENTS registered up to the end of 1887.

Year.	Registrations.			Year.	Registrations.		
	Patents.	Assignments.	Total.		Patents.	Assignments.	Total.
1855			3	1873	43	6	49
1856			1	1874	39	21	60
1857			1	1875	34	16	50
1858			10	1876	44	18	62
1859			11	1877	62	27	89
1860			10	1878	45	19	64
1861			13	1879	57	16	73
1862			14	1880	89	23	112
1863	18	4	22	1881	113	13	126
1864	15	2	17	1882	129	21	150
1865	15	5	20	1883	149	24	173
1866	20	5	25	1884	183	29	212
1867	20	4	24	1885	161	27	188
1868	21	2	23	1886	203	31	234
1869	27	5	32	1887 (to 31 July, 1887)	137	21	158
1870	32	4	36				
1871	27	5	32				
1872	43	5	48				
				Total	*1,726	*353	†2,142

\* From 1863 only. † Total since 1855.

No. 20.—NUMBER of CERTIFICATES of PROVISIONAL PROTECTION and LETTERS PATENT applied for, and of ASSIGNMENTS registered, from 1st August to 31st December, 1887.

Certificates ...	148
Letters Patent ...	260
Assignments ...	23

No. 21.—RETURN showing the NUMBER of APPLICATIONS for PATENTS in New South Wales for 1886 and 1887, and the Countries from which the same were received.

	1886.	1887.
Great Britain...	72	91
Germany ...	5	9
France ...	4	8
Austria ...	1	.....
Sweden ...	.....	4
Denmark ...	.....	1
Belgium ...	2	3
Switzerland ...	.....	2
United States ...	19	31
Canada ...	.....	1
Brazil ...	1	.....
Cape of Good Hope ..	.....	1
New South Wales ...	49	247
New Zealand... ..	8	23
Queensland ...	3	12
South Australia ...	3	16
Victoria ...	36	96
Total ...	203	545

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

No. 22.—ANNUAL and CAPITAL VALUE of RATABLE PROPERTY in the Municipalities of the Colony during the years 1883-7.

Municipalities.	1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.	
	Annual Value.	Capital Value.	Annual Value.	Capital Value.	Annual Value.	Capital Value.	Annual Value.	Capital Value.	Annual Value.	Capital Value.
City of Sydney .....	£ 1,671,493	£ 36,772,840	£ 1,799,793	£ 39,595,440	£ 1,850,214	£ 40,704,700	£ 1,905,888	£ 41,929,520	£ 1,936,253	£ 42,529,525
Suburbs of Sydney .....	1,449,947	20,676,070	1,690,109	23,046,854	1,935,884	29,410,787	2,289,685	32,960,620	2,447,854	35,536,209
Country Municipalities ...	1,266,502	14,425,195	1,524,218	17,661,067	1,713,578	21,828,805	1,727,951	21,657,828	1,951,914	27,738,434
	4,387,942	71,874,105	5,014,120	80,303,361	5,499,676	91,944,292	5,923,524	96,547,968	6,336,021	105,804,168

NOTE.—The annual value is that at which the property in the various districts was assessed for Municipal purposes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT—continued.

No. 23.—ABSTRACT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY ON ACCOUNT OF THE CITY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1887.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.			
CITY FUND. (Incorporated by Act of Colonial Legislature, 43 Vic. No. 3.)			CITY FUND. (Incorporated by Act of Colonial Legislature, 43 Vic. No. 3.)			
	Revenue.	Total Amount.	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total Amount	
	£ s d	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
City Rate, raised by assessment under the authority of the Act of Council 43 Vic. No. 3	144,510 15 8		Office of Mayor .. .. .	1,000 0 0		
Fees and Fines—Building Fees .. .. .	1,808 15 6		"  Town Clerk and Dept. .. .. .	634 1 10		
"  By-laws .. .. .	1,372 17 0		"  City Engineer and Surveyor and Dept. .. .. .	2,509 5 5		
"  Hoarding Licenses, &c. .. .. .	130 0 9		"  City Treasurer and Dept. .. .. .	776 13 4		
Rent and Dues from Markets—George-street .. .. .	8,500 5 2		"  Inspector of Nuisances and Department .. .. .	1,720 0 0		
"  "  Belmore .. .. .	4,554 12 6		"  City Architect and Dept. .. .. .	1,255 13 2		
"  "  Eastern Fish .. .. .	2,250 4 9		"  Health Officer .. .. .	450 0 0		
Rent of Randwick Toll-gate .. .. .	1,959 4 2		"  Clerk of Markets .. .. .	250 0 0		
"  City Wharfs .. .. .	2,280 0 0		"  City Solicitor .. .. .	225 0 0		
"  Public Baths .. .. .	888 7 11		"  Messenger and Office-keeper .. .. .	101 13 4		
"  Exhibition Building .. .. .	1,246 2 1					8,045 12 1
"  Town Hall Offices .. .. .	1,200 0 0		City Improvements—Wages—			
"  Yasubule .. .. .	61 12 0		"  Inspector of Nuisances' Department .. .. .	47,078 14 0		
Cleansing Earth Closets .. .. .	593 13 6		"  Street Watering .. .. .	6,191 10 9		
Paving Rate .. .. .	4,665 14 6		"  General Establishment and Sundries .. .. .	3,782 2 1		
Land Lease .. .. .	450 10 0		"  General Works .. .. .	25,050 0 8		82,712 0 0
City Endowment .. .. .	31,250 0 0		"  Metal—			
Sale-yard Dues .. .. .	1,166 5 6		"  Pennant Hills .. .. .	5,218 10 3		
Repayment of Works and sale of Stores .. .. .	216 13 7		"  Kinama .. .. .	8,872 13 5		14,086 3 3
Sale of Street Sweepings and Manure .. .. .	154 2 7		"  Street Works—			
Removal of Rubbish .. .. .	228 10 0		"  Kerb-guttering, Flagging, &c., under Contract .. .. .	16,608 10 11		
Bailiffs' Costs .. .. .	581 11 6		"  Tar-paving, under Contract .. .. .	3,422 1 2		
Porters' Licenses .. .. .	16 0 0		"  Forming, Ballasting, and Metalling, under Contract .. .. .	2,386 4 6		
Sydney Bathing Co .. .. .	72 0 0		"  Cubic-sets Paving, under Contract .. .. .	1,413 13 0		
Rent and Sundries .. .. .	259 17 6		"  Sundries for General Works .. .. .	19,499 5 0		43,820 14 7
Interest Account .. .. .	4,500 0 0	215,237 10 11	Expenses of City Markets .. .. .	2,752 16 10		
			Street Watering—Material .. .. .	810 9 8		
			Interest Expenses .. .. .	8,521 12 4		
			Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Stamps, Cab-lure, &c. .. .. .	1,806 3 6		
			Town Hall Expenses .. .. .	160 13 2		
			Interest on Town Hall Loan Debentures .. .. .	4,500 0 0		
			Bunnerong Road Trust .. .. .	103 13 8		
			Government Transactions and Insurance .. .. .	112 14 3		
			Repairs, Disinfectants, Rent, Telegrams, &c. .. .. .	1,911 13 11		
			Removal of Encroachments .. .. .	552 17 3		
			Compensation .. .. .	1,134 16 11		
			Gratuities .. .. .	650 0 0		
			Salaries of Auditors .. .. .	80 0 0		
			Fire Brigade Board .. .. .	1,404 9 7		
			Lighting Expenses .. .. .	12,332 4 9		
			Randwick Borough Council .. .. .	541 9 6		
			Streets Loan Fund .. .. .	12,000 0 0		
			Town Hall Loan Fund .. .. .	4,000 0 0		
			Streets Loan—Sinking Fund .. .. .	6,000 0 0		
			Town Hall .. .. .	2,250 0 0		
			Streets Loan—Sinking Fund, Colonial Treasury account .. .. .	700 0 0		
			Town Hall Loan—Sinking Fund, Colonial Treasury account .. .. .	1,400 0 0		
			Balance due to Union Bank, 31 December, 1886 .. .. .	23,824 10 0		63,316 15 4
			"  "  31 December, 1887 .. .. .	21,927 13 9		1,897 5 3
		£ 215,237 10 11				£ 215,237 10 11
WATER FUND. (Incorporated by Act of Colonial Legislature, 43 Vic. No. 3.)			WATER FUND. (Incorporated by Act of Colonial Legislature, 43 Vic. No. 3.)			
Water supplied to Houses .. .. .	55,824 14 2		Salaries of Officers .. .. .	£4,876 0 5		4,876 0 5
"  "  by Meter .. .. .	16,167 12 7		Interest Expenses .. .. .	6,762 10 0		
"  "  by Contract .. .. .	2,478 2 6		Office Expenses and Rent .. .. .	2,075 2 9		
"  "  by Hydrants .. .. .	42 10 0		Incidental Expenses .. .. .	568 5 11		
Rent of Fountain .. .. .	25 0 0		Law Expenses .. .. .	70 7 0		
Plumbers' Licenses and Accounts .. .. .	926 14 0		Sir D. Cooper—Rent .. .. .	2,000 0 0		
Sale of Stores and Repayment of Works, &c. .. .. .	1,353 15 1		Department of Public Works .. .. .	3,000 0 0		
Rents .. .. .	39 15 0		General Works—Wages .. .. .	29,841 11 1		
Interest Account .. .. .	1,100 1 10	78,018 5 2	"  Castings and Pipes .. .. .	11,304 12 10		
Balance due by Union Bank, 31 December, 1886 .. .. .	47,219 13 9		"  Coal and Repairs .. .. .	8,309 14 6		
"  "  31 December, 1887 .. .. .	46,467 12 11	752 0 10	"  Refund for Paving .. .. .	957 3 0		
			Botany Works—Wages .. .. .	5,578 0 0		
			"  Coal .. .. .	8,513 1 6		
			"  Machinery .. .. .	473 11 0		
		£ 78,770 6 0				78,894 5 7
						£ 78,770 6 0
SEWERAGE FUND. (Incorporated by Act of Colonial Legislature, 43 Vic. No. 3.)			SEWERAGE FUND. (Incorporated by Act of Colonial Legislature, 43 Vic. No. 3.)			
Rate for year 1887 .. .. .	39,742 11 0		Interest Expenses .. .. .	12,083 0 10		
"  "  1886 .. .. .	2,588 0 6		Office Expenses and Rent .. .. .	1,027 2 10		
Suburban Rate .. .. .	31 5 6		Incidental Expenses .. .. .	1,025 18 10		
Miscellaneous Receipts .. .. .	448 7 0	42,760 10 0	Redfern Council .. .. .	760 0 0		
			General Works—Wages .. .. .	15,159 2 6		
			"  Sundries .. .. .	2,501 13 5		
			"  Refund to City Fund .. .. .	89 17 3		
			Salaries of Officers .. .. .	1,933 4 5		
			City Fund—Interest Account .. .. .	4,500 0 0		
			Department of Public Works .. .. .	63 6 0		
			Balance due to Union Bank, 31 December, 1886 .. .. .	12,586 16 2		32,173 15 1
			"  "  31 December, 1887 .. .. .	9,000 1 3		3,586 14 11
		£ 42,760 10 0				£ 42,760 10 0

NOTE.—Number of persons paying City Rates, 8,172. Amount of Rate struck per £1 sterling, 1s. 6d. Total estimated annual assessed value of Rateable Property in the Municipality, £1,930,258. Total estimated annual value of Rateable Property in the Municipality, £2,131,026. Total estimated capital value of Rateable Property in the Municipality, £42,529,525. Extent of roads, streets, and lanes in the Municipality, 105 miles. The number of Electors on Roll, and those entitled to one or more votes—Number of Electors on Roll, 8,172; entitled to one vote, 463; entitled to two votes, 2,976; three votes, 1,894; four votes, 2,384. The area of wood-blocking laid and in course of being laid, 241,926 square yards. Miles of sewerage, 67½ miles. Average daily consumption of water, total gallons, 9,000,000. Average daily consumption of water per head, 30 gallons.

Boroughs.	RECEIPTS.								Salaries and Office Expenses.		For Public Works.	
	Ordinary Rates.	For Light and Water.	Subscriptions.	From Government.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts exclusive of Loans.	Loans.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<b>METROPOLITAN—</b>												
Alexandria ...	2,769 10 11	437 6 4	335 5 7	839 7 8	931 14 11	5,313 5 5	5,000 0 0	455 18 11	7,479 6 3			
Ashfield ...	5,683 4 4	1,834 16 2	741 7 0	1,908 10 0	1,584 17 9	11,752 15 3	.....	499 18 8	8,438 12 4			
Balmain ...	9,709 2 9	3,230 1 1	.....	2,512 3 1	6,480 1 9	21,931 8 8	21,000 0 0	1,009 3 4	17,864 1 10			
Burwood ...	3,740 9 8	1,229 2 7	358 16 9	1,616 1 7	99 17 10	7,044 8 5	10,407 15 11	457 5 2	13,721 15 9			
Camperdown ...	1,780 4 6	593 8 2	134 0 9	2,404 4 10	1,020 10 4	5,932 8 7	7,500 0 0	470 4 4	9,927 3 7			
Darlington ...	1,384 4 4	.....	50 0 0	309 18 3	924 17 9	2,669 0 4	.....	293 0 0	2,562 11 3			
The Glebe... ..	7,104 3 6	2,368 1 2	.....	1,797 12 3	2,246 19 6	13,516 16 5	10,000 0 0	631 18 8	10,500 7 2			
Marrickville ...	4,997 17 10	1,249 4 7	515 18 2	1,042 6 4	2,275 0 11	10,080 7 10	.....	555 11 9	12,740 17 6			
Newtown ...	6,839 9 7	1,776 10 2	539 10 7	1,422 1 6	3,292 16 7	13,870 8 5	.....	799 11 8	9,400 12 1			
Paddington ...	7,049 4 4	1,756 6 6	.....	1,608 18 3	1,556 10 8	11,970 19 9	8,080 0 0	759 1 4	13,988 6 0			
Petersham ...	4,918 19 0	1,233 10 3	835 18 10	631 9 2	786 1 9	8,405 19 0	14,500 0 0	520 6 6	6,165 0 11			
Randwick ...	3,518 15 10	878 3 5	806 7 11	413 0 10	985 8 0	6,602 5 0	9,000 0 0	705 8 11	10,936 11 2			
Redfern ...	7,519 4 8	1,879 16 2	2,535 5 9	2,545 8 7	4,188 4 1	18,667 19 3	45,887 13 1	1,049 0 0	15,908 4 1			
St. Leonards ...	4,480 9 5	1,114 10 10	130 7 1	1,162 18 8	743 18 11	7,632 4 11	.....	743 0 11	10,028 15 5			
St. Leonards East...	3,457 11 7	1,090 14 6	65 0 0	893 18 11	1,412 3 1	6,919 8 1	2,050 10 0	659 0 6	10,984 1 6			
Victoria ...	1,915 17 11	638 0 8	253 16 4	448 5 0	1,397 14 3	4,653 14 2	.....	554 0 10	3,532 4 9			
Waterloo ...	3,051 14 10	748 13 7	200 0 0	690 15 6	46 0 0	4,737 3 11	15,000 0 0	990 0 0	7,165 7 8			
Waverley ...	4,925 11 0	1,041 16 5	674 18 3	956 9 1	1,588 11 7	9,787 6 4	5,000 0 0	372 3 9	11,982 4 7			
Woollahra ...	6,024 9 6	1,243 13 0	1,110 3 11	2,564 9 0	1,604 9 2	12,547 4 7	.....	752 1 4	7,487 7 10			
<b>Total Metropolitan</b> £	<b>90,870 5 6</b>	<b>24,943 15 7</b>	<b>9,286 16 11</b>	<b>25,768 7 6</b>	<b>33,165 18 10</b>	<b>184,035 4 4</b>	<b>153,425 19 0</b>	<b>12,276 16 7</b>	<b>190,813 11 8</b>			
<b>COUNTRY--</b>												
Albury ...	2,094 6 4	1,603 16 0	34 6 3	392 2 1	942 14 8	5,067 5 4	.....	585 4 2	2,562 4 7			
Armidale ...	829 14 3	387 2 7	47 0 0	474 12 7	352 7 2	2,090 16 7	50 0 0	252 2 4	803 14 10			
Bathurst ...	2,870 11 0	2,522 1 7	.....	787 17 8	1,468 7 9	7,648 18 0	12,000 0 0	324 0 0	1,192 0 1			
Central Illawarra...	1,217 8 4	.....	.....	222 3 3	.....	1,439 11 7	.....	172 14 2	1,271 2 1			
Cootamundra ...	802 15 7	.....	.....	977 9 3	11 14 5	1,791 19 3	1,000 0 0	224 18 1	3,034 12 2			
Cudjegalong ...	1,012 10 0	.....	.....	216 16 6	.....	1,229 6 6	.....	134 11 0	648 15 9			
Gosford ...	262 0 0	.....	.....	348 13 0	5 13 0	616 6 0	.....	117 9 0	375 11 7			
*Goulburn ...	3,110 3 5	793 3 0	102 5 6	1,797 12 6	1,899 5 4	7,702 9 9	.....	834 4 4	3,685 1 5			
Granville ...	1,501 19 6	295 10 10	74 15 10	1,672 4 1	117 4 9	3,661 15 0	10,000 0 0	507 5 4	5,137 13 2			
Grafton ...	1,692 5 10	417 18 3	120 11 1	548 6 3	320 3 10	3,099 5 3	.....	551 7 3	1,667 17 9			
Hill End ...	109 17 11	.....	.....	63 10 7	0 16 9	174 5 3	.....	85 2 11	157 3 4			
Hunter's Hill ...	1,709 0 11	.....	.....	483 8 1	118 6 3	2,310 15 3	.....	197 7 0	1,314 15 7			
Junce ...	346 7 3	.....	.....	297 15 4	13 1 0	657 3 7	.....	67 6 8	472 15 6			
Kempsey ...	824 16 9	179 7 4	.....	1,422 4 6	377 10 5	2,803 19 0	.....	90 0 0	2,180 9 5			
Kiama ...	1,156 0 5	193 8 7	.....	212 9 3	11 15 0	1,573 13 3	7,550 7 1	.....	.....			
Maitland, East ...	824 18 0	380 4 10	.....	690 4 10	491 11 4	2,386 19 0	6,000 0 0	225 18 8	1,867 7 2			
Maitland West ...	2,495 5 1	1,177 17 7	.....	1,262 16 1	215 5 6	5,151 4 3	.....	494 16 10	4,953 0 5			
Morpeth ...	442 18 2	.....	.....	583 17 3	112 12 3	1,139 7 8	.....	138 6 10	1,176 6 11			
Mudgee ...	837 4 9	244 5 4	.....	241 13 3	152 13 6	1,475 16 10	.....	179 16 8	442 5 9			
Narrabri ...	510 3 5	.....	.....	538 16 11	39 5 5	1,088 5 9	.....	93 11 6	1,148 3 8			
Narrandera ...	451 9 5	.....	31 11 6	615 12 10	225 0 0	1,323 13 9	.....	241 19 0	546 3 1			
Newcastle ...	7,844 14 3	6,510 8 11	.....	2,515 19 6	10,575 11 2	27,446 13 10	.....	1,887 6 4	22,017 13 7			
Orange ...	1,466 17 9	736 14 3	.....	944 0 11	977 13 10	4,125 6 9	.....	884 4 9	18,599 2 2			
Parramatta ...	3,272 7 10	4,581 5 9	.....	749 13 0	2,601 14 4	11,205 0 11	15,000 0 0	901 0 4	4,838 1 3			
Plattsburg ...	1,190 1 9	294 8 8	.....	1,547 18 8	254 16 2	3,287 5 3	.....	198 10 0	2,632 18 0			
*Queanbeyan ...	330 0 0	.....	.....	75 12 9	1 8 0	407 0 9	266 10 11	559 13 0	177 10 8			
Richmond ...	369 6 4	.....	143 12 3	269 11 2	0 7 0	782 16 9	.....	103 6 9	966 6 1			
Shellharbour ...	594 15 9	.....	.....	392 15 10	20 3 6	1,007 15 1	.....	111 0 0	1,260 17 0			
Singleton ...	727 0 0	242 0 0	.....	221 0 0	69 0 0	1,259 0 0	.....	218 0 0	741 0 0			
Tamworth ...	1,748 1 3	796 14 0	.....	964 6 3	351 17 11	3,860 19 5	.....	541 1 10	2,135 16 7			
Wagga Wagga ...	1,996 1 4	1,057 5 9	.....	452 0 0	175 4 11	3,680 12 0	.....	472 4 11	1,348 15 6			
Wallsend ...	1,482 19 8	357 0 6	5 5 0	1,015 8 9	100 0 0	2,960 13 11	1,000 0 0	166 11 0	3,043 3 10			
Willoughby, North	2,104 4 0	.....	197 6 8	492 13 9	16 15 4	2,810 19 9	2,061 10 0	266 14 10	4,006 13 2			
Windsor ...	650 4 10	216 19 5	10 13 9	138 19 9	14 15 0	1,031 12 9	.....	141 3 3	669 11 5			
Wollongong ...	894 3 10	306 3 0	.....	444 7 11	535 19 5	2,180 14 2	.....	191 2 0	1,041 16 5			
Young ...	675 3 11	.....	105 18 1	1,161 5 10	.....	1,942 7 10	.....	151 10 8	1,383 6 8			
<b>Total Country</b> £	<b>50,447 18 10</b>	<b>23,293 16 2</b>	<b>873 5 11</b>	<b>25,236 0 2</b>	<b>22,570 14 11</b>	<b>122,421 16 0</b>	<b>54,928 8 0</b>	<b>12,314 11 5</b>	<b>99,499 15 9</b>			
<b>Total Metropolitan</b> £	<b>90,870 5 6</b>	<b>24,943 15 7</b>	<b>9,286 16 11</b>	<b>25,768 7 6</b>	<b>33,165 18 10</b>	<b>184,035 4 4</b>	<b>153,425 19 0</b>	<b>12,276 16 7</b>	<b>190,813 11 8</b>			
<b>Grand Total</b> £	<b>141,318 4 4</b>	<b>48,237 11 9</b>	<b>10,160 2 10</b>	<b>51,004 7 8</b>	<b>55,736 13 9</b>	<b>306,457 0 4</b>	<b>208,354 7 0</b>	<b>24,591 8 0</b>	<b>290,313 7 5</b>			

\* No return having been received for 1887, the figures for 1886 have been inserted.

## ERRATA.

Page 332. Outstanding Loans. Marrickville, for "£75,000" read "£15,000," and Grand Total, for "£618,700" read "£558,700"

North Willoughby should have been included with Metropolitan, and not with Country Boroughs.

Page 334. Total Expenditure. For "£86,840" read "£84,840"

Later information makes the Annual and Capital values of Municipalities for 1887 as follows:—

	Annual.	Capital.
	£	£
City .....	2,131,026	42,529,525
Suburbs.....	2,501,904	36,644,629
Country.....	1,895,591	26,699,331
Total.....	6,528,521	105,873,485

STATISTICS, 1887—MISCELLANEOUS.

MENT—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS OF BOROUGH.

EXPENDITURE.				Assets at date of Balancing.	Liabilities at date of Balancing.	Outstanding Loans.		Borough.
Light and Water.	Miscellaneous.	Interest on Loans.	Total Expenditure.			Amount.	Rate of Interest Charged.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	per cent.	
413 5 10	1,385 14 4	632 12 0	10,366 17 4	964 0 0	220 0 0	13,500 0 0	6, 5½	METROPOLITAN—
1,551 3 2	1,739 5 11	.....	12,229 0 1	1,848 0 5	.....	.....	.....	Alexandria.
2,042 10 6	11,101 15 11	2,823 0 0	34,840 11 7	34,043 15 5	.....	55,400 0 0	6	Ashfield.
1,285 11 4	1,056 13 1	1,240 0 1	17,761 5 5	310 0 0	250 0 0	23,200 0 0	5½, 5¾, 6	Balmain.
599 5 6	2,133 0 4	864 14 2	13,994 7 11	1,924 2 4	2,542 3 2	17,000 0 0	6, 6½	Burwood.
241 7 8	457 15 4	300 0 0	3,854 14 3	175 0 0	935 0 0	5,000 0 0	6	Camperdown.
2,201 2 3	2,531 11 6	657 0 0	16,521 19 7	4,000 0 0	.....	20,000 0 0	5½	Darlington.
1,429 8 11	669 18 11	1,168 17 6	16,564 14 7	.....	.....	75,000 0 0	6, 6½	The Glebe.
1,335 19 4	611 8 11	1,722 16 5	13,870 8 5	600 0 0	1,715 17 4	30,000 0 0	5½, 6	Marriekville.
1,740 4 7	3,520 15 3	1,292 17 6	21,301 4 8	.....	6,628 16 6	20,000 0 0	6	Newtown.
1,035 6 0	1,511 11 9	877 10 0	10,109 15 2	.....	.....	14,500 0 0	6	Paddington.
450 5 3	3,247 13 8	952 5 0	16,292 4 0	9,772 4 11	27,200 0 0	25,000 0 0	5, 6	Petersham.
1,849 5 11	8,233 6 8	1,600 0 0	28,639 16 8	37,260 2 5	1,500 0 0	60,000 0 0	4	Randwick.
839 14 0	1,661 10 9	.....	13,273 1 1	3,588 8 2	3,653 2 11	.....	.....	Redfern.
768 8 3	182 19 10	948 4 3	13,542 14 4	531 1 5	.....	17,000 0 0	5, 6	St. Leonards.
629 7 1	161 16 11	594 10 0	5,471 19 7	837 5 5	253 5 8	9,000 0 0	5½, 6, 7	St. Leonards, East.
737 8 1	1,634 18 4	900 0 0	11,427 14 1	.....	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	6	Victoria.
1,674 16 7	2,675 17 3	821 7 3	17,526 9 5	.....	.....	20,000 0 0	5½, 6, 6½	Waterloo.
1,083 10 1	3,743 6 3	.....	13,066 5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	Waverley.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Woollahra.
21,908 0 4	48,261 0 11	17,395 14 2	290,655 3 8	95,854 0 6	59,898 5 7	419,600 0 0	.....	Total Metropolitan.
1,087 0 0	1,146 11 8	.....	5,381 0 5	.....	37 7 11	.....	.....	COUNTRY—
524 16 2	611 4 1	192 0 0	2,383 17 5	.....	1,191 1 1	4,000 0 0	6	Albury.
3,073 15 11	2,128 17 1	825 0 0	7,543 13 1	64,500 0 0	2,574 8 6	61,000 0 0	6	Armidale.
.....	.....	.....	1,443 16 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bathurst.
.....	211 3 7	.....	3,470 13 10	1,256 4 7	56 14 0	.....	.....	Central Illawarra.
.....	43 14 2	140 0 0	967 0 11	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	7	Cootamundra.
.....	36 13 5	.....	529 14 0	136 0 0	102 0 0	.....	.....	Cudgegong.
746 0 0	995 2 6	.....	6,260 8 3	4,909 14 3	.....	.....	.....	Gosford.
370 2 9	730 15 10	300 0 0	7,045 17 1	9,282 6 10	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	6	Goulburn.*
453 8 3	101 4 8	240 0 0	3,013 17 11	.....	1,005 15 7	4,000 0 0	6	Granville.
.....	31 1 5	.....	273 7 8	6 5 7	.....	.....	.....	Grafton.
.....	981 10 6	235 0 0	2,728 13 1	695 0 11	4 18 8	4,200 0 0	6, 6½	Hill End.
.....	49 11 11	.....	589 14 1	245 12 7	.....	.....	.....	Hunter's Hill.
167 3 1	162 16 0	.....	2,600 8 6	224 10 8	.....	.....	.....	Junee.
.....	539 12 10	.....	539 12 10	2,600 0 0	8,450 7 1	.....	.....	Kempsey.
4,634 18 7	243 15 0	343 15 0	7,315 14 5	7,162 14 9	.....	6,000 0 0	6½	Kiama.
1,246 3 0	660 10 2	280 0 0	7,634 10 5	650 0 0	3,704 12 5	4,000 0 0	7	Maitland, East.
.....	90 9 1	.....	1,405 2 0	.....	265 14 4	.....	.....	Maitland, West.
331 13 6	283 17 3	328 0 0	1,565 13 2	1,500 0 0	896 11 5	4,200 0 0	7, 8, 9	Morpeth.
10 3 6	66 6 3	.....	1,318 4 11	560 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	Mudgee.
.....	23 9 10	28 8 2	840 0 1	458 19 0	.....	.....	.....	Narrabri.
5,884 9 5	4,672 19 0	1,316 17 0	35,779 5 4	7,465 6 0	6,272 0 3	40,000 0 0	4, 5	Narrandera.
423 4 6	369 12 6	789 16 3	21,066 0 2	19,049 4 5	15,821 6 4	6,400 0 0	7½	Newcastle.
3,455 8 2	11,436 8 2	1,483 10 0	22,114 7 11	19,250 0 0	5,419 1 8	38,100 0 0	6	Orange.
302 5 0	294 16 8	.....	3,428 9 8	.....	1,375 1 6	.....	.....	Parramatta.
.....	79 9 10	.....	1,149 2 8	6,000 0 0	955 4 8	.....	.....	Plattsburg.
.....	61 10 4	.....	1,436 7 4	319 0 1	.....	.....	.....	Queanbeyan.*
296 0 0	84 0 0	.....	1,339 0 0	.....	365 0 0	.....	.....	Richmond.
669 18 3	828 5 2	.....	4,175 1 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Shellharbour.
1,221 3 4	362 1 2	160 0 0	3,564 4 11	465 0 0	732 5 7	3,200 0 0	5	Singleton.
323 13 0	477 19 6	70 0 0	4,081 7 4	.....	995 7 11	2,000 0 0	7	Tamworth.
.....	171 16 5	249 13 6	4,694 17 11	616 19 5	.....	5,000 0 0	6	Wagga Wagga.
159 15 2	73 18 11	.....	1,044 8 9	100 0 0	400 0 0	.....	.....	Wallsend.
333 9 6	2,222 2 5	300 0 0	4,088 10 4	800 0 0	7,749 0 3	5,000 0 0	6	Willoughby, North
.....	122 10 10	.....	1,657 8 2	252 14 5	2 16 8	.....	.....	Windsor.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wollongong.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Young.
25,714 11 1	30,395 18 2	7,296 10 10	175,221 7 3	148,535 13 6	68,639 5 10	199,100 0 0	.....	Total Country.
21,908 0 4	48,261 0 11	17,395 14 2	290,655 3 8	95,854 0 6	59,898 5 7	419,600 0 0	.....	Total Metropolitan.
47,622 11 5	78,656 19 1	24,692 5 0	465,876 10 11	244,389 14 0	128,537 11 5	618,700 0 0	.....	Grand Total.

\*No return having been received for 1887, the figures for 1886 have been inserted. † Provision made to pay £10,000 from a Sinking Fund. ‡ Includes Sinking Fund, £7,000.



LOCAL GOVERN.—  
No. 24 (continued).—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Municipal Districts.	RECEIPTS								Salaries and Office Expenses.	For Public Works.
	Ordinary Rates.	For Light and Water.	Subscriptions.	From Government.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts exclusive of Loans.	Loans.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<b>METROPOLITAN—</b>										
Botany West ...	1,990 7 8	.....	1,031 16 10	1,027 17 7	15 3 8	4,065 5 9	4,000 0 0	328 5 4	6,798 4 0	
Canterbury ...	1,533 6 6	120 16 5	116 5 2	2,433 3 6	194 3 9	4,397 15 4	.....	414 18 7	4,205 2 0	
Concord ...	1,029 7 8	.....	261 19 3	941 12 7	32 8 8	2,265 8 2	1,000 0 0	466 0 0	3,043 19 3	
†Five Dock... ..	847 15 1	.....	89 10 0	250 5 7	142 3 5	1,329 14 1	4,500 0 0	438 8 6	3,671 13 1	
Hurstville... ..	509 1 6	.....	611 6 8	43 0 0	13 10 6	1,176 18 8	.....	271 3 10	2,733 13 11	
Kogarah ...	1,131 12 11	.....	1,083 6 10	2,844 19 8	121 2 4	5,181 1 9	.....	390 10 8	7,601 4 3	
Leichhardt ...	5,736 0 2	1,905 19 8	409 12 0	1,729 3 7	215 8 2	9,996 3 7	14,000 0 0	868 19 2	22,383 14 0	
Manly ...	2,821 3 10	793 1 0	415 4 8	2,549 8 8	3,408 4 10	9,897 3 0	.....	563 18 6	5,468 4 8	
Macdonaldtown ...	1,418 14 7	346 16 1	121 5 3	798 12 10	1,100 0 4	3,785 9 1	.....	209 12 5	2,456 6 9	
†Strathfield... ..	1,400 14 8	429 13 8	62 12 2	1,267 19 8	67 15 5	3,228 15 7	3,939 19 3	220 3 9	3,116 4 3	
St. Peters ...	1,638 19 0	517 0 0	.....	332 15 3	.....	2,488 14 3	10,000 0 0	249 14 5	1,975 19 2	
<b>Total, Metropolitan..</b>	<b>20,057 3 7</b>	<b>4,023 6 10</b>	<b>4,202 18 10</b>	<b>14,218 18 11</b>	<b>5,310 1 1</b>	<b>47,812 9 3</b>	<b>37,439 19 3</b>	<b>4,421 15 2</b>	<b>63,454 5 4</b>	
<b>COUNTRY—</b>										
Adamstown ...	409 11 8	.....	1 18 4	717 17 5	.....	1,129 7 5	1,000 0 0	205 8 0	1,964 17 4	
Ballina ...	327 4 3	.....	52 16 6	824 16 7	109 19 10	1,314 17 2	.....	81 14 0	985 8 0	
Barranald ...	350 6 9	.....	.....	418 11 6	230 8 10	999 7 1	.....	311 14 11	395 12 7	
Bega ...	849 6 2	285 12 2	83 11 2	1,215 17 6	219 16 2	2,654 3 2	3,000 0 0	58 15 4	2,325 1 5	
Blayney ...	564 11 1	.....	32 17 0	1,122 16 2	101 13 8	1,821 17 11	1,000 0 0	134 12 4	1,226 9 6	
Bourke ...	1,329 13 7	.....	22 9 6	465 17 10	496 8 11	2,314 9 10	2,000 0 0	1,938 3 9	2,835 8 2	
Bowral ...	498 9 11	.....	874 10 8	816 2 1	58 8 7	2,247 11 3	2,960 17 6	230 12 5	2,371 14 6	
Broughton Creek & Bomaderry ...	367 1 4	.....	.....	92 16 11	6 13 10	466 12 1	.....	123 5 3	890 7 2	
Broughton Vale ...	156 10 0	.....	.....	28 14 11	.....	185 4 11	.....	32 7 8	181 7 3	
Campbelltown ...	543 11 9	.....	12 13 2	1,223 12 1	60 19 2	1,840 16 2	400 0 0	209 0 0	1,440 10 6	
Carecar ...	287 5 1	.....	.....	235 5 11	109 2 5	631 13 5	.....	85 10 8	223 3 9	
Carrington ...	669 18 8	.....	.....	300 0 0	183 8 11	1,153 7 7	.....	58 15 4	711 8 4	
†Casino ...	490 19 3	.....	26 12 0	919 3 6	217 14 10	1,654 9 7	.....	176 10 4	2,259 8 11	
Central Shoalhaven ...	210 4 7	.....	.....	182 1 11	10 0 0	402 6 6	.....	46 0 0	13 3 0	
Cobar ...	221 14 11	.....	.....	346 4 3	.....	567 19 2	.....	146 5 10	88 2 3	
Cooma ...	535 8 11	.....	.....	310 13 0	3 6 0	849 7 11	.....	190 8 0	696 5 6	
Coonamble ...	577 9 4	.....	.....	264 5 11	14 14 6	856 9 9	.....	183 10 0	640 0 0	
Deniliquin ...	1,287 18 4	1,111 11 8	225 1 4	2,855 0 5	2,855 0 5	5,479 11 9	2,641 16 4	973 13 8	2,378 15 9	
Dubbo ...	1,172 1 4	390 13 9	.....	534 17 8	834 10 11	2,932 3 8	.....	300 14 3	1,336 12 6	
Forbes ...	992 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	195 16 4	25 0 0	2,212 16 4	5,000 0 0	510 0 0	1,300 0 0	
Gerrington ...	307 3 4	.....	.....	812 16 1	43 0 0	1,162 19 5	.....	37 10 0	1,168 10 7	
Glen Innes ...	1,304 12 0	81 16 2	17 0 0	1,823 6 7	226 19 0	3,453 13 9	.....	554 11 8	3,542 9 0	
Grenfell ...	339 5 5	.....	.....	597 7 0	9 10 6	916 2 11	.....	123 18 10	1,035 13 0	
Gulgong ...	419 8 10	.....	.....	153 17 6	17 15 6	591 1 10	.....	184 9 3	322 12 10	
Gunnedah... ..	313 1 10	.....	.....	314 12 6	50 13 8	678 8 0	.....	59 18 4	136 16 4	
Hamilton ...	1,506 9 8	287 7 4	.....	529 10 6	232 2 4	2,555 9 10	3,500 0 0	255 18 10	2,866 19 4	
Hay ...	1,267 18 10	1,048 0 11	.....	977 17 2	439 19 11	3,733 16 10	.....	806 16 4	1,387 7 11	
Inverell ...	890 15 9	.....	0 18 0	399 1 9	72 11 0	1,393 6 6	.....	302 15 6	1,272 10 2	
Lambton ...	563 16 3	.....	.....	150 2 2	61 19 11	775 18 4	1,002 5 11	92 3 11	.....	
Lismore ...	1,057 5 2	272 16 3	208 0 10	1,982 2 6	387 12 3	3,907 17 0	.....	131 13 10	2,658 8 2	
Liverpool ...	669 9 6	68 2 2	27 12 2	1,048 11 10	140 14 10	1,954 10 6	4,000 0 0	259 15 8	1,472 18 1	
Merewether ...	1,139 14 5	.....	250 0 0	1,777 12 4	44 10 7	3,211 17 4	3,000 0 0	325 11 9	5,208 11 5	
Molong ...	405 19 1	.....	.....	559 19 11	1 2 0	967 1 0	.....	279 10 8	381 1 9	
Musclebrook ...	321 16 4	.....	.....	181 11 5	359 19 6	863 7 3	200 0 0	136 16 10	726 7 1	
North Illawarra ...	397 12 3	.....	.....	363 16 6	.....	761 8 9	.....	75 12 6	793 9 6	
Norwa ...	487 15 0	.....	57 17 6	752 19 4	31 16 8	1,330 8 6	.....	66 10 2	1,037 14 7	
Numba ...	223 6 11	.....	.....	55 4 0	87 0 0	365 10 11	.....	79 4 6	150 17 11	
Parkes ...	385 11 8	.....	.....	758 5 11	.....	1,143 17 7	.....	180 10 0	633 6 6	
Penrith ...	1,007 0 0	.....	37 1 0	191 19 3	12 10 6	1,248 10 9	.....	210 0 0	256 0 0	
*Port Macquarie ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Prospect and Sherwood... ..	1,000 0 11	75 17 8	.....	550 16 11	84 4 3	1,710 19 9	4,650 0 0	319 13 11	630 1 11	
Raymond Terrace... ..	269 4 6	.....	1 4 6	374 15 1	7 14 0	652 18 1	1,000 0 0	164 12 5	231 10 8	
Ryde ...	1,223 6 10	.....	57 18 10	258 11 3	108 6 2	1,648 3 1	.....	190 11 11	888 2 3	
Silverton ...	548 0 0	.....	.....	450 0 0	24 0 0	1,022 0 0	.....	279 19 6	997 3 3	
South Singleton ...	254 16 2	38 11 1	.....	278 10 7	14 5 0	586 2 10	600 0 0	187 12 0	669 11 8	
Taree ...	199 2 10	.....	.....	248 5 4	16 16 0	464 4 2	.....	79 3 11	506 9 5	
Tenterfield ...	470 2 9	.....	.....	957 7 8	45 3 0	1,472 13 5	600 0 0	190 13 3	1,568 19 3	
Tumut ...	182 18 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	182 18 1	.....	61 13 4	134 1 3	
Ulladulla ...	591 16 11	.....	10 0 0	883 18 3	3 10 0	1,489 5 2	.....	78 17 5	1,175 5 0	
Ullmarra ...	126 5 5	.....	12 0 0	801 16 5	31 0 0	971 1 10	.....	89 9 9	1,395 9 3	
Uralla ...	182 6 0	.....	.....	323 9 0	.....	595 15 0	.....	52 13 6	668 15 10	
Waratah ...	744 7 3	.....	50 0 0	297 1 3	45 12 1	1,137 0 7	2,000 0 0	153 14 6	3,148 3 0	
Wellington ...	432 7 1	.....	.....	288 5 0	41 10 0	762 2 1	.....	135 10 11	577 1 3	
Wentworth ...	374 0 0	.....	.....	379 0 0	115 0 0	868 0 0	.....	118 0 0	1,020 15 0	
Wickham ...	1,773 0 0	421 12 5	.....	613 10 7	328 15 8	3,136 18 8	1,000 0 0	328 7 0	1,814 13 8	
Wilcannia... ..	864 8 8	1,034 17 2	24 8 5	1,307 1 10	1,012 15 7	4,243 11 8	.....	619 4 1	1,690 1 5	
Yass ...	746 6 0	.....	13 4 6	330 15 7	8 16 5	1,099 2 6	.....	184 16 8	888 9 10	
<b>Total, Country ...</b>	<b>34,831 18 7</b>	<b>6,116 18 9</b>	<b>1,874 14</b>	<b>132,184 11 10</b>	<b>9,644 14 4</b>	<b>84,652 17 7</b>	<b>39,554 19 9</b>	<b>13,584 19 0</b>	<b>67,289 15 6</b>	
<b>Total, Metropolitan...</b>	<b>20,057 3 7</b>	<b>4,023 6 10</b>	<b>4,202 18 10</b>	<b>14,218 18 11</b>	<b>5,310 1 1</b>	<b>47,812 9 3</b>	<b>37,439 19 3</b>	<b>4,421 15 2</b>	<b>63,454 5 4</b>	
<b>Grand Total...</b>	<b>54,889 2 2</b>	<b>10,140 5 7</b>	<b>6,077 12 11</b>	<b>146,403 10 9</b>	<b>14,954 15 5</b>	<b>132,465 6 10</b>	<b>76,994 19 0</b>	<b>18,006 14 2</b>	<b>130,744 0 10</b>	

\* No Revenue was received during the year 1887.

STATISTICS, 1887—MISCELLANEOUS:

335

MENT—continued.  
of MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

EXPENDITURE.				Assets at date of Balancing.	Liabilities at date of Balancing.	Outstanding Loans.		Municipal Districts.
Light and Water.	Miscellaneous.	Interest on Loans.	Total Expenditure.			Amount.	Rate of Interest.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	per cent.	
.....	703 5 10	180 0 0	8,009 15 2	858 9 7	.....	7,000 0 0	6	Metropolitan—
147 3 4	714 5 7	.....	5,481 9 6	74 0 0	1,083 14 2	.....	.....	Botany West.
.....	319 10 3	180 0 0	4,009 9 6	500 0 0	310 11 8	3,000 0 0	6	Canterbury.
.....	610 6 11	.....	4,720 8 6	3,414 6 9	.....	6,000 0 0	6½	Concord.
.....	217 13 4	.....	3,222 11 1	.....	2,052 2 11	.....	.....	Five Dock.†
73 0 0	353 10 8	.....	8,418 5 7	.....	3,548 14 9	.....	.....	Hurstville.
1,885 3 10	832 8 9	1,265 0 0	27,235 5 9	.....	.....	31,000 0 0	5, 6	Kogarah.
561 18 11	1,723 12 3	912 0 0	9,229 14 4	.....	1,156 5 11	14,000 0 0	6, 7	Leichhardt.
376 17 8	1,178 0 9	349 0 0	4,569 17 7	1,423 19 7	243 7 8	5,700 0 0	6, 7	Manly.
393 0 8	2,646 10 8	220 0 0	6,595 19 4	2,249 17 4	.....	5,000 0 0	6, 6½	Macdonaldtown.
403 17 0	621 14 8	96 0 0	3,347 5 3	.....	1,600 0 0	10,000 0 0	5	Strathfield.†
3,841 1 5	9,920 19 8	3,202 0 0	86,840 1 7	8,520 13 3	9,994 17 1	81,700 0 0	.....	Total, Metropolitan.
.....	38 0 3	100 0 0	2,308 5 7	344 4 2	.....	2,000 0 0	6, 8	Adamstown.
.....	200 3 8	67 10 0	1,334 15 8	1,100 0 0	.....	800 0 0	7½	Ballina.
.....	237 8 2	.....	944 15 8	54 11 5	.....	.....	.....	Buena Vista.
285 12 2	198 9 10	300 0 0	3,353 0 9	236 3 8	.....	8,000 0 0	6	Bega.
.....	334 0 5	70 0 0	1,765 8 3	72 0 0	10 0 0	1,000 0 0	7, 8	Blayney.
.....	656 17 11	122 10 0	5,552 19 10	500 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	6	Bourke.
.....	108 14 7	.....	2,710 14 1	1,257 5 11	.....	3,000 0 0	6	Bowral.
.....	53 6 8	.....	1,066 19 1	.....	146 12 7	.....	.....	Broughton Creek and Bomaderry.
.....	.....	.....	213 14 11	90 17 0	.....	.....	.....	Broughton Vale.
75 0 0	128 5 6	28 0 0	1,880 16 0	2,000 0 0	.....	400 0 0	7	Campbelltown.
36 16 6	98 3 9	.....	443 14 8	187 18 9	.....	.....	.....	Carour.
.....	78 18 4	.....	849 2 0	540 19 7	200 0 0	.....	.....	Carrington.
.....	811 4 2	.....	3,247 3 5	111 14 1	.....	.....	.....	Casino.†
.....	.....	.....	59 3 0	.....	52 18 7	.....	.....	Central Shoalhaven.
.....	114 19 9	.....	349 7 10	341 10 1	.....	.....	.....	Cobar.
.....	56 18 5	.....	943 11 11	200 0 0	139 9 2	.....	.....	Cooma.
.....	119 18 8	.....	943 8 8	19 11 4	.....	.....	.....	Coonamble.
917 1 2	600 5 4	240 12 0	5,110 7 11	5,250 0 0	3,242 0 0	2,641 16 4	7½	Deniliquin.
380 12 8	1,050 1 7	399 10 0	3,467 11 0	397 0 0	106 0 6	6,000 0 0	6, 7	Dubbo.
150 0 0	100 0 0	300 0 0	2,300 0 0	7,800 2 1	330 3 11	5,000 0 0	6	Forbes.
.....	33 12 11	.....	1,239 13 6	400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Gerrigong.
89 15 6	704 5 3	210 15 11	5,101 17 4	945 8 0	.....	3,000 0 0	7	Glen Innes.
1 1 0	45 13 0	.....	1,206 5 10	90 10 0	20 4 11	.....	.....	Grenfell.
.....	110 9 11	.....	617 12 0	146 0 0	86 0 0	.....	.....	Gulgong.
.....	54 8 5	.....	251 3 1	473 7 11	.....	.....	.....	Gunnedah.
250 15 9	110 14 7	145 0 2	3,629 8 8	150 0 0	200 0 0	3,500 0 0	7	Hamilton.
1,772 11 11	1,034 2 11	40 0 0	5,040 19 1	10,000 0 0	6,152 17 2	2,000 0 0	7½	Hay.
.....	39 8 5	148 16 11	1,763 11 0	.....	1,937 17 4	.....	.....	Juverell.
.....	2,355 10 1	140 0 0	2,587 14 0	.....	.....	3,000 0 0	7	Lambton.
3,940 18 11	396 13 7	603 0 0	7,730 14 6	8,000 0 0	.....	10,000 0 0	6	Lismore.
282 18 9	330 16 2	160 0 0	2,506 8 8	1,654 2 10	100 7 5	4,000 0 0	6	Liverpool.
.....	153 9 5	165 17 2	5,833 9 9	1,941 1 3	174 4 10	4,000 0 0	7, 8	Merewether.
35 2 8	112 19 9	57 16 3	866 11 1	412 8 2	78 0 0	500 0 0	9	Molong.
.....	243 12 7	14 0 0	1,120 16 6	1,400 0 0	436 4 4	505 15 2	7	Musclebrook.
.....	119 12 7	.....	988 14 7	400 0 0	444 16 4	.....	.....	North Murrumbidgee.
.....	95 9 6	.....	1,199 14 3	420 15 8	70 0 0	.....	.....	Nowra.
.....	101 6 5	.....	331 8 10	12 0 0	18 19 6	.....	.....	Numba.
.....	70 0 0	.....	883 16 6	283 5 5	200 0 0	.....	.....	Parke.
.....	391 10 9	391 0 0	1,248 10 9	.....	396 0 0	.....	9	Penrith.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Port Macquarie.*
134 4 3	181 1 4	.....	1,265 1 5	750 0 0	150 0 0	5,000 0 0	5	Prospect and Sherwood.
.....	205 17 9	.....	602 0 10	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	7	Raymond Terrace.
.....	2,043 12 6	37 0 0	3,159 6 8	.....	1,714 12 4	1,000 0 0	6	Ryde.
.....	32 1 9	.....	1,279 4 6	.....	257 0 0	.....	.....	Silverton.
34 11 3	89 6 9	28 0 8	1,009 2 4	264 5 0	.....	1,000 0 0	7	South Singleton.
.....	42 7 4	.....	627 11 8	473 9 1	154 2 7	.....	.....	Taree.
.....	115 17 5	15 18 4	1,891 8 3	400 0 0	429 2 4	.....	.....	Tenterfield.
.....	5 7 6	.....	201 2 1	.....	18 4 0	.....	.....	Tunnot.
.....	100 0 0	.....	1,354 2 5	280 8 6	153 4 0	.....	.....	Ulladulla.
.....	73 4 0	.....	1,558 3 0	.....	66 10 11	.....	.....	Ulmara.
.....	53 0 8	.....	774 10 0	20 0 0	171 10 4	.....	.....	Uralla.
.....	151 16 7	210 0 0	3,668 14 1	.....	461 15 11	5,000 0 0	6, 6½, 7	Waratah.
.....	43 7 10	.....	756 0 0	198 14 11	.....	.....	.....	Wellington.
.....	74 0 0	.....	1,212 15 0	275 14 5	.....	.....	.....	Wentworth.
359 6 8	359 18 0	731 10 0	3,593 15 4	260 0 0	1,871 1 9	11,000 0 0	7	Wickham.
350 11 10	1,223 15 5	576 1 0	4,459 13 9	10,500 0 0	.....	7,400 0 0	8	Wilcannia.
68 6 8	229 5 9	.....	1,370 18 11	30 0 0	603 1 0	.....	.....	Yass.
9,165 7 8	16,513 19 10	5,302 18 5	111,857 0 5	60,685 9 3	20,593 1 9	92,747 11 6	.....	Total, Country.
3,841 1 5	9,920 19 8	3,202 0 0	86,840 1 7	8,520 13 3	9,994 17 1	81,700 0 0	.....	Total, Metropolitan.
13,006 9 1	26,434 19 6	8,504 18 5	198,697 2 0	69,206 2 6	30,587 18 10	174,447 11 6	.....	Grand Total.

† No returns were received from these Municipalities. The figures given in the table were compiled in the Statistician's Office

LOCAL GOVERNMENT—continued.

No. 25.—RATABLE PROPERTY and VALUE of IMPROVEMENTS in BOROUGHs.

Boroughs.	Date of Incorporation.	Estimated number of dwellings.	Date when last rate was struck.	Amount of Rate levied in the pound sterling.		Estimated capital value of ratable property.	Annual value upon which rates are struck.	Total extent of roads and streets.		Estimated value of made roads and streets.	Estimated value of Town Hall or Municipal Buildings the property of the Council.	
				Ordinary rate.	Special rate.			Made.	Un-made.			
				s.	d.	£	£	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	
<b>METROPOLITAN—</b>												
Alexandria ...	27 Aug., 1868	2,050	11 May, 1887	1	0	3	805,000	62,000	11½	12½	40,000	3,000
Ashfield ...	28 Dec., 1871	1,810	19 April, 1887	1	0	4	2,400,000	124,806	25	9	45,000	.....
Balmain ...	21 Feb., 1860	4,661	22 Feb., 1887	1	0	4	3,194,224	185,423	44	6	60,000	8,100
Burwood ...	27 Mar., 1874	1,070	6 May, 1887	1	0	4	650,000	79,477	21	10	37,000	1,200
Camperdown ...	13 Nov., 1862	1,189	14 Feb., 1887	1	0	4	479,581	40,919	11	3	20,571	6,000
Darlington ...	11 Aug., 1864	725	2 Mar., 1887	1	0	4	290,140	29,014	4	..	30,000	3,000
The Glebe ...	1 Aug., 1859	3,300	25 April, 1887	1	0	4	2,045,400	163,632	23	3	80,960	8,000
Marrickville ...	1 Nov., 1861	2,480	28 Feb., 1887	1	0	3	1,050,680	105,068	50	50	95,000	5,000
Newtown ...	12 Dec., 1862	3,508	1 Mar., 1887	1	0	3	1,729,400	148,700	14	7	180,000	7,000
Paddington ...	17 April, 1860	3,258	29 Mar., 1887	1	0	3	3,200,000	172,108	19	1	126,000	3,500
Petersham ...	14 Dec., 1871	1,932	5 April, 1887	1	0	3	1,238,920	98,370	35	15	70,000	5,000
Randwick ...	22 Feb., 1859	759	3 May, 1887	1	0	3	1,031,712	82,537	15	47	6,000	16,000
Redfern ...	11 Aug., 1859	3,995	5 Mar., 1888	1	0	6	1,672,460	168,627	16	4	200,000	5,000
St. Leonards ...	31 May, 1867	1,296	17 April, 1888	1	0	3	2,383,327	201,137	25	35	40,000	.....
St. Leonards East	17 Aug., 1860	1,121	12 April, 1888	1	0	4	1,000,000	73,732	...	...	.....	3,500
Victoria ...	20 Jan., 1871	628	2 Mar., 1887	1	0	4	858,190	42,809	5½	1½	44,000	..
Waterloo ...	16 May, 1860	1,796	16 Mar., 1887	1	0	3	785,202	65,441	14½	10	28,000	5,000
Waverley ...	13 June, 1859	1,618	3 May, 1887	1	0	4	1,801,430	103,658	17	33	68,000	2,000
Woollahra ...	17 April, 1860	1,743	12 April, 1887	1	0	3	2,347,367	129,092	22	44	.....	3,000
<b>Total, Metropolitan</b> ...		<b>38,939</b>					<b>28,963,033</b>	<b>1,976,550</b>	<b>372½</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>1,170,531</b>	<b>84,300</b>
<b>COUNTRY—</b>												
Albury ...	4 June, 1859	780	25 May, 1887	1	0	1	420,000	41,060	24	41½	12,200	3,150
Armidale ...	13 Nov., 1863	660	3 May, 1887	1	0	6	250,000	25,000	20	29½	4,500	6,000
Bathurst ...	13 Nov., 1862	2,000	31 Mar., 1887	1	0	1	1,455,380	62,769	24	33	28,000	1,500
Central Illawarra ...	19 Aug., 1859	400	20 April, 1887	1	0	...	230,000	23,000	80	30	6,400	500
Cootamundra ...	20 May, 1884	348	30 Mar., 1887	1	0	...	188,580	16,758	2½	11	5,700	.....
Cudgegong ...	20 July, 1860	400	14 June, 1887	1	0	...	446,985	22,552	132	168	39,000	3,000
*Goulburn ...	4 June, 1859	1,810	6 May, 1886	1	0	3	937,354	79,065	21	179	23,100	.....
Granville ...	20 Jan., 1885	742	11 April, 1888	1	0	3	880,000	42,008	60	...	40,000	.....
Grafton ...	19 July, 1859	1,050	13 April, 1888	1	0	6	600,000	34,140	25	23	.....	.....
Gosford ...	10 Nov., 1886	134	16 May, 1888	1	0	...	71,566	5,942	2½	6½	1,000	.....
Hill End ...	6 Aug., 1873	216	5 April, 1887	1	0	...	28,239	2,823	10½	2½	12,500	.....
Hunter's Hill ...	5 Jan., 1861	380	22 April, 1887	1	0	...	590,194	28,067	12	30	6,000	1,500
Junee ...	26 July, 1886	290	5 May, 1887	1	0	3	44,032	12,394	1½	10	6,000	..
Kempsey ...	9 June, 1886	584	25 April, 1887	1	0	3	387,200	19,360	16	40	4,000	..
Kiama ...	11 Aug., 1859	530	7 July, 1887	1	0	4	450,000	25,000	30	90	29,600	500
Maitland East ...	10 Mar., 1862	500	4 April, 1887	1	0	6	165,000	20,264	23	4	4,600	.....
Maitland West ...	13 Nov., 1863	1,320	25 Mar., 1887	1	0	4	648,320	59,831	32½	14	41,179	.....
Morpeth ...	1 Dec., 1865	251	5 April, 1887	1	0	...	115,857	8,522	6	3½	10,273	.....
Mudgee ...	21 Feb., 1860	550	30 Mar., 1887	1	0	4	345,000	21,910	7	7½	10,700	5,500
Narrabri ...	5 Sept., 1883	354	18 Mar., 1887	1	0	...	156,048	11,703	6½	9½	5,250	.....
Narrandera ...	17 Mar., 1885	250	— April, 1886	1	0	...	136,000	12,432	2½	12	6,000	1,000
Newcastle ...	7 June, 1859	2,578	27 April, 1887	1	0	3	1,428,310	157,005	14	11	100,000	2,500
Orange ...	9 Jan., 1860	614	3 May, 1887	1	0	6	461,940	32,536	12½	1½	40,300	4,500
Parramatta ...	27 Nov., 1861	1,765	20 April, 1887	1	0	1	1,020,575	81,646	72	17	75,000	16,000
Plattsburg ...	27 Dec., 1876	651	13 April, 1887	1	0	3	270,500	27,050	6½	5½	17,032	..
*Queanbeyan ...	2 Feb., 1885	275	1 Jan., 1887	1	0	...	104,570	10,457	3	8	.....	..
Richmond ...	18 June, 1872	227	— Feb., 1887	1	0	...	147,728	7,386	7½	4	5,000	.....
Shellharbour ...	4 June, 1859	250	20 April, 1887	1	0	...	172,450	13,796	50	6	1,680	400
Singleton ...	30 Jan., 1866	370	31 Mar., 1887	1	0	4	152,840	15,284	6	5½	10,000	300
Tamworth ...	17 Mar., 1876	729	22 Mar., 1887	1	0	34 & 54	344,251	30,522	15	17	16,500	750
Wagga Wagga ...	15 Mar., 1870	838	21 April, 1887	1	0	4	840,920	42,046	9½	40½	10,260	5,000
Wallsend ...	27 Feb., 1874	674	29 Mar., 1887	1	0	3	324,500	32,450	10½	3½	19,949	500
Willoughby North ...	23 Oct., 1865	500	21 April, 1887	1	0	...	1,108,420	54,050	20	45	20,000	700
Windsor ...	4 Mar., 1871	485	16 Mar., 1887	1	0	4	900,000	12,910	11	4	20,000	.....
Wollongong ...	22 Feb., 1859	600	1 April, 1887	1	0	4	670,000	34,000	16	9	8,000	8,000
Young ...	3 Aug., 1882	532	26 April, 1887	1	0	...	297,336	21,614	17	16	4,000	.....
<b>Total, Country</b> ...		<b>24,637</b>					<b>16,590,095</b>	<b>1,147,352</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>921½</b>	<b>644,023</b>	<b>61,300</b>
<b>Total, Metropolitan</b> ...		<b>38,939</b>					<b>28,963,033</b>	<b>1,976,550</b>	<b>372½</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>1,170,531</b>	<b>84,300</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> ...		<b>63,576</b>					<b>45,553,128</b>	<b>3,123,902</b>	<b>1,181½</b>	<b>1,212½</b>	<b>1,814,554</b>	<b>145,600</b>

\* No return having been received for 1887 the figures for 1886 have been inserted.

STATISTICS, 1887—MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT—continued.

No. 25 (continued).—RATABLE PROPERTY and VALUE of IMPROVEMENTS in MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

Municipal Districts.	Date of Incorporation.	Estimated number of dwellings.	Date when last rate was struck.	Amount of rate levied in the pound sterling.		Estimated capital value of ratable property.	Annual value upon which rates are struck.	Total extent of roads and streets.		Estimated value of made roads and streets.	Estimated value of Town-hall or Municipal buildings the property of the Council.
				Ordinary rate.	Special rate.			Made.	Un-made.		
<b>METROPOLITAN:—</b>											
Botany West ... ..	13 Jan., 1871	655	28 April, 1887	s. d. s. d.	£	£	miles.	miles.	£	£	
Canterbury ... ..	17 Mar., 1879	505	2 May, 1887	1 0 ...	754,810	47,137	21	20	20,000	500	
Concord ... ..	11 Aug., 1883	302	29 April, 1887	1 0 ... 3	458,275	36,495	40	35	.....	450	
Five Dock ... ..	25 July, 1871	300	23 Mar., 1886	1 0 ...	419,375	27,484	9 1/2	9 1/2	9,250	1,500	
Hurstville ... ..	25 Mar., 1887	429	27 Sept., 1887	1 0 ...	600,000	26,955	25	36	13,780	2,500	
Kogarah ... ..	22 Dec., 1885	340	7 May, 1887	1 0 ...	881,390	43,753	22	77	8,800	.....	
Leichhardt ... ..	14 Dec., 1871	3,035	16 May, 1887	1 0 0 4	325,110	32,420	12	51	2,500	.....	
Manly ... ..	6 Jan., 1877	590	26 April, 1888	1 0 0 3	980,000	117,145	45	21	54,000	.....	
Macdonaldtown ... ..	23 May, 1872	1,066	18 April, 1887	1 0 0 3	507,092	47,959	...	...	.....	.....	
Strathfield ... ..	2 June, 1885	205	12 April, 1887	1 0 0 4	483,279	34,036	4 1/2	1 1/2	8,000	900	
St. Peters ... ..	13 Jan., 1871	959	12 Mar., 1888	1 0 3 1/2 & 4 1/2	435,730	28,015	4	16	7,000	2,700	
St. Peters ... ..	13 Jan., 1871	959	12 Mar., 1888	1 0 3 1/2 & 4 1/2	428,115	29,995	7	6	16,800	1,600	
Total, Metropolitan ... ..	.....	8,446	.....	.....	6,573,176	471,394	190	273 1/2	140,130	10,150	
<b>COUNTRY:—</b>											
Adamstown ... ..	31 Dec., 1885	350	26 April, 1888	1 0 ...	250,000	9,000	1 1/2	2	3,000	.....	
Bullina ... ..	4 June, 1883	136	— Feb., 1887	1 0 ...	105,032	5,456	4	7	6,000	.....	
Balranald ... ..	27 Sept., 1882	59	1 April, 1888	1 0 ...	351,000	35,000	2 1/2	48	9,250	.....	
Bega ... ..	12 Nov., 1883	420	29 Mar., 1887	1 0 0 4	326,948	20,306	12	13	10,300	8,000	
Blayney ... ..	31 Oct., 1882	240	22 Mar., 1888	1 0 ...	104,286	9,529	8 1/2	8 1/2	4,713	2,500	
Bourke ... ..	3 July, 1878	486	2 Feb., 1887	1 0 ...	401,142	32,235	5	5	4,500	140	
Bowral ... ..	17 Feb., 1886	270	19 April, 1888	1 0 ...	250,671	13,897	6	10	4,000	.....	
Broughton Creek and Bomaderry	24 Oct., 1868	264	16 April, 1887	1 0 ...	325,840	8,146	60	18	16,000	.....	
Broughton Vale ... ..	22 April, 1871	102	— April, 1887	1 0 ...	140,000	2,937	30	40	5,000	150	
Campbelltown ... ..	21 Jan., 1882	400	10 May, 1888	1 0 ...	200,000	14,754	28	...	25,000	15,000	
Carcoar ... ..	11 Nov., 1878	135	22 Mar., 1887	1 0 ...	112,000	5,690	3	5	5,000	.....	
Currington ... ..	30 Mar., 1887	300	11 Aug., 1887	1 0 ...	198,052	13,614	2	9 1/2	3,900	.....	
Casino ... ..	14 Jan., 1880	300	16 Mar., 1887	1 0 ...	122,610	9,810	9	28	7,260	.....	
Central Shoalhaven ... ..	7 Nov., 1878	94	6 April, 1887	1 0 ...	110,000	4,462	17	3	2,000	.....	
Cobar ... ..	18 Mar., 1884	316	14 April, 1886	0 6 ...	101,825	8,478	...	...	.....	.....	
Cooma ... ..	6 Nov., 1879	255	13 April, 1887	0 10 ...	162,917	13,487	3 1/2	41 1/2	5,000	.....	
Coonamble ... ..	3 May, 1880	244	26 April, 1888	1 0 ...	133,906	9,970	4 1/2	...	3,000	.....	
Deniliquin ... ..	16 Dec., 1868	560	9 May, 1887	1 0 ...	193,582	22,774	13	11	15,000	4,200	
Dubbo ... ..	16 Feb., 1872	589	25 April, 1887	1 0 0 4	273,000	25,135	20	...	13,270	1,100	
Forbes ... ..	27 April, 1870	666	29 Mar., 1887	1 0 1 0	243,687	20,970	10 1/2	73	12,400	400	
Gerringsong ... ..	22 April, 1871	169	9 May, 1887	1 0 ...	190,000	9,000	22	42	16,500	200	
Glen Innes ... ..	17 June, 1872	900	19 April, 1887	1 0 0 1	240,500	24,050	49	8	40,000	5,000	
Grenfell ... ..	4 May, 1883	180	19 April, 1887	1 0 ...	139,290	6,964	2	8	2,616	.....	
Gulgong ... ..	5 Feb., 1876	470	22 April, 1887	1 0 ...	83,000	8,100	42	25	9,000	.....	
Gunnedah ... ..	17 Sept., 1885	220	11 July, 1887	1 0 ...	85,700	7,690	4 1/2	21	4,250	.....	
Hamilton ... ..	11 Dec., 1871	800	13 April, 1887	1 0 0 3	450,939	36,393	6	4	21,392	800	
Hay ... ..	10 June, 1872	530	— April, 1887	1 0 0 2	317,777	26,850	3 1/2	30	5,000	350	
Inverell ... ..	4 Mar., 1872	600	9 May, 1887	1 0 ...	150,000	15,000	22	13	22,000	1,000	
Lambton ... ..	24 June, 1871	642	19 April, 1887	1 0 ...	187,271	13,309	8	4	6,400	250	
Lismore ... ..	4 Mar., 1879	407	24 Mar., 1887	1 0 0 3	278,178	19,008	6	15	3,700	600	
Liverpool ... ..	27 June, 1872	535	28 June, 1886	1 0 0 3	241,500	24,150	20	...	12,000	1,200	
Merewether ... ..	20 Aug., 1885	681	26 April, 1887	1 0 ...	410,000	26,660	5 1/2	5 1/2	7,644	.....	
Molong ... ..	13 Nov., 1878	303	15 Feb., 1887	1 0 ...	130,000	8,178	15	27	7,200	25	
Musclebrook ... ..	13 April, 1870	220	20 April, 1887	1 0 ...	90,054	7,504	4 1/2	3 1/2	7,200	.....	
North Illawarra ... ..	24 Oct., 1868	300	18 May, 1887	1 0 ...	200,000	9,000	23	15	4,000	800	
Nowra ... ..	29 Dec., 1871	250	18 May, 1887	1 0 ...	80,000	8,000	20	10	18,000	.....	
Numba ... ..	24 Oct., 1868	125	31 Mar., 1887	1 0 ...	46,000	5,072	28	6	90	.....	
Parke ... ..	28 Feb., 1883	400	7 April, 1887	1 0 ...	80,279	8,028	10	22 1/2	5,000	850	
Penrith ... ..	12 May, 1871	637	2 April, 1887	1 0 ...	530,000	24,000	56	36	3,000	900	
*Port Macquarie ... ..	14 Mar., 1887	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	
Prospect and Sherwood ... ..	5 July, 1872	345	19 April, 1887	1 0 0 3	274,287	21,943	60	25	26,000	500	
Raymond Terrace ... ..	7 July, 1884	172	13 April, 1887	1 0 ...	56,910	6,308	2 1/2	6	4,800	.....	
Ryde ... ..	{ 11 Nov., 1870 } { 11 June, 1872 }	437	15 April, 1887	1 0 ...	557,885	25,588	37 1/2	18	.....	1,000	
Silverton ... ..	22 Oct., 1886	350	12 April, 1887	1 0 ...	160,000	15,042	1 1/2	24 1/2	940	.....	
South Singleton ... ..	10 Dec., 1884	113	5 April, 1887	1 0 0 2	104,968	4,808	3	2	1,054	180	
Taree ... ..	25 Mar., 1885	132	21 Mar., 1887	1 0 ...	80,000	3,946	1 1/2	4 1/2	1,500	.....	
Tenterfield ... ..	22 Nov., 1871	411	9 May, 1888	1 0 ...	220,125	13,451	24	50	10,000	900	
Tumut ... ..	27 April, 1887	145	13 Sept., 1887	1 0 ...	86,210	8,621	1 1/2	12 1/2	1,920	.....	
Ulladulla ... ..	14 April, 1874	400	1 June, 1888	1 0 ...	120,000	12,000	30	15	9,000	.....	
Ullmarra ... ..	16 Nov., 1871	243	21 April, 1887	1 0 ...	198,000	9,900	69	51	1,035	170	
Uralla ... ..	24 April, 1882	89	19 Mar., 1888	1 0 0 2	64,620	4,992	3	6 1/2	5,200	.....	
Waratah ... ..	23 Feb., 1871	500	25 April, 1887	1 0 0 3	240,000	24,000	15	15	12,000	.....	
Wellington ... ..	13 May, 1879	274	21 April, 1887	1 0 ...	89,496	8,949	4 1/2	33	2,892	350	
Wentworth ... ..	23 Jan., 1879	200	— May, 1887	1 0 ...	110,524	9,300	4 1/2	10	.....	.....	
Wickham ... ..	25 Feb., 1871	930	13 April, 1887	1 0 0 3	370,251	31,420	9 1/2	2 1/2	23,414	350	
Wilcannia ... ..	3 Feb., 1883	291	28 Mar., 1887	1 0 0 6	214,856	19,778	1 1/2	10	3,500	.....	
Yass ... ..	12 Mar., 1873	380	31 Mar., 1888	1 0 ...	164,127	16,000	11	22	58,080	.....	
Total, Country ... ..	.....	19,980	.....	.....	11,148,339	804,562	865	925 1/2	511,920	46,915	
Total, Metropolitan ... ..	.....	8,446	.....	.....	6,573,176	471,394	190	273 1/2	140,130	10,150	
Grand Total ... ..	.....	28,426	.....	.....	17,721,515	1,275,866	1,055	1,198 1/2	662,050	57,065	

\* No Return received.

† Re-proclaimed in consequence of defect in former proclamation.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT—continued.

No. 26.—ELECTORS and VOTERS for ALDERMEN in BOROUGHS and MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

Name of Borough.	Electors on the Roll.							Electors who voted at the last Annual Election.							Number of Wards open for Election of Aldermen at last Election.	Number of Wards Elections contested in.	Number of Aldermen elected.	Total Number of Aldermen representing the Municipality.	Number of Wards in Municipality.
	Electors entitled to				Total Number.			Number who recorded				Total Number.							
	One Vote.	Two Votes.	Three Votes.	Four Votes.	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.	One Vote.	Two Votes.	Three Votes.	Four Votes.	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.					
<b>METROPOLITAN—</b>	817	501	105	55	1,070	55	1,478	227	193	34	13	406	61	467	4	2	4	12	4
† Alexandria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashfield ...	907	1,242	456	168	1,850	923	2,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	9	3
Balmain ...	2,647	2,457	510	230	4,000	1,844	5,844	2,200	1,725	300	150	3,000	1,375	4,375	4	4	4	12	4
Burwood ...	363	397	228	112	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	1,092	...	3	3	3	9	3
Camperdown ...	580	729	141	41	1,365	126	1,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	9	3
Darlington ...	57	259	76	30	250	172	422	28	194	71	25	214	104	318	...	...	3	9	...
Globe, The ...	144	809	398	239	1,145	445	1,590	21	269	130	67	414	73	487	4	2	4	12	4
Marrickville ...	1,236	739	217	120	1,800	512	2,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	9	3
Newtown ...	544	1,620	406	272	...	...	2,842	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	12	4
Paddington ...	604	2,460	488	288	...	...	3,840	104	501	125	70	...	...	800	4	2	4	12	4
Petersham ...	599	753	240	105	...	...	1,697	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	12	4
† Randwick ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rodfern ...	222	742	300	265	...	...	1,529	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	4	*	4	12	4
St. Leonards ...	1,068	687	191	134	...	...	2,080	240	250	87	75	...	...	652	3	3	3	9	3
St. Leonards, East ...	123	400	167	114	663	141	804	62	226	98	68	405	49	454	...	...	3	9	...
Victoria ...	108	220	108	72	384	124	508	42	99	62	49	217	35	252	...	...	3	9	...
Waterloo ...	414	450	119	87	845	225	1,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,070	...	...	3	9	...
Waverley ...	943	496	210	141	962	828	1,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	12	4
Woollahra ...	523	987	275	294	...	...	2,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	9	3
<b>Total, Metropolitan</b>	<b>11,899</b>	<b>15,948</b>	<b>4,635</b>	<b>2,767</b>	<b>14,334</b>	<b>5,395</b>	<b>35,249</b>	<b>2,924</b>	<b>3,457</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>4,656</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>9,967</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>COUNTRY—</b>																			
Albury ...	514	304	65	40	879	44	923	193	128	44	24	385	4	389	...	...	3	9	...
Armidale ...	225	145	61	33	416	48	464	50	67	32	21	166	4	170	...	...	3	9	...
Bathurst ...	374	307	142	68	653	238	891	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	4	*	4	12	4
Central Illawarra ...	208	132	77	28	436	9	445	17	22	28	11	78	...	78	3	1	3	9	3
Cootamundra ...	221	85	32	24	265	97	362	93	57	28	20	176	22	198	...	...	3	9	...
Cudgegong ...	188	153	45	24	400	10	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	...
† Goulburn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granville ...	1,012	221	54	39	565	761	1,326	112	55	18	10	175	20	195	3	2	4	9	3
Grafton ...	475	248	74	36	530	303	833	44	59	26	18	110	37	147	4	2	4	12	4
Gosford ...	149	53	16	4	117	105	222	49	24	10	1	79	5	84	2	2	2	6	2
Hill End ...	174	13	6	1	145	49	194	34	3	2	...	39	...	39	...	...	3	9	...
Hunter's Hill ...	303	208	69	32	507	105	612	111	122	47	23	13	290	303	3	6	3	9	3
Junce ...	227	90	20	16	301	52	353	83	47	8	7	140	5	145	...	...	3	9	...
Kempsey ...	183	96	24	10	238	75	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	...
Kiama ...	259	196	51	14	500	20	520	86	30	7	3	126	...	126	3	1	3	9	3
Maitland, East ...	340	240	40	32	574	78	652	130	75	21	11	235	2	237	...	...	3	9	...
Maitland, West ...	962	356	104	37	...	1,459	484	228	85	26	...	...	...	823	1	1	5	12	1
Morpeth ...	179	70	21	17	246	41	287	66	28	11	7	110	2	112	...	...	3	9	...
Mudgee ...	253	123	53	24	419	34	453	25	39	25	12	97	4	101	...	...	3	9	...
Narrabri ...	269	88	20	13	308	82	390	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	3	9	...
Narrandera ...	59	91	22	15	172	15	187	14	52	14	11	91	...	91	...	...	3	9	...
Newcastle ...	960	1,617	241	175	2,003	90	2,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	12	4
Orange ...	460	260	81	32	813	20	833	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	*	3	9	3
Parramatta ...	1,170	425	141	62	1,578	220	1,798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	12	4
Plattsburg ...	587	91	35	18	681	50	731	237	40	26	10	300	13	313	...	...	3	9	...
† Queanbeyan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond ...	173	76	12	4	213	52	265	120	50	8	4	158	24	182	...	...	3	9	...
Shellharbour ...	111	91	48	7	235	22	257	31	52	32	3	118	...	118	...	...	3	9	...
Singleton ...	215	120	39	33	323	84	407	37	53	23	17	121	9	130	...	...	3	9	...
Tamworth ...	441	197	65	37	653	87	740	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	3	9	3
Wagga Wagga ...	513	255	85	53	844	62	906	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	3	9	3
Wallsend ...	569	29	14	4	615	1	616	258	22	9	3	292	...	292	...	...	3	9	...
Willoughby North ...	679	234	68	51	492	510	1,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	6	2
Windsor ...	259	194	58	12	488	35	523	94	94	29	5	221	1	222	3	3	3	9	3
Wollongong ...	372	221	65	30	638	50	688	145	135	42	16	338	...	338	3	2	3	9	3
Young ...	245	105	27	21	388	10	398	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	9	...	...
<b>Total, Country</b>	<b>13,328</b>	<b>7,134</b>	<b>1,975</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>18,535</b>	<b>3,489</b>	<b>23,483</b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>3,568</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>4,833</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Total, Metropolitan</b>	<b>11,899</b>	<b>15,948</b>	<b>4,635</b>	<b>2,767</b>	<b>14,344</b>	<b>5,395</b>	<b>35,249</b>	<b>2,924</b>	<b>3,457</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>4,656</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>9,967</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25,227</b>	<b>23,082</b>	<b>6,610</b>	<b>3,813</b>	<b>32,879</b>	<b>8,884</b>	<b>58,732</b>	<b>5,437</b>	<b>4,939</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>8,224</b>	<b>2,139</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>98</b>

\* No contest. † No return.



## DREDGING PLANT AND TUGS.

No. 27.—DREDGING PLANT and TUGS in the Service of the HARBOURS and RIVERS DEPARTMENT during the year 1887.

DREDGES.									
Name of Dredge.	Description.	Size.		Engines.	Cyl.	W.P.	Stroke.		Dredges to.
		ft.	ft.		in.	lb.	ft.	in.	ft.
"Newcastle" ...	Double ladder ...	145	× 34	Pair Condensing ...	23	24	3	0	32
"Samson" ...	do ...	110	× 24	Pair High Pressure ...	16	35	3	0	35
"Vulcan" ...	do ...	110	× 24	do do ...	14	25	2	6	24
"Hunter" ...	do ...	110	× 30	Single Condensing ...	32	10	3	6	26
"Hercules" ...	Single ladder ...	100	× 26	do ...	24	7	3	6	23
"Fitz Roy" ...	do ...	100	× 25	Single High Pressure ...	15½	30	2	6	15
"Clarence" ...	do ...	103	× 23	do do ...	18	40	5	6	17
"Archimedes" ...	do ...	68	× 20	do do ...	15½	45	2	6	18
"Pluto" ...	do ...	67	× 25	do do ...	16	45	2	6	11
"Titan" ...	do ...	55	× 18	do do ...	13	45	2	6	8
"Charon" ...	do ...	68	× 20	do do ...	15½	45	2	6	18
"Ulysses" ...	do ...	100	× 27	Single Diagonal Condensing ...	18	40	4	0	20
"Minos" ...	do ...	100	× 27	do do ...	18	40	4	0	20
"Alcides" ...	do ...	100	× 27	do do ...	18	40	4	0	20
"Alpha" ...	Grab ...	50½	× 22½	Pair Vertical High Pressure ...	6	60	0	14	25
"Beta" ...	do ...	50½	× 22½	do do ...	6	60	0	14	25
"Gamma" ...	do ...	52	× 22½	do do ...	7	60	0	14	25
"Delta" ...	do ...	52	× 22½	do do ...	7	60	0	14	25
"Epsilon" ...	do ...	52	× 22½	do do ...	7	60	0	14	25
"Zeta" ...	do ...	52	× 22½	do do ...	7	60	0	14	25
"Eta" ...	do ...	52	× 22½	do do ...	7	60	0	14	25
"Theta" ...	do ...	52	× 22½	do do ...	7	60	0	14	25
"Iota" ...	do ...	52	× 22½	do do ...	7	60	0	14	25
TUGS.									
Name of Tug.	Size.		Engines.	Cylinder.	Stroke.	Working Pressure.			
	ft.	in.		in.	in.	lb.			
"Ajax" ...	130	0 × 21	Pair Compound Surface Condensing...	38 & 20	24	100			
"Thetis" ...	132	6 × 20	Pair Jet Condensing ...	30	20	20			
"Dione" ...	95	0 × 12	Pair Compound Surface Condensing ..	32 & 16	30	40			
"Cyclops" ...	80	0 × 15	Pair Diagonal Surface Condensing ...	15	30	40			
"Ceres" ...	111	0 × 15	Compound Surface Condensing ...	36 & 20	20	70			
"Charybdis" ...	82	0 × 14	External Pipe Condensing ...	18	36	45			
"Little Nell" ...	89	0 × 12	Pair Surface Condensing ...	16	16	60			
"Achilles" ...	89	0 × 12	Pair Compound Surface Condensing...	24 & 13	18	90			
"Orestes" ...	108	0 × 16	Compound Surface Condensing ...	36 & 18½	24	85			
"Rhea" ...	91	0 × 18	do do do ...	28 & 15	20	90			
"Pearl" ...	110	0 × 12	Single High Pressure ...	21	36	45			
"Hector" ...	70	0 × 14	do do ...	18	36	45			
"Ganymede" ...	64	0 × 14	Compound Surface Condensing ...	18 & 9	14	90			
"Scylla" ...	50	0 × 9	Pair High Pressure ...	7	10	50			
"Athena" ...	61	0 × 12	Pair Compound Surface Condensing...	14½ & 8	12	100			
"Neptune" (Hopper Barge) ...	152	0 × 24	do do do ...	20 & 36	24	80			
"Juno" (Hopper Barge) ...	152	0 × 24	do do do ...	20 & 36	24	80			

STATISTICS, 1887—MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS SALE AND OCCUPATION.

No. 28.—LANDS ALIENATED and UNALIENATED in each County of the Colony on the 31st December, 1887.

Counties.	Area Alienated.	Area Unalienated.	Counties.	Area Alienated.	Area Unalienated.
<b>FIRST CLASS SETTLED DISTRICTS.</b>					
	acres	acres		acres	acres
Argyle ... ..	449,289	799,991	King ... ..	181,514	958,486
Bathuret ... ..	537,960	652,440	Macquarie ... ..	190,067	1,326,693
Bligh ... ..	288,124	788,996	Murray ... ..	436,642	1,000,598
Brisbane ... ..	490,348	1,009,972	Northumberland ... ..	521,615	978,025
Camden ... ..	481,907	998,413	Phillip ... ..	152,775	882,275
Cook ... ..	187,205	862,955	Roxburgh ... ..	201,591	770,509
Cumberland ... ..	514,211	400,669	St. Vincent ... ..	365,644	1,368,116
Durham ... ..	945,248	409,952	Wellington ... ..	246,467	813,533
Georgiana ... ..	447,881	783,639	Westmoreland ... ..	118,462	1,141,138
Gloucester ... ..	751,573	1,142,827			
Hunter ... ..	89,841	1,225,999	Total ... ..	7,607,364	18,315,286
<b>OTHER DISTRICTS.</b>					
Ararat ... ..	117,513	1,234,167	Killara ... ..	7,085	1,692,755
Ashburnham ... ..	85,327	1,419,953	Landsborough ... ..	4,577	1,183,203
Auckland ... ..	89,885	1,077,475	Leichhardt ... ..	217,762	1,891,918
Baradine ... ..	46,301	1,295,139	Lincoln ... ..	55,097	1,315,143
Barrona ... ..	4,096	1,357,824	Livingstone ... ..	11,849	2,333,101
Benarba ... ..	118,028	1,591,972	Manara ... ..	29,140	2,526,380
Beresford ... ..	66,505	834,625	Menindie ... ..	7,280	1,508,240
Bland ... ..	187,401	1,399,799	Mitchell ... ..	182,221	708,659
Blaxland ... ..	48,421	2,519,169	Monteagle ... ..	73,633	810,847
Booroondarra ... ..	5,129	1,450,871	Mootwingee ... ..	6,004	2,185,356
Bourke ... ..	169,882	1,048,678	Mossgiel ... ..	66,220	2,583,380
Boyd ... ..	539,624	402,456	Mouramba ... ..	8,094	1,501,026
Bueloach ... ..	38,232	801,448	Murchison ... ..	85,166	1,123,144
Buckland ... ..	409,815	646,085	Nandewar ... ..	114,791	714,549
Buller ... ..	9,346	897,734	Napier ... ..	71,031	686,729
Burnett ... ..	174,148	1,113,852	Narran ... ..	58,940	2,245,060
Cadell ... ..	286,551	276,649	Narronine ... ..	34,213	1,118,067
Caira ... ..	324,722	1,257,378	Nicholson ... ..	193,770	1,145,750
Canbelego ... ..	7,023	1,528,977	Oxley ... ..	70,812	690,788
Clarke ... ..	13,513	928,567	Parry ... ..	379,952	401,408
Clarence ... ..	87,718	751,722	Perry ... ..	19,970	1,802,750
Clarendon ... ..	199,660	737,740	Poole ... ..	260	1,351,420
Clive ... ..	24,386	968,894	Pottinger ... ..	437,253	1,220,627
Clyde ... ..	91,306	1,782,614	Raleigh ... ..	8,281	983,999
Cooper ... ..	475,163	1,316,837	Rankin ... ..	5,352	2,524,828
Courallie ... ..	267,058	1,000,462	Richmond ... ..	64,105	632,215
Cowley ... ..	22,325	714,955	Robinson ... ..	6,188	1,941,812
Cowper ... ..	19,916	2,396,724	Rous ... ..	150,664	1,231,736
Culgoa ... ..	4,957	1,520,803	Sandon ... ..	180,902	799,978
Cunningham ... ..	125,780	1,341,740	Selwyn ... ..	50,281	1,117,079
Dampier ... ..	35,339	978,721	Stapylton ... ..	150,623	1,436,577
Darling ... ..	67,330	854,270	Sturt ... ..	569,755	426,725
Delalah ... ..	880	1,320,080	Taila ... ..	38,493	1,640,867
Denham ... ..	61,357	765,483	Tandora ... ..	2,115	1,329,085
Denison ... ..	192,406	607,594	Tara ... ..	27,365	1,477,915
Dowling ... ..	51,228	1,284,132	Thoulcannia ... ..	1,833	999,527
Drake ... ..	72,745	878,615	Tongowoko ... ..	2,191	1,656,689
Dudley ... ..	28,664	948,336	Townsend ... ..	1,361,574	747,866
Evelyn ... ..	1,836	2,208,764	Ulara ... ..	3,720	1,235,320
Ewenmar ... ..	68,449	1,140,551	Urana ... ..	1,063,591	697,789
Farnell ... ..	3,160	2,118,760	Vernon ... ..	99,000	928,310
Finch ... ..	91,804	2,550,116	Wakool ... ..	808,847	1,024,113
Fitzgerald ... ..	3,220	1,563,500	Waljeers ... ..	173,826	1,098,494
Fitzroy ... ..	17, 63	822,217	Wallace ... ..	61,205	1,300,715
Flinders ... ..	24,925	1,866,275	Waradgery ... ..	559,126	1,288,034
Forbes ... ..	60,745	830,145	Wellesley ... ..	151,262	790,818
Franklyn ... ..	150,608	747,952	Wentworth ... ..	54,582	2,177,738
Gipps ... ..	203,906	1,369,654	Werunda ... ..	2,420	1,912,460
Gordon ... ..	47,659	884,181	White ... ..	8,933	1,260,827
Gough ... ..	151,190	1,049,410	Windeyer ... ..	21,391	1,954,029
Goulburn ... ..	160,661	719,979	Woore ... ..	3,300	1,722,660
Gowen ... ..	76,484	1,042,236	Wynyard ... ..	137,474	978,686
Gregory ... ..	260,640	1,899,940	Yancowinna ... ..	10,630	1,597,050
Gresham ... ..	8,799	759,201	Yanda ... ..	12,507	2,019,253
Gundabooka ... ..	11,360	1,493,920	Yungnulgra ... ..	7,829	1,794,511
Harden ... ..	162,213	848,267	Yantara ... ..	4,574	2,074,154
Hardinge ... ..	46,238	1,018,722	Young ... ..	11,081	1,750,209
Hawes ... ..	34,553	989,447			
Hume ... ..	426,644	525,686	Total ... ..	14,764,708	155,194,792
Inglist ... ..	49,825	441,695	Total, First-class Settled Districts	7,607,364	18,315,286
Irrara ... ..	11,635	2,601,005			
Jamieson ... ..	138,828	1,238,172	General Total ... ..	22,372,072	173,510,078
Kennedy ... ..	15,918	1,051,922	Total area of Colony ... ..	.....	195,882,150
Kilferra ... ..	16,129	1,018,111			

Note.—The areas sold under the deferred payment system, and for which deeds have not been issued, are clasped as unalienated land



LANDS SALE AND OCCUPATION—continued.

No. 29.—LANDS GRANTED FOR RELIGIOUS AND PUBLIC PURPOSES during the year 1887.

County.	Place	No.	Area of Grants.	County.	Place.	No.	Area of Grants.
<b>FIRST-CLASS SETTLED DISTRICTS.</b>							
			a. r. p.				a. r. p.
Bathurst and Wellington	Orange	1	4 0 0	Georgiana	Fassifern	1	2 0 0
Bathurst	do	1	10 0 0	Gloucester	Burraduc	1	2 0 0
	do	1	2 3 35		Glenova	1	2 0 0
	do	1	8 0 0		North Forster	1	2 0 0
	Pino Mount	1	2 0 0		Raymond Terraco	3	2 1 22
	Porter's Mount	1	2 0 0		Rosenthal	1	3 0 0
	Spring Hill	1	16 2 31	Hunter	Stockton	1	29 1 0
Bligh	Coolah Bridge	1	2 0 0	King	Goulburn River	1	6 0 0
	Ulan	1	2 0 0		Boorowa	1	4 3 37
Brisbane	Bunnau	1	8 2 27		Gunning	1	35 0 19
	Kurrabee	1	2 0 0		Wargala	1	2 0 0
	Scone	1	9 1 38	Macquarie	Camden Haven Upper	1	2 0 0
Camden	Kangaroo River	1	2 0 0		Camden Haven	1	100 0 0
	Robertson	1	5 1 6		Port Macquarie	1	0 2 0
	Wingello	1	2 0 0		Port Macquarie East	1	1 2 16
Cook	Blackheath	1	11 0 33	Murray	Bulgar Creek	1	10 0 0
	Linden	1	50 1 0		Queanbeyan	3	1 3 0
	Springwood	1	92 3 0	Northumberland	Bullock Island	1	15 0 0
	Rydal	1	1 0 16		Galgabba	1	2 0 0
	do	1	0 1 24		Gosford	2	1 0 0
Cumberland	Berowra	1	2 0 0		Jilliby Jilliby	1	3 0 6
	Catta Creek	1	1 1 8		Maitland	2	43 0 22
	Darling Harbour	1	0 0 9½		Lambton	1	33 3 23
	Field of Mars	1	4 1 14		Waratah	1	50 0 0
	George's River	1	114 0 0	Phillip	Wyong	1	10 0 0
	Gore Cove	1	0 0 16		Cumbo	1	2 0 0
	Hunter's Hill	1	62 2 0		Gulgong	1	2 3 19
	Lane Cove River	10	2 0 33½		Narrango	1	2 0 0
	Leichhardt	1	7 2 0	Roxburgh	Ben Bullen	1	0 2 4
	Northwood	1	1 0 31½		Dullaberry	1	2 0 0
	Rookwood	1	577 0 0		Sunny Corner	2	15 0 30
	Watson's Bay	1	9 1 4	St. Vincent	Janning	1	2 0 0
	Waverley	4	7 2 3½		Sassafras	1	2 0 0
	Westmacott	1	2 0 0	Wellington	Leaning Oak	1	2 0 0
	Windsor	1	19 3 39		Mookerawa	1	2 0 0
	Wynyard Square	1	2 0 0		Mudgee	1	0 2 21½
Durham	Clarewood	1	2 0 0	Westmoreland	Oberon	2	1 2 0
	Woerden	1	2 0 0		Vulcan	1	2 0 0
Georgiana	Bummaroo	1	2 3 0				
	Eurangurra	1	2 0 0				
<b>TOTAL, SETTLED DISTRICTS</b>						<b>98</b>	<b>1457 3 28½</b>
<b>OTHER PARTS OF THE COLONY.</b>							
Ashburnham	Black Mount	1	3 0 0	Dampier	Cobargo	1	16 3 0
	Coates's Creek	1	2 0 0		Tanja	1	1 1 2
	Forbes	1	0 0 8	Darling	Colonna	1	2 0 0
	Gumble Flat	1	2 0 0		Keepit	1	137 3 0
	Keenan's Bridge	1	2 0 0	Dowling	Cargellico	1	17 2 16
	Molong	1	63 2 4	Dudley	Smithtown	1	5 3 35
Auckland	Colombo	1	9 3 16		West Kempsey	1	6 2 0
	Eden	1	30 0 0	Ewenmar	Bundemar	1	2 0 0
	Nethercote	1	2 0 0	Fitzroy	Brelsford	1	9 1 38
	Wyndham	1	0 2 0		Bucca Creek	1	2 0 0
Baradino	Pilliga	1	80 0 0		Moonee Creek	1	2 0 0
Barrona	Goombalie	1	11 2 16	Forbes	Neila Creek	1	2 0 0
Benarba	Lyston	1	2 0 0		Wattamadra	1	2 0 0
Bland	Kangaroo Plain	1	200 0 0	Gipps	Warroo	1	3 0 0
	Memagong	1	2 0 0	Gordon	Catombal Creek	1	2 0 0
	Trigalong	1	2 0 0	Gough	Inverell	3	127 0 34
	Tubbul	1	2 0 0		Wellingrove	1	3 2 0
Buckland	Carroll	1	13 0 32	Goulburn	Albury	7	62 1 16½
	Quirindi	1	27 2 0	Harden	Smelley's Lagoon	1	2 0 0
	Moama	1	0 0 34	Hardinge	Everett	1	2 0 0
Cadell	Coolabah	2	12 0 19		Haystack	1	2 0 0
Canbelego	Cornack's Creek	1	2 0 0		Ollera	1	2 0 0
Clarence	Iluka	1	2 0 0	Hume	Corowa	1	157 0 0
	Yamba	1	2 0 0		Coreen	1	2 0 0
Clarke	Guy Fawkes	1	2 0 0	Inglis	Malmerindi	1	2 0 0
Clive	Ballandean	1	2 0 0		Tamworth	2	106 3 3
	Bluff River	1	2 0 0	Jamison	Weeta Waa	1	2 0 0
	Tenterfield	1	50 0 0	Leichhardt	Riverside	1	2 0 0
Clarendon	Junee	1	0 2 0	Mitchell	Cuddell's Siding	1	2 0 0
	Junee Junction	1	360 0 0	Monteagle	Cocacungla	1	2 0 0
Clyde	Brewarrina	1	13 0 0		Geogullabong	1	2 0 0
Couralie	Berrigal Creek	1	2 0 0		Grenfell	1	4 0 0
	Moree	1	9 3 26		Young	1	30 0 0
Culgoa	Binnongia	1	2 0 19	Murchison	Big Plain	1	2 0 0
Cunningham	Badjerribong	1	6 1 24	Nandewar	Bollot Creek	1	2 0 0
	Condoublin	1	5 0 0	Napier	Ulamabri	1	2 0 0

STATISTICS, 1887—MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS SALE AND OCCUPATION—continued.

No. 29 (continued).—LAND GRANTED FOR RELIGIOUS AND PUBLIC PURPOSES.

County.	Place.	No.	Area of Grants.	County.	Place	No.	Area of Grants.
OTHER PARTS OF THE COLONY—continued.							
			a. r. p.				a. r. p.
Narran ...	Bokhara ...	1	175 0 0	Townsend ...	Brassi ...	1	2 0 0
Narromine ...	Euromedah ...	1	2 0 0	Vernon ...	Deniliquin ...	3	200 2 0
Nicholson ...	Tomingly ...	1	11 0 0		Glen Morrison ...	1	1 0 0
	Gunbar ...	1	13 0 0		Ingalba ...	1	2 0 0
Oxley ...	Hillston North ...	1	26 0 8		Manns Creek ...	1	0 1 27
Parry ...	Nyngan ...	1	26 0 2		Tea ...	1	2 0 0
Raleigh ...	Dungowan Creek ...	1	2 0 0		Walcha ...	1	10 0 0
	Bellingin ...	1	8 2 12		Moona ...	1	2 0 0
	Bouville Creek ...	1	2 0 0	Waljeers ...	Moosgiel ...	1	2 0 0
	Boura ...	1	51 3 0	Wallace ...	Jimcubuen ...	1	2 0 0
Richmond ...	Casino ...	1	20 0 0		Taylor's Flat ...	1	2 0 0
	Tatham ...	1	2 0 0	Wellesley ...	Bombala ...	1	279 0 0
Robinson ...	Cobar ...	1	79 3 8		Tea Gardens ...	1	2 0 0
Rous ...	Ballina ...	1	57 3 0	Wentworth ...	Wentworth ...	1	8 0 0
	Brunswick River ...	1	100 0 0	White ...	Narrabri West ...	1	153 2 3
	Casino ...	1	5 0 0		Wee Waa ...	2	6 1 8
	Cooloon ...	1	13 1 12	Wynyard ...	Tumut ...	2	10 0 23
	Cudgen ...	1	2 0 0	Yancowinna ...	Broken Hill ...	1	2 0 0
	Dungarabba ...	1	100 0 0		Purnamoota ...	2	22 2 16
	Lismore ...	1	32 3 5		Silverton ...	2	385 3 0
	Rumymede ...	1	2 0 0		Wellyama ...	2	338 2 17
Sandon ...	Dangar's Lagoon ...	1	2 0 0	Young ...	Wilcannia ...	2	15 3 32
	Hillgrove ...	1	2 0 0				
	Uralla ...	1	73 0 0				
Tongowoko ...	Tibooburra ...	1	0 3 0				
					Total ...	137	3,919 0 354

No. 30.—LANDS SOLD, otherwise than Conditionally, in the Year ended 31st December, 1887.

Districts.	Lots.				Area.				Total Price.
	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.	
FIRST-CLASS SETTLED DISTRICTS.	No.	No.	No.	No.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.
Argyle ...	10	13	11	34	4 0 30	14 2 6½	357 2 1	376 0 37½	669 16 11
Bathurst ...	14	12	12	38	7 0 0	25 1 24	989 3 35	1022 1 19	1,596 13 2
Bligh ...			10	10			698 2 10	698 2 10	973 4 5
Brisbane ...			38	38			3,033 2 19	3,033 2 19	4,354 0 8
Camden ...		24	26	50		74 0 23	1,231 3 10	1,305 3 33	2,290 18 7
Cook ...	59	48	5	112	28 0 9½	462 0 24	117 0 17	607 1 10½	4,152 12 6
Cumberland ...	227	169	207	603	113 0 19	354 3 29	357 2 8½	825 2 16½	32,084 7 6
Durham ...	15		24	39	7 0 11		1,231 1 5	1,238 1 16	1,878 6 0
Georgiana ...	44	7	4	55	15 0 12½	21 0 15	183 1 26	219 2 13½	674 3 3
Gloucester ...	383	16	3	402	102 2 35½	50 1 12	92 3 0	245 3 7½	31,666 17 0
Hunter ...	17	23	3	43	7 3 11½	58 0 9	110 0 0	175 3 20½	531 0 0
King ...		2	7	9		21 1 37	548 2 0	569 3 37	1,011 3 0
Macquarie ...		12	17	29		67 0 14	600 3 11	667 3 25	1,777 11 7
Murray ...			9	9			485 2 32	485 2 32	642 19 10
Northumberland ...	87		12	99	41 1 18		561 2 31½	603 0 9½	3,505 12 6
Phillip ...	6	9	11	26	1 1 35½	16 0 0	301 2 20	319 0 15½	502 2 6
Roxburgh ...	1	1	2	4	0 1 0	1 3 37	40 3 31½	43 0 28½	68 6 6
St. Vincent ...	13	9	5	27	2 3 1	16 0 21½	376 3 2½	395 2 25	602 14 8
Wellington ...	7	9	82	98	1 3 28½	34 1 32	288 0 35	324 2 15½	3,421 14 4
Westmoreland ...			1	1			2 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0
TOTAL ...	883	534	489	1,726	332 3 11½	1,217 3 4½	11,609 3 15	13,160 1 31	92,409 4 11

LANDS SALE AND OCCUPATION—continued.

No. 30 (continued)—LANDS SOLD, otherwise than Conditionally.

Districts.	Counties.	Lots.				Area.				Total Price.	
		Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.		
OTHER DISTRICTS.											
Albert	Barrona ...	15		5	20	7 2 0		200 0 0	207 2 0	333 15 0	
	Boorcondarra ...			11	11			1,099 0 0	1,099 0 0	1,398 15 0	
	Evelyn ...			5	5			480 0 0	480 0 0	600 0 0	
	Farnell ...			13	13			1,260 0 0	1,260 0 0	1,575 0 0	
	Fitzgerald ...			4	4			160 0 0	160 0 0	200 0 0	
	Irrara ...	21		5	26	5 3 37½		1,890 0 0	1,895 3 37½	2,580 15 0	
	Killara ...			6	6			240 0 0	240 0 0	300 0 0	
	Mootwige ...			24	24			1,612 0 0	1,612 0 0	2,075 0 0	
	Ranken ...			2	2			720 0 0	720 0 0	900 0 0	
	Tandora ...			20	20			1,060 0 0	1,060 0 0	1,325 0 0	
	Thoulcannia ...			3	3			987 1 0	987 1 0	1,233 15 0	
	Tongowoko ...	31		7	38	7 1 11		655 0 0	662 1 11	912 9 0	
	Ularara ...			7	7			1,370 0 0	1,370 0 0	1,712 10 0	
	Werunda ...			6	6			240 0 0	240 0 0	300 0 0	
	Wooro ...			5	5			320 0 0	320 0 0	400 0 0	
	Yancowinna ...	21		13	34	6 2 14½		1,557 1 20	1,563 3 34½	2,160 9 5	
	Yungulgra ...			2	2			140 0 0	140 0 0	175 0 0	
	Yantara ...			6	6			680 0 0	680 0 0	850 0 0	
	Young ...			3	3			200 0 0	200 0 0	210 0 0	
Albert and Warrego	Landsborough ...			2	2			80 0 0	80 0 0	100 0 0	
Bligh	Ewcnmar ...			11	11			1,803 0 0	1,803 0 0	2,298 15 0	
	Gowen ...			7	7			1,422 3 0	1,422 3 0	1,845 16 3	
	Leichhardt ...			39	39			9,373 3 0	9,373 3 0	11,772 3 9	
	Lincoln ...		1	6	7		20 0 0	108 0 32	128 0 32	346 3 0	
	Napier ...	54		3	57	15 2 29		393 2 0	409 0 29	618 17 6	
	Gregory ...			32	32			8,073 1 0	8,073 1 0	11,016 0 0	
Bligh and Wellington.	Buller ...			5	5			375 0 0	375 0 0	468 15 0	
Clarence	Clarence ...	29	9	17	55	12 3 14½	17 2 14	691 3 1	722 0 29½	2,061 5 0	
	Richmond ...			10	10			800 2 0	800 2 0	1,028 7 6	
	Rous ...	59	25	15	99	21 1 2½	94 3 20	1,713 3 0	1,829 3 22½	6,615 3 9	
Clarence and Macleay.	Fitzroy ...	1		4	5	0 1 0		277 0 0	277 1 0	348 5 0	
Clarence and New England.	Clivo ...	5		3	8	1 1 0		111 3 0	113 0 0	247 15 0	
	Drake ...			5	5			458 0 0	458 0 0	572 10 0	
	Gresham ...			6	6			365 0 0	365 0 0	456 5 0	
Darling	Caira ...	19		7	26	9 0 30		1,880 1 0	1,889 1 30	2,675 6 3	
	Manara ...			5	5			775 0 0	775 0 0	968 15 0	
	Menindie ...			9	9			1,560 0 0	1,560 0 0	1,960 0 0	
	Perry ...			1	1			640 0 0	640 0 0	800 0 0	
	Taila ...			3	3			160 0 0	160 0 0	200 0 0	
	Wentworth ...			4	4			160 0 0	160 0 0	200 0 0	
	Windeyer ...			10	10			660 0 0	660 0 0	825 0 0	
Darling and Albert	Livingstone ...			8	8			2,120 0 0	2,120 0 0	2,650 0 0	
Gwydir	Benarba ...			42	42			11,108 1 0	11,108 1 0	14,064 10 0	
	Burnett ...			18	18			2,641 1 0	2,641 1 0	3,301 11 3	
	Courallie ...			20	20			3,517 1 0	3,517 1 0	4,396 11 3	
	Murchison ...			2	2			147 2 0	147 2 0	194 7 6	
	Stapylton ...			5	5			1,108 1 0	1,108 1 0	1,385 6 3	
Gwydir and New England.	Arrawatta ...	19	6	3	28	8 3 31	27 2 4	434 0 0	470 1 35	703 18 0	
Lachlan	Bland ...	117	41	26	184	30 2 3	122 1 8	4,597 2 0	4,750 1 11	7,537 9 0	
	Blaxland ...			8	8			1,061 0 0	1,061 0 0	1,326 5 0	
	Bourko ...	19		47	61	7 3 15		7,509 2 0	7,517 1 15	11,808 17 3	
	Clarendon ...	43	3	16	62	20 2 32½	3 1 16½	1,578 2 10	1,602 2 19	2,483 6 9½	
	Cooper ...			23	23			5,891 1 0	5,891 1 0	7,414 5 0	
	Dowling ...	6		4	10	2 2 18		527 2 0	530 0 18	734 0 0	
	Forbes ...	6	8	14	28	2 2 14	35 3 7	1,303 3 0	1,342 0 21	1,996 0 0	
	Franklyn ...			1	1			200 0 0	200 0 0	250 0 0	
	Gipps ...			15	15			4,019 2 0	4,019 2 0	5,024 7 6	
	Harden ...	28	19	23	70	14 0 0	97 2 31	936 3 34	1,048 2 25	1,983 19 0	
	Monteagle ...	4	67	39	110	2 2 0	123 1 6½	605 3 37	731 3 3½	1,956 14 0	
	Mossgiel ...	15		8	23	7 2 0		656 0 0	663 2 0	893 5 0	
	Moursamba ...			8	8			1,520 0 0	1,520 0 0	1,900 0 0	
	Nicholson ...	6		2	8	3 0 0		86 3 0	89 3 0	163 15 0	
	Sturt ...			12	12			2,596 0 0	2,596 0 0	3,299 0 0	
Lachlan and Murrumbidgee.	Waljeers ...	10		3	13	4 2 0		650 0 0	654 2 0	933 10 0	
Liverpool Plains	Waradgery ...	2		43	45	0 3 24		11,071 2 0	11,072 1 24	14,189 0 0	
	Baradine ...	8		13	21	4 0 0		2,913 2 0	2,917 2 0	4,062 4 6	
	Buckland ...	61	13	17	91	29 0 21	79 2 12	1,386 0 0	1,494 2 33	2,768 16 9	
	Darling ...	25	3	2	30	11 1 20	46 3 8	269 0 0	327 0 28	964 4 0	
	Denham ...			4	4			1,014 3 0	1,014 3 0	1,268 8 9	
	Jamieson ...			31	31			7,256 0 0	7,256 0 0	9,128 19 11	
	Nandewar ...			13	13			886 3 0	886 3 0	1,216 8 2	
	Parry ...			1	5	6		41 0 0	43 0 0	97 10 0	
	Pottinger ...			45	45			4,435 3 0	4,435 3 0	5,672 11 3	
	White ...	15	1		16	5 3 14	4 1 26		10 1 0	214 11 0	

STATISTICS, 1887—MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS SALE AND OCCUPATION—continued.

No. 30 (continued)—LANDS SOLD, otherwise than Conditionally, in the year ended 31st December, 1887.

Districts.	Counties.	Lots.				Area.				Total price. £ s. d.	
		Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.	Town.	Suburban.	Country.	Total.		
OTHER DISTRICTS—continued.											
Liverpool Plains and New England.	Dudley ...	...	8	1	9	...	8 2 0	200 0 0	208 2 0	511 11 0	
Liverpool Plains and New England.	Raleigh ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	29 0 0	29 0 0	65 5 0	
Murrumbidgee	Auckland	17	6	15	38	8 0 0	18 2 39	584 1 25	611 0 24	1,448 9 6	
	Beresford	24	2	4	30	11 2 8	12 1 5	211 2 15	235 1 28	589 4 11	
	Cowley	...	...	3	3	...	...	124 2 0	124 2 0	155 12 6	
	Dampier	1	...	13	14	0 0 29½	...	125 3 18	126 0 7½	903 19 4	
	Inghis	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	47 1 20	1,055 10 0	
	Wallace	...	...	5	5	...	...	309 0 0	309 0 0	443 10 0	
	Wellesley	10	4	15	29	4 2 30	14 1 23	1,049 2 0	1,068 2 13	1,754 8 9	
	Boyd	...	...	16	16	...	...	3,478 0 0	3,478 0 0	5,332 18 9	
	Bucleuch	...	3	8	11	...	...	36 3 24	1,479 3 12	1,516 2 36	2,014 8 1
	Cadell	...	5	2	7	...	...	81 0 0	719 1 0	800 1 0	1,351 11 3
	Donison	35	1	21	57	17 2 0	20 0 0	1,759 0 11	1,796 2 11	2,731 7 9	
	Goulburn	29	7	9	45	12 0 31½	29 3 19	983 1 0	1,025 1 10½	2,214 17 9	
	Hume	32	...	20	52	15 3 37½	...	1,668 1 36	1,684 1 33½	3,619 17 7	
	Mitchell	...	...	40	40	...	...	5,994 0 0	5,994 0 0	10,296 13 9	
	Selwyn	...	1	16	17	...	...	1 0 0	478 0 0	479 0 0	780 10 0
Townsend	...	2	60	62	...	...	5 0 0	11,826 1 0	11,831 1 0	15,527 10 0	
Urana	...	...	36	36	...	...	5,287 1 0	5,287 1 0	7,369 18 0		
Wakool	...	...	50	50	...	...	9,317 3 0	9,317 3 0	12,213 5 9		
Wynyard	22	41	16	79	11 0 0	391 3 17	1,076 0 30	2,079 0 7	4,353 5 4		
New England	Clarke	...	...	6	6	...	...	386 2 0	386 2 0	526 12 6	
	Gough	47	15	26	88	22 1 21	150 0 9½	1,309 3 8	1,482 0 38½	4,701 18 9	
	Hardinge	...	...	3	3	...	...	257 0 0	257 0 0	321 5 0	
	Hawes	...	...	33	33	...	...	2,725 3 0	2,725 3 0	3,648 15 9	
New England and Macleay.	Sandon	26	6	19	51	12 0 21½	46 3 26	756 0 16	815 0 23½	1,501 1 8	
	Vernon	...	...	7	7	...	...	697 0 0	697 0 0	975 12 6	
Warrego	Cowper	7	...	22	29	3 2 0	...	1,700 0 0	1,703 2 0	2,256 10 0	
	Culgoa	...	...	2	2	...	...	43 2 29	43 2 29	86 16 3	
	Finch	...	...	5	5	...	...	2,154 0 0	2,154 0 0	2,692 10 0	
	Gunderbooka	...	...	3	3	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	150 0 0	
	Narran	...	...	6	6	...	...	1,985 1 0	1,985 1 0	2,481 11 3	
	Robinson	...	...	11	11	...	...	900 0 0	900 0 0	1,147 10 0	
	Yanda	...	...	15	15	...	...	1,364 0 0	1,364 0 0	1,704 10 0	
	Canbelego	20	...	11	31	10 0 0	...	444 0 0	454 0 0	871 10 0	
Warrego and Wellington.	Ashburnham	67	67	20	154	24 1 26	152 0 11½	1,550 3 39	1,727 1 36½	4,749 10 9	
	Clyde	...	...	13	13	...	...	3,296 2 0	3,296 2 0	4,120 12 6	
	Cunningham	...	1	30	31	...	...	2 0 0	7,127 2 0	7,129 2 0	8,760 13 9
	Flinders	...	...	22	22	...	...	6,206 3 0	6,206 3 0	7,890 18 9	
	Narramine	22	...	7	29	11 0 0	...	2,026 0 0	2,037 0 0	2,680 7 0	
	Oxley	7	17	9	33	1 3 0	134 0 1	1,917 0 0	2,052 3 1	3,171 15 0	
	Kennedy	...	...	9	9	...	...	2,395 3 0	2,395 3 0	2,994 13 9	
	Total	...	1005	392	1495	2892	410 0 17	1827 0 28½	217,508 3 13	219,746 0 18½	314,819 13 8½
	First-class Settled Districts	...	883	354	489	1726	332 3 11½	1217 3 4½	11,609 3 15	13,160 1 31	92,409 4 11
General Total	...	1888	746	1984	4618	742 3 28½	3044 3 32½	229,118 2 28	232,906 2 9½	407,228 18 7½	

No. 31.—LANDS SOLD, otherwise than Conditionally, 1876-87.

Year.	Extent of Land Sold.				Total Price. £ s. d.
	Town Lots.	Suburban Lots.	Country Lots.	Total.	
1876	691 0 0½	4,358 2 10½	1,868,009 3 11½	1,873,059 1 22½	1,971,292 8 3
1877	548 3 1½	1,522 2 21½	2,148,687 2 36½	2,150,759 0 19	2,196,922 4 8
1878	710 0 9½	1,586 2 23½	1,208,395 3 12½	1,210,692 2 5½	1,441,004 3 1
1879	455 1 19½	2,049 0 22½	474,689 3 13	477,194 1 15	590,368 3 7
1880	516 3 38½	1,920 2 24½	623,674 3 15½	626,112 1 38½	722,732 17 2
1881	623 0 16½	2,769 2 31	1,325,513 3 31½	1,328,906 2 39½	1,484,897 10 6
1882	449 1 10½	1,645 2 25½	1,027,903 2 39½	1,029,998 2 35	1,252,596 15 1
1883	720 0 21½	3,950 1 35½	163,784 3 35½	168,455 2 12½	256,982 2 9
1884	658 2 11½	2,861 3 22½	290,659 1 25	294,179 3 19	433,338 4 10
1885	136 1 24½	1,060 2 21½	293,828 0 14	295,025 0 20	446,311 12 6
1886	468 3 8½	2,027 3 12½	285,541 2 29½	288,038 1 10½	439,321 11 1
1887	742 3 28½	3,044 3 32½	229,118 2 28	232,906 2 9½	407,228 18 7½

LANDS SALE AND OCCUPATION—*continued.*

No. 32.—NUMBER OF CONDITIONAL PURCHASE APPLICATIONS RECEIVED in each District during the year 1887, the AREA APPLIED FOR, and the AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT PAID THEREON.

District.	No. of Applications.	Area applied for.	Deposit paid.	District.	No. of Applications.	Area applied for.	Deposit paid.
		a. r. p.	£ s. d.			a. r. p.	£ s. d.
Albury ... ..	50	8,040 3 0	836 1 6	Metropolitan ... ..	Nil.	.....	.....
Armidale ... ..	120	15,952 1 0	1,599 4 6	Milton ... ..	45	3,456 2 0	345 13 0
Balranald ... ..	Nil.	.....	.....	Molong ... ..	70	7,498 1 0	749 16 6
Bathurst ... ..	40	3,473 0 0	347 6 0	Moree ... ..	45	13,012 1 0	1,343 14 6
Bega ... ..	53	3,867 0 0	386 14 0	Moruya ... ..	39	2,347 3 38	238 15 11
Berrima ... ..	53	4,540 1 30	481 4 11	Mudgee ... ..	76	5,529 1 0	556 18 6
Bingera ... ..	25	3,866 3 0	396 13 6	Murrurundi ... ..	28	5,487 1 0	692 14 6
Bombala ... ..	19	1,354 0 0	194 8 0	Murwillumbah ... ..	46	4,847 3 0	507 5 6
Bourke ... ..	3	360 0 0	104 0 0	Muswellbrook ... ..	37	1,941 2 0	194 3 0
Braidwood ... ..	49	4,973 3 12	553 6 0	Narrabri ... ..	49	22,044 3 0	2,236 9 6
Brewarrina ... ..	4	2,139 0 0	213 18 0	Narrandera ... ..	41	15,649 0 0	1,584 8 0
Burrowa ... ..	224	20,548 1 0	2,070 10 0	Newcastle ... ..	3	314 0 0	31 8 0
Campbelltown ... ..	2	150 0 0	15 0 0	Nowra ... ..	45	6,153 0 0	841 11 6
Carecar ... ..	50	4,857 3 0	502 15 6	Orange ... ..	20	1,126 0 0	116 12 0
Casino ... ..	47	9,790 0 0	1,076 11 6	Parkes ... ..	114	53,530 0 0	5,403 0 0
Cassilis ... ..	127	17,213 0 12	1,767 6 3	Parramatta ... ..	26	1,493 0 0	217 12 0
Cobar ... ..	3	640 0 0	64 0 0	Puterson ... ..	30	2,266 0 0	226 12 0
Condobolin ... ..	38	17,288 2 0	1,728 17 0	Penrith ... ..	6	890 3 0	93 1 6
Cooma ... ..	41	5,046 0 0	509 12 0	Picton ... ..	36	5,950 0 0	681 0 0
Coonabarabran ... ..	49	9,880 0 0	1,020 0 0	Port Macquarie ... ..	77	8,744 1 0	1,038 18 6
Coonamble ... ..	123	50,718 3 0	5,071 17 6	Queanbeyan ... ..	87	9,266 3 0	932 13 6
Cootamundra ... ..	74	11,636 3 0	1,229 13 6	Raymond Terrace ... ..	33	2,464 0 0	258 12 0
Corowa ... ..	34	9,060 1 34	1,130 0 0	Rylstone ... ..	31	3,015 1 0	325 10 6
Cowra ... ..	42	4,495 0 0	460 11 0	Scone ... ..	102	13,144 1 0	1,323 8 6
Deniliquin ... ..	23	6,125 1 0	643 0 6	Singleton ... ..	61	5,693 3 0	574 2 6
Dubbo ... ..	253	105,755 3 0	10,675 1 6	Stroud ... ..	47	3,990 0 0	423 4 0
Dungog ... ..	34	5,290 3 0	562 1 6	Tamworth ... ..	99	14,390 0 0	1,446 0 0
Eden ... ..	64	5,806 1 0	584 12 6	Taree ... ..	151	12,045 0 0	1,230 18 0
Forbes ... ..	46	11,534 2 0	1,328 11 0	Tenterfield ... ..	20	2,411 0 0	270 2 0
Glen Innes ... ..	49	8,501 0 30	926 5 6	Tumut ... ..	27	2,627 1 20	262 14 9
Gosford ... ..	28	2,013 3 0	226 17 6	Urana ... ..	21	3,981 1 0	530 9 0
Goulburn ... ..	144	9,270 1 0	941 0 6	Wagga Wagga ... ..	142	31,512 0 30	3,383 19 5
Grafton ... ..	160	16,164 0 0	1,759 7 9	Walcha ... ..	53	9,284 1 0	981 19 6
Grenfell ... ..	57	11,891 1 0	1,189 2 6	Walgett ... ..	8	5,005 2 0	500 11 0
Gundagai ... ..	21	2,909 3 0	320 14 6	Warialda ... ..	29	11,176 0 0	1,117 12 0
Gunnedah ... ..	34	8,761 0 0	908 2 0	Wellington ... ..	132	13,541 2 0	1,354 3 0
Gunning ... ..	110	9,867 0 0	986 14 0	Wentworth ... ..	Nil.	.....	.....
Hay ... ..	55	22,822 0 0	2,319 8 0	Wilcannia ... ..	Nil.	.....	.....
Hillston ... ..	9	3,114 0 0	311 8 0	Windsor ... ..	60	3,408 0 0	467 6 0
Inverell ... ..	40	5,420 1 0	624 4 6	Wollombi ... ..	53	2,642 2 0	272 5 0
Kempsey ... ..	190	21,065 1 10	2,168 6 8	Wollongong ... ..	Nil.	.....	.....
Kiama ... ..	Nil.	.....	.....	Yass ... ..	21	1,559 3 0	155 19 6
Lismore ... ..	37	3,201 0 0	340 2 0	Young ... ..	29	3,241 2 3	324 3 1
Lithgow ... ..	71	6,082 2 12	748 5 2				
Liverpool ... ..	3	176 2 0	25 13 0				
Maitland ... ..	12	639 0 0	79 14 0				
				Total ... ..	4,769	793,004 0 31	82,663 10 11

## STATISTICS, 1887—MISCELLANEOUS.

347

LANDS SALE AND OCCUPATION—*continued.*

No. 33.—Number of CONDITIONAL PURCHASE APPLICATIONS made in each District in 1885, 1886, or 1887, which were confirmed by the Local Land Boards in 1887, and the area allowed.

District	No of Applications confirmed.	Area allowed.			District.	No. of Applications confirmed.	Area allowed.		
		a.	r.	p.			a.	r.	p.
Albury ... ..	55	9,065	3	0	Maitland ... ..	8	557	0	0
Armidale ... ..	255	41,483	0	0	Metropolitan ... ..	Nil.	.....	.....	.....
Balranald ... ..	1	280	0	0	Milton ... ..	32	2,002	2	0
Bathurst ... ..	98	7,736	0	0	Molong ... ..	99	12,050	2	0
Bega ... ..	62	3,738	3	0	Moroe ... ..	29	8,953	2	0
Berrima ... ..	88	7,201	3	30	Moruya ... ..	48	3,963	0	38
Bingera ... ..	13	1,042	3	0	Mudgee ... ..	60	4,851	3	0
Bombala ... ..	36	4,335	2	0	Murrurundi ... ..	25	4,778	3	0
Bourke ... ..	3	360	0	0	Murwillumbah ... ..	5	636	0	0
Braidwood ... ..	71	5,682	2	0	Muswellbrook ... ..	31	2,722	2	0
Brewarrina ... ..	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	Narrabri ... ..	22	9,598	1	0
Burrowa ... ..	120	12,216	3	0	Narrandera ... ..	33	11,828	2	0
Camden ... ..	27	2,069	0	0	Newcastle ... ..	4	728	0	0
Campbelltown ... ..	5	1,013	2	0	Nowra ... ..	21	2,686	2	0
Carecar ... ..	91	11,276	3	0	Orango ... ..	27	2,420	0	0
Casino ... ..	52	11,468	3	0	Parke ... ..	82	33,316	0	0
Cassilis ... ..	74	10,114	0	0	Parramatta ... ..	31	2,068	2	0
Cobar ... ..	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	Paterson ... ..	24	2,491	0	0
Condoblin ... ..	27	9,632	3	0	Penrith ... ..	10	767	2	0
Cooma ... ..	74	8,348	0	0	Pielon ... ..	8	550	2	0
Cocunabaraban ... ..	13	1,281	3	0	Port Macquarie ... ..	66	6,792	2	0
Coonamble ... ..	87	30,805	2	0	Queanbeyan ... ..	43	5,838	0	0
Cootamundra ... ..	56	11,253	1	0	Raymond Terrace ... ..	49	3,964	2	24
Corowa ... ..	24	5,706	2	0	Rylstone ... ..	21	4,641	0	0
Cowra ... ..	67	7,889	2	0	Scone ... ..	113	15,945	2	0
Deniliquin ... ..	19	7,536	1	0	Singleton ... ..	84	12,468	3	0
Dubbo ... ..	128	65,341	1	0	Stroud ... ..	61	6,309	2	0
Dungog ... ..	45	4,998	2	0	Tamworth ... ..	61	8,653	0	0
Eden ... ..	64	5,864	2	0	Taree ... ..	168	13,629	0	0
Forbes ... ..	48	12,027	1	0	Tenterfield ... ..	42	5,341	2	0
Glen Innes ... ..	85	11,456	1	0	Tumut ... ..	26	4,744	0	20
Gosford ... ..	50	3,508	1	0	Urama ... ..	17	3,281	2	0
Goulburn ... ..	93	12,973	0	0	Wagga Wagga ... ..	121	35,185	1	0
Grafton ... ..	165	16,504	0	0	Walcha ... ..	66	11,764	0	0
Grenfell ... ..	67	14,424	1	0	Walgett ... ..	Nil.	.....	.....	.....
Gundagai ... ..	21	3,773	0	0	Warialda ... ..	15	5,089	0	0
Gunnedah ... ..	32	7,199	1	0	Wellington ... ..	128	16,464	2	0
Gunning ... ..	90	9,808	1	0	Wentworth ... ..	Nil.	.....	.....	.....
Hay ... ..	79	34,341	0	0	Wilcannia ... ..	Nil.	.....	.....	.....
Hillston ... ..	7	2,226	1	0	Windsor ... ..	52	3,394	0	0
Inverell ... ..	37	4,463	2	0	Wollombi ... ..	22	1,188	2	0
Kempsey ... ..	105	11,316	0	0	Wollongong ... ..	Nil.	.....	.....	.....
Kinama ... ..	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	Yass ... ..	29	2,787	0	0
Lismore ... ..	49	5,606	3	0	Young ... ..	39	4,761	0	0
Lithgow ... ..	70	6,362	0	0					
Liverpool ... ..	3	206	2	0	Total ... ..	4,478	723,150	3	32

LANDS SALE AND OCCUPATION—*continued.*

No. 33 (*continued*).—RETURN showing the NUMBER OF TRANSFERS intimated to the Treasury and the AREA OF LAND THEREBY TRANSFERRED during the year ending 31st December, 1887.

District.	Transfers.	Area.	District.	Transfers.	Area.
		a. r. p.			a. r. p.
Albury ... ..	290	76,802 3 9	Metropolitan ... ..	3	758 3 0
Armidale ... ..	266	67,953 2 33	Milton ... ..	6	428 1 0
Balranald ... ..	7	3,075 2 0	Moama ... ..	Nil.	Nil.
Bathurst ... ..	76	10,199 0 7	Molong ... ..	175	39,701 2 36
Bega ... ..	173	29,454 2 29	Moree ... ..	47	26,045 1 0
Berrima ... ..	70	8,844 2 30	Moruya ... ..	35	6,730 3 38
Bingera ... ..	36	7,414 0 11	Mudgee ... ..	82	10,491 2 18
Bombala ... ..	167	54,044 0 24	Murrurundi ... ..	79	18,525 1 32
Bourke ... ..	14	7,131 3 0	Murwillumbah ... ..	50	10,454 1 0
Braidwood ... ..	24	3,509 1 0	Muswellbrook ... ..	41	5,896 3 5
Brewarrina ... ..	8	4,286 2 0	Narrabri ... ..	64	25,795 0 0
Burrowa ... ..	202	53,073 2 2	Narrandera ... ..	131	56,731 1 39
Campbelltown ... ..	2	80 0 0	Newcastle ... ..	6	746 2 0
Carcoar ... ..	66	13,806 1 30	Nowra ... ..	59	5,771 2 17
Casino ... ..	64	15,214 3 4	Orange ... ..	87	11,049 0 19
Cassilis ... ..	48	10,149 1 28	Parkes ... ..	19	8,205 3 0
Cobar ... ..	15	2,838 0 0	Parramatta ... ..	Nil.	Nil.
Condobolin ... ..	45	22,080 0 0	Paterson ... ..	1	48 2 0
Cooma ... ..	247	79,714 2 18	Penrith ... ..	1	100 0 0
Coonabarabran ... ..	29	6,979 3 0	Pictou ... ..	16	1,412 0 20
Coonamble ... ..	120	51,500 0 25	Port Macquarie ... ..	16	1,814 0 0
Cootamundra ... ..	125	35,605 0 26	Queanbeyan ... ..	120	26,649 0 26
Corowa ... ..	230	100,552 3 12	Raymond Terrace ... ..	5	430 0 0
Cowra ... ..	117	27,948 0 10	Rylstone ... ..	65	10,387 2 22
Deniliquin ... ..	201	82,635 1 26	Seone ... ..	35	5,704 2 0
Dubbo ... ..	202	72,693 2 0	Singleton ... ..	54	8,412 0 36
Dungog ... ..	9	972 2 0	Stroud ... ..	10	1,759 0 0
Eden ... ..	42	10,459 0 26	Tamworth ... ..	251	63,119 0 6
Forbes ... ..	126	48,806 0 0	Taree ... ..	57	5,635 2 30
Glen Innes ... ..	97	32,162 1 21	Tenterfield ... ..	20	5,094 0 0
Gosford ... ..	34	2,999 0 0	Tumut ... ..	120	28,879 1 29
Goulburn ... ..	114	19,086 3 18	Urana ... ..	229	113,559 0 34
Grafton ... ..	106	19,634 2 25	Wagga Wagga ... ..	337	159,529 2 0
Grenfell ... ..	156	65,446 0 0	Waleba ... ..	34	9,198 3 10
Gundagai ... ..	205	68,332 3 29	Walgett ... ..	4	1,683 0 0
Gunnedah ... ..	51	19,756 3 26	Warialda ... ..	43	18,217 2 0
Gunning ... ..	88	18,988 0 30	Wellington ... ..	60	5,279 1 34
Hay ... ..	116	62,609 3 0	Wentworth ... ..	11	2,857 0 0
Hillston ... ..	21	7,202 2 0	Wilcannia ... ..	15	1,540 0 0
Inverell ... ..	159	37,546 0 19	Windsor ... ..	6	248 1 0
Kempsey ... ..	97	10,378 0 10	Wollombi ... ..	4	279 3 0
Kinross ... ..	5	487 2 28	Wollongong ... ..	2	136 0 0
Lismore ... ..	304	48,205 1 21	Yass ... ..	78	17,770 0 8
Lithgow ... ..	25	2,373 1 33	Young ... ..	350	117,744 3 36
Liverpool ... ..	9	962 0 0			
Maitland ... ..	4	610 0 0	Total ... ..	7,440	2,159,428 2 25

STATISTICS, 1887—MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS SALE AND OCCUPATION—continued.

No. 34.—CONDITIONAL PURCHASES reduced or increased in area during the year 1887.

	No.	Acreage Deducted.		
		ac.	r.	p.
Conditional Purchases reduced in area ... ..	499	5,012	3	14
		Acreage Added.		
Conditional Purchases increased in area... ..	264	2,853	0	14

No. 35.—NUMBER and AREA of Conditional Purchases DECLARED VOID and FORFEITED; or, the Voidance and Forfeiture of which were reversed during the year 1887.

	Number.	Area.		
		ac.	r.	p.
Conditional Purchases declared Void ... ..	147	22,301	2	15
Conditional Purchases declared Forfeited ... ..	704	138,599	0	21
Total ... ..	851	160,900	2	36
Void Conditional Purchases, the voidance of which has been reversed ... ..	65	5,948	1	0
Forfeited Conditional Purchases, the forfeiture of which has been reversed... ..	28	3,674	2	0
Total .. ..	93	9,622	3	0

No. 36.—NUMBER and AREA of Conditional Purchases DECLARED LAPSED during the year 1887, or the lapsing of which was reversed.

	Number of Conditional Purchases.	Area.		
		ac.	r.	p.
Lapsed ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lapsing reversed (lapsing was declared prior to 1887)	47	5,911	1	24

No. 37.—NUMBER of ACRES SOLD CONDITIONALLY in the Years 1862 to 1887 inclusive, together with the AMOUNT REALIZED for DEPOSIT, for BALANCE of PURCHASE MONEY, for INTEREST and the GROSS AMOUNT REALIZED in each Year.

Year.	Conditionally Selected.		For Deposit.	For Balance of Purchase			For Interest.	Gross Amount realized.				
	No. of Selections.	Area.		Balance.	Installments.	Total.						
	n.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1862 to 1875	87,941	8,333,057	0 32	2,083,414	9 0	301,979 16 10	.....	301,979 16 10	383,928 14 2	2,779,293	0	
1876 .. ..	12,661	1,081,212	0 0	496,053	8 2	68,834 1 5	.....	68,834 1 5	99,328 14 8	664,216	4 3	
1877 .. ..	12,000	1,600,816	0 0	424,954	0 0	71,852 15 6	.....	71,852 15 6	120,057 8 0	623,404	4 3	
1878 .. ..	12,602	1,588,247	3 18	398,728	11 1	47,060 8 8	23,774 16 9	70,835 5 5	160,561 1 1	630,144	17 7	
1879 .. ..	7,540	924,136	1 0	232,285	2 9	37,030 9 7	87,131 5 0	124,161 15 1	171,147 17 11	527,504	15 0	
1880 .. ..	8,583	1,147,001	2 39	293,112	17 7	41,549 5 11	113,603 1 1	155,452 7 0	204,034 2 7	653,100	7 2	
1881 .. ..	14,220	2,320,202	0 15	502,065	16 1	92,000 1 9	120,540 17 1	221,556 18 10	253,356 14 0	1,067,878	8 11	
1882 .. ..	14,607	2,392,219	3 0	621,617	1 11	100,666 12 5	120,921 0 7	230,587 13 0	287,526 13 9	1,148,781	8 8	
1883 .. ..	10,725	1,621,947	2 12	424,068	0 10	58,313 10 4	137,277 8 9	195,590 19 1	310,676 6 7	931,235	6 6	
1884 .. ..	10,657	1,453,937	0 36	381,650	4 0	61,466 8 5	183,080 19 3	244,547 2 8	320,183 18 0	652,251	5 5	
1885 .. ..	5,372	1,114,871	3 2	121,436	13 11	68,138 9 2	440,280 8 2	508,424 17 4	151,657 19 7	781,510	10 10	
1886 .. ..	0,061	854,500	0 27	112,892	9 0	74,508 15 10	514,162 0 0	688,665 15 10	129,978 4 5	881,530	10 0	
1887 .. ..	4,478	723,160	3 32	92,202	15 6	96,562 8 8	562,018 16 0	658,581 4 3	123,000 14 5	873,574	14 2	
Total .. ..	207,440	26,260,800	2 30	6,270,181	11 4	1,120,266 19 1	2,320,802 13 2	3,450,069 12 3	2,728,748 10 8	12,464,960	14 3	

NOTE.—The actual area at end of 1887 for which deeds were issued was 1,419,550 acres; area in process of alienation, 10,624,323 acres; total, 18,043,872 acres. The remaining area was either voided, lapsed, or forfeited.



No. 38.—NUMBER of Leases, Area, and Rent of Land held under Annual Lease during the Year 1887.

Land District.	3rd Clause and Sub-section 9 of Section 85.			85th Clause.			Total.		
	No. of Leases.	Area.	Rent.	No. of Leases.	Area.	Rent.	No. of Leases.	Area.	Rent.
Albury	17	a. 11,356½	£ s. d. 85 6 6	9	a. 3,707½	£ s. d. 118 3 2	26	a. 15,064	£ s. d. 203 9 8
Armidale	12	5,685	30 0 0	1	300	11 1 6	13	5,985	41 1 6
Bathurst	489	327,078	1,513 12 0	44	38,182	233 18 0	533	365,260	1,767 10 0
Bega	1	317	2 0 0	Nil.	.....	.....	1	317	2 0 0
Berrima	42	32,859	124 10 0	4	3,060	10 0 0	46	35,919	134 10 0
Bingera	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....
Bombala	2	2,120	8 0 0	7	4,480	18 7 0	9	6,600	26 7 0
Brudwood	120	81,143	387 10 0	21	19,170	101 10 8	141	100,313	489 0 8
Burrowa	174	108,728	528 0 6	68	40,950	365 17 0	242	149,678	893 17 6
Carcoar	547	385,683	1,687 3 8	24	13,325½	129 18 10	571	399,008½	1,817 2 6
Casino	Nil.	.....	.....	12	7,025	232 7 11	12	7,025	232 7 11
Cassilis	584	388,561	1,679 17 6	21	13,391½	77 2 11	605	401,952½	1,757 0 5
Cobar	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....
Condobolin	5	4,300	20 0 0	4	1,458	86 11 0	9	5,758	106 11 0
Cooma	4	1,695	9 0 0	18	23,932	228 3 10	22	25,627	237 3 10
Coonabarabran	10	6,355	26 0 0	Nil.	.....	.....	10	6,355	26 0 0
Cootamundra	1	1,150	4 0 0	Nil.	.....	.....	1	1,150	4 0 0
Corowa	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....
Cowra	25	32,578	137 10 0	4	1,881	22 17 0	29	34,459	160 7 0
Deniliquin	8	5,458½	47 4 0	Nil.	.....	.....	8	5,458½	47 4 0
Dubbo	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....
Dungog	3	2,390	8 10 0	Nil.	.....	.....	3	2,390	8 10 0
Eden	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....
Forbes	3	3,940	19 19 0	Nil.	.....	.....	3	3,940	19 19 0
Glen Innes	18	10,593	52 10 0	Nil.	.....	.....	18	10,593	52 10 0
Gosford	2	1,920	6 0 0	Nil.	.....	.....	2	1,920	6 0 0
Goulburn	214	131,242	664 11 7	48	27,419	177 8 10	262	158,661	842 0 5
Grafton	32	21,121	114 10 0	10	8,242	80 7 0	42	29,363	194 17 0
Grenfell	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....
Gunnedah	1	750	4 0 0	Nil.	.....	.....	1	750	4 0 0
Gunning	133	81,460½	399 16 1	30	19,415	107 1 6	163	100,875½	506 17 7
Hay	3	4,140	16 0 0	Nil.	.....	.....	3	4,140	16 0 0
Hillston	Nil.	.....	.....	1	90	5 0 0	1	90	5 0 0
Inverell	3	1,006	7 0 0	2	647	4 12 5	5	1,653	11 12 5
Kempsey	12	7,770	28 10 0	2	670	16 10 0	14	8,440	45 0 0
Lismore	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....
Lithgow	218	151,636½	614 15 0	33	19,600	108 8 0	251	171,236½	723 3 0
Maitland	2	1,860	8 0 0	Nil.	.....	.....	2	1,860	8 0 0
Milton	1	640	2 0 0	6	5,120	20 5 0	7	5,760	22 5 0
Molong	9	5,730	29 10 0	4	2,980	36 19 6	13	8,710	66 9 6
Morée	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....
Moruya	7	3,500	22 0 0	6	3,716	23 0 0	13	7,216	45 0 0
Mudgee	296	186,341	871 8 0	15	8,463½	63 15 8	311	194,804½	935 3 8
Murrurundi	58	36,016	162 0 0	1	950	7 18 4	59	36,966	169 18 4
Murwillumbah	Nil.	.....	.....	2	1,280	5 0 0	2	1,280	5 0 0
Muswellbrook	13	7,761	35 10 0	2	1,110	15 5 0	15	8,871	50 15 0
Narrabri	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....
Narrandera	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....
Nowra	24	15,013	65 10 0	14	7,313	85 11 6	38	22,326	151 1 6
Orange	121	87,142	360 10 0	10	4,109	67 5 6	131	91,251	427 15 6
Paterson	58	37,602	169 0 0	Nil.	.....	.....	58	37,602	169 0 0
Penrith	3	2,080	8 0 0	Nil.	.....	.....	3	2,080	8 0 0
Picton	149	106,027	405 0 0	Nil.	.....	.....	149	106,027	405 0 0
Port Macquarie	20	13,350	44 12 0	5	5,243	22 14 8	25	18,593	67 6 8
Queanbeyan	141	100,575	472 6 1	11	5,650	30 0 0	152	106,225	502 6 1
Raymond Terrace	3	1,920	6 10 0	Nil.	.....	.....	3	1,920	6 10 0
Rylstone	212	144,141	614 0 0	12	10,435	53 0 2	224	154,576	667 0 2
Scone	282	225,440½	963 0 0	20	14,366½	238 5 3	302	239,807	1,201 5 3
Singleton	28	20,170	85 0 0	7	6,205	48 12 9	35	26,375	133 12 9
Stroud	132	104,983	451 12 6	10	6,944	59 12 2	142	111,927	511 4 8
Tamworth	2	1,335	6 0 0	Nil.	.....	.....	2	1,335	6 0 0
Taree	12	8,930	37 0 0	17	11,581	100 5 0	29	20,511	137 5 0
Tumut	2	1,060	6 0 0	1	600	40 0 0	3	1,660	46 0 0
Urana	1	596	12 15 6	Nil.	.....	.....	1	596	12 15 6
Walcha	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....
Warialda	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....
Wellington	511	381,341	1,604 6 7	10	8,220	45 17 8	521	389,561	1,650 4 3
Wilcannia	Nil.	.....	.....	4	1,829	57 10 0	4	1,829	57 10 0
Windsor	7	3,977	14 10 0	Nil.	.....	.....	7	3,977	14 10 0
Wollombi	1	692	5 0 0	Nil.	.....	.....	1	692	5 0 0
Yass	78	53,233	232 10 0	3	1,630	8 10 0	81	54,863	241 0 0
Young	4	1,854	11 10 0	Nil.	.....	.....	4	1,854	11 10 0
	4,860	3,366,256	14,930 16 6	523	354,691½	3,184 14 9	5,383	3,720,947½	18,115 11 3

STATISTICS, 1887—MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS SALE AND OCCUPATION—continued.

No. 39.—RETURN showing No. of Leases, Area, and Rent of LAND held under CONDITIONAL LEASE during the year 1887.

Land District.	No. of Lease.	Area.			Rent.			Land District.	No. of Lease.	Area.			Rent.			
		a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.			a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	
Albury ... ..	170	106,625	2	0	1,074	10	0	Lithgow ... ..	70	17,820	1	0	216	18	2	
Armidale ... ..	445	243,695	3	0	2,750	4	5	Milton ... ..	25	1,958	0	0	25	14	3	
Balranald ... ..	14	17,454	3	0	153	15	0	Molong ... ..	123	76,296	1	0	876	12	4	
Bathurst ... ..	93	27,241	0	0	333	15	1	Moree ... ..	138	201,777	1	0	2,167	13	4	
Bega ... ..	15	3,605	1	0	47	0	1	Moruya ... ..	32	7,637	2	0	98	10	1	
Berrima ... ..	17	5,200	1	0	60	12	11	Mudgee ... ..	39	11,024	1	0	130	7	8	
Bingera ... ..	41	27,272	0	0	238	3	5	Murrurundi ... ..	61	35,800	0	0	333	8	8	
Bombala ... ..	80	41,225	2	0	385	11	6	Murwillumbah ... ..	2	420	0	0	6	15	0	
Bourke ... ..	56	54,581	2	0	493	2	6	Muswellbrook ... ..	5	878	1	0	9	10	10	
Braidwood ... ..	51	14,159	1	0	143	14	4	Narrabri ... ..	198	252,251	1	0	2,959	9	3	
Brewarrina ... ..	48	65,588	2	0	579	0	7	Narrandera ... ..	34	39,555	1	0	401	6	9	
Burrowa ... ..	156	63,386	2	0	698	5	8	Newcastle ... ..	1	229	3	0	2	7	11	
Campbelltown ... ..	3	1,856	1	0	23	4	1	Nowra ... ..	11	1,685	3	0	34	1	0	
Carcoar ... ..	65	26,146	1	0	303	16	3	Orange ... ..	17	6,560	0	0	82	17	2	
Casino ... ..	64	41,819	1	36	703	6	8	Parkes ... ..	133	164,907	3	0	1,634	17	6	
Cassilis ... ..	71	25,844	3	0	369	5	8	Parramatta ... ..	1	40	0	0	0	10	0	
Cobar ... ..	10	10,270	0	0	91	1	8	Paterson ... ..	4	722	2	0	8	1	6	
Condobolin ... ..	77	93,077	0	0	1,102	0	3	Penrith ... ..	1	180	0	0	2	5	0	
Cooma ... ..	480	207,760	0	0	2,135	10	10	Picton ... ..	12	4,077	0	0	48	17	4	
Coonabarabran ... ..	78	48,715	1	0	485	6	9	Port Macquarie ... ..	5	864	0	0	7	17	0	
Coonamble ... ..	252	273,291	2	0	3,459	18	8	Queanbeyan ... ..	106	50,567	2	0	485	16	1	
Cootamundra ... ..	60	40,712	2	0	389	19	11	Raymond Terrace ... ..	4	781	0	0	10	15	3	
Corowa ... ..	51	16,080	2	0	368	1	8	Rylstone ... ..	11	3,828	0	0	47	3	5	
Cowra ... ..	72	30,419	0	0	432	2	5	Seone ... ..	51	18,514	2	0	240	13	9	
Deniliquin ... ..	28	9,122	3	0	177	10	7	Singleton ... ..	9	4,576	2	0	57	8	11	
Dubbo ... ..	386	479,411	1	0	6,107	12	2	Stroud ... ..	9	4,494	3	0	49	6	11	
Dungog ... ..	3	360	1	0	4	2	5	Tamworth ... ..	229	128,119	0	0	1,301	3	1	
Eden ... ..	35	9,652	2	0	138	12	9	Taree ... ..	11	3,305	1	0	35	3	0	
Forbes ... ..	142	122,159	2	33	1,301	11	7	Tenterfield ... ..	98	57,298	0	0	664	7	4	
Glen Innes ... ..	75	29,006	0	0	427	12	1	Tumut ... ..	129	62,563	1	0	729	11	9	
Gosford ... ..	3	297	3	0	4	19	3	Urana ... ..	30	23,930	1	0	271	13	2	
Goulburn ... ..	260	62,880	1	0	707	11	10	Wagga Wagga ... ..	169	158,929	2	0	1,636	11	11	
Grafton ... ..	104	29,051	1	13	467	11	0	Walcha ... ..	98	52,265	3	0	652	1	10	
Grenfell ... ..	227	183,277	2	0	2,090	15	5	Walgett ... ..	42	69,116	0	0	575	19	4	
Gundagai ... ..	95	48,303	1	0	490	14	10	Warialda ... ..	82	82,573	2	0	732	13	11	
Gunnedah ... ..	116	99,725	0	0	991	1	10	Wellington ... ..	116	41,497	0	0	575	4	11	
Gunning ... ..	80	19,705	2	0	228	9	7	Wentworth ... ..	54	68,443	0	0	589	8	11	
Hay ... ..	195	258,053	2	0	2,808	12	9	Wilcannia ... ..	36	35,915	2	17	297	2	4	
Hillston ... ..	68	82,427	1	0	748	12	11	Yass ... ..	66	22,684	0	0	267	3	1	
Inverell ... ..	197	110,007	1	0	1,052	12	8	Young ... ..	81	45,992	2	0	489	8	9	
Kempsey ... ..	18	5,128	2	0	61	4	2									
Lismore ... ..	28	8,122	3	0	104	9	1			6,872	4,802,801	0	19	53,492	5	8

No. 40.—PASTORAL and HOMESTEAD LEASES and OCCUPATION LICENSES existing during 1885, 1886, and 1887.

Year.	Pastoral Leases.			Occupation Licenses.			Homestead Leases		
	No.	Area.	Amount.	No.	Area.	Amount.	No.	Area.	Amount.
		Square miles.	£ s. d.		Square miles.	£ s. d.		Square miles.	£ s. d.
1885 ... ..	1,589	105,207	134,123 0 0	1,543	99,736	94,608 5 10	.....	.....	.....
1886 ... ..	1,589	106,287	136,481 7 8	1,450	100,821	102,140 0 9	233	3,556	15,172 7 4
1887 ... ..	1,598	104,578	446,577 8 11	1,472	94,042	269,920 13 2	302	4,582	20,893 2 6

NOTE.—In 1887 there were also thirteen pastoral leases not converted under Act of 1884, containing 207 square miles. Rent and assessment received, £250 10s. See also returns No. 88 and 89.

## STATISTICS, 1887—MISCELLANEOUS.

## REVENUE FROM LANDS AND GOLD FIELDS.

No. 41.—AMOUNT OF REVENUE DERIVED FROM LANDS AND GOLD FIELDS IN THE YEAR 1887.

UNDER THE "LANDS ALIENATION ACT OF 1861" AND "CROWN LANDS ACT OF 1884."						
Description.	No of Lots.	Area sold.	Average price per Acre.	Total Amount of Sales.	Amount received.	
		a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sold at Auction { Town ... ..	1,848	729 1 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	70 6 8	51,293 15 3	} 139,602 12 11	
{ Suburban ... ..	665	2,896 0 14	8 13 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	25,059 6 3		
{ Country ... ..	1,124	103,748 1 15	1 10 7	158,746 10 9		
Improved lots sold to owners of improvements	844	124,994 0 20 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 5 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	160,342 0 11	160,342 0 11	
Reclaimed lands sold at appraised price	53	26 3 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	225 0 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6,066 14 2	6,066 14 2	
Proceeds of sales of unnecessary roads ...	40	252 1 13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 19 0	1,249 4 5	1,249 4 5	
Sales without competition in special cases	16	109 0 31 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 16 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	743 12 7	743 12 7	
Rescission of reservation from water frontage...	28	150 0 34 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	24 16 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3,727 14 3	3,727 14 3	
Sold conditionally	4,769	*793,004 0 31	.....	82,666 9 2	82,666 9 2	
<b>GENERAL TOTAL...</b>	<b>9,387</b>	<b>1,025,910 3 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>489,895 7 9</b>	<b>394,398 8 5</b>	
Balances received on Conditional Purchases					658,581 4 3	
Balances received on Auction Purchases					29,797 10 3	
Interest received on Conditional Purchases					123,090 14 5	
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED</b>					<b>£ 1,205,867 17 4</b>	
UNDER THE "CROWN LANDS OCCUPATION ACT OF 1861" AND "CROWN LANDS ACT OF 1884."						
Number.				Estimated area.	Rent and Assessment received	
				Square miles.	£ s. d.	
13	Pastoral Leases not converted under Act of 1884			307	350 16 0	
1,472	Occupation Licenses			94,041	269,920 13 8	
1,598	Pastoral Leases			104,579	446,577 8 11	
5,383	Annual Leases			5,814	18,115 11 3	
302	Homestead Leases			4,582	20,893 2 6	
6,872	Conditional Leases...			7,504	53,492 5 8	
15,640	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>216,827</b>	<b>809,349 18 0</b>	
UNDER THE "GOLD FIELDS ACT."						
					£ s. d.	
	Leases for Mining purposes other than Gold				26,694 17 11	
	Auriferous Leases				7,863 19 0	
	Miners' Rights				5,435 15 0	
	Business Licenses				1,656 15 0	
	Mineral Licenses				2,312 15 0	
	Fees for Escort and conveyance of Gold, &c.				759 0 8	
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>£ 44,723 2 7</b>	
MISCELLANEOUS.						
					£ s. d.	
	Fines ... ..				1,335 19 0	
	Licenses to cut Timber				6,739 4 10	
	Quit Rents				455 11 0	
	Fees on Transfers				892 0 0	
	Fees on Deeds				4,034 0 0	
	Sundry Collections				21,815 2 0	
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>£ 35,271 16 10</b>	
RECAPITULATION.						
					£ s. d.	
	REVENUE RECEIVED IN 1887 AS PER LANDS DEPARTMENT RETURNS.					
Total Receipts ...	{ Under Lands Alienation Act of 1861 and Crown Lands Act of 1884				1,205,867 17 4	
	{ " Occupation Act " " " "				809,349 18 0	
	{ " Gold Fields Act " " " "				44,723 2 7	
	{ Miscellaneous...				35,271 16 10	
	<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b>				<b>£ 2,095,212 14 9</b>	

\* This represents the area applied for only, and deposits tendered with applications, and not the area absolutely sold, which can only be arrived at after confirmation of applications.

NOTE.—For total revenue from land, see Part V, tables 1 and 3.

## STATISTICS, 1887—MISCELLANEOUS.

353

## SPECIAL AREAS PROCLAIMED.

No. 42.—SPECIAL AREAS PROCLAIMED in each LAND BOARD DISTRICT during the years 1885-86-87.

Land Board District.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Land Board District.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	acres.	acres.	acres.		acres.	acres.	acres.
Armidale .....		4,767		Maitland .....	1,000		336
Bourko .....		8,973		Metropolitan .....	21,890	1,070	610
Cooma .....			282	Moree .....		2,850	115
Dubbo .....		52	50	Orange .....		2,972	
Forbes .....			3,102	Tamworth .....		4,103	1,872
Goulburn .....		43		Wagga Wagga .....		24,688	88
Grafton .....	587	12,286	8,656	Total .....	23,477	76,118	23,666
Hay .....		14,414	8,555				

## RESERVES FROM SALE.

No. 43.—RETURN OF RESERVES FROM SALE, notified during 1887.

	No.	Area.		No.	Area.		No.	Area.
		acres.			acres.			acres.
Aborigines .....	15	6,636	Public buildings .....	77	226	Temporary commons ..	30	52,164
Access .....	79	36,021	Public recreation .....	60	5,940	Towns and villages .....	20	20,497
Camping .....	159	65,571	Public School purposes..	78	1,654	Travelling stock .....	162	291,195
Cemeteries .....	29	501	Quarries .....	14	327	Trigonometrical purposes	10	118
Conditional purchases on			Railways .....	34	80,524	Water supply .....	224	113,019
gold-fields .....	13	501,345	Refuge in flood .....	6	10,220	Wharves .....	7	146
Plantations .....	13	47	Rifle ranges .....	8	136	Sundries .....	15	9,900
Police purposes .....	12	509	Roads and traffic .....	13	961	Total .....	1,807	1,743,657
Pounds .....	10	31	Sales and leases for pro-					
Preservation and growth			tection of Crown lands	660	207,049			
of timber .....	53	338,541	Special leases .....	6	469			

No. 44.—RETURN OF RESERVES FROM SALE, revoked during 1887.

	No.	Area.		No.	Area.		No.	Area.
		acres.			acres.			acres.
Aborigines .....	1	2,000	Public buildings, &c. ...	18	362	Towns and villages .....	69	50,177
Access .....	18	12,495	Public recreation .....	15	3,350	Travelling stock .....	231	202,778
Camping .....	67	48,024	Public School purposes..	8	83	Trigonometrical purposes	1	5
Cemeteries .....	4	55	Quarries .....	4	178	Water supply .....	548	310,395
Conditional purchases on			Railways .....	50	71,822	Wharves .....	2	38
gold-fields .....	14	46,413	Refuge in flood-time ...	6	4,696	Sundries .....	38	17,469
Mining .....	29	4,840	Roads and traffic .....	3	743	Total .....	1,352	954,026
Police purposes .....	1	36	Sale and lease for pro-					
Pounds .....	1	1	tection of Crown lands	3	720			
Preservation and growth			Special leases .....	8	1,006			
of timber .....	63	159,859	Temporary common ..	140	16,481			
Revoked in one block, pending subdivision of runs in the Albury, Bombala, Cooma, Queanbeyan, and Tumut								575,000
Land Districts .....								
Total .....								1,529,026

## RESERVES FROM LEASE.

No. 45.—RETURN OF RESERVES FROM LEASE, notified during 1887.

	No.	Area.		No.	Area.		No.	Area.
		acres.			acres.			acres.
Access .....	18	1,866	Sale and lease for pro-	660	207,049	Preservation and growth	2	17,168
Camping .....	64	30,375	tection of Crown lands	6	215	Sundries .....	10	4,194
Cemeteries .....	10	202	Special leases .....	4	15,225	Total .....	923	314,829
Public School purposes..	67	695	Temporary commons ..	22	13,107			
Roads .....	15	5,993	Travelling stock .....	5	2,515			
Traffic .....	7	630	Towns and villages .....	28	7,263			
Suburban settlement ...	5	8,332	Water supply .....					

No. 46.—RETURN OF RESERVES FROM LEASE, cancelled during 1887.

	No.	Area.		No.	Area.		No.	Area.
		acres.			acres.			acres.
Access .....	7	3,952	Public watering place...	1	470	Traffic .....	1	640
Camping .....	13	5,035	Public Purposes .....	5	51,390	Village purposes .....	2	101
From lease .....	10	2,277	Roads .....	1	75	Water reserves .....	1	320
Population .....	3	490	Special leases .....	9	1,206	Water supply .....	32	14,013
Protection of Crown			Suburban settlement ...	4	2,592	Total .....	111	93,281
lands .....	1	216	Temporary commons ...	4	3,384			
Public School purposes..	1	2	Travelling stock ..	16	7,118			

PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 47.—GENERAL RETURN of all RAILWAYS, ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, ROADS, BRIDGES, BUILDINGS, &c., carried on during the year 1887.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the expense is defrayed.	When Com- menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	Expenditure on lines finished and open for traffic.	Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1887, on lines unfinished.	Amount expended in 1887.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1887.	Remarks
RAILWAYS.										
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Darling Harbour Branch	Under repair and construction.			1850	Finished...	240,627 4 2		11,217 7 6		
Tramway, Pitt-street	"			1859	"	4,878 7 1				
Sydney to Granville	"			1850	"	1,067,284 15 0		10,894 10 2		
Granville to Liverpool	"			1855	"	158,981 19 7		132 11 10		
Liverpool to Campbelltown	"			1857	"	144,466 11 1		77 18 1		
Campbelltown to Menangle	"			1859	"	84,796 19 5		62 2 9		
Menangle to Pictou	"			"	"	337,342 2 7		24 3 0		
Pictou to Goulburn	"			1862	"	1,143,801 5 4		3,158 8 11		
Goulburn to Yass	"			1873	"	442,989 10 7		1,244 11 7		
Yass to Cootamundra	"			"	"	565,496 1 1		5,618 12 4		
Cootamundra to North Wagga Wagga	"			"	"	425,900 19 11		2,121 4 1		
North Wagga Wagga to Albury	"			1877	"	809,250 11 10		3,583 12 10		
Albury to River Murray	"			1882	"	92,417 2 9		178 15 8		
Juuce to Narrandera	"			1879	"	355,232 9 2		28 17 3		
Narrandera to Hay	"			1880	"	584,174 18 0		1,134 3 1		
Narrandera to Jerilderie	"			1882	"	406,350 16 8		1,818 16 2		
Cootamundra to Gundagai	"			"	"	222,456 11 10		1,562 1 4		
Granville to Penrith	"			1858	"	583,753 5 1		2,399 19 7		
Penrith to Bathurst	"			1862	"	2,127,245 9 5		16,003 8 3		
Bathurst to Orange	"			1873	"	404,494 4 0		3,432 15 11		
Orange to Wellington	"			1877	"	455,327 13 6		726 15 0		
Wellington to Dubbo	"			1878	"	235,594 19 10		382 9 11		
Dubbo to Bourke	"			1880	"	1,285,274 13 2		1,532 9 5		
Wallerawang to Mudgee	"			"	"	948,248 14 1		912 16 0		
Windsor and Richmond	"			1862	"	170,598 16 1				
Newcastle to West Maitland	"			1853	"	679,132 4 5		5,750 7 8		
Morpeth Branch	"			1862	"	57,602 0 11				
West Maitland to Singleton	"			1858	"	352,666 2 11		361 7 10		
Singleton to Murrurundi	"			1867	"	738,988 5 10		362 0 7		
Murrurundi to Tamworth	"			1873	"	470,079 14 0		4,072 19 10		
Tamworth to Uralla	"			1879	"	951,147 18 5		4,792 3 9		
Uralla to Glen Innes	"			1881	"	735,418 9 4		186 4 8		
Glen Innes to Tenterfield	"			1882	"	772,796 9 3		9,535 1 6		
Werris Creek to Gunnedah	"			1878	"	248,542 8 7		432 9 7		
Gunnedah to Narrabri	"			1880	"	305,334 17 11		71 12 6		
Rolling Stock—										
South and West	"			1850	"	2,630,725 11 6		142,102 0 5		
Richmond Line	"			1862	"	5,226 1 1				
North	"			1853	"	618,736 10 5		27,524 6 3		
Tramway	"			1859	"	1,712 12 3				
Machinery—										
South and West	"			1850	"	183,623 4 9		36,594 1 1		
North	"			1853	"	33,357 13 0		3,216 19 6		
Workshops—										
Redfern and Eveleigh	"			1850	"	588,348 19 11		88,911 7 8		
Furniture—										
South and West	"			"	"	6,183 13 8			735 14 2	
North	"			"	"	847 19 1				

Consolidated Revenue £766,622 19 4  
 Loans ... 25,775,989 18 5  
 £26,542,612 17 9

EXTENSIONS PARTLY OPENED FOR TRAFFIC.

Sydney to Wollongong	Constructing		1882	Unfinished	970,000 0 0	604,460 4 2	276,492 3
Goulburn to Cooma	"		"	"	840,000 0 0	293,226 5 1	194,319 13 9
Murrumburrah to Blayney	"		"	"	500,000 0 0	492,736 12 4	163,250 2 3
Homebush to Waratah	"		1883	"	1,286,470 6 9	647,676 6 8	446,828 7 7
Orange to near Forbes	"		"	"	268,665 12 6	4,388 1 5	2,370 1 4

EXTENSIONS NOT OPENED FOR TRAFFIC.

North Shore to S. & N. Junction Railway	Constructing		1887	"		23,238 6 7	19,121 12 5
Gundagai to Tumut						34,382 13 11	770 16 0
City Extension						5,687 10 9	42 9 6
Tarago to Braidwood						2,894 14 9	69 2 6
Kiama to Jervis Bay						3,012 12 4	283 18 1
Bega to Eden						4,949 10 9	367 10 8
Goulburn to Crookwell						3,864 18 1	61 2 2
Galong to Burrowa						1,161 5 4	33 1 10
Wagga to Tumberumba						6,249 2 1	211 5 4
Culcairn to Corowa						2,556 7 5	115 7 5
Perth to near Rockley						2,374 3 7	148 13 10
Forbes to Wilcannia						11,956 16 7	20 1 2
Nyngan to Cobar						4,776 2 6	971 3 11
Inverell to Glen Innes						6,005 1 7	73 4 7
South Grafton to Glen Innes						30,784 9 2	212 11 11
Grafton to Tweed River						12,424 0 7	5,702 3 9
Musclebrook to Cassilis						4,811 19 3	2,241 6 5
Tenterfield to Queensland Border	Constructing		1887	Unfinished		103,304 1 7	59,014 3 8
Narrabri to Moree						2,488 4 8	13 9 3
Trial surveys						69,692 10 9	8,572 3 4

Consolidated Revenue £73,233 8 8  
 Loans 2,395,868 13 3  
 £2,379,102 1 11

26,542,612 17 9    2,379,102 1 11    1,573,467 9 10    735 14 2

TRAMWAYS.

LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

Railway Station to Circular Quay	Under repair and construction.		1879	Finished	61,707 4 8		489 2 7
Liverpool-street to Coogee			1880	"	105,790 18 1		0 3 5
Darlinghurst Junction to Waverley and Woollahra			"	"	48,996 10 0		43 14 0
Crown-street Junction to Cleveland-street			1881	"	16,038 10 1		
Campbelltown to Camden			"	"	38,404 7 3		536 11 3
Newtown (Glebe Junction) to Marrickville			"	"	53,365 3 3		5 7 2
Railway Station Junction to Glebe and Forest Lodge			"	"	38,021 2 10		
Railway Station Junction to Botany			"	"	78,820 12 9		659 3 7
Forest Lodge Junction to Leichhardt			1883	"	35,574 16 1		4,463 10 2
Waverley to Bondi			"	"	23,302 11 3		3,286 13 10
Waverley to Randwick			1886	"	8,146 11 7		3 284 10 5
North Shore Cable			1885	"	62,582 3 10		756 13 11
Kogarah to Sans Souci			1886	"	9,427 5 2		9,067 7 4
Newcastle to Plattsburg			"	"	47,396 9 0		26,680 6 11
Rolling Stock			1879	"	217,536 18 10		3,060 11 7
Machinery			"	"	15,584 19 9		5,114 9 11
Furniture			"	"	2,113 0 3		
Workshops			"	"	55,186 5 2		475 19 3

Consolidated Revenue £34,627 4 0  
 Loans 88,368 5 10  
 £917,995 9 10

917,995 9 10    105,639 17 3    58,160 5 8

EXTENSIONS NOT OPENED FOR TRAFFIC.

Circular Quay to Kent-street						100,216 18 2	
Newtown to Cook's River						297 3 7	
Harris-street to Pyrmont						276 1 10	
Trial surveys						4,849 13 8	236 0 4

Consolidated Revenue £582 15 2  
 Loans 195,057 2 1  
 £105,639 17 3

No. 47 (continued)—RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.		If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1887.		Amount expended in 1887.		Amount expended for Furniture in 1887.	Remarks.	
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
<b>TELEGRAPHS.</b>														
Louth to Wannaving .....	Constructing .....	.....	Loans, 50 Vict. No. 28,—£100,000.	1885	Finished...	3,457	15	11	.....	2,392	1	5		
Tumbulgum to Tweed River Heads.....		1886		"	716	2	1	.....	320	18	1			
Waratah to Gosford .....		"		"	2,760	7	11	.....	2,731	16	5			
Blayney to Cowra .....		"		"	2,627	7	2	.....	2,616	17	8			
Molonglo to Captain's Plat .....		"		"	448	4	0	.....	353	16	6			
Tenterfield to Wallangarra.....		"		"	456	8	11	.....	456	8	11			
Tanworth to Werris Creek .....		"		"	188	8	9	.....	188	8	9			
Bungendore to Queanbeyan .....		"		"	964	3	0	.....	964	3	0			
Harrington to Crowdy Head.....		"		"	132	3	7	.....	132	3	7			
Hornsby to Peat's Ferry .....		"		"	773	0	0	.....	773	0	0			
Gosford to Mullet Creek .....		"		"	267	1	9	.....	267	1	9			
Clifton to Wollongong and Kiama .....		"		"	2,064	7	1	.....	2,064	7	1			
Cootamundra to Demondrille .....		"		"	198	11	4	.....	198	11	4			
Carcoar to Mandurama .....		"		"	41	7	5	.....	41	7	5			
Blayney to Bathurst .....		"		"	200	18	10	.....	200	18	10			
Murrumburrah to Blayney .....		"		"	314	7	0	.....	314	7	0			
Silverton to Broken Hill .....		"		"	189	11	7	.....	189	11	7			
Newcastle to Raymond Terrace .....		"		"	272	2	2	.....	272	2	2			
City Extensions (Telegraph and Telephone) .....		"		"	2,499	6	11	.....	2,499	6	11			
Queanbeyan to Cooma .....		"		"	.....	Unfinished	.....	119	8	8	119	8	8	
Nevertire to Warren .....	"	"	.....	"	.....	95	3	6	95	3	6			
Newcastle to Pittsburg.....	"	"	.....	"	.....	43	5	8	43	5	8			
Pilliga to Walgett .....	"	"	.....	"	.....	520	7	2	520	7	2			
Newcastle to West Maitland (Telephone) .....	"	"	.....	"	.....	400	18	1	400	18	1			
						18,571	15	5	1,179	3	1	18,156	11	6
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES.</b>														
Main North Road .....	Maintenance, repair, and construction.	.....	Consolidated Revenue.	1857	.....	.....	.....	.....	435,468	15	1	6,668	13	8
" South Road .....		"		"	.....	614,687	9	6	9,505	9	8			
" Western Road .....		"		"	.....	523,191	6	3	10,915	15	5			
Grafton, via Glen Innes, to Inverell .....		"		"	1866	.....	201,834	14	0	16,506	10	11		
Grafton Punt Tolls.....		"		"	1887	.....	.....	.....	2,194	0	6			
Grafton and Glen Innes Road at Cricketers' Arms, Eatonsville .....		"		"	.....	.....	40	0	40	0	0			
Ferry to M'Guire's, Belmore Road .....		"		"	1884	.....	935	2	3	245	9	6		
Lyonsville to Poverty Point .....		"		"	1887	.....	62	3	0	62	3	0		
Armidale to Maryland .....		"		"	1868	.....	112,437	1	8	4,606	6	8		
Upper Urara Road .....		"		"	1887	.....	195	13	6	195	13	6		
Torrington to Deepwater .....		"		"	.....	.....	19	0	6	19	0	6		
Korulah to Acacia Creek .....		"		"	.....	.....	79	2	6	79	2	6		
'Possum Shoot to Cooper's Shoot .....		"		"	.....	.....	184	16	9	184	16	9		
Boat Harbour to Cowalong .....		"		"	.....	.....	250	4	6	250	4	6		
Cowalong to Staine's Mill .....		"		"	1885	.....	1,144	3	7	277	7	0		
Cowalong, via Peure's Creek and Tintenbar, to Byron Bay .....		"		"	1886	.....	438	19	6	358	19	6		
Bexhill to Williams' .....		"		"	1884	.....	1,890	16	6	758	9	0		
Calico to Bexhill .....		"		"	1887	.....	197	16	9	197	16	9		
Bungabbie Crossing of Back Creek .....		"		"	1886	.....	150	0	0	80	0	0		
Bexhill to Nunnulga .....		"		"	1885	.....	481	15	0	295	11	0		
Bexhill to Mahogany Swamp.....		"		"	1887	.....	167	2	6	167	2	6		
Bexhill to Tintenbar .....		"		"	1881	.....	1,978	16	3	601	5	2		
Old Ballina Road .....		"		"	1887	.....	329	6	0	329	6	0		
Coraki to Bunganalbyn Punt.....		"		"	1886	.....	150	0	0	100	0	0		
Byangum to Queensland Border .....		"		"	1879	.....	7,857	10	2	1,526	1	11		

Ballina to Cemetery .....	1887	199	13	0	199	13	0
Ballina to Cape Byron .....	1883	7,934	12	7	1,481	16	3
Clunes to Durobygrass .....	1887	125	4	6	125	4	6
Ballina to Byron Bay, via North Creek .....	1880	788	15	0	788	15	0
Murwillumbah to Tumbulgum .....	1887	873	0	11	325	2	6
Goalmangar Creek Crossing, Lismore, and Nimbin Road to Jlggi .....	1887	100	0	0	100	0	0
Palmer's Channel to Rocky Mouth .....	1884	344	2	10	20	0	0
Clunes to Byron Bay .....	1887	230	4	0	230	4	0
Brushgrove to Rocky Mouth .....	"	50	0	0	50	0	0
Skinner's Road to Jetty Byron Bay .....	"	50	0	0	50	0	0
Lismore to Hanging Rock .....	"	290	19	11	290	19	11
Roads, Lismore District .....	"	30	4	6	30	4	6
Lismore to Nimbin .....	1883	5,211	13	11	1,534	10	6
Lismore and Woodburn to Gundarimba .....	1887	89	14	5	89	14	5
Lismore to Numulga .....	1882	1,608	13	2	749	14	4
Lismore and Woodburn to Coraki .....	1887	105	13	0	105	13	0
Lismore to Woodburn .....	1883	6,241	3	0	1,640	7	2
Lismore and Woodburn to Tucki Creek .....	1887	98	5	0	98	5	0
Lismore to Queensland Border .....	1875	34,498	17	8	3,027	13	1
Jerrewa Creek Crossing .....	1887	24	19	0	24	19	0
Lismore to Brunswick .....	1880	12,659	16	11	2,593	14	6
Geary's Gap Road .....	1887	38	5	0	38	5	0
Lismore and Ballina to Ballina and Cape Byron .....	1883	849	9	6	127	18	6
Lismore Road via Mullumbimba to Tweed and Brunswick Road .....	1887	43	12	0	43	12	0
South Lismore to Wyrallah .....	"	278	0	0	278	0	0
Tumbulgum, via Chindera Village, to Teranora Creek .....	1886	375	12	0	373	4	0
Brunswick Road to Tweed Road via Whian Whian .....	1887	175	10	0	175	10	0
Byangum to Tweed River Heads .....	1883	825	16	8	10	16	8
Brunswick Road to Condong .....	1887	0	15	0	0	15	0
Tweed River to Brunswick River .....	1883	4,704	2	1	1,227	9	10
Brunswick to Ballina .....	1887	30	8	0	30	8	0
Ballina to Tweed, via Brunswick .....	1886	1,500	0	0	1,346	10	0
Kynumbim to Mudgenquin .....	1887	214	11	0	214	11	0
Head of North Arm, Brunswick .....	"	100	0	0	100	0	0
Cudgen to Tweed .....	1878	1,966	1	7	165	10	0
Roads, Tweed River District .....	1884	3,635	17	4	1,247	2	11
Mullumbimbi to the Rocks .....	1887	130	10	0	130	10	0
Casino to Mount Lyndsay .....	1876	5,767	10	6	1,450	10	3
Road up Middle Arm, Tweed River .....	1887	96	13	0	96	13	0
Leicester Creek Crossing .....	"	200	0	0	200	0	0
Sandylands, Mountain Road .....	1886	585	12	0	540	16	0
Casino to Tabulam .....	1884	3,275	16	6	1,308	1	0
Casino to Coraki .....	1886	547	5	2	484	10	2
Casino to Bushby's Flat .....	1887	459	0	8	459	0	8
Casino to Gundarimbah .....	1884	561	12	1	419	12	1
Casino District Roads .....	1887	80	9	9	80	9	9
Cross Roads to Ballina .....	1873	16,829	7	0	5,241	10	0
Grafton and Armidale to Hallgrove Mines .....	1887	44	0	0	44	0	0
Grafton to Cross Roads, towards Casino .....	1864	1,854	7	0	142	7	0
Goonellabah to Jeswoolgen .....	1887	144	9	6	144	9	6
Roads, Richmond River District .....	1884	3,312	18	5	927	2	0
Goonellabah to Chilcott's Wharf .....	1887	171	10	10	171	10	10
Casino, via Wyrallah, to Casino and Ballina, at Chilcott's Wharf .....	1880	4,443	17	0	1,029	9	11
Italian Settlement to Swan Bay .....	1887	60	0	0	60	0	0
Wardell and Tuckombil to Lismore and Ballina .....	1875	9,157	14	8	848	16	0
Wardell and Crookwell to Native Dog Creek .....	1887	44	7	0	44	7	0
East Wardell to Beach .....	1883	350	3	0	218	12	0
Tintenbar to Alstonville .....	"	2,024	15	3	866	11	9
Tintenbar to Toohey's .....	1884	639	17	9	89	17	9
Woodburn to Wardell .....	1881	3,088	2	0	905	7	10

Consolidated Revenue.



No. 47 (continued)—RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1887.	Amount expended in 1887.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1887.	Remarks.
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.</b>										
Casino to Woodburn	Maintenance, repair,		Consolidated Revenue.	1879			£ s. d. 4,906 1 10	£ s. d. 1,108 19 7		
Woodburn to Selman's	and construction.			1880			7,399 8 8	2,746 13 10		
Boreham's to Little River	"			1884			521 13 0	82 10 0		
Bluff Point to South Arm Ferry	"			"			490 18 3	132 7 6		
Brush Grove to Bluff Point Ferry	"			1887			133 6 8	133 6 8		
Bluff Point Ferry to Lindal's	"			1885			248 4 3	157 8 3		
Brush Grove to Public Wharf	"			1887			2 5 0	2 5 0		
Roads and Punts, Lower Clarence	"			1886			1,541 17 2	1,093 0 3		
South Grafton to Ulmarra	"			"			400 0 0	395 4 0		
South Grafton to Waterview	"			1887			20 0 0	20 0 0		
South Grafton to Yamba	"			1886			2,438 19 7	1,526 15 8		
Grafton, via Copmanhurst, to Apple-tree Flat	"			"			645 9 9	594 12 3		
Ulmarra District Roads	"			1887			400 0 0	400 0 0		
Grafton to Solferino	"			1874			12,308 11 11	743 19 5		
Carr's Island Road	"			1887			20 0 0	20 0 0		
Wharf, near Public School, Alnwyck Road	"			1886			90 0 0	60 0 0		
North Grafton to Broadwater	"			1883			2,778 14 2	1,042 3 3		
Coutts' Crossing, via Kangaroo Creek, to Nymboydia	"			1881			1,887 15 2	136 15 0		
Harwood to North Arm Ferry, Clarence River	"			1883			654 6 6	315 3 0		
Newton Boyd Road to Nymboydia	"			1878			1,226 11 11	121 4 8		
Newton Boyd Road to Southampton	"			1886			116 1 9	76 1 9		
Main Street, Emmarville	"			1885			387 7 9	16 12 6		
Newton Boyd Road to Emmarville	"			1875			2,373 2 6	946 15 7		
Yarrowford to Rangers' Valley	"			1881			2,095 7 6	372 6 3		
Barney Downs to Poverty Point	"			1883			855 13 7	470 1 9		
Ulmarra to Corindi	"			1887			75 0 0	75 0 0		
Lawrence to Tenterfield	"			1864			112,849 12 1	8,546 13 5		
Sandy Hill to Tenterfield	"			1887			274 18 6	274 18 6		
Brush Grove to Public Wharf	"			"			12 9 0	12 9 0		
Tent Hill to Deepwater	"			1884			1,965 12 2	1,315 12 8		
Frogmore to Reid's Flat	"			1887			167 8 9	167 8 9		
Tenterfield and Grafton to Boorook	"			1881			580 15 1	59 10 7		
Armidale to Inverell	"			1878			20,081 3 0	5,106 8 3		
Road by Sumarez Public School	"			1887			54 0 0	54 0 0		
Armidale and Inverell Road up Dumaresq Creek to Duval	"			1886			146 18 1	76 18 1		
Armidale to Long Swamp	"			1887			14 0 2	14 0 2		
Armidale, via Mihi Creek, to Walcha	"			1879			1,388 8 1	208 9 7		
Walcha Railway Station to Surveyors' Creek	"			1886			332 8 0	192 8 0		
Bingera to Inverell	"			1879			3,326 19 0	630 12 11		
Coolati to Walangra and Ashford	"			1884			90 10 6	39 14 0		
Warialda to Gunyerwarialda	"			1879			1,812 14 6	133 15 2		
Warialda to Ezzie's	"			1885			360 0 0	160 0 0		
Warialda, via Cragin, to Reedy Creek	"			1886			219 6 3	206 6 3		
Bingera to Warialda	"			1884			2,868 18 0	1,081 8 10		
Eulowie to Reeves and Horton River	"			1887			50 0 0	50 0 0		
Cobbadah to Rocky Creek	"			1874			8,301 13 6	467 7 9		
Drainage at Moree	"			1887			130 0 0	130 0 0		
Warialda to Moree	"			1876			8,436 14 6	2,591 12 11		
Pallamsloun, via Bulleroo, to Moree	"			1887			86 3 0	86 3 0		
Tenterfield to Scrub	"			1885			548 4 1	219 2 0		
Tenterfield to Sandy Creek	"		1887			80 0 0	80 0 0			
Tenterfield to Bonshaw and Clifton	"		1878			5,336 13 9	936 11 6			

Tenterfield, via Glen Lyon, to Border	1883	1,352 0 7	513 11 0
Wilson's Downfall to Acacia Creek	1887	628 15 4	628 15 4
Emmaville to Webb's Silver Lode	1885	433 19 3	183 3 3
Graham's Valley to Glen Innes	1886	100 0 0	50 0 0
Glen Innes to Emmaville	1881	4,693 6 7	462 13 3
Lambeth-street, Glen Innes	1887	567 3 5	567 3 5
Emmaville to Tableland	1883	1,839 0 0	402 4 10
Causeway, Beardy River, to Glen Innes	1887	200 0 0	200 0 0
Bandon Grove to Little River	1877	1,196 10 11	105 0 0
Surveyors' Creek Railway Station to Glen Morrison	1887	174 10 9	174 10 9
Ben Lomond Railway Station Approach	"	86 0 0	86 0 0
Armidale to Grafton	1864	78,689 0 3	3,433 11 3
Pint-pot Creek to Chandler River	1886	160 19 0	76 19 0
Armidale to Yarrowick	1884	907 4 1	330 16 3
Armidale to Kangaroo Hills	1886	851 10 3	585 10 3
Main North Road, Uralla and Bundarra, to Inverell	1879	11,535 8 5	1,415 16 11
Main North Road, at Creagin, via Rose Hill, to Uralla and Bundarra	1886	144 17 0	79 12 5
Main North Road, Uralla to Walcha	1877	3,668 11 0	122 11 11
Milhi, via Gostwyck, to Uralla	1886	183 0 0	83 10 4
Armidale to Gostwyck	1884	443 8 0	217 1 7
Armidale to Castle Doyle	1886	220 1 6	120 1 6
Uralla, via Ballala, to Bundarra	1881	1,017 6 5	372 17 11
Uralla and Walcha Road, at Salisbury Plains, via Kentucky Railway Station, to Main Northern Road.	1887	90 0 0	90 0 0
Mannilla, via Barraba, to Bingera	1874	46,204 13 10	4,572 4 10
Kentucky Railway Station to Green Valley	1887	132 17 6	132 17 6
Barraba to Bundarra	1884	801 4 1	236 1 10
Bingera to Bundarra	1878	3,155 2 11	331 19 7
Glen Innes, via Wellingrove, to King's Plains	1875	4,615 1 0	456 19 11
Glen Innes to Red Range and Kingsgate	1882	1,746 11 9	267 14 10
Inverell to Emmaville	1881	3,245 11 11	866 11 3
Inverell, via Newstead and Paradise, to Kangaroo Camp	1884	2,741 2 4	613 12 4
Tingha Streets	1887	100 0 0	100 0 0
Inverell, via Dinton Vale, to Bukkulla	1885	551 17 0	321 19 0
Inverell to Gramen, Yetman, and Goondiwindi	1878	6,507 2 6	758 9 5
Inverell to King's Plains	1885	856 3 11	482 5 4
Inverell to Reedy Creek	1880	931 19 5	199 19 6
Tingha, via New Valley, to Wandsworth	1887	16 2 0	16 2 0
Wilson's Downfall to the Border	1885	1,718 12 9	983 17 8
Inverell to Warrialda	1877	11,417 1 1	1,374 7 2
Green Valley to Kentucky Platform	1866	100 0 0	53 0 0
Black Mountain Railway Station Approaches	1887	282 0 0	282 0 0
Guyra, via Tingha, to Inverell	"	108 0 0	108 0 0
Kentucky Creek Crossing	1886	200 0 0	146 11 9
Guyra Railway Station Approaches	1887	201 18 7	201 18 7
Inverell to Queensland Border	1878	5,745 9 9	761 14 6
Armidale to Cemetery	1888	68 4 3	68 4 3
Rock Vale Road, up Baker's Creek	1886	130 4 11	60 4 11
Inverell to Gum Flat	1884	1,037 8 2	523 4 2
Armidale to Long Swamp	1885	237 0 0	67 0 0
Armidale and Grafton Road to Gara River	1887	87 0 0	87 0 0
Rocky Creek to Moree	1881	849 4 4	209 2 9
Warialda to Yetman	1876	6,164 14 3	536 7 7
Willow-tree to Gunnedah	1868	34,626 9 5	267 3 2
Road to Quipolly Platform	1887	200 0 0	200 0 0
Moree, via Goonal, to Mogil Mogil	"	144 18 9	144 18 9
Narrabri, via Moree, to Mungindi	1876	13,670 5 2	1,682 12 9
Moree to Goondiwindi	1887	387 7 8	387 7 8
Old Gunnedah and Narrabri Road to Eulalie Creek	1881	1,122 10 6	106 12 6
Bingera to Moree	1878	3,420 19 10	726 11 7

Consolidated Revenue.

No. 47 (continued)—RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1887.	Amount expended in 1887.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1887.	Remarks.
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.</b>										
Bingera to Upper Bingera .....	Maintenance, repair, and construction.		Consolidated Revenue.	1887			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Bingera to Horton River .....				"			50 0 0	50 0 0		
Narrabri, via Walgett, to Brenda .....				1879			20 0 0	20 0 0		
Main Road through Walgett .....				1886			15,182 1 5	2,929 0 0		
Holden to Baradine .....				"			753 0 0	751 0 0		
Narrabri to Bingera .....				"			141 11 7	17 11 7		
Coonamble Township Approaches .....				1880			11,116 4 6	1,731 8 3		
Walgett to Coonamble .....				1887			50 0 0	50 0 0		
Warren to Coonamble .....				1881			3,987 12 6	607 13 3		
Belgrave Falls to Kempsey .....				1887			355 16 3	355 16 3		
Kempsey to Fernmount .....				"			5 2 0	5 2 0		
Oaklands to Dongdingalong .....				1881			12,269 12 6	1,651 14 10		
Kinchela Creek to Spencer's Creek .....				1887			119 6 5	119 6 5		
Kempsey to Armidale and Grafton .....				1885			455 13 1	128 5 5		
Rolland's Plains to Kempsey .....				1872			66,415 18 4	2,701 12 5		
Kempsey to Trial Bay .....				1887			2 0 0	2 0 0		
Roads, Kempsey District .....				1882			4,942 19 9	716 4 8		
Congarini Ferry, Boat Harbour, Nambucca River .....				1887			10 8 0	10 8 0		
Boat Harbour, via Spickett's Creek, to Nambucca Heads .....				1885			499 19 11	41 8 0		
South Bellinger School to Upper South Arm .....				1882			2,366 10 3	828 12 1		
Shark's Creek to South Arm .....				1886			129 13 8	111 15 8		
Moonie Creek to Corindi .....				1887			18 16 6	18 16 6		
South Arm to Buckra Bendini .....				1885			1,060 5 3	547 10 6		
Bellinger River, Deep Creek, to Gordon's Hotel .....				1887			35 2 0	35 2 0		
Fernmount to Armidale Road .....				1886			200 0 0	128 9 10		
Newton-Boyd to Ramornie .....				1878			10,475 16 1	767 2 6		
Boat Harbour to Raleigh Mill .....				1885			113 3 0	12 1 0		
Boat Harbour to Little North Arm .....				1885			1,606 6 6	653 10 0		
Boat Harbour to Laverty's Plains .....				1886			281 15 6	225 9 9		
Fernmount to Grafton .....				1887			1 12 0	1 12 0		
Fernmount to Cemetery .....				1881			12,876 15 3	1,949 5 7		
South Grafton to Corindi .....				1887			60 1 6	60 1 6		
Cedar Party Creek to Diamonds .....				1885			826 16 0	390 6 7		
Myers' Selection to Never Never Plains .....				1887			40 0 0	40 0 0		
Bowraville to Congarini .....				1884			448 9 6	300 6 0		
Road through Rawdon Island .....				1882			2,251 10 7	380 3 9		
Wingham, up Cedar Party Creek .....				1885			309 0 0	77 0 0		
Long Reach to Clybuccra .....				1882			585 5 2	202 5 2		
Missaboithi to Nambucca Heads .....				1885			243 7 11	37 8 0		
Nambucca Ferry to Macleay Heads .....				1878			3,250 3 1	380 11 9		
Nambucca to Upper Warroll Creek .....				1885			362 7 4	58 1 4		
Neville's Gate to Rolland's Plains .....				1886			100 12 0	43 0 0		
Summer Island to Back Farm .....				1885			314 0 0	214 0 0		
Port Macquarie to Kempsey .....				1887			38 6 6	38 6 6		
Green Hills Ferry to East Kempsey .....			1864			17,482 10 0	1,089 0 1			
Port Macquarie to Tacking Point .....			1887			6 16 0	6 16 0			
Port Macquarie to Camden Haven .....			1886			185 16 6	157 16 6			
Walcha to Great Northern Railway .....			1887			100 0 0	100 0 0			
Walcha to Port Macquarie .....			1881			5,218 3 10	878 13 2			
Landsdown to Cudletown and Port Macquarie .....			1872			34,528 15 1	1,778 10 10			
Walcha to Glen Morrison .....			1887			105 0 0	105 0 0			
Port Macquarie and Walcha to Turee Road .....			1881			1,071 0 11	63 13 8			
			1887			102 14 0	102 14 0			

Walcha to Muluerindi .....	1885	194	1	0	94	1	0
Emnis Punt to Glen Esk, Upper Plains .....	1884	1,022	12	0	361	1	0
Rolland's Plains to Ballengarry Wharf .....	1885	126	10	6	30	12	6
Rolland's Plains to Yarrowell Falls .....	1880	1,475	12	11	149	13	0
East Kempsey to Boggy Creek .....	1877	2,832	0	6	340	4	3
East Kempsey to Sherwood .....	1880	1,425	0	11	203	1	6
Bouraville to Lumley Argents .....	1879	2,594	0	1	213	6	7
Bouraville to Broker's .....	"	1,437	3	10	37	2	10
Green Hills to Nelson's, Warneton .....	1881	1,279	13	6	243	9	6
Cooperbrook to Harrington .....	1884	207	2	6	2	2	6
Cooperbrook to Upper Lansdowne .....	1887	40	0	0	40	0	0
Oakes Plains to Macleay Heads .....	"	4,197	4	10	487	6	6
Wilson's River, via Bar Scrub, to Walcha .....	1877	1,688	0	0	10	6	0
Tinonee to Port Macquarie .....	1872	24,606	0	7	2,842	6	6
Cundle, via Lansdowne, to Jones' Island .....	1876	2,768	9	3	261	8	1
Upper Camden Haven to Laurieton .....	1883	698	9	6	245	18	6
Tinonee and Gloucester to Clarkson's Crossing .....	1876	1,905	16	0	375	8	0
Tinonee to Farquharson's Inlet .....	1883	447	0	0	55	0	0
Tinonee to Wingham Ferry .....	1876	1,320	12	9	299	19	0
Wingham Ferry Approaches .....	1887	100	0	0	100	0	0
Tinonee and Cundle to Wingham .....	1876	2,369	19	11	172	13	0
Wingham and Nowendoc to Karauk Flat .....	1884	295	1	6	52	14	0
Wingham and Nowendoc to Dolby's Flat .....	1887	50	0	0	50	0	0
Wingham, via Brimbin, to Lansdowne .....	1885	367	10	0	213	6	0
Wingham to Cundletown .....	1887	50	0	0	50	0	0
Wingham, on left bank of Manning River, to Nowendoc .....	1883	5,428	8	8	1,540	16	4
Wingham, &c., to Tinonee and Gloucester Road .....	1887	70	4	0	70	4	0
Wingham, via Dingo Creek, to Kelvin Grove .....	1876	1,549	0	7	159	9	6
Wingham and Wherrol Flat to Bobbin Flat .....	"	1,243	16	6	127	13	0
Bobbin Flat to Round Hill .....	1887	50	0	0	50	0	0
Burril Creek to Wingham and Black Flat .....	1876	234	12	6	156	16	6
Taree to North Foster .....	1883	852	14	0	380	18	0
Dumaresq Island Road .....	1878	626	0	5	86	0	0
Oxley Island Road .....	1877	1,470	13	4	294	18	0
Chalk Hills to Appletree Flat .....	1884	192	1	6	77	1	6
Stroud, via Gloucester, to Tinonee .....	1875	35,192	4	6	3,003	17	4
Merton's Creek Wharf Approaches .....	1887	29	8	0	29	8	0
Clarkson's Crossing to Coolongalook .....	1884	464	19	0	95	17	0
Dingo Creek to the Elinbro, over the Bulga .....	1887	48	0	0	48	0	0
"Old Bulladelah Inn" to Raymond Terrace Road .....	1878	712	6	0	125	2	6
Bulladelah to Raymond Terrace and Stroud .....	1876	4,985	15	5	577	7	11
Bulladelah to Foster .....	1878	4,622	3	9	368	13	0
Flyer's Creek to Dorney's .....	1884	560	10	9	174	2	9
Dungog and Monkerai to Stroud .....	1876	1,815	2	11	212	6	6
Gostwyck to New Park .....	1882	3,533	17	6	1,051	9	2
Dungog to Stroud and Gloucester at Weismantels .....	1883	10,670	11	7	836	10	2
Dungog and Underbank to Little River .....	1876	1,875	14	9	290	1	0
Dungog to Underbank .....	1887	814	13	6	814	13	6
Dungog and Gloucester to Fosterton .....	1877	1,287	1	0	128	15	3
Road at Association Ground, Dungog .....	1887	96	0	0	96	0	0
Upper Myall to Bulladelah .....	1877	4,667	2	4	294	11	0
Upper Myall to Larry's Flat .....	"	2,773	17	2	193	13	6
Bungwall Creek to Upper Wallamba .....	1882	852	8	6	67	4	4
Warkworth Road to Putty .....	1879	4,773	5	10	244	8	3
Laguna to Railway Station and Morrisett's .....	1883	3,331	9	9	36	9	0
Mandalong to Morrisett's .....	1887	125	0	0	125	0	0
Mullbring to Millfield .....	1878	3,514	1	7	9	8	0
Whittingham to Millfield .....	1887	45	0	0	45	0	0
St. Albans, up M'Donald River, to Melon Creek .....	1882	1,055	7	5	100	0	0
Pemberton to mouth of Popran's Creek .....	1883	289	8	6	10	0	0

Consolidated Revenue.

No. 47 (continued)—RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1887.	Amount expended in 1887.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1887.	Remarks.
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.</b>										
Mangrove to Wyong Creek	Maintenance, repair, and construction.			1887			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Bullock Wharf to Wallumba River to Larry's Flat				1883			16 0 0	16 0 0		
Gosford to Kincumber				1879			905 9 11	335 15 4		
Main North Road, Black Creek to Cessnock				1887			2,266 8 3	800 0 0		
Cessnock to Rathbury Public School				"			70 0 0	70 0 0		
Cessnock to South Boundary of Josephson's 2,000 acres				1884			20 4 9	20 4 9		
Cessnock to M'Donald's at Pokolbin				1887			608 19 11	360 19 11		
Black Creek to Cessnock				"			68 14 0	68 14 0		
Cessnock to Mount View, Orizaba				"			9 8 6	9 8 6		
Cessnock to Mount Owen				"			16 2 0	16 2 0		
Wallsend to Gosford Road, Cooranbong				1878			2 2 0	2 2 0		
Ray and Wyong Creek to Mangrove Creek				1887			6,069 0 4	1,502 12 2		
Wallsend to Sandgate				1884			300 0 0	300 0 0		
Wallsend to Lake Macquarie				"			739 10 9	417 8 6		
Mining Townships to Lake Macquarie				1886			2,107 1 4	692 6 4		
Adamstown to Lake Macquarie				1885			998 17 5	1 4 0		
Lambton to Charlestown				1883			844 18 11	822 3 11		
Millfield to Wollombi				1878			1,379 18 2	582 12 2		
Union-street, Adamstown, to Platform				1887			3,817 16 2	10 10 0		
Murray's Run Road				"			201 12 0	201 12 0		
Glebe, near Newcastle, to Adamstown				1886			700 0 0	700 0 0		
Cooranbong to Newport				1887			1,416 0 9	622 10 4		
West Maitland to Black Waterhole				1885			50 0 0	50 0 0		
Maitland and Paterson Road to Luskintyre Bridge			Consolidated Revenue.	1887			1,067 19 6	578 16 1		
Summer Hill to Vacey Bridge				"			27 12 0	27 12 0		
Summer Hill, via Lambton, to Paterson				"			25 0 0	25 0 0		
Broadmeadows Road				"			50 0 0	50 0 0		
Waratah to Maitland				1882			167 0 4	167 0 4		
Maitland and Dugunth Road to Wallis Creek				1887			4,352 8 1	643 2 3		
Kendull up Camden Haven River				"			134 16 0	134 16 0		
Maitland Road to Railway Station down Wyong Creek				"			200 0 0	200 0 0		
East Maitland to Broken Back Gap				"			1,055 0 0	1,055 0 0		
East Maitland and Broken Back Gap to Meat Markets				1885			13,068 16 8	1,510 18 5		
Mount Vincent to Millfield				1887			511 12 6	113 13 11		
Maitland Road to Jelleby Reserve				"			78 10 4	78 10 4		
West Maitland to Dunnore				1883			300 0 0	300 0 0		
Raymond Terrace to Hexham				1884			933 8 11	273 12 6		
Ironbark to Hexham and Sandgate				1887			1,497 6 10	388 1 2		
Raymond Terrace to Telighery Creek by east side of Williams River				1886			500 0 0	500 0 0		
Raymond Terrace by east side of Williams River to Seaham				1884			184 4 8	166 18 0		
North Arm Ferry, Clarence River				1887			745 14 4	178 10 2		
Raymond Terrace to Morpeth				"			50 0 0	50 0 0		
Clarence Town to Dungog				1877			9 15 9	9 15 9		
West Maitland to Mulbring Creek				1887			13,866 4 10	1,089 18 4		
Clarence Town to Limeburner's Creek				1884			370 0 0	370 0 0		
Main Road through Ulmarra				1887			865 19 5	299 5 5		
Dungog to Dugadee				"			200 0 0	200 0 0		
Dunnore to Clarence Town				1877			2 15 0	2 15 0		
Lochinvar to Railway Station				1885			4,700 1 1	258 15 8		
Mount Kangary to Hinton				1887			96 2 11	17 0 0		
Dunnore Bridge to Paterson Point				1880			26 13 0	26 13 0		
							1,281 11 8	213 2 11		

Morpeth, via Hinton Punt, to Dunmore and Seaham Roads	1887	175 16 6	175 16 6
Faterson to Public School and Recreation Ground	"	35 0 0	35 0 0
Road through Southport, Mitchell's Island	"	96 15 0	96 15 0
Stockton to Saltash	"	999 13 7	999 13 7
Raymond Terrace to Stockton	1882	3,807 19 4	1,221 8 11
Cundle, via Lansdown, to Koppingarratt	1887	67 0 0	67 0 0
Raymond Terrace to Stroud	1878	20,275 12 5	1,648 17 2
Stroud and Raymond Terrace Roads	1887	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
Union Inn, Rutherford, to Melville Ford	1885	280 13 10	93 6 2
Mitchell's Island Road	1887	5 5 0	5 5 0
Stroud and Gloucester Road to Stroud Public School	"	30 12 0	30 12 0
Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Raymond Terrace and Seaham	"		
Roads, Manning and Hastings	1885	68 18 6	47 19 0
Raymond Terrace to Morpeth	1887	582 15 10	582 15 10
Deep Creek to Allandale Railway Station	1880	6,050 17 6	936 8 4
Hexham to Fullerton Cove	1878	807 9 10	114 15 11
Alnwick to Martin's Wharf	1884	635 2 10	315 5 10
Minni to Woodford	1885	219 4 3	87 2 6
Harper's Hill to Allandale Railway Station	1878	2,190 17 0	226 3 0
Plattsburg to Minni	1879	338 14 6	20 0 0
Muswellbrook and Mudgee to Merriwa	1884	2,527 7 5	254 7 6
Denison Town, via Uarbry, to Cassilis	1883	3,704 9 7	272 0 4
Coolah to Malally	1886	268 14 2	253 17 2
Cassilis to Coolah	1887	1,006 7 0	1,006 7 0
Belford Public School Road	1884	607 3 10	118 0 0
Merriwa to Cassilis	1886	68 7 6	25 13 6
Louth Park to Bourke's Grant	1883	6,296 10 2	2,417 18 0
Main North Road to Lincoln's Creek	1887	200 0 0	200 0 0
Stanhope Road to Kelly's Creek	1885	346 5 0	75 12 1
Edinglassie to Bowman's Hill	1887	50 0 0	50 0 0
Muswellbrook to Denman	"	49 18 0	49 18 0
Muswellbrook to Sandy Creek	1876	4,142 3 3	580 4 5
Muswellbrook to Mudgee	1887	50 0 0	50 0 0
Coal and Springs Creeks to Kyuga	1881	13,336 3 10	2,204 5 8
Muswellbrook to Junction Muswellbrook and Mudgee Roads	1887	99 18 0	99 18 0
Muswellbrook to Wybong	1883	864 15 5	182 13 2
North Road, Munimba, to Jerry's Plains	1887	45 0 0	45 0 0
Rosemount to Oak Vale	1882	1,124 5 0	162 0 11
Sandy Creek to Aberdeen	1887	97 5 4	97 5 4
Scone to Denison Diggins at Moonan	"	50 0 0	50 0 0
Muscle Creek Road	1879	2,821 8 7	291 0 3
Aberdeen, via Rouchel Brook, to Scrumlow	1887	156 6 0	156 6 0
Kyuga, via Sandy Creek, to Aberdeen	1882	1,131 19 4	332 11 0
Scone to Merriwa	1887	128 16 0	128 16 0
Singleton, via Newbridge, to Cooper's Flat	1877	4,093 9 10	175 14 0
Singleton, via Whittington, to Brake	1884	1,490 3 4	555 14 5
Singleton to Brady Creek	1887	100 0 0	100 0 0
Doyle's Creek to Jerry's Plains	"	100 0 0	100 0 0
Jerry's Plains to Denman	1879	800 17 0	63 11 8
Denman to Merriwa	1884	702 6 1	167 5 0
Merrygoen, via Caigan, to Coonabarabran	1887	154 13 6	154 13 6
Quirindi, up Jacob and Joseph's Creek	1880	5,450 15 2	865 11 9
Quirindi Creek Crossing, Wallabadah to Quirindi	1879	339 3 10	98 0 0
Quirindi to Yarraman	1887	14 14 8	14 14 8
Quirindi, via Colly Blue, to Tambar	"	133 0 0	133 0 0
Coonabarabran to Wingidgeon	1885	2,524 8 0	641 5 10
Coonabarabran to Gunnedah	1882	2,950 0 0	607 1 1
Coonabarabran to Ulimambri	1879	16,387 4 7	3,076 7 9
Coonabarabran to Malally	1881	665 5 10	103 8 2
	1887	50 0 0	50 0 0

Consolidated  
Revenue.

No. 47 (continued)—RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1887.	Amount expended in 1887.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1887.	Remarks.
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.</b>										
Gunnedah to Narrabri .....	Maintenance, repair, and construction.	.....	Consolidated Revenue.	1884 .....	.....	.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Gunnedah to Barraba .....	.....	.....		1882 .....	.....	.....	2,838 12 3	279 11 6		
Yarraman to Bundella .....	.....	.....		1887 .....	.....	.....	2,691 9 7	627 15 2		
Spring Creek to Birriwa .....	.....	.....		1885 .....	.....	.....	90 0 0	90 0 0		
Wallabadah to Quirindi .....	.....	.....		1878 .....	.....	.....	3,601 8 7	1,531 19 8		
Blandford to Isis River .....	.....	.....		1882 .....	.....	.....	2,179 12 3	369 17 6		
Gloucester to Copeland .....	.....	.....		1880 .....	.....	.....	1,090 19 6	224 1 0		
Gloucester to Cobark .....	.....	.....		1880 .....	.....	.....	1,987 11 3	473 14 3		
Nowendoc to Walcha .....	.....	.....		1885 .....	.....	.....	360 18 11	157 8 11		
Walcha to Bendemoor .....	.....	.....		1879 .....	.....	.....	2,204 5 9	393 0 8		
Gloucester to Nowendoc .....	.....	.....		1887 .....	.....	.....	62 11 4	62 11 4		
Walcha Road .....	.....	.....		1879 .....	.....	.....	5,199 13 9	285 2 3		
Bowling Alley Point to Dangowan .....	.....	.....		1887 .....	.....	.....	95 0 0	95 0 0		
Dungowan Creek, via Caddell's, to Ogunbil Creek .....	.....	.....		1884 .....	.....	.....	634 5 0	97 13 6		
Dungowan Creek to Cadell's, north bank of river .....	.....	.....		1879 .....	.....	.....	1,516 19 8	181 10 2		
Wallabadah to Nundle and Swamp Creek .....	.....	.....		1878 .....	.....	.....	574 19 0	65 0 0		
Wallabadah to Quirindi .....	.....	.....		1882 .....	.....	.....	3,867 16 10	325 2 8		
Nundle towards Scone .....	.....	.....		1887 .....	.....	.....	368 12 4	368 12 4		
Mount Moby to Scone .....	.....	.....		1882 .....	.....	.....	1,178 10 0	227 2 6		
Werris Creek Gap to Railway Station .....	.....	.....		1887 .....	.....	.....	104 0 0	104 0 0		
Tamworth to Bowling Alley Point and Nundle .....	.....	.....		1885 .....	.....	.....	104 17 0	30 0 0		
Attunga to Somerton .....	.....	.....		1878 .....	.....	.....	14,050 16 0	737 18 1		
Tamworth, via Moore Creek, to Attunga .....	.....	.....		1887 .....	.....	.....	166 12 6	166 12 6		
New England Road to Turner's Flat .....	.....	.....		1878 .....	.....	.....	615 6 9	99 0 9		
Werris Creek, via Currabubula, to Tamworth .....	.....	.....		1885 .....	.....	.....	275 12 3	94 9 8		
Morton's Creek to New England Road .....	.....	.....		1880 .....	.....	.....	6,287 15 5	107 9 9		
Tamworth to the Forest .....	.....	.....		1885 .....	.....	.....	276 10 2	34 3 2		
New England to Hickey's Creek .....	.....	.....		1883 .....	.....	.....	285 19 2	64 13 2		
Tamworth to Gunnedah .....	.....	.....		1885 .....	.....	.....	531 5 10	169 10 2		
Neminga Flat Road .....	.....	.....		1874 .....	.....	.....	22,739 0 1	980 5 3		
Tamworth to Manila .....	.....	.....		1887 .....	.....	.....	359 3 0	359 3 0		
Barraba along Manilla River to Crows Mount .....	.....	.....		1864 .....	.....	.....	20,841 19 2	1,791 10 10		
Bringelly Cross Roads to Main South Road, Cobbity .....	.....	.....		1887 .....	.....	.....	73 17 2	73 17 2		
Main South Road, Narrellan Platform .....	.....	.....		1881 .....	.....	.....	370 4 4	104 11 6		
Liverpool Railway Gate to Dam .....	.....	.....		1887 .....	.....	.....	42 14 0	42 14 0		
Pictou to Razorback .....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0		
Pictou to Burragorang Mountain .....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0		
Foot of Burragorang to Cox's River .....	.....	.....		1874 .....	.....	.....	11,061 16 10	2,924 6 10		
Foot of Burragorang up Wollondilly .....	.....	.....		1881 .....	.....	.....	680 4 7	137 7 6		
Broughton Creek to Kangaroo Valley .....	.....	.....		1882 .....	.....	.....	571 4 6	39 0 0		
Main South Coast Road .....	.....	.....		1876 .....	.....	.....	4,325 1 0	307 1 1		
Harrison Road to Mallica Inlet .....	.....	.....		1879 .....	.....	.....	41,133 9 9	6,316 2 0		
Bottle Forest to Main South Coast Road, Westmacott's Pass .....	.....	.....		1887 .....	.....	.....	16 4 0	16 4 0		
Jelore Creek to main South Road .....	.....	.....		1883 .....	.....	.....	2,403 10 1	1,278 15 11		
Bowral, via B. M. Osborne's, to Main South Road .....	.....	.....		1887 .....	.....	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0		
Bowral Road to Burradoo Platform .....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	199 19 9	199 19 9		
Bowral, via Alcorn's, to Robertson .....	.....	.....		1884 .....	.....	.....	166 1 6	66 1 6		
Helmsbury Road .....	.....	.....		1874 .....	.....	.....	10,013 7 8	879 2 0		
Nowra to Yalwal .....	.....	.....		1887 .....	.....	.....	41 7 4	41 7 4		
Main South Coast Road to Jervis Bay .....	.....	.....		1881 .....	.....	.....	1,952 9 11	303 7 4		
Nowra, via Narriga, to Braidwood .....	.....	.....	1886 .....	.....	.....	124 5 0	54 5 0			
Nowra, via Tomerong, to Milton .....	.....	.....	1882 .....	.....	.....	3,442 12 9	797 17 6			
						9,686 7 8	2,083 4 3			

Brogher's Creek to Kangaroo Valley .....	1885	1,440	0	0	60	0	0
Moonan to Kangaroo Flat.....	1887	31	4	0	31	4	0
Kangaroo Ground at Byrnes' to Old South Road at Moss Vale .....	1883	889	11	6	178	9	0
Kangaroo Creek to Middle Creek.....	1887	22	0	0	22	0	0
Good Dog Mount to Kangaroo Mount.....	1887	297	8	0	297	8	0
Cross Roads towards Taralga .....	1883	340	0	0	71	12	6
Alcorn's Hill to Macquarie Pass Road.....	1880	384	5	0	50	0	0
Appin to Brook's Point .....	1884	146	1	0	90	15	0
Old South Road from Cross Roads to Little Forest .....	1875	10,088	16	11	1,516	8	10
Wild's Meadow to Robertson Road .....	1884	427	6	0	114	12	0
Bulli Pass to Cataract River.....	1880	582	16	10	110	7	6
Bulli, via Coal Cliff, to Blue-gum Forest .....	1882	6,931	8	4	1,354	2	1
Bulli Road .....	1886	2,693	15	0	872	18	10
Minnamurra Road .....	1887	268	15	0	268	15	0
Near Wallaby Creek, via Macquarie Pass, to Central Illawarra.....	1875	1,168	9	6	78	11	0
Mittagong to Jondja Creek .....	1883	268	7	7	54	19	6
Fitzroy Iron Mines to Bowral .....	1871	2,400	15	9	125	13	6
Kangaloon Road at Robertson, near Mount Murray.....	1884	367	5	0	71	12	0
Old South Road, Mittagong, to Main South Road, near Fitzroy Inn.....	1879	315	0	0	30	0	0
Berrima to Railway Station at Moss Vale .....	1876	2,223	18	9	299	13	9
Main South Road, near Berrima, to Bowral .....	1882	1,352	5	6	213	15	6
Kangaroo Mountain to Kangaroo Valley.....	1882	622	19	7	161	18	0
Illawarra Road to Bond's Road.....	1878	697	16	5	109	19	0
Sutton Forest to Main South Road, near Cowley's.....	1881	618	5	2	168	5	2
Roads and Bridges, Illawarra District.....	1887	563	11	5	563	11	5
Sutton Forest to Bundanoon.....	1882	806	16	9	216	0	9
Kiama Road at Blenkinsopps to Barrangarry.....	1877	2,395	3	7	286	2	10
Burrawang to Robertson Road .....	1884	355	1	0	133	11	0
Moss Vale and Shoalhaven Road to Wallenderry Road .....	1882	1,725	7	10	277	11	6
Moss Vale and Shoalhaven Road to Yanga Public School .....	1887	100	0	0	100	0	0
Kangaroo River to Burrawang .....	1886	100	0	0	100	0	0
Jamberoo to Kiama.....	1886	1,300	0	0	616	18	1
Spring Hill Deviation, Jamberoo Mountain .....	1887	1,476	13	10	1,476	13	10
Moss Vale and Nowra Road to foot of Jamberoo Mountain.....	1878	14,765	17	1	1,345	12	5
Kennedy's Wharf, Budgong, to Bomaderry .....	1887	77	5	0	77	5	0
Jamberoo Mountain Deviation .....	1886	1,021	19	2	579	10	4
Barrangarry to Bundella, via Rutledge's .....	1887	72	0	0	72	0	0
Moss Vale and Shoalhaven Road to Budgong Gap .....	1887	70	0	0	70	0	0
Moss Vale, via Kangaroo Valley, to Nowra .....	1880	12,349	9	3	2,336	12	4
Goulburn to Cooma.....	1874	110,280	9	6	3,452	9	0
Causeway, Breadalbane Creek, Bradalbane to Pomeroy .....	1887	40	0	0	40	0	0
Goulburn and Wheeo Road at Hawthorne's Tree, to the Wheeo and Crookwell Road.....	1882	241	4	2	66	18	8
Goulburn to Pomeroy.....	1880	2,922	16	0	374	0	6
Goulburn and Cooma Road to Murrumbucca.....	1887	190	16	0	190	16	0
Goulburn to Upper Tarlo and Roslyn .....	1878	4,796	17	7	421	2	6
Goulburn and Tuena Road, via Limekilns, to Goulburn and Tarlo Road.....	1880	472	11	0	86	0	0
Goulburn and Bindo Road at Carter's, to Goulburn and Wheeo Road, near Wollondilly.....	1887	128	0	0	128	0	0
Goulburn and Crookwell Road, near Marsden's, to Goulburn and Tarlo Road, near Confoy's.....	1886	106	0	0	56	0	0
Goulburn and Tuena Road, via Fullerton, to Sherwood .....	1886	1,282	12	9	54	0	0
Goulburn to Bungonia .....	1874	5,324	11	9	525	17	9
Goulburn to Windellima .....	1876	7,054	7	0	275	11	6
Nerriga to Goulburn .....	1887	100	0	0	100	0	0
Goulburn and Taralga to Curaweela.....	1876	19,073	1	10	1,711	4	5
Goulburn to Boxer's Creek .....	1887	50	0	0	50	0	0
Goulburn, via Crookwell, to Binda .....	1876	23,908	13	11	3,011	12	1

Consolidated Revenue.



No. 47 (continued)—RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1887.	Amount expended in 1887.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1887.	Remarks.
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.</b>										
Bungendore Road to Look Down	Maintenance, repair, and construction.			1887			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Kippilaw, via Gurundi, and Byalla to Dalton				1886			100 0 0	100 0 0		
Kippilaw, via Parkesbourne, to Breadalbane Railway Station.				1887			444 18 2	381 16 2		
Parkesbourne to Parker's Run of Water				1887			157 19 7	157 19 7		
Main South Road, Towrang, to Paddy's River				"			57 0 0	57 0 0		
Bronte to Lower Tarago (Lake Bathurst)				1881			1,077 5 11	103 18 9		
Richlands to Wombeyan Caves				1887			50 0 0	50 0 0		
Collector towards Goulburn				"			105 0 0	105 0 0		
Collector, via Carrawang, to Terania				1874			3,826 8 6	258 6 2		
Collector to Main South Road, Breadalbane				1882			2,995 18 6	375 10 8		
Goulburn, via Gullen, to Wheeo				1881			1,438 7 8	179 11 5		
Campbell's Lane, Middle Arm, to Rhyanna				1874			26,603 14 2	1,434 6 10		
Cotta Wabla to Mount Wayo and Peelwood Road				1884			489 10 8	219 10 8		
Crookwell, via Red Ground, to Laggan and Binda Road				1881			749 14 5	167 16 6		
Mummelt Township to Schools at Junction				1883			296 17 3	164 0 0		
Crookwell, via Grabben Gullen, to Main South Road at Gunning				1887			60 0 0	60 0 0		
Bungonia to Inverary Park				1882			1,110 3 11	210 0 0		
Gullen, via Crookwell, to Laggan				1885			222 0 0	72 0 0		
Goldspic to Taralga and Rockwell				1874			4,449 17 3	453 16 1		
Taralga to Laggan				1881			658 6 10	123 3 0		
Taralga and Bannaby to Swallowtail				1887			333 3 9	333 3 9		
Taralga to Stonequarry				1882			491 14 6	78 11 6		
Stonequarry to Leighwood				1887			185 15 6	185 15 6		
Laggan to Leighwood				"			67 0 0	67 0 0		
Marulan to Limekilns				"			79 6 3	79 6 3		
Marulan, via Bungonia and Jacqua, to Windellima				1882			2,077 19 2	343 6 2		
Marulan to Greenwich Park				1876			8,094 6 3	606 1 1		
Marulan to Big Hill				1879			2,677 17 6	258 17 6		
Dalton and Burrowa Road to Junction, Pudman Road				1887			99 6 8	99 6 8		
Dalton to Gunning				1885			416 0 0	213 8 0		
Dalton to Burrowa				1884			1,045 7 1	440 9 8		
Greenwich Park to Towrang				1885			2,056 7 5	820 2 8		
Laggan and Leighwood Road to Boree Creek				1882			1,226 7 6	262 8 3		
Laggan to Binda				1887			80 0 0	80 0 0		
Binda to Peelwood				1875			2,067 19 10	241 4 5		
Wheeo to Crookwell				1879			458 1 3	95 13 9		
Wheeo and Crookwell to Native Dog Flat				1884			3,015 2 8	397 1 6		
Wheeo to Binda				1887			105 10 0	105 10 0		
Wheeo to Burrowa				1877			996 15 2	347 7 0		
Nunby to Junction, Wheeo, and Burrowa Road				1879			5,572 2 6	923 5 6		
Goulburn and Binda Road to Abercrombie				1886			315 0 0	277 19 0		
Bigga to Abercrombie				1881			17,304 8 2	2,331 0 5		
Binda to Bigga				1879			912 18 6	151 1 6		
Collector to Gunning				1885			660 0 0	314 8 3		
Sharpening-stone Creek to Burrowa and Burragalong Road, at Burrowa				1878			2,767 9 10	302 10 4		
Sharpening-stone Creek and Burrowa Road, near Wall's, to Bowning				1872			6,858 17 9	428 10 5		
Binalong to Burrowa				1879			371 18 3	41 12 8		
Queanbeyan, via Yaraluma, to Uryarra Post Office				1877			8,743 14 1	1,616 12 11		
Lanyan Ford to Bulga Road				1881			1,408 19 6	262 1 5		
				1886			95 0 0	5 0 0		

Consolidated Revenue.

Queanbeyan, via Gundaroo, to Gunning	1874	20,563 0 6	704 19 7
Queanbeyan to Murrumbateman	1878	7,237 6 11	599 14 4
Yass to Fairfield Bridge	1875	4,505 7 7	400 10 0
Yass to Woolgarlo	1885	2,814 9 11	426 3 10
Yass to Black Range	1885	72 1 0	28 11 0
Gininderra to Weetanga	1884	200 15 6	4 19 6
Canberra, via Weetanga, to Junction Uriarra Road	1887	99 12 4	99 12 4
Bookham to Chidowla	1885	425 7 9	255 6 9
Yass to Bloomfield	1879	1,894 17 0	497 13 6
Guninderie and Gundaroo Road, via Mack's Reef, to Bungendore	1884	564 6 2	63 15 5
Bloomfield Road at Waroo Creek to Boambolo Ford and Mullion	1881	835 16 0	256 2 2
Bloomfield, via Weejasper, to Tumut	1886	384 0 3	380 10 3
Dalton, via Jerrawa Platform, to Yass Railway Station	1880	1,023 11 1	286 11 6
Bloomfield Crossing, Murrumbidgee, to Cooradigbee Valley	1881	890 7 8	16 14 6
Main South Road, Rookham to Cooradigbee Junction	1879	859 8 2	201 0 2
Bungendore, via Molonglo, to Queanbeyan and Bungendore	1886	2,753 19 3	455 18 10
Bungendore to Molonglo	1882	551 19 4	127 4 6
Yass to Bungendore	1882	5,791 4 7	889 4 0
Bungendore to Doughboy Hill	1881	2,179 5 6	327 5 2
Bungendore and Molonglo to Black Range	1881	389 6 2	52 8 0
Bungendore and Gidley's Road to Black Range	1887	90 18 2	90 18 2
Bookham to Bowning and Binalong Road at Illalong	1884	371 3 10	67 14 6
Bowing to Binalong	1878	2,613 6 10	286 12 9
Burrawang Crossing Douglas to Harden	1887	29 0 0	29 0 0
Gunning and Burrowa to Yass Railway Station	1880	1,275 5 3	146 16 0
Dalton to Narrawa	1882	2,419 16 8	368 12 2
Frogmore to Junction Wheeo and Burrowa Road	1876	639 8 8	158 4 2
Burrowa to Young	1885	9,792 1 8	1,024 2 6
Burrowa to Kenya	1887	581 16 6	374 16 6
Burrowa to Harden	1873	51 13 10	51 13 10
Murrumburrah, via Young and Grenfell, to Forbes	1880	33,291 10 9	2,314 19 5
Murrumburrah to Young and Harden	1879	631 15 9	99 8 3
Reidsdale to Wanambucera	1887	585 15 11	77 0 0
Young and Cowra to Jerrybang	1887	1,214 19 1	338 8 11
Young to Junction Currawang and Wombat	1880	158 4 8	158 4 8
Young to Moppity	1883	775 15 7	196 8 11
Young to Temora	1887	4,350 11 3	1,304 6 11
Temora to Mackinley	1872	40 0 0	40 0 0
Monteagle to Railway Station	1887	74 11 6	74 11 6
Wallendbeen to Murrumburrah	1887	2,439 0 3	119 14 5
Jugiong to Murrumburrah	1883	721 0 7	721 0 7
Morangarell to Junction Young and Temora	1887	2,061 18 0	561 10 0
Morangarell to Young	1883	985 6 2	985 6 2
Cullinga to Wallendbeen	1886	458 14 7	149 8 4
Tarago to Braidwood	1870	75,413 11 6	1,497 6 10
Elrington to Araluen	1871	1,977 17 11	97 14 5
Monga to Major's Creek (Elrington)	1880	5,277 1 9	172 18 9
Major's Creek to Fairfield	1872	2,587 0 8	492 15 0
Braidwood to Elrington	1887	2,958 2 4	192 14 6
Carvolla to Tindary Creek	1881	98 2 6	98 2 6
Braidwood and Tarago Road, via Larbert, to Lower Boro	1887	450 0 0	48 18 0
Colombo Road	1881	6 10 0	6 10 0
Braidwood to Sergeant's Point	1887	1,338 16 10	226 12 8
Sergeant's Point to Charles' Forest	1881	81 0 0	81 0 0
Sergeant's Point to Clyde River	1887	254 0 10	55 4 0
Braidwood to Reidsdale and Bell's Creek	1887	1,856 13 0	355 5 10
Hoskington to Saw Mills	1887	13 0 0	13 0 0
Braidwood to Araluen	1864	14,421 5 4	984 18 6

Consolidated Revenue.

No. 47 (continued)—RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com- menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December 1887.	Amount expended in 1887.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1887.	Remarks.
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.</b>										
Braidwood to Sandholes Crossing.....	Maintenance, repair, and construction.....		Consoli- dated Revenue.	1866 .....	.....	.....	£ s. d. 110 0 0	£ s. d. 67 18 6		
Captain's Flat to Molonglo .....	" .....			1887 .....	.....	.....	193 19 2	193 19 2		
Braidwood to Molonglo .....	" .....			1874 .....	.....	.....	3,526 3 5	422 15 11		
Foxlow to Molonglo .....	" .....			1887 .....	.....	.....	196 15 11	196 15 11		
Elrington to Ballalaba .....	" .....			1875 .....	.....	.....	1,197 12 2	189 12 4		
Little River to Wog Wog .....	" .....			1887 .....	.....	.....	85 0 5	85 0 5		
Moruya to Wamban .....	" .....			" .....	.....	.....	58 13 4	58 13 4		
Moruya to Harden .....	" .....			" .....	.....	.....	30 5 8	30 5 8		
Braidwood to Nelligen (Clyde Road) .....	" .....			1863 .....	.....	.....	29,011 15 2	1,928 3 8		
Nelligen to Bateman's Bay and Milton Road at McMillan's .....	" .....			1874 .....	.....	.....	1,062 16 8	57 14 6		
Nelligen to Bateman's Bay .....	" .....			1884 .....	.....	.....	221 3 6	7 5 9		
Milton, via Bateman's Bay Road, via Woodburn Road, Brooman's Ford, and Nelligen.....	" .....			1885 .....	.....	.....	1,109 1 5	465 4 8		
Milton and Bateman's Bay to Moruya and Bodalla .....	" .....			1874 .....	.....	.....	21,704 12 6	4,242 2 3		
Trunkatabella Bridge to Reedy Creek .....	" .....			1883 .....	.....	.....	845 6 11	205 16 7		
Moruya Post Office Approaches, Page and Campbell Streets.....	" .....			1887 .....	.....	.....	32 0 0	32 0 0		
Araluen to Moruya.....	" .....			1865 .....	.....	.....	22,139 9 9	2,457 14 1		
Moruya to Nambucca .....	" .....			1887 .....	.....	.....	4 18 0	4 18 0		
Pambula to Wolumla.....	" .....			1867 .....	.....	.....	3,075 17 6	107 9 0		
Colombo to Nimitybelle Mountain Incline .....	" .....			1887 .....	.....	.....	2,066 7 3	2,066 7 3		
Main Sydney Road, Billilngera to Murrumbuccra .....	" .....			" .....	.....	.....	219 17 6	219 17 6		
Bega to Numbugga and Bembooka.....	" .....			1878 .....	.....	.....	3,544 19 9	515 0 3		
Bega, via Wapengue, to Murrumb River.....	" .....			1877 .....	.....	.....	3,588 0 9	558 1 3		
Bega to Bodalla .....	" .....			1872 .....	.....	.....	17,511 8 2	918 2 5		
Tilba Tilba Junction to Wagonga Heads.....	" .....			1887 .....	.....	.....	247 12 1	247 12 1		
Upper Brogo to Bega and Bodalla .....	" .....			" .....	.....	.....	10 10 0	10 10 0		
Towamba to Eden .....	" .....			1884 .....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	916 5 0		
Eden to Sturt .....	" .....			1879 .....	.....	.....	2,234 8 8	910 0 9		
Towamba to New Buildings .....	" .....			1884 .....	.....	.....	732 3 1	35 7 0		
Towamba to Bondi .....	" .....			1887 .....	.....	.....	29 14 0	29 14 0		
Harrison Road, Mullica Inlet .....	" .....			" .....	.....	.....	64 16 0	64 16 0		
Eden to Panbula .....	" .....			1881 .....	.....	.....	4,050 15 8	435 16 6		
Eden to Timbillica .....	" .....			1887 .....	.....	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0		
Wolumla Junction to Cross Roads .....	" .....			1872 .....	.....	.....	4,600 16 8	478 10 2		
Wolumla and Lithgow to Candelo and Wyndham.....	" .....			1879 .....	.....	.....	969 3 0	172 6 0		
Mogo to Tomakin .....	" .....			1887 .....	.....	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0		
Pittman's Bridge to Bodalla .....	" .....			1880 .....	.....	.....	1,921 19 10	354 6 7		
Mogo to Nelligen .....	" .....			1887 .....	.....	.....	17 8 0	17 8 0		
Nelligen to Bolaro .....	" .....			" .....	.....	.....	39 10 0	39 10 0		
Delegate to Border .....	" .....			" .....	.....	.....	103 0 0	103 0 0		
Bombala to Delegate .....	" .....			1871 .....	.....	.....	8,356 3 10	826 4 4		
Craigie to Delegate .....	" .....			1887 .....	.....	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0		
Bombala to Gunningaruh .....	" .....			1881 .....	.....	.....	201 12 0	201 12 0		
Bombala to Merimbula .....	" .....			1864 .....	.....	.....	72,582 17 7	3,164 9 2		
Bodalla to Dignam's Creek.....	" .....			1879 .....	.....	.....	4,263 12 10	1,169 17 5		
Cobargo to Wudbilliga .....	" .....			1883 .....	.....	.....	1,531 3 2	259 1 0		
Dry River to Bermagui .....	" .....			1885 .....	.....	.....	440 1 6	160 14 0		
Saltwater Creek to Clarke's Selections.....	" .....			1886 .....	.....	.....	347 12 0	80 16 0		
Wallugla Lake to Bermagui .....	" .....			1887 .....	.....	.....	75 0 0	75 0 0		
Cobargo to Bermagui .....	" .....			1883 .....	.....	.....	1,379 19 3	478 16 3		

Brianderry to Bega.....	1874	885	2	3	86	10	0
Bega and Cobargo Road to Upper Brogo .....	1887	203	11	0	203	11	0
Bega to Wolumla .....	1874	8,940	14	8	468	6	0
Wolumla Bridge to Bega and Bodalla.....	1887	145	1	0	145	1	0
Bega to Tathra .....	1873	8,163	11	0	626	17	10
North Bank, Bega River .....	1887	23	15	0	23	15	0
Cathcart to Pambula .....	1875	19,989	16	9	646	11	9
Cathcart to Bobundarrah .....	"	6,394	9	7	599	8	4
Bobundarrah to Seymour .....	1880	2,031	6	10	164	15	10
Bibbenluke to Bobundarrah .....	1887	245	4	10	245	4	10
Burrogate to Honeysuckle.....	1882	678	2	7	184	6	0
Merimbula to Jellat Jellat.....	1874	1,873	9	0	93	15	0
Cross Roads Merimbula Road to Tathra Road .....	1887	366	1	0	366	1	0
Holt's Flat to Railway Bridge .....	1876	5,360	3	1	748	13	9
Candelo to Wyndham and Burrogate .....	1882	1,621	18	6	234	15	0
Candelo to Kameruka.....	1877	489	2	10	53	12	6
Candelo to Brown Mountain and Mogilla .....	1882	2,883	3	5	357	14	0
Brown Mountain and Kameruka to Finger Post .....	1877	4,029	7	8	281	8	6
Buckley's Crossing to Bolocco and Jindabyne .....	1883	696	2	11	6	5	0
Buckley's Crossing to Bombala.....	1887	148	13	11	148	13	11
Cooma, via the Peak, to Bolari.....	"	215	14	0	215	14	0
Cooma to Braidwood .....	1875	11,287	2	0	1,563	13	9
Cooma to Green Hills .....	1887	135	7	3	135	7	3
Cooma to Bobundarrah .....	1880	1,957	19	7	237	7	10
Old Burra Road to Michelago .....	1886	203	17	5	112	4	3
Cooma to Jindabyne .....	1881	3,803	1	4	194	10	3
Cooma to Bombala .....	1864	30,490	2	2	2,550	3	8
Cooma and Jindabyne to Buckley's Crossing .....	1878	2,665	12	8	242	10	2
Cooma and Rosebrook to Cowra .....	1887	180	17	3	180	17	3
Cooma and Jindabyne to Eandra .....	1879	8,288	8	0	513	11	3
Cooma to Countaguinea .....	"	2,303	13	1	333	5	0
Thirteen Mile Post on Bombala and Delegate Road, via Craigie Road to Border .....	1887	83	4	7	83	4	7
Buckley's Crossing to Maffra.....	1886	150	0	0	92	0	0
Brungle Bridge to Wagga.....	1887	171	0	0	171	0	0
Tumut to Brungle .....	1870	2,736	14	9	194	18	0
Tumut to Adelong .....	1868	10,586	12	3	991	9	6
Brungle to Wrangle .....	1887	598	17	2	598	17	2
Cooma, via Myalla, to Bobundarrah and Nimitybelle .....	1884	341	13	8	54	13	8
Nimitybelle to Bobundarrah.....	1887	41	14	0	41	14	0
Cootamundra to Stockinbingal Bridge.....	1885	391	14	0	105	9	4
Main South Road to Middle Adelong .....	1864	17,092	5	4	1,432	8	7
Adelong to Cemetery .....	1887	120	0	0	120	0	0
Adelong to Main South Road Hillas Creek .....	1874	3,305	1	6	385	1	6
Camp-street, Adelong.....	1887	184	7	6	184	7	6
Gundagai to Bongongolong .....	1883	1,155	16	8	292	2	9
Main South Road Culvert, Pring's Terrace.....	1887	325	0	0	325	0	0
Gundagai to Wagga .....	1864	16,789	6	6	880	13	7
Gundagai to Tumut .....	"	17,673	15	5	1,125	19	5
Cookamaroo Hill, Gundagai, to Tumut .....	1887	600	0	0	600	0	0
Coolac to Cootamundra .....	1875	4,634	0	4	375	4	4
Coolac to Gobarralong .....	1887	231	6	9	231	6	9
Welaregang to Tumberumba.....	1878	11,182	16	7	436	8	6
Mundaroo to Glenroy.....	1887	110	0	0	110	0	0
Welaregang, via Greg Greg, to Kancoban .....	1886	136	0	0	135	0	0
Tumbarumba to Welaregang.....	1887	27	14	0	27	14	0
Middle Adelong to Tumbarumba .....	1875	5,754	12	9	508	17	11
Winton and Regent Streets, Tumbarumba.....	1887	120	0	0	120	0	0
Tumbarumba to Upper Burra .....	1885	76	16	0	10	0	0
Tumbarumba to Newtown .....	1887	292	0	0	292	0	0
Upper Tumbarumba to Tumbarumba .....	1874	2,010	2	3	194	15	6

Consolidated  
Revenuc.

No. 47 (continued)—RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

370  
1358

STATISTICS, 1887—MISCELLANEOUS.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1887.	Amount expended in 1887.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1887.	Remarks.
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.</b>										
Tumbarumba, via Munderoo to Jingellic.....	Maintenance, repair, and construction.		Consolidated Revenue.	1882			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Main South Road Little Billabong to Tumbarumba .....	"			1876			7,787 11 0	892 19 3		
Tumut to Kiandra .....	"			1870			13,326 6 6	1,319 10 6		
Tumut to Lachalac.....	"			1870			4,362 3 11	203 14 2		
Wallanbeen to Gundagai .....	"			1877			1,407 1 6	122 19 0		
Gilmore Creek to Riley's Crossing .....	"			1887			52 6 8	52 6 8		
Gilmore Creek to east side of Reedy Creek.....	"			1872			2,485 3 2	244 4 2		
Riley's Crossing to Reedy Flat .....	"			1887			122 0 0	122 0 0		
Tabletop Road .....	"			1877			1,284 6 3	76 11 9		
Gundagai to Brungle .....	"			1887			36 5 2	36 5 2		
Mulwalla to Urana .....	"			1877			5,203 8 0	340 12 6		
Wagga Wagga to Cowabbe .....	"			1887			76 8 2	76 8 2		
Murrumburrah to Harden .....	"			1877			1,648 5 4	298 2 3		
Wagga Wagga to Bullenbong .....	"			1887			13 16 5	13 16 5		
Murrumburrah to Burrowa .....	"			1883			1,905 9 9	403 6 3		
Wagga Wagga to Lako Albert .....	"			1887			60 0 0	60 0 0		
Murrumburrah Streets .....	"			1878			511 7 7	130 4 10		
Wagga Wagga to Murrumburrah and Grenfell Road.....	"			1887			212 5 0	212 5 0		
Livingstone Gully to Pullitop .....	"			1868			15,860 18 1	905 7 2		
Wagga Wagga to Narrandera .....	"			1887			100 0 0	100 0 0		
Coolaman to parish of Robertson and Toolebuc .....	"			1864			12,671 16 0	291 0 0		
Rock Railway Station to Urana .....	"			1887			128 16 0	128 16 0		
Junee Junction to Wantabadgery.....	"			1883			5,460 11 7	850 11 11		
The Rock to Green's Gonyah .....	"			1887			4 8 0	4 8 0		
Wagga Wagga to Wollongough .....	"			"			56 5 0	56 5 0		
Yamba Station to Wagga Wagga .....	"			"			74 4 5	74 4 5		
Urangeline to Yerong Creek .....	"			"			50 0 0	50 0 0		
Yerong Railway Station Approaches .....	"			"			110 0 0	110 0 0		
Main South Road, Tarcutta to Alfred Town .....	"			"			56 8 3	56 8 3		
Main South Road, Kyambuya to Wagga Wagga .....	"			1879			11,322 1 9	401 1 6		
Carabost to Kyamba .....	"			1881			5,493 2 4	922 8 9		
Mimosa, via Marlonbale, to Junee .....	"			1880			2,608 10 2	127 6 8		
Temora to Barmedman .....	"			1886			162 13 9	33 13 9		
Cootamundra to Temora .....	"			1887			548 8 11	548 8 11		
Metalling Road, Middle to Upper Temora .....	"			1882			8,045 1 2	1,276 18 0		
Cootamundra to Cullinga .....	"			1887			330 0 0	330 0 0		
Conargo and Narrandera to Cudal .....	"			"			64 0 0	64 0 0		
Narrandera to Hay .....	"			1880			3,370 9 5	692 8 0		
Powna to Welaregang .....	"			1872			6,093 3 0	733 8 6		
Germanton to Mountain Creek.....	"			1881			25,819 5 2	2,081 5 3		
Culcairn to Germanton .....	"			1886			214 4 9	108 15 0		
Germanton to Jingellic .....	"			1882			6,581 12 2	1,244 7 1		
Germanton to Cookardinia .....	"			1886			1,071 1 0	954 5 8		
Germanton to Mountain Creek.....	"			1883			978 10 8	68 16 6		
Corowa to Piney Range .....	"			1887			8 18 6	8 18 6		
Corowa, via Sandy Ridges to Jerilderie .....	"			1885			1,027 10 10	366 17 6		
Jerilderie to Tocumwal .....	"			1883			2,125 1 0	556 16 4		
Albury to Urana .....	"			1884			928 6 8	443 13 4		
Coonong Railway Station to Urana .....	"			1872			16,380 19 7	1,659 15 7		
Coonong Railway Station to Goolgumla .....	"			1885			817 14 3	91 7 6		
Albury and Corowa to Urana .....	"		1887			438 2 4	438 2 4			
Burrumbuttock to Brocklesby .....	"		1874			14,397 14 5	1,219 14 0			
			1887			39 19 10	39 19 10			

Albury to Wagga Wagga .....	1864	43,069	19	7	1,152	8	4
Moorawatta to Howlong .....	1887	49	16	0	49	16	0
Gerogery Railway Station to Howlong .....	1881	6,601	4	8	656	16	4
Albury to Deniliquin .....	1864	55,156	19	2	2,839	17	0
Manus to Rosewood .....	1887	84	0	0	84	0	0
Gerogery Railway Station to Bungowannah .....	1876	4,153	8	7	473	17	6
Bungowannah Cemetery to H. Peard's C.P. ....	1887	137	5	6	137	5	6
Howlong to Walbundry .....	1883	1,861	13	7	465	14	5
Howlong to Goomberganna .....	1887	151	17	9	151	17	9
Walla Walla to Gerogery and Bungowannah .....	1876	3,494	13	7	123	3	3
Howlong Station to Lochinvar, Lake Cudgellico .....	1881	6,557	3	11	1,343	5	7
Tocumwal to Deniliquin .....	1887	138	10	7	138	10	7
Deniliquin to Urans .....	1874	14,450	17	3	1,266	13	2
Deniliquin to Hay .....	1873	14,750	9	7	508	16	9
Deniliquin to Narama .....	1885	593	0	0	428	0	0
Yathong Railway Station Approaches .....	1887	54	7	10	54	7	10
Deniliquin to Balranald .....	1875	16,970	7	9	1,130	16	7
Moama to Tatalia Public School .....	1887	24	6	0	24	6	0
Deniliquin to Moama .....	1868	1,193	14	2	271	19	1
Deniliquin to Morocco .....	1887	20	0	0	20	0	0
Deniliquin to Waree .....	"	7	0	0	7	0	0
Deniliquin to Moama Swamp .....	1886	288	0	0	44	18	10
Mathoura to Buraloo .....	1887	231	0	0	231	0	0
Murray Hut to Tupal Road .....	1886	323	15	0	153	15	0
Moulamein to Waigonville .....	1887	5	0	0	5	0	0
Balranald to Hay .....	1877	5,866	10	0	861	12	2
Balranald to Swan Hill Ferry .....	1887	404	2	0	404	2	0
Lachlan at Whealbah to Gunbar .....	1882	1,539	7	2	202	8	0
Booligal to Wilcannia .....	1880	11,319	13	6	1,185	12	5
Wilcannia towards Wentworth .....	1883	2,670	2	5	561	15	4
Hay to Booligal .....	1879	7,753	7	9	559	8	0
Hay to Gunbar .....	1881	3,505	3	8	251	16	2
Booligal to Hillston .....	1880	2,328	10	7	316	1	6
Hillston to Cudgellico .....	1887	240	0	0	240	0	0
Carathoul to Hillston and Gunbar .....	1881	3,211	0	11	703	8	8
Moama to Moulamein .....	1875	6,051	2	7	581	19	4
Moama to Caloola, Mars, and Wamboota .....	1879	3,044	1	5	583	10	6
Walbundry to Culeairn .....	1882	1,548	0	0	154	4	2
Nyngan down the Bogan .....	1887	70	0	0	70	0	0
Nyngan to Nymagee .....	1884	3,173	0	7	464	5	2
Nyngan Roads .....	1887	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Wentworth to South Australian Border .....	1885	506	15	1	405	8	1
Nymagee to Nyngan .....	1887	73	6	6	73	6	6
Balranald to Wentworth .....	1886	1,141	16	0	1,083	4	0
Kuabalong to Mount Hope .....	"	508	18	0	261	6	8
Vaughan-street, Rookwood .....	1887	8	0	0	8	0	0
Bankstown to Rookwood .....	1886	305	17	0	160	17	0
Leaumeah Platform Approaches .....	1887	132	1	8	132	1	8
Road Nepean at Stonequarry .....	"	997	19	0	997	19	0
Main West Road, Eastern Creek to Perkins .....	1886	256	17	6	145	13	0
Veteran Hall, Prospect .....	1887	53	12	11	53	12	11
Main West Road, St Mary's, to Roman Catholic Orphan School Road .....	1878	1,830	18	4	190	0	0
Main West Road, St. Mary's, to Blacktown Road .....	"	567	6	4	208	18	2
Luddenham Road, St. Mary's .....	1887	80	11	0	80	11	0
Denham Court to Ingleburn Platform .....	1886	66	5	0	20	0	0
Mount Druiitt Station Approach .....	1887	30	0	0	30	0	0
Parramatta to Ryde .....	1884	4,381	7	1	909	7	7
Duffy's Lane to South Colah .....	1887	65	0	0	65	0	0
Flushing Lennox Bridge .....	"	3	0	0	3	0	0
Parramatta to Pennant Hills .....	1885	292	16	8	95	0	0

Consolidated Revenue.

No. 47 (continued)—RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com- menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1887.	Amount expended in 1887.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1887.	Remarks.
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.</b>										
Metalling Parramatta to Hornsby .....	Maintenance, repair, and construction.			1887			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Rooty Hill Railway Station Approaches.....				1884		1,206 11 6	1,206 11 6			
Blacktown Station to Seven Hills .....				1884		18 12 6	18 12 6			
Dog Trap Road .....				1887		301 6 10	83 2 8			
Blacktown, via Riverstone, to Box Hill .....				1887		65 0 0	65 0 0			
Thirlmere Railway Station Approach .....				1873		2,538 4 0	520 18 1			
Clarendon to Cornwallis .....				1887		200 0 0	200 0 0			
Great North Road to Parson's Steps .....				1884		433 19 5	92 0 7			
West Portland Road, via Moran's, to Bulga Road, Upper Colo .....				1887		20 1 0	20 1 0			
Pitt Town Wharf Approaches .....				1884		391 7 6	102 10 6			
Churchill's Wharf to West Portland .....				1887		76 10 10	76 10 10			
Bell's Line to Putty .....				1884		417 12 10	115 18 4			
Rouse Hill to Scholesfield Stiding .....				1871		6,553 13 9	821 8 4			
Main West Road to Toongabbee .....				1883		810 16 6	158 10 0			
Sackville Reach to East Portland .....				1887		182 4 3	182 4 3			
Main West Road, Baston Reach to Hawkesbury .....				1883		463 9 0	117 12 0			
Windsor to Penrith .....				1887		50 0 0	50 0 0			
Windsor, via Sackville Ferry, to Wiseman's .....				1884		559 8 0	193 12 2			
Windsor Road to Rook's Farm .....				1883		3,663 15 7	1,192 13 11			
Cutting, Gee's Rock, Colo .....				1887		30 0 0	30 0 0			
Flemming's Hill to Groves Farm .....				1884		2,015 18 0	440 0 0			
Central Colo Post Office to Turnbull's Hill .....				1887		55 0 0	55 0 0			
Springwood to Hawkesbury .....				1879		324 19 0	324 19 0			
Langton's to Maroota .....				1887		1,907 14 7	267 13 9			
Springwood Railway Station to Recreation Ground .....				1887		50 0 0	50 0 0			
Dargle's Farm, along South Bank, Hawkesbury .....			Consoli- dated Revenue.	1883		81 16 10	81 16 10			
Yarramundi, via Aston Falls, and Enfield to Wilberforce .....				1883		70 0 0	70 0 0			
Richmond Bridge to Mudgee Road, Bowenfels .....				1876		579 9 6	206 11 6			
Clemson's to Richmond .....				1887		13,744 9 10	1,006 6 4			
Bowenfels to Marsden and Lowther .....				1887		250 0 0	250 0 0			
Oberon to Shooter's Hill .....				1881		1,271 17 2	158 8 6			
Katoomba to Bridle Track .....				1883		371 19 0	70 0 0			
Main Western Road, via Bonnyblink, to Cox's River .....				1887		59 16 0	59 16 0			
Katoomba to Wentworth Falls .....				1887		66 2 0	66 2 0			
Oberon to Jenolan .....				1877		288 5 2	288 5 2			
Katoomba Streets .....				1887		2,957 7 4	294 6 4			
Binda to Caves (Jenolan) .....				1887		100 0 0	100 0 0			
Four-mile Tree to Rockley .....				1884		6,539 15 10	6,539 15 10			
Mount Victoria to Mount Wilson .....				1884		524 12 0	102 12 0			
Snelson Street, Mount Victoria .....				1885		1,351 2 8	166 6 8			
Lowther to Rydal .....				1887		34 0 0	34 0 0			
Rydal to Off Flats .....				1880		1,063 19 10	69 1 2			
Single's Ridge Road .....				1887		126 0 0	126 0 0			
Hartley to Lithgow .....				1878		158 9 0	158 9 0			
Lithgow to Vale of Clwydd .....				1886		2,907 2 9	423 11 11			
Little Hartley to Hartley Vale Platform .....				1885		1,550 0 0	1,422 13 6			
Hartley to Oberon .....				1885		642 7 4	113 5 0			
Hartley and Oberon Road to Junction with Jenolan and Katoomba Roads .....				1877		4,063 17 4	374 17 0			
Little River to Fifty-mile Tree, Oberon and Swatchfield .....				1886		100 0 0	42 6 0			
Mutton Falls to Public School, Oberon .....				1879		1,450 16 8	69 14 0			
Oberon to Swatchfield .....				1884		1,133 9 2	357 4 6			
				1877		2,929 17 0	103 19 0			

Little Hartley to Gambenang .....	1878	1,149	2	3	144	2	6
O'Connell to Swatchfield .....	1877	2,562	7	4	346	17	6
Middle River to Meadow Flat .....	1878	2,247	19	11	427	7	1
Lidsdale to Wolgan Valley .....	"	1,457	10	10	105	12	6
Bowenfels to Wallerawang .....	"	1,869	18	10	160	6	0
Meadow Flat to Mitchell's Creek .....	1880	1,078	2	10	109	18	0
Sunny Corner to Meadow Flat .....	1885	5,981	15	1	1,499	10	8
Mitchell Creek to Piper's Flat, Railway Station .....	1886	428	2	11	419	0	11
Bathurst, via Cowra, to Grenfell .....	1870	83,251	2	9	3,689	14	0
Bathurst and Caloola to Trunkey .....	1866	25,317	16	7	884	8	10
Poordlans Hollow to Bathurst and Trunkey .....	1887	55	2	0	55	2	0
Bathurst, via Gorman's Hill, to Campbell's River .....	1879	2,832	1	2	210	13	0
Bathurst to Gorman Hill and Perth Station .....	1878	1,091	10	9	29	12	0
Bathurst to O'Connell Plains .....	1876	7,828	14	1	428	16	10
Meadow Flat to Tarana .....	1885	197	15	0	152	11	0
O'Connell Plains, via Dirty Swamp, to Road from Mutton Falls to O'Connell Plains .....	1872	2,601	17	5	295	5	2
O'Connell's Plains to Campbell's River .....	1885	272	11	0	113	11	0
Main West Road, Raglan to Railway Station .....	1887	11	15	0	11	15	0
Bathurst and O'Connell Plains to Cooper's Overbridge .....	1880	768	13	10	141	19	6
Main West Road to Diamond Swamp .....	1887	123	8	0	123	8	0
Turana to O'Connell .....	1885	98	9	0	27	9	0
Main West Road, Brown's Hill .....	1887	29	19	10	29	19	10
Bathurst, via Kelloshiel, to Monkey Hill .....	1877	7,478	3	2	86	11	0
Main West Road to Page's Lane .....	1887	174	19	11	174	19	11
Bathurst and Caloola to Rockley .....	1873	11,256	14	7	676	12	0
Clearing Vale Creek .....	1887	196	0	0	196	0	0
Bathurst and Caloola to Teapot Swamp .....	1878	1,281	2	4	126	1	0
Rockley to Charlton .....	1887	46	0	0	46	0	0
Caloola Road, via Limekilns, to Rockley .....	1878	4,136	16	0	422	11	8
Rockley-street to Hill-street .....	1887	9	10	0	9	10	0
Bathurst to Sofala .....	1871	23,692	1	11	1,674	1	6
Bathurst to Ophir .....	1854	10,073	16	7	517	8	0
Bathurst and Ophir Road to Main West Road at Dunkeld .....	1887	374	7	0	374	7	0
Newbridge Station to Arthur Town .....	1877	8,690	9	5	806	9	1
Newbridge to Evans Swamp .....	1885	533	8	3	133	8	3
Wimbledon Station to Fitzgerald .....	1887	60	0	0	60	0	0
Newbridge Station to Caloola .....	1879	2,283	16	0	238	16	0
Macquarie Plains to Bloom Hill .....	"	405	11	6	25	0	0
Kelso and Sofala Road at Cheshire Creek to Upper Turon .....	1886	168	16	10	167	16	10
Kelso to White Rock .....	1879	1,081	8	3	158	6	2
Main West Road, Glenmire to Kelso .....	1887	68	14	0	68	14	0
Kelloshiel to Little Forest .....	1878	3,279	8	6	183	6	6
Kelso, via Limcburner's, to Peel, Sofala .....	1877	7,078	9	0	572	8	1
Mount Lawson, via Judge's Creek, to Burruga Copper Mines .....	1880	3,139	9	11	689	0	3
Mitchell's Creek Quartz Reef to Palmer's Oakley .....	1879	1,908	18	8	111	17	0
O'Connell to Oberon .....	"	5,738	15	9	246	3	0
Sidmouth Valley to Tarana .....	1875	2,321	3	10	90	17	3
Arthur Town to Tuena .....	1873	4,545	13	2	608	6	9
Rockley Road to Camping Reserve, Vale Creek .....	1883	127	2	3	7	2	6
Rockley to Charlton .....	1887	444	17	6	444	17	6
Rockley to Caloola and Tuena .....	1874	3,871	11	5	74	13	8
Rockley to Isabella River .....	1883	1,026	10	0	151	12	4
Fifty-mile Tree to Rockley .....	1887	93	9	0	93	9	0
Rockley, via Campbell's River, to Dog Rocks .....	1880	1,581	4	3	28	8	8
Teapot Swamp to No. 1 Swamp .....	1879	4,062	12	10	656	12	6
Teapot Swamp, via Mallon Grove, to Carcoar .....	1879	1,159	14	1	127	2	0
Carcoar to Village of Shaw .....	1883	964	4	11	86	11	0
Carcoar and Trunkey Road at Hobby's Yards to Newbridge and Arthurton Road .....	1887	25	0	0	25	0	0

Consolidated Revenue.



No. 47 (continued)—RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, Amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1887.	Amount expended in 1887.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1887.	Remarks.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.</b>										
Evans Plains to Trunkey Road	Maintenance, repair, and construction.			1883			512 16 4	143 18 0		
Old Lachlan Road to Mandurama and Carcoar Road.				1886			100 0 0	80 0 0		
Carcoar to Flyer's Creek				1879			927 2 4	22 2 0		
Peel to Duramana				"			1,393 15 7	143 0 0		
Linekilns to Palmer's Onkey and Upper Turon				1878			3,459 18 5	430 9 6		
Blayney, via Hood's, to Teapot Swamp				1880			1,828 1 0	316 0 4		
Blayney, via Grahamstown, to Millthorpe				1883			1,080 19 10	292 17 0		
Blayney to Shaw and No. 1 Swamp				1877			7,195 1 3	1,177 11 8		
Blayney to Guyong				1881			1,592 11 8	104 18 6		
Blayney, via Parker's, to Five Islands				1883			592 16 8	151 17 10		
Monkey Hill to Hill End				1876			10,506 16 2	582 5 2		
Windeyer, via Campbell's Creek, to Raynor's				1883			547 4 4	119 6 4		
Cudgong, via Cullenbone, to Gulgong				1880			5,604 17 8	558 11 7		
Hill End to Main Western Road				1873			17,987 15 8	241 1 10		
Hill End to Cudgong				"			22,163 2 6	881 13 9		
Grattai to Sally's Flat				1886			654 11 10	354 11 10		
Sofala to Rylstone				1878			6,307 15 1	342 5 0		
Mudgee Road, via Arnold's Farms, to Raynor's				1887			500 0 0	500 0 0		
Wallerawang to Mudgee				1887			162,149 15 10	1,444 9 1		
Mudgee Road to Raynor's				1887			138 6 0	138 6 0		
Sofala, via Cockatoo Hill, to Monkey Hill				1873			8,102 8 2	691 16 3		
Goodinran to Junction, Tallywang				1887			52 0 0	52 0 0		
Gulgong to Birriwa				1885			1,278 6 2	359 7 2		
Gulgong to Coolah				1887			1,502 11 7	1,502 11 7		
Gulgong to Dunedoo				1886			69 0 0	19 10 0		
Crossing, Reedy Creek, Gulgong				1887			17 11 6	17 11 6		
Cowra, via Neilar and Gudgebong, towards Burrowa.				1886			114 0 0	36 0 0		
Cowra Road, Darby's Fall's, to M'Donald's				1887			52 0 0	52 0 0		
Cowra to Young				1875			5,660 16 9	265 7 5		
Bimbi to Old Bland Road				1887			77 2 0	77 2 0		
Grenfell to Goolagong				1882			1,643 5 0	306 14 0		
Grenfell to Euualderic				1887			176 10 2	176 10 2		
Cowra to Hovell's Creek				1883			902 9 8	564 11 6		
Grenfell to Quondong				1887			100 0 0	100 0 0		
Grenfell to Morengorell				1882			2,728 3 4	810 13 2		
Marengo to Cowra				1887			37 12 6	37 12 6		
Cowra to Milburn Creek				1882			855 7 9	173 1 8		
Cowra to Forbes				1878			4,430 10 11	576 9 1		
Cowra to Wood's Flat				1887			40 0 0	40 0 0		
Cowra, via Binni Creek, to Walli				1886			535 1 4	306 1 4		
Mount M'Donald to Wood's Flat				1887			479 12 0	479 12 0		
Cowra, via Molongo, towards Frogmore				1882			1,704 17 6	361 16 5		
Village to Dairy Creek				1887			84 8 4	84 8 4		
Bogobolong to Marsden's				1883			2,347 0 0	780 12 9		
Piper's to Williams'				1887			31 5 0	31 5 0		
Mandurama to Galley Swamp				1881			1,037 8 10	536 14 2		
Mandurama to Burnt Yards				1887			102 19 8	102 19 8		
Mandurama to Canowindra				1873			14,034 1 4	837 17 10		
Sheet of Bark to Mount M'Donald				1883			1,485 11 8	454 15 10		
Cargo to Canowindra				1882			1,186 16 6	386 0 10		
Cargo, via Kinnil Creek, to Canowindra				1887			51 14 0	51 14 0		
Cargo to Conoblas				1884			499 17 6	19 18 0		

Consolidated Revenue.

Cargo Road, <i>via</i> Paling Yard Creek, to Cudal .....	1887	243 9 0	243 9 0
Cargo to Cudal .....	1883	1,094 15 4	422 12 4
Cudal to Mandagery Creek .....	1886	109 7 6	67 7 6
Cowra to Canowindra .....	1880	1,639 4 10	154 5 2
Bigga to Mount M'Donald .....	1883	1,329 16 11	223 10 0
Canowindra to Eugowra .....	1876	4,785 18 5	283 4 4
Canowindra to Sheet of Bark .....	1887	51 0 0	51 0 0
Orange to Ophir .....	1864	3,957 14 8	239 18 0
Matthews to Brown's Creek Mine .....	1885	805 8 6	360 15 6
Orange to Pinnacle at Renshaw's .....	1884	609 11 10	195 14 0
Orange and Cadia Road, near Cadia Village .....	1887	100 0 0	100 0 0
Orange to Mullion .....	1880	347 13 3	97 17 0
Whiteley Flat to Mullion Railway Station .....	1887	84 9 6	84 9 6
Mullion to Ophir .....	1885	277 4 8	96 17 6
Mullion Railway Station to Whiteley's Flat .....	1887	143 12 0	143 12 0
Orange to Canoblas .....	1881	1,793 2 4	251 8 0
Orange and Carcoar to Forest Reefs .....	1887	93 1 8	93 1 8
Culvert, Peisley-street, Orange .....	1885	816 11 2	302 18 0
Orange to the Rifle Range .....	1887	86 12 6	86 12 6
Orange to Cadia .....	1880	3,102 18 7	876 3 3
Millthorp to Cadia .....	1887	130 0 0	130 0 0
Orange and Cadia to Four-mile Creek .....	1880	1,119 0 0	297 16 0
Approaches, Deep and Bowen Creeks .....	1887	70 5 0	70 5 0
Orange to Forbes .....	1886	72,873 2 11	3,554 18 8
Borenore Creek to Orange and Forbes Road .....	1887	130 14 6	130 14 6
Orange to Icely .....	1881	1,182 8 1	342 5 8
Millthorp Railway Station Approach .....	1887	138 0 0	138 0 0
Orange to Carcoar .....	1871	11,443 11 5	1,715 17 4
Orange, <i>via</i> Cargo, to Nanima .....	1875	23,304 11 0	1,170 14 4
Wall's Junction to Botobolar .....	1884	500 8 8	158 19 2
Cheeseman's Creek to Oakley Creek .....	1887	60 0 0	60 0 0
Lewis Ponds to Orange .....	1882	535 3 0	60 14 6
Lucknow to Orange and Carcoar .....	1875	3,471 14 2	267 2 9
Malloro Grove towards Trunkey .....	1882	506 18 4	99 14 0
Forest Reefs to Blayney .....	1880	2,789 14 0	157 11 9
Burrawang Cross Roads to Balderogery .....	1883	454 3 6	89 18 0
Martins to Spring Hill Railway Station .....	1882	484 18 4	83 2 6
Spring Terrace to Long Swamp .....	1883	636 15 0	221 7 3
Spring Hill to Long Swamp .....	1887	100 0 0	100 0 0
Spring Hill Railway Station to Hennessys .....	1879	1,442 12 0	109 6 4
Icely to Spring Grove Railway Station .....	1876	4,952 14 6	208 5 0
Spring Grove, <i>via</i> Guyong, to Byng .....	1882	1,515 8 3	367 12 8
Western Road at Favell's to Byng .....	1884	507 1 6	138 2 8
Spring Terrace to Forest Reefs .....	1883	509 12 10	103 13 3
Spring Grove Railway Station to Cadia .....	1878	4,812 9 3	531 1 8
Boree to Parkes .....	1870	35,879 19 3	1,238 6 9
Lynnhurst, <i>via</i> Cobbs, to Abererombie .....	1879	4,239 12 10	649 4 3
Molong to Obley .....	1866	12,517 1 5	1,882 2 3
Molong to Warne Railway Station .....	1882	2,009 14 7	584 15 6
Molong to Norah Creek .....	1887	87 14 0	87 14 0
Molong to Boree .....	"	310 1 0	310 1 0
Molong, <i>via</i> Toohy's Inn, to Toogong .....	1880	4,634 13 11	1,082 0 4
Molong to Cemetery .....	1887	48 17 6	48 17 6
Stony Creek to Burrandong .....	1879	2,038 14 4	237 7 5
Molong to Sandy Creek .....	1887	77 0 0	77 0 0
Parkes to Balderogery .....	"	129 4 6	129 4 6
Parkes to Forbes .....	1878	4,624 17 9	548 11 0
Parkes to Bogan .....	1886	304 0 0	277 6 0
Forbes to South Condobolin .....	1882	2,662 1 8	780 6 6
Parkes to Condobolin .....	1884	3,461 4 5	922 8 5

Consolidated Revenue.

No. 47 (continued)—RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1887.	Amount expended in 1887.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1887.	Remarks.
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.</b>										
Forbes to Bogan .....	Maintenance, repair, and construction.			1883			£ s. d. 1,824 12 8	£ s. d. 578 15 9		
Forbes to Grenfell .....				1887			24 14 0	24 14 0		
Forbes to Condobolin .....				1879			6,956 11 8	996 18 10		
Belarbigill to Dubbo, Moggungy Crossing .....				1887			50 10 0	50 10 0		
Obley to Dubbo .....				1878			3,949 2 9	470 15 9		
Goolma Creek Crossing .....				1887			48 4 0	48 4 0		
Dubbo to Coonamble .....				1874			22,792 5 2	2,197 11 9		
Narronine to The Oukes .....				1887			100 0 0	100 0 0		
Dubbo, via Tomingley, to Bulgundramine .....				1886			250 0 0	247 11 0		
Nevertire Trucking Yards .....				1887			120 13 0	120 13 0		
Rylstone to Bylong .....				1886			550 1 1	283 16 0		
Stock Roads, Dubbo .....				1887			205 13 11	205 13 11		
Cudgong to Rylstone .....				1883			1,293 17 0	419 5 0		
Cudgong to Village Rylstone .....				1885			316 6 1	146 3 2		
Cudgong to Cassilis .....				1873			13,909 17 7	2,196 8 0		
Callenbone to Dubbo .....				1868			16,453 13 8	1,113 17 1		
Cudgong to Home Rule .....				1881			455 13 2	146 5 6		
Falconer's, via Cobbora, to Gilgandra .....				1879			9,406 16 9	845 13 4		
Guntawang to Wellington .....				1878			5,604 9 7	357 15 7		
Wellington to Bolero .....				1887			18 0 8	18 0 8		
Wellington to Ponto .....							163 3 0	163 3 0		
Wellington, via Buckinbali, to Balderogery .....				1880			4,833 9 4	774 16 9		
Wellington to Cobborah .....				1882			1,920 1 8	197 15 0		
Wellington to Burrendong .....				1880			2,587 6 7	325 8 4		
Wellington to Mudgee .....				1887			149 8 9	149 8 9		
Wellington to Arthurville .....				1880			1,543 0 9	375 11 3		
Mount Hope Tank at Eubalong .....				1886			68 7 0	22 15 0		
Cobar at Nyngan .....				1887			250 2 5	250 2 5		
Cobar to Hillston .....				1886			631 11 5	490 11 5		
Cobar to Wilcannia .....							1,439 15 1	1,096 16 8		
Lachlan, at Minni, to Mount Hope .....							991 8 2	585 11 8		
Warren to Nevertire Railway Station .....							410 0 4	95 16 4		
Bourke at Barrengun .....							1,536 14 0	1,272 15 7		
Bourke to Ford's Bridge and Hungerford .....				1885			2,033 17 0	1,452 11 3		
Bourke to Wanaaring and Milparinka .....							1,540 6 7	454 4 6		
Bourke to Cobar .....							1,263 4 8	745 16 8		
Railway Station to West Bourke Bridges .....				1887			2,659 17 5	2,659 17 5		
Wilcannia to Thackaringa .....				1885			1,320 2 2	570 9 5		
Wilcannia towards Tiboburra .....							1,234 7 10	532 4 3		
Main-street, Silvertown .....				1887			450 0 0	450 0 0		
Silvertown, via Furrnamoota, to Polamacca and Tarella .....							144 0 0	144 0 0		
Breaking Metal Blackwattle Swamp .....				1886			340 2 4	234 6 8		
Miller-street, via Abattoirs and Western-street, to Iron Cove Bridge .....				1887			580 18 6	580 18 6		
Abattoirs to "White Bay Hotel" .....				1885			1,820 0 0	500 0 0		
Petersham to Abattoirs .....				1886			1,589 7 8	747 9 8		
Pymont Bridge Road between Parramatta Road and Orphan School Road .....				1884			10,306 7 10	2,675 1 6		
Ashfield to Punchbowl Road .....				1887			682 0 0	682 0 0		
Lyndhurst Road .....							799 13 9	799 13 9		
Bligh-street, Camperdown .....				1885			1,950 3 9	426 19 9		

Consolidated Revenue.

Halfway House to Ricketty-street, Botany Bay.....	1886	285	0	0	187	2	6
Ricketty-street to King-street, Botany.....	1887	293	6	6	293	6	6
Forest Road across Railway at Mort's.....	1884	104	17	0	104	17	0
La Perouse to Little Bay.....	1886	442	13	9	39	8	9
Breaking Metal, Botany.....	1887	1,655	1	9	18	17	7
Roads, Botany, Randwick, Long Bay.....	1886	2,098	6	3	1,804	1	10
Bonds Road, Belmore to Peckhurst.....	1887	69	10	0	69	10	0
Elizabeth-street, Waterloo.....	1886	757	12	8	238	1	0
Randwick Toll Gate to La Perouse.....	1879	3,565	10	8	455	0	0
Bondi, <i>via</i> Coogee, to Long Bay.....	1887	8,702	14	5	5,341	8	4
Bondi, Sewer Road.....	1887	1,077	10	4	1,077	10	4
Approach, Rockdale Railway Station.....	1886	171	2	6	55	6	6
Croydon to Hurstville.....	1887	27	6	0	27	6	0
Bank's Meadow to Whisker's Road.....	1886	199	10	0	99	10	0
Sydney to Bank's Meadow, Old Botany Road.....	1887	238	4	9	238	4	9
Frederick-street, West Botany.....	1884	500	0	0	500	0	0
Bay-street, Botany.....	1887	219	4	0	149	0	0
Drain, Junction Bay-street and Rocky Point.....	1887	15	0	0	15	0	0
Main, Botany Road.....	1885	112	3	6	112	3	6
Stony Creek to Pittwater Road.....	1885	15	0	0	15	0	0
Road round Wentworth Park.....	1876	4,500	0	0	23	1	0
Sydney and Cook's River Road.....	1887	52,913	5	2	6,147	5	2
Belmore Road, Old Illawarra Road to Canterbury Road.....	1887	44	0	0	44	0	0
Rocky Point Road at Kogarah, <i>via</i> George's River, to Bottle Forest.....	1879	72	0	5	72	0	5
Rocky Point to George's River.....	1887	4,958	15	2	615	0	9
George's River Ferry.....	1887	66	3	10	66	3	10
Tom Ugly's Point to Main South Road, near Croydon.....	1881	1,905	9	4	383	2	5
Illawarra Road to Bonds Road.....	1887	15	17	0	15	17	0
Half-way House to Rocky Point.....	1882	896	8	5	153	14	0
Half-way House, Kogarah, to George's River Ferry.....	1887	150	0	0	150	0	0
Centennial Park Roads.....	1875	6,945	16	8	6,945	16	8
Port Jackson to Peat's Ferry.....	1886	29,916	13	4	2,171	2	7
Lane Cove Road, Miller-street, Metalling Margin.....	1884	2,422	7	7	1,023	0	10
Lane Cove to Cowan Creek, Bobbin Head.....	1886	131	2	0	16	3	0
Lane Cove Bridge Approaches.....	1883	1,200	0	0	1,176	2	0
Lane Cove, <i>via</i> Stony Creek, to Pittwater.....	1887	2,391	13	11	509	0	6
Pittwater Wharf Approach.....	1884	100	0	0	100	0	0
Pearce's Corner to Pennant Hills.....	1884	745	18	9	223	0	0
Pearce's Corner to Peat's Ferry.....	1885	1,089	17	5	524	4	6
Peat's Ferry to Berowra Creek.....	1887	229	10	0	80	12	6
Peat's Ferry to Bay near Bar Island.....	1881	12	11	0	12	11	0
Field of Mars Common.....	1883	9,012	14	6	536	1	8
Head of Navigation Lane Cove.....	1886	3,068	1	10	95	17	8
Iron Cove to Ryde, <i>via</i> Gladesville.....	1885	1,504	7	6	1,306	3	6
Military Road, St. Leonards.....	1887	4,365	11	6	533	19	10
Military Road, Bondi.....	1884	12	2	0	12	2	0
St. Leonards to Manly.....	1886	2,092	17	5	282	3	10
Spit Road, St. Leonards to Manly.....	1879	6,059	0	8	2,248	3	4
Manly Cove to Pittwater.....	1886	7,504	8	9	788	3	7
Pittwater to Barranjoee.....	1887	611	18	9	402	15	0
Old Pittwater Road.....	1881	269	2	11	269	2	11
Balgowlah to Pittwater.....	1884	640	8	0	221	15	9
Boyd Road and Approaches, Neutral Bay Wharf.....	1887	50	0	0	50	0	0
Manly and Pittwater to M'Gan's Creek.....	1886	286	13	4	149	2	0
Clearing Field of Mars Common.....	1887	6,292	7	6	1,451	18	7
Clearing at Blackheath.....	1887	127	4	4	95	9	10
Repairs to Bridges.....	1887	9,938	15	10	9,938	15	10
Expenses, Punts and Approaches.....	1887	7,311	8	8	7,311	8	8
Contingent Vote.....	1887	15,563	4	5	15,563	4	5

Consolidated Revenue.

No. 47 (continued)—RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1887.	Amount expended in 1887.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1887.	Remarks.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES—continued.</b>										
Conveyance officers' equipment by rail.....	Maintenance, repair, and construction.	.....		1887	.....	.....	4,715 2 9	4,715 2 9		
Construction and Maintenance, Tanks and Wells .....	"	.....		1882	.....	.....	169,729 1 11	20,244 1 2		
Tank, Broken Hill .....	"	.....		1887	.....	.....	638 12 3	638 12 3		
Tanks and Wells Maintenance .....	"	.....		"	.....	.....	5,137 17 1	5,137 17 1		
Building Caretakers' Huts and 120 Tanks .....	"	.....		1885	.....	.....	628 0 8	83 0 11		
Fencing Special Leases Tanks .....	"	.....		"	.....	.....	23,009 18 10	3,009 18 10		
Punt, Wiseman's Ferry .....	"	.....		1886	.....	.....	135 12 0	55 12 0		
" Bellinger River .....	"	.....		1887	.....	.....	230 0 0	230 0 0		
" Wilcannia .....	"	.....		"	.....	.....	399 5 10	399 5 10		
" Murrumbidgee, above Gubbaralong .....	"	.....	Consolidated Revenue.	"	.....	.....	22 1 8	22 1 8		
" Menindie .....	"	.....		1886	.....	.....	313 9 6	113 9 6		
" Carathool Ferry .....	"	.....		1887	.....	.....	160 0 0	160 0 0		
" Seaham .....	"	.....		1886	.....	.....	483 0 0	308 0 0		
" Hinton .....	"	.....		1887	.....	.....	139 13 11	139 13 11		
" George's River Ferry .....	"	.....		"	.....	.....	14 4 0	14 4 0		
" North Creek .....	"	.....		"	.....	.....	315 0 0	315 0 0		
Culverts, Branxton .....	"	.....		"	.....	.....	104 10 10	104 10 10		
" Castle's Creek, Marengo to Burrowa .....	"	.....		"	.....	.....	75 0 0	75 0 0		
" Long Swamp to Boree .....	"	.....		"	.....	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0		
" Bulli to Blue Gum Forest .....	"	.....		"	.....	.....	704 10 3	704 10 3		
" Yellow Clay Gap Road.....	"	.....		"	.....	.....	75 0 0	75 0 0		
Bridge, Bingera Creek .....	Erection	.....	Loans & Con. Rev.	1881	Finished	8,891 8 4	.....	73 10 5		
" Gwydir or Big River, Bingera .....	"	.....	Loans	1883	"	30,159 11 6	.....	32 10 9		
" Manilla, at Manilla .....	"	.....		1884	"	34,485 1 0	.....	2,000 0 0		
" Jumper's Flat and Caloota Creek, Rockley, and Tuena Road .....	"	.....		1887	"	368 10 0	.....	368 10 0		
" Nag's Head, Grenfell to Forbes Road .....	"	.....		"	Unfinished	442 10 0	.....	442 10 0		
" Broughton Mill Creek .....	"	.....		"	Finished	.....	950 15 8	950 15 8		
" Victoria Creek, Pitman's Bridge to Wagonga .....	"	.....		"	Unfinished	400 0 0	.....	400 0 0		
" Bullock Island .....	"	.....		"	Unfinished	.....	38 14 4	38 14 4		
" Mackin's Creek .....	"	.....		"	Unfinished	.....	43 7 6	43 7 6		
" Mehi, at Telegerah .....	"	.....		"	Unfinished	.....	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0		
" Johnson's Creek .....	"	.....		1886	Finished	362 0 7	.....	31 8 0		
" Barwon River, Cato Creek, and Brewarrina .....	"	.....		"	Unfinished	.....	8,369 7 4	6,202 12 0		
" Coonamble Creek .....	"	.....		"	Finished	1,626 13 0	.....	906 13 0		
" Toomah, at Greg Greg.....	"	.....		"	Unfinished	1,525 16 4	.....	58 9 7		
" Humumbah .....	"	.....	Loans and Consolidated Revenue.	"	Unfinished	.....	3,403 0 0	1,043 0 0		
" King Creek, Port Macquarie .....	"	.....		"	Finished	1,996 6 4	.....	266 7 10		
" Brungle Gully .....	"	.....		"	Unfinished	.....	1,111 0 0	231 0 0		
" Wilson's Creek .....	"	.....		1887	Finished	848 19 0	.....	848 19 0		
" Culgoa River .....	"	.....		1886	Unfinished	.....	1,881 11 0	1,748 0 0		
" Murrumbidgee, at Teemas .....	"	.....		"	Finished	8,380 6 5	.....	812 6 5		
" Howlong.....	"	.....		"	Unfinished	.....	.....	550 10 11		
" Pora Creek .....	"	.....		1887	Unfinished	394 14 8	.....	394 14 8		
" Moleville.....	"	.....		"	Unfinished	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0		
" Kangaroo Creek.....	"	.....		1886	Finished	279 5 8	.....	279 5 8		
" Pine Creek .....	"	.....		1887	Unfinished	280 0 0	.....	280 0 0		
" Bungle Creek.....	"	.....		"	Unfinished	.....	571 19 0	571 19 0		
" Corinda Creek .....	"	.....		"	Unfinished	.....	252 0 0	252 0 0		
" Woolgoola Creek .....	"	.....		"	Unfinished	.....	.....	227 16 8		
" Mundaroo to Jingellic (Bell's Creek).....	"	.....		"	Finished	227 16 8	.....	227 16 8		
" Hunt's Gully .....	"	.....		"	Unfinished	.....	199 0 0	199 0 0		
				"	"	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0		

Bridge, Namoi River, at Tulodurma .....	..	..	..	..	..	1,028 2 5	1,028 2 5
.. Darawauk Creek .....	..	..	..	..	Finished... 497 12 10	497 12 10	497 12 10
.. Alderly Creek .....	..	..	..	..	.. 695 19 1	695 19 1	695 19 1
.. Wallis' Creek .....	..	..	..	..	.. 257 12 0	257 12 0	257 12 0
.. Phipps Creek .....	..	..	..	..	.. 663 16 3	663 16 3	663 16 3
.. Four-mile Creek, Cassillis .....	..	..	..	..	Unfinished .....	300 0 0	300 0 0
.. Goodman Creek .....	..	..	..	..	.. 400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0
.. Flash Jack Creek .....	..	..	..	..	Finished... 299 19 11	299 19 11	299 19 11
.. Breakfast Creek and approaches .....	..	..	..	..	.. 299 9 4	299 9 4	299 9 4
.. Bowan Creek .....	..	..	..	..	.. 544 1 6	544 1 6	544 1 6
.. Combing Creek .....	..	..	..	..	.. 478 19 10	478 19 10	478 19 10
.. Burril Lake .....	..	..	..	..	Unfinished .....	452 0 0	452 0 0
.. Mulabar Creek .....	..	..	..	..	.. 1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
.. Tilbuster Creek .....	..	..	..	..	Finished... 564 4 8	564 4 8	564 4 8
.. Jones' Creek, Gundagai .....	..	..	..	..	Unfinished .....	400 0 0	400 0 0
.. Foot M'Grath's Hill .....	..	..	..	..	Finished... 203 1 9	203 1 9	203 1 9
.. Between East and West Burrows .....	..	..	..	..	Unfinished .....	200 0 0	200 0 0
.. Stony Creek, Tumbarumba .....	..	..	..	..	Finished... 512 6 0	512 6 0	512 6 0
.. Yanco Creek, at Bidgegong Reserve .....	..	..	..	..	Unfinished .....	808 9 9	808 9 9
.. Cockatgong Creek Reserve .....	..	..	..	..	.. 200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
.. Forest Creek, Deniliquin .....	..	..	..	..	.. 206 0 0	206 0 0	206 0 0
.. Talywaka Embankment .....	..	..	..	..	Finished... 1,519 8 10	1,519 8 10	1,519 8 10
.. Paterson (Iron) .....	..	..	..	..	Unfinished .....	9,706 14 11	2,998 6 2
.. Smollett-street, Albury .....	..	..	..	..	.. 849 16 0	849 16 0	849 16 0
.. Pudman Creek, at Rye Park .....	..	..	..	..	.. 160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0
.. Throsby Creek, Wickham .....	..	..	..	..	1885 .. 2,955 6 3	2,955 6 3	264 12 9
.. Paddy's River, Walaregang .....	..	..	..	..	1887 .. 169 0 0	169 0 0	169 0 0
.. Bingell Creek, Wardell Bay .....	..	..	..	..	.. 320 16 0	320 16 0	320 16 0
.. Lansdown River, at Savilles .....	..	..	..	..	Finished... 800 0 0	800 0 0	800 0 0
.. Tenterfield Creek, Molesworth-street .....	..	..	..	..	Unfinished .....	113 4 9	113 4 9
.. Swan Creek, South Grafton .....	..	..	..	..	.. 190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0
.. Gambling Creek .....	..	..	..	..	.. 431 14 8	431 14 8	431 14 8
.. Mullett Creek and other Bridges .....	..	..	..	..	.. 689 12 3	689 12 3	689 12 3
.. Snowy River, Buckley's Crossing .....	..	..	..	..	.. 2,210 0 0	2,210 0 0	2,210 0 0
.. Hay .....	..	..	..	..	.. 344 13 8	344 13 8	344 13 8
.. Belmore .....	Repairs .....	..	..	..	.. 72 0 0	72 0 0	72 0 0
.. Punchbowl .....	Lighting .....	..	..	..	.. 852 2 11	852 2 11	852 2 11
.. Alipon and Musk Valley Creek .....	Erection .....	..	..	..	.. 33 12 0	33 12 0	33 12 0
.. on Road, Livingstone Gully to Pulletop .....	..	..	..	..	.. 31 9 6	31 9 6	31 9 6
.. Kangaroo Creek, Binda to Biggar .....	..	..	..	..	.. 200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
.. Bedlam Creek .....	..	..	..	..	.. 35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
.. Blind Creek, Pittwater Road .....	..	..	..	..	.. 181 4 0	181 4 0	181 4 0
.. Hunt's Creek, Broken Back Bridge to Pennant Hills .....	..	..	..	..	.. 0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6
.. Muttama Creek .....	..	..	..	..	.. 1,065 1 0	1,065 1 0	1,065 1 0
.. Upper Wyong Creek .....	..	..	..	..	.. 50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
.. Stony Creek, Armidale to Maryland .....	..	..	..	..	Finished... 376 1 6	376 1 6	376 1 6
Unclassified Roads under Trustees .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,861 5 0
Additional Vote Roads under Trustees .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,638 9 6
Roads under Trustees as per schedule issued to Trustees —	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,061 0 0
.. Northern Roads .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,660 0 0
.. Southern Roads .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,295 0 0
.. Western Roads .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....	..	..	..	..	102,030 13 5	8,328,429 14 2	729,597 9 9

Loans  
and Con-  
solidated  
Revenue.

1885  
1887

No. 47 (continued).—RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expenc.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1887	Amount expended in 1887.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1887.	Remarks.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
<b>SEWERAGE BRANCH.</b>										
Sewerage, City of Sydney .....	Constructing.....		Loans and Consolidated Revenue.	1880 .....	Unfinished .....	.....	690,870 3 4	108,775 5 3		
Pipe Sewer, Darlington .....	" .....			1884 .....	" .....	.....	3,661 12 1	387 1 6		
Drain, Eveleigh Railway Yards .....	" .....			1885 .....	" .....	.....	2,477 15 10	6 0 0		
Country and Suburban Surveys.....	" .....			" .....	" .....	.....	3,004 0 2	1,490 5 3		
Storm-water Sewers, Wentworth Park.....	" .....			" .....	" .....	.....	9,355 5 2	70 11 9		
Liverpool-street Collecting Sewer .....	" .....			1886 .....	" .....	.....	3,800 0 0	3,122 0 9		
Opening New Street, Paddington .....	" .....			" .....	" .....	.....	1,515 12 3	1,503 0 3		
University Connections with Bligh-street .....	" .....			" .....	" .....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,005 3 10		
Drain, Regent-street to Abercrombie-street.....	" .....			1887 .....	" .....	.....	1,271 14 11	1,271 14 11		
Baptist Estate Drainage .....	" .....			" .....	" .....	.....	3,354 0 2	3,354 0 2		
Storm-water Channel, Rushcutters Bay .....	" .....			" .....	" .....	.....	2,731 1 5	2,731 1 5		
Drainage, Wallsend and Plattsburg .....	" .....			" .....	" .....	.....	700 0 0	700 0 0		
Drain, Lincoln Crescent .....	" .....		" .....	" .....	.....	700 0 0	700 0 0			
							724,941. 5 4	125,116 5 1		
<b>HARBOURS AND RIVERS.</b>										
<b>WATER SUPPLY.</b>										
Sydney .....	" .....		Loans .....	1880 .....	" .....	.....	2,063,084 3 2	185,070 14 10		
Providing water for Country Towns .....	" .....		Loans & Con. Rev.	1879 .....	" .....	.....	547,035 0 8	58,238 18 4		
Extension of Sydney Water Supply to Western Suburbs .....	" .....		" .....	1887 .....	" .....	.....	1,985 11 11	1,985 11 11		
<b>DREDGE SERVICE.</b>										
Excavation of Silt by Dredges .....	Annual Service.....		Consolidated Revenue.	1885 .....	Finished .....	77,768 10 6a	.....	.....		a No expenditure in 1887.
" .....	" .....			1886 .....	Unfinished .....	.....	81,979 19 2	8,459 7 4		
" .....	" .....			1887 .....	" .....	.....	71,436 9 5	71,436 9 5		
New Dredge, Sydney Harbour .....	Constructing.....		Loans .....	1879 .....	" .....	.....	18,000 0 0	1,230 13 3		
Additional Dredge and Punts for Sydney .....	" .....			1885 .....	" .....	.....	5,388 14 7	4,605 16 7		
Additional Punts for Dredges .....	" .....		Consolidated Revenue.	1887 .....	" .....	.....	1,490 13 5	1,490 13 5		
New Engines, " Ajax " .....	" .....			" .....	" .....	.....	2,254 1 6	2,254 1 6		
Landing Silt and forming ground .....	Annual Service.....		Consolidated Revenue.	1885 .....	Finished.....	4,004 4 5b	.....	.....		b No expenditure in 1887.
" .....	" .....			1886 .....	Unfinished .....	.....	5,111 17 3	675 16 10		
" .....	" .....			1887 .....	" .....	.....	3,994 6 7	3,994 6 7		
Dredging Plant, Richmond and other Northern Rivers.....	Constructing.....		" .....	1883 .....	" .....	.....	21,826 15 10	5,274 19 11		
<b>SYDNEY.</b>										
Increased Wharf Accommodation, Sydney .....	" .....		Loans .....	1873 .....	Finished.....	89,682 10 4c	.....	.....		c No expenditure in 1887.
Completion Darling Harbour Wharf, including Compensation for Land .....	" .....			1882 .....	Unfinished .....	.....	256,819 4 3	99,599 13 5		
Wood-paving Circular Quay .....	" .....		Consolidated Revenue.	1885 .....	" .....	.....	30,642 5 1	20,145 16 2		
Wharf and Wall, Blackwattle Bay.....	" .....			1886 .....	" .....	.....	4,108 17 11	4,093 9 7		
White Bay Reclamation .....	" .....			" .....	" .....	.....	4,788 12 7	4,626 16 9		
Widening Pymont Bridge .....	" .....			1887 .....	" .....	.....	1,338 1 0	1,338 1 0		
Shed, Cowper Wharf .....	" .....			" .....	" .....	.....	1,065 12 10	1,065 12 10		
<b>HUNTER RIVER AND NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.</b>										
Road through Bullock Island .....	" .....		Loans & Con. Rev.	1876 .....	" .....	.....	5,283 2 3	492 3 4		
Wharf and Shipping Appliances, Newcastle, Bullock Island, and Stockton, exclusive of Steam Cranes, Newcastle Wharf .....	" .....			1858 .....	" .....	.....	194,918 18 1	12,560 6 8		
Protecting Banks of Hunter River, West Maitland .....	" .....		Con. Rev. ....	1879 .....	" .....	.....	19,846 7 6	694 17 8d		d £45 12s. 6d. of this amount was paid from Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., 1887.

Expenses of Tugs, &c., on Special Services unconnected with dredging, together with expenses of Rocket Apparatus, Newcastle.	"	Con. Revenue.	1886	"	1,058 1 7		169 3 9
Removal of Rocks, Newcastle Harbour.	Improving	Loans & Con. Rev.	1887	Unfinished		372 18 5	372 18 5
Repairs, Northern Breakwater, Newcastle.	Repairs		1888	"		7,126 14 9	956 14 9
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle	Constructing	Loans & Con. Rev.	1883	"		9,636 17 11	6 15 0
Wharf and Shed, Bchmore	"		1866	"		84,966 7 10	29 2 10
Repairs, Newcastle Wharf	"	Con. Rev.	1885	Finished	317 1 3 <sup>4</sup>		
Repairs, Flood-gates, Wallis Creek, West Maitland.	Repairs		1887	Unfinished		7,865 11 8	635 9 8
			"	Finished	500 0 0		
<b>LAKE MACQUARIE.</b>							
Improvements at Entrance	"	Loans & Con. Rev.	1878	Unfinished		73,718 8 3	610 16 9
Wharf, Pelican Flat	Constructing		1887	Finished	691 10 0 <sup>4</sup>		
<b>CLARENCE RIVER.</b>							
Improvements at South Arm	Improving	Loans & Con. Rev.	1885	"	3 409 16 7 <sup>9</sup>		637 1 6
Improvements at Clarence Heads	Constructing		1862	Unfinished		173,168 14 2	2,709 5 4
Wharf and Store, Cowper	"	Consolidated Revenue.	1885	"		405 16 4	22 18 4
Jetty, Woolgoola Bay	"		1886	"		334 4 1	60 17 3
Wharf, Great Marlow	"	Loans	1879	"	13,393 19 8 <sup>4</sup>		
Wharf, Chatsworth	"		1885	"	3,600 0 0		0 16 6
<b>MANNING RIVER.</b>							
Dredge, Tug, and Punt	"	Loans & Con. Rev.	1874	Unfinished		65,270 6 7	2,021 9 10
Grab Dredge, Camden Haven	"		1874	Unfinished			
<b>TRIAL BAY.</b>							
Harbour of Refuge	Improving	Con. Revenue.	1878	"		6,067 14 10	1,219 18 8
<b>RICHMOND RIVER.</b>							
Removing Obstructions, Richmond River	Constructing	Loans & Con. Rev.	1884	"		199 8 10	191 8 0
Wharf and Shed, Tatham	"		1886	Unfinished	3,570 15 2		401 13 5
Grab Dredge and Punt	"	Loans & Con. Rev.	1886	Unfinished		6,840 14 3	3,030 16 5
Jetty, Byron Bay	"		1887	"		17 15 0	17 15 0
Wharf, Wyrallah	"	Consolidated Revenue.	"	"		289 7 7	289 7 7
Wharf, Ballinn, enlarging	"		"	"		258 18 8	258 18 8
Wharf, Woodlark-street, Lismore	"	Loans	1879	"		3,155 6 9	915 10 4
<b>NAMBUCCERA RIVER.</b>							
Clearing Obstructions	"	Consolidated Revenue.	1887	"		984 7 5	984 7 5
<b>TWEED RIVER.</b>							
Snagging Dunbible and other Creeks	Improving	Loans & Con. Rev.	1886	"		441 9 6	425 17 6
<b>MACLEAY RIVER.</b>							
Reconstruction Wharf, Port Macquarie	Constructing	Loans & Con. Rev.	1887	"		102 4 5	102 4 5
Wharf opposite Fredericton	"		1884	"		1,995 9 11	802 18 3
<b>HASTINGS RIVER.</b>							
Punts for Grab Dredge	Improving	Loans & Con. Rev.	1883	Finished	4,580 4 9 <sup>4</sup>		2,076 10 5
<b>BOUREL.</b>							
Wharf and Store	Constructing	Loans & Con. Rev.	1887	Unfinished		131 2 1	131 2 1
<b>BELLINGER RIVER.</b>							
Wharf, Raleigh	"	Loans & Con. Rev.	1887	Unfinished			

c £17 1s. 8d. of this amount was paid from Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, 1886. No expenditure in 1887.

f £91 10s. of this amount was paid from Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., 1887.

g £400 16s. 7d. of this amount was paid from Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, 1887.

h No expenditure in 1887.

k £280 17s. 5d. of this amount was paid from Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, 1887.



No. 47 (continued).—RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1887.	Amount expended in 1887.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1887.	Remarks.
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<b>HARBOURS AND RIVERS—continued.</b>										
<b>WOLLONGONG.</b>										
Removal Black Buoy Rocks	Improving	.....	Con. Rev...	1886	Finished	6,155 2 5 <sup>a</sup>	.....	.....	.....	<sup>a</sup> No expenditure in 1887.
Towards Deepening Wollongong Harbour	"	.....	Loans	"	Unfinished	.....	3,289 2 6	3,094 0 5	.....	
<b>MORUYA.</b>										
Improving entrance, Moruya River	"	.....	Loans & Con. Rev	1861	"	.....	33,861 16 2 <sup>a</sup>	.....	.....	
<b>SHELLHARBOUR.</b>										
Breakwater	Constructing	.....	Con. Rev...	1878	"	.....	8,594 2 3	630 6 8	.....	
<b>KIAMA.</b>										
Construction Lighthouse	"	.....	Loans	1885	Finished	1,995 10 0	.....	546 10 7	.....	
<b>SHOALHAVEN.</b>										
Protection of Banks, Shoalhaven River, at Terrara	"	.....	Consolidated Revenue.	1887	Unfinished	.....	4 10 0	4 10 0	.....	<sup>b</sup> £2 1s. 4d. of this amount was paid from Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., 1887.
Removal Obstructions, Broughton Creek	Improving	.....		1886	Finished	402 1 4 <sup>b</sup>	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	
<b>MURRAY, MURRUMBIDGEE, AND DABLING RIVERS.</b>										
Yanco Cutting	"	.....	Consolidated Revenue.	1885	Unfinished	.....	4,979 17 8	2,923 2 6	.....	<sup>c</sup> £160 6s. 10d. of this amount was paid from Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., 1887.
Wharf, Balranald	Constructing	.....		"	Finished	650 6 10 <sup>c</sup>	.....	239 11 9	.....	
Improving Rivers	Improving	.....	Loans & Consolidated Revenue.	1866	Unfinished	.....	190,799 0 0	1,262 13 10 <sup>d</sup>	.....	<sup>d</sup> No expenditure on account of Murray River in 1887.
<b>COCKATOO ISLAND.</b>										
Fitzroy Dock	Constructing & in use	.....	Consolidated Revenue.	1848	Unfinished	.....	33,590 5 3 <sup>e</sup>	.....	.....	<sup>e</sup> No expenditure in 1887.
Dock and other works in connection with Docking Establishment.	Elongation of	.....		1873						
Workshops and other Buildings	.....	.....	Consolidated Revenue.	1886	Finished	4,186 18 5	9,735 4 2 <sup>e</sup>	1,455 2 5	.....	
Docking Vessels and other Contingent Expenses	.....	.....		1887	Unfinished	.....	2,161 3 2	2,161 3 2	.....	
Fitzroy Dock—Salaries	.....	.....		1886	Finished	2,405 17 10	.....	5 17 10	.....	
Machinery	Nearly all erected & in use	.....	Loans	1883	Unfinished	.....	1,877 10 0	1,877 10 0	.....	
New Dock, Biloela	Constructing	.....		1881	"	.....	175,242 8 6	49,053 18 10	.....	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>										
Harbour and River Surveys	"	.....	Consolidated Revenue.	1886	Finished	5,150 3 7	.....	170 3 7	.....	<sup>f</sup> £203 2s. 6d. of this amount was paid from Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, &c., 1887.
Wharf, Bermagui	"	.....		1887	Unfinished	.....	4,902 3 6	4,902 3 6	.....	
Wharf, Green Point, Brisbane Water	"	.....		1886	Finished	3,193 2 6 <sup>f</sup>	.....	2,706 16 4	.....	
Cleaning and Deepening Mullet Creek	Improving	.....	Consolidated Revenue.	"	Unfinished	.....	139 9 0	114 9 0	.....	
Incidental expenses to Wharfs and other Public Works.	Constructing	.....		1887	"	.....	348 10 1	348 10 1	.....	
"	"	.....	Consolidated Revenue.	1886	Unfinished	.....	19,118 18 8	3,510 0 5	.....	
"	"	.....		1887	"	.....	12,790 12 3	12,790 12 3	.....	
Wharf, Sackville Reach	"	.....	Loans	"	Finished	507 0 1	.....	507 0 1	.....	
						245,096 4 6	4,310,182 2 11	596,743 8 8		

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.												
SYDNEY.												
Aborigines Protection Office	Furniture									3	12	2
Attorney-General's Office	Repairs					6	5	5		6	5	5
Audit Office	"					401	19	8		401	19	8
Brigade Office	Furniture											221
Belmore Barracks	Repairs											12
Botanic Gardens	"					11	17	4		11	17	4
Central Police Court	"					296	16	9		296	16	9
Centennial Exhibition Commissioners' Office	"					39	5	8		39	5	8
Circular Quay Morgue	Furniture											10
Civil Service Board Office	Additions and repairs					243	15	9		243	15	9
City Improvement Board Office	Repairs					5	0	9		5	0	9
Clerk of the Peace Office	"					100	12	11		100	12	11
Coroner's Office	"					1	3	0		1	3	0
Cook Park	Gas supply					1	13	9		1	13	9
Comptroller-General of Prisons	Repairs					8	12	6		8	12	6
Crown Law Office	"					0	6	0		0	6	0
Custom House	Additions	44,000	Surplus & Con. Rev.	1884	Unfinished	22	17	5	38,907	17	0	17
"	Repairs, &c.		Con.	1887	Finished	270	10	4	12,707	17	0	17
Colonial Architect's Office	"		Revenue.			206	10	3	270	10	4	175
Darlinghurst Court-house	Wall and railing	1,000	Loans		Unfinished				206	10	3	66
"	Alterations and repairs				Finished	1,032	18	3	320	0	0	3
"	Additions and repairs				"	1,135	9	9	1,032	18	3	292
"	Repairs				"	54	3	2	1,135	9	9	24
"	Receiving-house				"	185	3	6	54	3	2	2
Dawes Point (Captain Hixson's Residence)	Alterations and repairs				"	396	17	4	185	3	6	15
"	"				"	47	0	3	396	17	4	6
"	Barracks				"	287	1	8	47	0	3	5
Department of Justice	"				"	46	11	3	287	1	8	10
District Court	"				"	111	3	9	46	11	3	44
Domain	"				"	3	19	10	111	3	9	30
"	Gas supply				"	198	7	6	3	19	10	1
Engineer for Existing Lines Office	Furniture				"				198	7	6	7
Erskine-street Police Station	Repairs				"							3
Fisheries Department	"				"				0	3	4	13
Fire Brigade Station (Central)	Erection	13,600	Loans		Unfinished							48
"	Laying on water				Finished	75	16	7	10,770	0	0	17
Fort Phillip Signal Station	Repairs				"	151	10	5	10,770	0	0	75
Fort Denison	Furniture				"				151	10	5	1
Fort Macquarie	Gas supply				"							10
Flagstaff Hill Reserve	Repairs				"	17	12	6				18
"	Gas supply				"	25	16	4				4
Free Public Library	Rebuilding old wing	12,000	Loans		Unfinished	46	0	0				46
"	Fittings, &c.				Finished	2,561	5	10	910	17	8	17
"	Gas-fittings, &c.				"	318	13	5	2,561	5	10	318
"	Repairs				"	115	12	4	318	13	5	115
Government Printing Office	Alterations & repairs				"	653	9	1	115	12	4	267
"	Furniture				"				653	9	1	116
"	"				"							8
"	"				"							2
"	"				"							4
George-street North Police Station	"				"							18
Government House	Repairs				"							15
"	"				"	871	7	3				4
"	Stables				"	116	18	2				6
"	Guard-house				"	17	18	4				1
George-street South Police Station	"				"	14	4	7				13
General Post Office	Extension super-structure.	112,000	Surplus	1881	Unfinished	134,636	18	4				6
"	Ironwork	24,000	Revenue.		"	27,448	17	10				15
"	Finishing trades	50,000		1884	Unfinished				7,161	18	2	4
									2,077	17	10	1
									13,000	0	0	1

No. 47 (continued).—RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1887.	Amount expended in 1887.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1887.	Remarks.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.			SYDNEY—continued.							
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
General Post Office	Hydraulic lifts	5,000	Loans	1886	Unfinished		4,924 0 0	3,500 0 0		
"	Raising roof of operating-room.	1,300		1887	"		1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0		
"	Shutter gearing			"	Finished	764 18 11		764 18 11		
"	Alterations to resumed premises.	650		"	Unfinished		600 0 0	600 0 0		
"	Repairs, &c.			"	Finished	380 1 9		380 1 9	2,254 16 3	
"	Gas			"	"	11 10 0		11 10 0		
Harbours and Rivers Department	Repairs			"	"	3 8 11		3 8 11	34 15 0	
Health Office	"			"	"	121 1 8		121 1 8	50 12 3	
Hyde Park	Gas supply			"	"	333 7 6		333 7 6		
" Asylum	Furniture			"	"				6 1 2	
Immigration Barracks	Alterations for Supreme Court.	4,000		"	Unfinished		3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0		
"	Alterations to Southern wing for Coroners & Patents Office.	1,500		"	"		1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0		
"	Repairs			"	Finished	11 12 0		11 12 0	16 19 2	
Insolvency Court	"			"	"	4 1 4		4 1 4	25 9 6	
Inspector-General of Police Office	"			"	"	5 7 11		5 7 11	6 13 0	
" Residence	"			"	"	1 5 4		1 5 4	1 15 0	
Inspector of Public Charities	"			"	"	0 2 0		0 2 0		
Inspector of Weights and Measures Office	Furniture			"	"				9 16 0	
Kent and Bathurst Streets Police Station	Repairs			"	"	12 3 8		12 3 8	11 0 6	
Lands Office (Old)	"			"	"	49 11 7		49 11 7		
" (New)	Alterations and repairs		Consolidated Revenue.	"	"	495 7 11		495 7 11	67 5 11	
"	Working lift			"	"	302 3 5		302 3 5		
"	Lighting lamps			"	"	23 12 6		23 12 6		
Local Government Board Office	Repairs			"	"	167 1 2		167 1 2	5 19 6	
Luncheon Department	"			"	"	12 2 4		12 2 4	0 7 4	
Metropolitan Land Board Office	"			"	"	10 1 5		10 1 5		
Marine Board Office	"			"	"	309 0 4		309 0 4	367 11 3	
Master in Equity Office	Furniture			"	"				0 3 6	
Mines Department	Repairs, &c.			"	"	274 8 1		274 8 1	294 15 1	
Museum	Alterations, &c.			"	"	608 14 10		608 14 10	42 3 8	
Morgue, South Sydney	Repairs			"	"	1 19 1		1 19 1	10 16 0	
"	Gas supply			"	"	5 17 2		5 17 2		
Money Order Office	Repairs			"	"	1 1 0		1 1 0		
Moorecliff Hospital	Retaining-wall	850		"	Unfinished		500 0 0	500 0 0		
"	Repairs			"	Finished	21 11 11		21 11 11		
Naval Brigade Office	Furniture			"	"				6 3 6	
Naval Depot	Alterations & repairs.			"	"	377 17 1		377 17 1	4 8 1	
" Nemesis" (Steam Launch)	Furniture			"	"				2 2 9	
Ordnance Stores	Repairs			"	"	6 15 4		6 15 4		
Observatory	"			"	"	5 3 4		5 3 4		
Public Works and Colonial Secretary's Office	"			"	"	336 12 10		336 12 10	212 9 6	
"	Working lift			"	"	438 3 8		438 3 8		
"	Lighting lamps			"	"	24 11 3		24 11 3		
Philip Park	Gas supply			"	"	12 18 9		12 18 9		
Parliamentary Buildings	Sheds for electric light			"	"	689 19 2		689 19 2		
"	Alterations & repairs.			"	"	630 19 0		630 19 0	319 0 8	

Parliamentary Buildings	Attending to gas, &c.				35 0 0		35 0 0		
"    Draftsman's Office	Repairs				2 2 10		2 2 10		
Patents Office	Furniture							20 6 0	
Public Instruction Office	Alterations & additions	2,500		1886	3,206 5 10		1,645 15 2	160 12 7	
Queen Victoria Statue	Gas supply			1887	13 10 0		13 10 0		
Railway Department	Repairs				0 10 4		0 10 4	3 13 0	
Registrar-General's Department	Additions	9,800		1885	13,314 9 3		1,914 9 3		
"    "    "    "	Repairs, &c.			1887	192 4 5		192 4 5	633 8 10	
Roads and Bridges Office	Furniture							6 5 0	
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	Gas supply		Consolidated Revenue.		254 8 9		254 8 9		
Stamp Office	Repairs				35 3 5		35 3 5	5 13 8	
State Children's Relief Department	"				28 1 10		28 1 10		
Statist's Office	"				1 17 3		1 17 3	28 9 7	
Stores Department	"				0 13 0		0 13 0		
St. Mary's Lodge, Domain	Additions	150				80 0 0	80 0 0		
Sheriff's Office	Repairs				1 7 5		1 7 5	1 17 6	
Supreme Court	Alterations & repairs				297 2 9		297 2 9	428 15 3	
Surveyor-General's Office	Furniture							110 1 0	
Surveyor of Parks	Repairs				0 9 11		0 9 11	3 15 0	
Treasury	"				225 7 7		225 7 7	270 19 9	
University	Medical School	60,000	Surplus Rev.	1885		44,535 5 2	14,341 3 3		
"    "    "    "	Laboratory	8,000		1887		6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0		
"    "    "    "	Kerbing & guttering	1,300							
"    "    "    "	Lighting lamps				1,259 10 3		1,259 10 3		
"    "    "    "	Constructing bridge				109 5 0		109 5 0		
"    "    "    "	Alterations, repairs, &c.				280 4 6		280 4 6		
Vernon	Repairs				785 14 8		785 14 8	422 14 9	
Victoria Barracks	Drainage				16 19 3		16 19 3	4 19 0	
"    "    "    "	Emptying closets, &c.		Consolidated Revenue.			225 0 0	225 0 0		
"    "    "    "	Alterations & repairs				179 4 0		179 4 0		
"    "    "    "	Lighting lamps				1,852 11 4		1,852 11 4	170 10 1	
Victoria Park	Repairs				34 10 0		34 10 0		
Water Police Court	"				57 10 0		57 10 0		
Water Conservation Commission Office	"				95 1 2		95 1 2	99 4 4	
William-street Post and Telegraph Office	"				7 19 3		7 19 3	1 10 0	
Woolloomooloo Lockup	"				12 4 0		12 4 0		
"    "    "    "	"				8 17 7		8 17 7		
SUBURBS.									
ASHFIELD.									
Lockup	Purchase of land		Consolidated Rev.		360 0 0		360 0 0		
"    "    "    "	Erection	1,500				600 0 0	600 0 0		
BALMAIN.									
Court-house and Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	9 600	Loans & Con. Rev.	1885		14,606 0 0	2,656 0 0	328 4 2	
"    "    "    "	Wall and railing	1 000		1887			673 12 6		
"    "    "    "	Turret clock				430 0 0		430 0 0		
Town Hall (Temporary Court)	Repairs, &c.		Consolidated Revenue.		84 10 0		84 10 0		
BRADLEY'S HEAD.									
Barracks	"				0 2 0		0 2 0		
BOTANY.									
Fortifications, Bare Island	Construction	26,500	Loans	1881		32,084 10 0	739 0 0		
Cable Station, La Perouse	Furniture			1887				0 16 6	
Sanatorium, Little Bay	Repairs, &c.				256 4 3		256 4 3	94 11 3	
BURWOOD.									
Post and Telegraph Station	Erection				538 9 5		538 9 5		
CALLAN PARK.									
Asylum	Repairs, &c.		Consolidated Revenue.		357 14 1		357 14 1	280 19 4	
"    "    "    "	Fencing				86 0 0		86 0 0		
COCKATOO ISLAND.									
Sheriff's Residence	Repairs				1 8 8		1 8 8		
Reformatory for Girls	"				28 13 8		28 13 8		
"    "    "    "	Alterations for gaol purposes.	2,585				900 0 0	900 0 0		

No. 47 (continued).—RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1887.	Amount expended in 1887.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1887.	Remarks.
<b>PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &amp;c.—continued.</b>										
COOK'S RIVER.		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Lock-up .....	Repairs .....		Consolidated Revenue	1887	Finished	6 0 0		6 0 0	4 1 0	
GARDEN ISLAND.										
Foreman of Works Office .....	Erection .....		Loans	1886	Unfinished	108 12 4		108 12 4	6 12 3	
Sail-loft, rigging-shed, &c. ....	" .....	13,000		1887	"			16,185 8 3	11,758 6 8	
Barracks, &c. ....	" .....	11,000						5,150 0 0		
GEORGE'S HEAD.										
Barracks .....	Repairs .....		Consolidated Revenue.	"	Finished	0 7 0		0 7 0	1 3 10	
GLEBE.										
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Colonnade .....		Loans	"	"	187 0 0		187 0 0	23 1 6	
Lock-up .....	Furniture .....			"	"					1 12 0
GLEBE ISLAND.										
Abattoir (Inspector's residence) .....	Alterations & repairs .....		Loans	"	"	321 11 5		321 11 5	14 8 4	
Bridge .....	Gas supply .....			"	"	17 5 0		17 5 0		
GLADESVILLE.										
Asylum .....	Erection of offices .....	1,450	Loans	"	Unfinished		1,025 0 0	1,025 0 0		
"	Alterations & repairs .....			"	Finished	1,480 8 7		1,480 8 7	80 6 0	
GOAT ISLAND.										
Magazine .....	Repairs .....		Loans	"	"	1 8 5		1 8 5		
GRANVILLE.										
Police Station .....	Furniture .....		Loans	"	"				0 2 9	
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Erection .....			"	"	152 3 4		152 3 4		
KIRIBILLI POINT.										
Admiralty House .....	Additions, &c. ....		Loans	"	"	1,295 2 2		1,295 2 2	99 12 5	
MANLY.										
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Furniture .....		Loans	"	"				11 0 10	
Quarantine Station .....	Repairs .....			"	"	85 16 10		85 16 10		
MIDDLE HEAD.										
Barracks .....	" .....		Consolidated Revenue.	"	"	281 3 2		281 3 2		
Steel Point Barracks .....	" .....			"	"	0 2 0		0 2 0		
NEWINGTON.										
Asylum .....	" .....		Consolidated Revenue.	"	"	224 9 5		224 9 5	87 15 2	
NEWTOWN.										
Police Station .....	" .....		Loans	"	"	0 9 11		0 9 11		
Court-house .....	Law costs .....			"	"	50 0 0		50 0 0		
"	Repairs .....		Loans	"	"	101 10 9		101 10 9	62 14 2	
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Furniture .....			"	"					2 11 2
PARRAMATTA.										
Gaol .....	Additions .....		Loans	"	"	2,127 5 3		2,127 5 3	65 10 8	
Lunatic Asylum .....	Painting .....			"	"	274 0 0		274 0 0		
"	Repairs .....		Loans	"	"	191 6 11		191 6 11	131 18 3	
Benevolent Asylum .....	" .....			"	"	18 15 10		18 15 10	14 9 6	
Protestant Orphan School .....	" .....		Loans	"	"	1 0 0		1 0 0	11 19 3	
Police Station .....	" .....			"	"	234 17 1		234 17 1		
Roman Catholic Orphan School .....	Erection of sheds, repairs, &c. ....		Loans	"	"				3 5 8	
Court-house .....	Furniture .....			"	"	2 17 0		2 17 0	20 17 2	
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Repairs .....		Loans	"	"	2 1 6		2 1 6		
PORT JACKSON.										
Fortifications .....	Construction .....	21,000	Loans	1882	Unfinished		48,834 2 6	5,147 13 4		
RANDWICK.										
Lock-up .....	Furniture .....		Consolidated Rev.	1887	Finished				3 19 3	
Stock Inspector's residence .....	Erection .....	650		"	"	698 4 0		698 4 0		

REDFERN.			} Con. Rev. {	"	"	91 6 8	91 6 8	3 16 7
Court-house and Lock-up	Repairs			"	"	95 3 4	95 3 4	
ROOKWOOD.			} Surplus Revenue. {	1885	"	19,132 18 0	2,877 10 1	
Reformatory	Erection	20,000		"	"			9 2 6
RYDE.			} Consolidated Revenue. {	1887	"			
Court-house	Furniture			"	"	37 19 2	37 19 2	9 5 3
SOUTH HEAD.			} Consolidated Revenue. {	"	"	166 8 6	166 8 6	
Hornby Light-house	Repairs			"	"	134 12 6	134 12 6	10 12 1
Barracks	"			"	"	27 5 3	27 5 3	2 5 10
Signal Station	"			"	"	703 5 6	703 5 6	52 5 3
Reformatory	"			"	"	286 19 9	286 19 9	
SPECTACLE ISLAND.			} Surplus Revenue. {	1886	Unfinished		7,288 19 4	4,071 14 10
Torpedo Magazine	Construction	6,800		"	"		8,818 10 0	
ST. LEONARDS.			} Consolidated Revenue. {	"	Finished	18 15 6	4,500 0 0	10 16 9
Post and Telegraph Office and Court-house	Erection	11,500		"	"	41 12 0	41 12 0	1 7 6
Police Station	Repairs			"	"			
WATSON'S BAY.			} Consolidated Revenue. {	1887	"	97 0 0	97 0 0	
Police Barracks	"			"	"	200 13 1	200 13 1	
WAYERLEY.			} Consolidated Revenue. {	1886	"	2,040 13 6	840 13 6	
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	1,800		1887	"	191 13 2	191 13 2	51 2 2
Lock-up	"			"	"	215 2 7	215 2 7	
WOOLLAHRA.			} Consolidated Revenue. {	"	"	24 19 2	24 19 2	
Police Station	Repairs			"	"			
COUNTRY.								
ADAMSTOWN.			} Consolidated Revenue. {	"	"	48 12 0	48 12 0	
Police Station	Cell			"	"			12 5 7
ADELONG.			} Consolidated Revenue. {	"	"			9 15 7
Court-house	Furniture			"	"	249 18 0	249 18 0	85 16 9
Police Station	"			"	"			
ALBURY.			} Consolidated Revenue. {	"	"	15 5 6	15 5 6	15 11 0
Court-house	Repairs			"	"	16 14 0	16 14 0	6 8 0
Police Station	"			"	"	115 18 7	115 18 7	2 0 1
Gaol	Additions & repairs			"	"	43 11 6	43 11 6	0 3 0
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs			"	"	2 2 6	2 2 6	
Foreman of Works' Office	"			"	"			4 16 0
Police Barracks	Furniture			"	"	8 14 0	8 14 0	18 16 11
ANGLEDOOL.			} Consolidated Revenue. {	"	"	25 0 0	25 0 0	4 17 6
Police Station	"			"	"			
ARALUEN.			} Consolidated Revenue. {	"	"	136 10 0	136 10 0	
Police Station	Additions			"	"			
ARMDALE.			} Consolidated Revenue. {	"	"	7 8 0	7 8 0	32 16 9
Court-house	Repairs			"	"			17 11 11
Police Station	Furniture			"	"	140 5 4	140 5 4	
Gaol	Repairs			"	"	1 2 1	1 2 1	9 8 9
Lock-up	"			"	"			65 7 6
BALLINA.			} Consolidated Revenue. {	1886	"	3,522 19 6	1,372 19 6	
Lands and Survey Office	Erection	3,500		"	"			
BALLINA.			} Consolidated Revenue. {	1887	Unfinished		220 0 0	220 0 0
Court-house	Additions	318		"	"		675 0 0	675 0 0
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	1,860	"	"				

No. 47 (continued).—RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com- menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1887.	Amount expended in 1887.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1887.	Remarks.		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
<b>BALRANALD.</b>												
Court-house	Repairs		}	1887	Finished...	32 10 0		32 10 0	21 4 7			
Lands and Survey Office	Furniture					"	"				57 12 0	
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions	800				"	Unfinished		100 0 0	100 0 0		
<b>BARRABA.</b>												
Lock-up	Repairs		Consoli- dated Revenue.	"	Finished.	7 2 7		7 2 7	9 17 9			
Court-house	Furniture					"	"				19 4 1	
Post and Telegraph Office	"		"	"	"				4 6 6			
<b>BARRINGUN.</b>												
Police Station	Repairs		"	"	"	9 0 0		9 0 0	1 1 0			
<b>BARMEDMAN.</b>												
Court-house	Furniture		"	"	"				4 2 0			
<b>BATHURST.</b>												
Gaol	Erection	95,000	Surplus Rev.	1884	Unfinished		89,783 2 5	18,711 14 2				
"	Additions, &c.			1887	Finished...	385 13 8		385 13 8	91 12 10			
"	Turret clock	260 0 0		"	"	260 0 0		260 0 0				
"	Lay on water			"	"	745 11 6		745 11 6				
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs			"	"	50 0 0		50 0 0	21 14 7			
Court-house	"			"	"	62 9 5		62 9 5	6 9 9			
Public Buildings	Furniture			"	"				7 7 0			
Police Station	Repairs		"	"	4 11 2		4 11 2	2 13 0				
Public Instruction Office	Furniture		"	"				0 6 0				
<b>BARRENJUEY.</b>												
Light-house	Repairs		"	"	"	89 10 0		89 10 0	4 1 4			
<b>BEGA.</b>												
Court-house	Furniture		"	"	"				18 17 4			
Police Station	Repairs		"	"	"	3 10 0		3 10 0				
Post and Telegraph Office	Furniture		"	"	"				1 5 6			
Gaol	Sewerage		"	"	"	208 15 0		208 15 0				
<b>BELLINGRE RIVER.</b>												
Pilot Station	Repairs		"	"	"	20 1 2		20 1 2				
<b>BERRIMA.</b>												
Gaol	Additions		Consoli- dated Revenue.	"	"	162 0 6		162 0 6	31 0 10			
Court-house	Repairs					"	"	46 0 0		46 0 0		
Police Station	"					"	"	0 10 1		0 10 1		
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	1,050				"	"	1,059 8 0		759 8 0	14 9 0	
"	Fencing		"	1887	Unfinished		75 0 0	75 0 0				
<b>BINGERA.</b>												
Lock-up	Repairs		"	"	"	60 0 0		60 0 0				
Court-house	Furniture		"	"	"				1 3 3			
<b>BINALONG.</b>												
Police Station	"		"	"	"				20 9 3			
<b>BLAYNEY.</b>												
Court-house	Repairs		"	"	"	11 16 2		11 16 2				
Lock-up	"		"	"	"	18 10 0		18 10 0				
<b>BOMBALA.</b>												
Court-house	"		"	"	"	31 13 10		31 13 10	33 3 9			
Police Station	"		"	"	"	66 9 0		66 9 0				
<b>BOOLIGAL.</b>												
Court-house	Furniture		"	"	"				0 16 6			
Police Station	"		"	"	"				14 8 9			

Location	Item	Value	Year	Status	Value	Value	Value
<b>BOURKE.</b>							
Court-house			1886	Unfinished	773 0 0	420 0 0	4 5 1
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	1,800	1887	Finished		0 8 1	16 6 9
Lands and Survey Office	Repairs					1 10 0	4 13 10
Gaol	"		"	"		1 17 7	65 9 9
Police Station	"		"	"			
<b>BOWRAL.</b>							
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	1,800	1886	"	1,921 14 11	1,241 14 11	28 17 3
Lock-up	"	1,400	"	"	1,390 7 4	640 7 4	6 6 1
<b>BRAIDWOOD.</b>							
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions	250	"	"	264 11 0	107 1 0	5 6 4
Court-house	Furniture		1887	"			0 15 0
Gaol	Repairs		"	"	1 13 6	1 13 6	
<b>BRANXTON.</b>							
Court-house	Furniture		"	"			1 1 0
<b>BROUGHTON CREEK.</b>							
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	1,650	1886	"	2,032 3 10	282 3 10	88 9 11
<b>BROKEN HILL.</b>							
Police Station	Furniture		1887	"			5 6 10
<b>BRUNSWICK.</b>							
Court-house	"		"	"			5 0 6
<b>BREWARRINA.</b>							
Court-house	"		"	"			10 1 4
<b>BUCKLEY'S CROSSING.</b>							
Police Station	Repairs		"	"	2 0 0	2 0 0	
<b>BUNGENDORE.</b>							
Court-house	"		"	"	13 0 0	13 0 0	3 3 6
<b>BULLI.</b>							
Court-house	Furniture		"	"			26 9 9
<b>BULLOCK ISLAND.</b>							
Police Station	Repairs		"	"	17 3 2	17 3 2	
<b>BUNDARRA.</b>							
Police Quarters	"		"	"	6 10 0	6 10 0	
Post and Telegraph Office	"		"	"	13 12 10	13 12 10	
<b>BUNGWALL.</b>							
Court-house	Furniture		"	"			1 14 0
<b>BURROWA.</b>							
Court-house	Repairs		"	"	6 0 0	6 0 0	21 1 9
Police Barracks	"		"	"	7 10 0	7 10 0	2 15 3
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions		"	"	85 17 11	85 17 11	
<b>BUREAGA.</b>							
Police Station	Repairs		"	"	17 0 0	17 0 0	9 0 0
<b>BYRROCK.</b>							
Court-house	Furniture		"	"			11 1 8
<b>CAMDEN.</b>							
Police Barracks	"		"	"			0 17 1
<b>CAMDEN HAVEN.</b>							
Court-house	"		"	"			5 14 3
<b>CAMPBELLTOWN.</b>							
Police Station	"		"	"			22 18 9
Court-house, Lock-up, &c	Erection	10,300	"	Unfinished	4,037 0 0	4,037 0 0	17 15 3
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs		"	Finished	26 10 0	26 10 0	17 17 1
<b>CANOWINDRA.</b>							
Court-house	"		"	"	2 10 0	2 10 0	24 5 3
<b>CANDELO.</b>							
Court-house	Furniture		"	"			22 13 4
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs		"	"	57 0 0	57 0 0	
<b>CANONBAR.</b>							
Post and Telegraph Office	Furniture		"	"			11 3 7

Consolidated Revenue.



No. 47 (continued).—RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com- menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1887.	Amount expended in 1887.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1887.	Remarks.
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<b>PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &amp;c.—continued.</b>										
CAPF ST. GEORGE.										
Light-house	Repairs			1887	Finished	143 19 10		143 19 10		
CARCOAR.										
Court-house	Furniture			"	"				25 7 9	
Gaol and Police Station	Fencing, &c.			"	"	66 10 0		66 10 0		
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs			"	"	135 10 0		135 10 0		
CASINO.										
Court and Watch House	Additions	1,250		1886	"	1,920 9 10		1,062 9 10		
Gaol	Furniture			1887	"				8 3 3	
CASSELLIS.										
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions			"	Unfinished		75 0 0	75 0 0		
Court-house	Furniture			"	Finished				6 12 8	
CRESSNOCK.										
Court-house	Repairs			"	"	10 10 6		10 10 6	20 18 2	
CHARLESTOWN.										
Police Station	Cell			"	"	48 12 0		48 12 0		
CLARF.										
Police Station	Furniture			"	"				1 16 0	
CLARENCE TOWN.										
Police Station	"			"	"				1 15 0	
Lock-up	Repairs			"	"	74 0 0		74 0 0		
COBAH.										
Court-house and Lock-up	Erection	5,500		1885	"	5,895 0 0		1,822 0 0	133 19 8	
COBARGO.										
Court-house	Furniture			1887	"				4 10 0	
Police Barracks	Fencing			1886	"	52 9 0		27 9 0	6 3 6	
COLUMBO.										
Police Station	Additions			1887	Unfinished		250 0 0	250 0 0	0 2 6	
COLLECTOR.										
Police Station	Repairs			"	Finished	3 10 0		3 10 0		
CONDOBOLIN.										
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	1,950		1885	"	2,339 17 6		187 17 6	150 16 6	
Court-house	Furniture			1887	"				33 0 4	
COOMA.										
Court-house	Erection	7,500		1886	Unfinished		6,817 17 6	4,247 10 0		
Foreman of Works Office	Furniture			1887	Finished				0 7 0	
Police Station	Repairs			"	"	5 5 3		5 5 3		
Lands and Survey Office	"			"	"	2 10 0		2 10 0	5 11 9	
COONAMBLE.										
Police Officers' Quarters	Furniture			"	"				0 15 10	
Police Station	Additional works			"	"	243 15 3		243 15 3	5 6 5	
Gaol	Repairs			"	"	50 10 0		50 10 0		
Court-house	Furniture			"	"				33 4 9	
COONABRADRAN.										
Police Quarters	Repairs			"	"	34 0 0		34 0 0		
Court and Watch House	"			"	"	210 0 0		210 0 0	4 0 0	
Lands and Survey Office	Furniture			"	"				22 17 5	
COOLAH.										
Court-house	"			"	"				8 15 9	
COORANBONG.										
Court-house	Additions			"	"	461 4 6		461 4 6		
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs			"	"	87 0 0		87 0 0		

Consolidated Revenue.

COOTAMUNDRA.					1886	1,156	1	8	112	1	8	13	2	
Gaol	Additional works				1887	50	10	0	50	10	0			
Police Station	Additions				"				75	0	0			
COPMANHURST.					"									
Police Barracks	Repairs				"	75	0	0	75	0	0			
CORAKI.					"									
Court-house	Erection	2,300			"				520	0	0			
COROWA.					1886				1,117	0	0	207	0	0
Court-house	"				"									
COLLARENDABEEL.					1887							9	4	0
Court-house	Furniture				"									
COWRA.					"									
Police Buildings	Repairs				"	11	16	0	11	16	0			
Lock-up	Additions	1,000			1886				550	0	0	450	0	0
" "	Repairs				1887							5	10	0
Post and Telegraph Office	Furniture				"							10	6	0
Court-house	"				"							14	18	6
CROKE.					"									
Police Buildings	Repairs				"	0	6	0	0	6	0			
Fisheries Commission Office	"				"	2	14	0	2	14	0			
CROOKWELL.					"									
Police Station	Stable				"	82	18	0	82	18	0			
CUDAL.					"							9	19	0
Court-house	Furniture				"									
CUDGELLICO.					"							3	12	0
Police Station	"				"									
CUDGEMON.					"									
Police Station	Repairs				"	2	9	3	2	9	3			
CUNDELTOWN.					"									
Police Station	Stable				"	95	10	0	95	10	0	1	2	3
Court-house	Furniture				"									
DANDALOO.					"							7	10	2
Court-house	"				"									
DELEGATE.					"							3	18	9
Court-house	"				"									
DENILIQUIN.					"									
Court-house	Additions				"	1,352	18	4	1,352	18	4	22	12	6
Foreman of Works' Office	Furniture				"							1	1	0
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs				"	1	2	6	1	2	6			
Police Station	"				"	35	1	9	35	1	9	18	5	1
Lands and Survey Office	"				"	1	14	6	1	14	6			
DENMAN.					"							5	5	8
Court-house	Furniture				"									
DEAKE.					"									
Police Station	Additions				"	191	8	0	191	8	0			
Court-house	Furniture				"							5	5	0
DUBBO.					"									
Court-house	Land resumed				"	107	16	1	107	16	1			
" "	Erection	10,000		Surplus Rev.	1886				5,323	0	0	2,450	0	0
" "	Repairs, &c.			Con. Rev.	1887							86	12	4
Lands and Survey Office	"			"	"	14	16	11	14	16	11	92	2	9
Gaol	Additions	3,500		Surplus Rev.	"				2,840	0	0	2,840	0	0
" "	Repairs			Con. Rev.	"							234	1	0
Foreman of Works, Office	Furniture			"	"									
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	5,000		Surplus Rev.	1886	6,628	11	3	1,828	11	3	269	9	8
Police Station	Repairs			Con. Rev.	1887							39	1	10
DUNGOO.					"									
Court-house	"				"	11	7	0	11	7	0	3	13	0

No. 47 (continued)—RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com-menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1887.	Amount expended in 1887.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1887.	Remarks.	
<b>PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &amp;c.—continued.</b>											
<b>EDEN.</b>											
Court-house .....	Repairs .....	£	Consoli- dated Revenue.	1887	Finished	£ s. d. 30 10 0	£ s. d. .....	£ s. d. 30 10 0	£ s. d. 8 0 3		
Light-house .....	" .....	.....		"	"	"	0 9 9	.....	0 9 9	.....	
<b>EMMAVILLE.</b>											
Court-house .....	Furniture .....	.....		"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	27 10 0	
<b>EUGOWRA.</b>											
Police Station .....	Repairs .....	.....		"	"	"	77 0 0	.....	77 0 0	.....	
<b>FERNMOUNT.</b>											
Police Station .....	Lock-up .....	.....		"	"	"	82 10 0	.....	82 10 0	.....	
<b>FINGAL HEAD.</b>											
Light-house .....	Repairs .....	.....		"	"	"	6 0 0	.....	6 0 0	.....	
<b>FORBES.</b>											
Lands and Survey Office .....	" .....	.....	Consoli- dated Revenue.	"	"	5 19 5	.....	5 19 5	46 1 7		
Police Station .....	" .....	.....		"	"	"	23 8 0	.....	23 8 0	.....	
Post and Telegraph Office .....	" .....	.....		"	"	"	4 0 0	.....	4 0 0	15 0 0	
Gaol .....	Tank .....	.....		1886	"	"	458 7 6	.....	158 7 6	.....	
" .....	Repairs .....	.....		1887	"	"	1 17 4	.....	1 17 4	.....	
Court-house .....	" .....	.....		"	"	"	18 2 11	.....	18 2 11	6 3 9	
<b>FORSTER.</b>											
Court-house .....	Furniture .....	.....		"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	0 18 0	
<b>FROGMORE.</b>											
Court-house .....	" .....	.....		"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	2 17 0	
<b>GERMANTON.</b>											
Court-house .....	" .....	.....	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	6 15 0		
Police Station .....	Additions and repairs .....	.....	"	"	"	167 18 6	.....	167 18 6	9 2 3		
<b>GADDOGA.</b>											
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Erection .....	1,400	1886	"	"	1,433 18 6	.....	408 18 6	1 18 6		
Court-house .....	Furniture .....	.....	1887	"	"	.....	.....	.....	11 9 6		
<b>GILGANDRA.</b>											
Court-house .....	" .....	.....	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	5 17 0		
<b>GOSFORD.</b>											
Court-house .....	" .....	.....	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	14 5 0		
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Repairs .....	.....	"	"	"	36 0 0	.....	36 0 0	3 17 6		
Lands Office .....	Furniture .....	.....	"	"	"	54 10 0	.....	54 10 0	.....		
Police Station .....	Removing stables .....	.....	"	"	"	84 10 0	.....	84 10 0	.....		
<b>GLADSTONE.</b>											
Police Buildings .....	Repairs .....	.....	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....		
<b>GOULBURN.</b>											
Court-house .....	Erection .....	25,000	Surplus Rev.	1884	Unfinished	.....	27,744 4 0	10,500 13 4	.....		
" .....	Repairs .....	.....		1887	Finished	4 15 0	.....	4 15 0	76 6 3		
Gaol .....	Additions, repairs, &c. .....	.....		"	"	959 12 2	.....	959 12 2	32 7 8		
Lands and Survey Office .....	Furniture .....	.....		"	"	.....	.....	.....	30 19 3		
Lock-up .....	Repairs .....	.....		"	"	7 4 6	.....	7 4 6	.....		
Foreman of Works' Office .....	" .....	.....		"	"	3 13 8	.....	3 13 8	0 7 6		
Post and Telegraph Office .....	" .....	.....		"	"	186 0 0	.....	186 0 0	15 0 0		
Police Station .....	Additions .....	.....		"	"	379 3 3	.....	379 3 3	.....		
Inspector of Schools Office .....	Furniture .....	.....		"	"	.....	.....	.....	1 18 3		
<b>GLEN INNES.</b>											
Post and Telegraph Office .....	" .....	.....	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 13 0		
Lands and Survey Office .....	Repairs .....	.....	"	"	1 18 10	.....	1 18 10	23 16 6			
Gaol .....	" .....	.....	"	"	4 10 2	.....	4 10 2	.....			
Police Station .....	" .....	.....	"	"	1 10 11	.....	1 10 11	.....			

GLEN INNES—continued.									
Public Buildings .....	Land resumed .....				9 10 0		9 10 0		.....
Court-house .....	Repairs .....				4 8 6		4 8 6		30 10 4
GREEN CAPE.									
Lighthouse .....	" .....				41 4 0		41 4 0		14 7 7
GRENPELL.									
Gaol .....	" .....				3 3 11		3 3 11		.....
Court-house .....	Additions .....				246 1 0		246 1 0		19 9 0
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Furniture .....								1 9 2
GULGONG.									
Court-house .....	" .....								6 6 0
GRAFTON.									
Lands and Survey Office .....	Repairs .....				51 8 0		51 8 0		11 7 7
Police Station .....	" .....				26 2 3		26 2 3		.....
Court-house .....	" .....				1 10 0		1 10 0		11 1 0
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Alterations, repairs, &c. .....				281 18 6		281 18 6		41 9 9
Foreman of Works' Office .....	Repairs .....				26 0 0		26 0 0		.....
Gaol .....	" .....				23 8 5		23 8 5		.....
GUNDAGAI.									
Court-house .....	Furniture .....								18 8 0
GUNNEDAH.									
Court-house .....	" .....								1 4 0
Gaol .....	Repairs .....				1 3 0		1 3 0		.....
Lands and Survey Office .....	Furniture .....								3 13 3
Police Buildings .....	Underground tank, &c. .....				135 0 0		135 0 0		.....
GUNNING.									
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Furniture .....								1 13 0
GRESFORD.									
Court-house .....	" .....								31 17 7
GRETA.									
Court-house .....	" .....								2 15 6
GONGOLGON.									
Police Barracks .....	Repairs .....				65 0 0		65 0 0		.....
GUYRA.									
Police Barracks .....	" .....				13 19 4		13 19 4		.....
HAMILTON.									
Police Station .....	Laying on gas .....				2 10 0		2 10 0		.....
Lock-up .....	Repairs .....				2 5 0		2 5 0		.....
HARTLEY.									
Court-house .....	Furniture .....								4 16 0
HAWKESBURY.									
Fisheries Office .....	" .....								8 2 2
HAY.									
Gaol .....	Additions .....				36 10 1		36 10 1		18 4 0
Lands and Survey Office .....	Repairs .....				49 12 11		49 12 11		26 4 8
Police Barracks .....	Laying on gas .....				60 10 0		60 10 0		.....
" .....	Repairs .....				5 4 0		5 4 0		0 17 0
Court-house .....	" .....				1 11 6		1 11 6		1 4 6
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Stable, &c. .....				368 15 0		368 15 0		.....
Police Officers' Quarters .....	Additions .....	600							.....
HILLSTON.									
Police Station .....	Furniture .....								13 14 3
Court-house .....	" .....								9 3 8
Lands and Survey Office .....	" .....								5 14 1
INVERELL.									
Court-house .....	Erection .....	5,300			1885 6,820 9 3		1,808 9 3		49 5 5
Lock-up .....	Alterations and repairs .....				1887 138 6 6		138 6 6		.....
Police Buildings .....	Repairs .....				6 1 6		6 1 6		11 6 8
IVANHOE.									
Court-house .....	Furniture .....								18 8 1

Consolidated Revenue.

No. 47 (continued).—RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com- menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1887.	Amount expended in 1887.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1887.	Remarks.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
JERILDERRIE.			Consoli- dated Revenue.	1887	Finished	7 8 0		7 8 0		
Lock-up	Repairs									
JERRY'S PLAINS.										
Post and Telegraph Office	"						86 0 0		86 0 0	
JUNEE.										
Police Station	Additions						187 14 6		187 14 6	
Court-house	Furniture								9 5 0	
KEMPSEY (WEST).										
Court-house	Alterations						13 8 0		13 8 0	22 4 6
Post and Telegraph Office	"						192 1 0		192 1 0	
Lands and Survey Office	Furniture								7 17 6	
KIAMA.										15 0 0
Post and Telegraph Office	"									
Police Station	Repairs						20 10 0		20 10 0	
Court-house	"						5 0 0		5 0 0	
KYAMBA.										
Police Station	"						7 0 0		7 0 0	
LAKE MACQUARIE.										8 5 0
Fisheries' Office	Furniture									
LAMBTON.					1886		968 17 6		388 17 6	
Police Quarters	Erection	1,000								
Court-house	Repairs			1887		13 0 0		13 0 0	6 12 8	
Post and Telegraph Office	Furniture								17 1 1	
Police Barracks	Repairs					13 0 0		13 0 0		
LISMORE.										
Court-house	"					2 0 0		2 0 0	21 13 5	
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions	410			Unfinished		279 6 5	279 6 5		
LITHGOW.										
Police Station	Furniture				Finished				0 3 7	
Court-house	"								8 14 6	
LIVERPOOL.										
Benevolent Asylum	Repairs					177 3 5		177 3 5	5 9 0	
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions					102 13 6		102 13 6		
Court-house	Repairs					2 14 6		2 14 6	27 9 6	
LOCHINVAR.				1886		1,339 10 0		474 10 0		
Lock-up	Erection									
Police Station	Stable			1887		85 0 0		83 0 0		
LOUTH.										
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	1,500			Unfinished		1,175 0 0	1,175 0 0		
MACLEAY RIVER.										
Pilot Station	Repairs				Finished	7 19 8		7 19 8		
MAITLAND.										
Goal	Additions					1,450 7 11		1,450 7 11		
"	Repairs					223 15 0		223 15 0	7 0 0	
MAITLAND (EAST).										
Lands and Survey Office	"					13 6 4		13 6 4	10 16 0	
Court-house	Alterations					114 11 2		114 11 2	0 8 1	
Police Barracks	Repairs					12 0 0		12 0 0	9 6 6	
School Inspector's Office	Furniture								0 7 6	
Post and Telegraph Office	Gas-fittings					28 0 0		28 0 0		

MAITLAND (WEST).										
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs				8 14 6			8 14 6		
Land and Survey Office	"				2 2 2			2 2 2		
MABENGO.									3 8 2	
Court-house	Furniture								22 10 0	
MANILLA.									7 13 6	
Court-house	"									
MARDEN.										
Court-house	"									
MERRIWA.										
Court-house	Alterations	550			529 12 6			529 12 6	1 9 8	
Post and Telegraph Office	Repairs				28 5 0			28 5 0		
Police Station	"				79 10 0			79 10 0	7 6 3	
MEROE.										
Police Buildings	Erection			1886	843 18 0			593 18 0		
MILPARINKA.										
Police Station	Repairs			1887	2 15 0			2 15 0	17 12 10	
MILTON.										
Court-house	"				58 0 0			58 0 0		
MOAMA.										
Court-house	Furniture								11 15 0	
Post and Telegraph Office	"								5 5 3	
Custom-house	Erection	875					275 0 0	275 0 0		
Police Station	Repairs				3 10 0			3 10 0		
MOLONG.										
Post and Telegraph Office	Furniture								13 4 0	
Court-house	"								14 9 6	
MOREE.										
Lands and Survey Office	Repairs		Consolidated Revenue.		2 19 3			2 19 3	30 8 8	
Court-house	Furniture								33 3 7	
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions							160 0 0	160 0 0	
MORPETH.										
Court-house	Alterations	300			252 14 9			252 14 9	8 10 0	
MONTAGUE ISLAND.										
Light-house	Repairs				26 8 11			26 8 11	0 1 6	
MOSIL MOSIL.										
Court-house	Furniture								1 7 0	
MORUYA.										
Post and Telegraph Office	Erection	2,200			1,350 14 0			1,350 14 0	15 15 9	
Do	Verandah, &c.						110 0 0	110 0 0		
Court-house	Furniture								3 0 6	
MITTAGONG.										
Court-house	"								34 1 2	
Post and Telegraph Office	Purchase of site				300 0 0			300 0 0		
Police Station	Furniture								0 4 1	
MOSSGIEL.										
Police Station	"								2 7 6	
MOSS VALE.										
Governor's Residence	Repairs				28 3 0			28 3 0	28 0 0	
Court-house	Furniture								0 2 6	
Police Station	Repairs				1 3 5			1 3 5		
MOUNT HOPE.										
Police Station	Furniture								4 4 0	
MOUNT MACDONALD.										
Warden's Office	"								6 18 6	
Court-house	"								7 10 9	
MOUNT VICTORIA.										
Lock-up	Erection	1,300			1,469 7 7			1,469 7 7	9 5 3	

No. 47 (continued).—RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com- menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1887.	Amount expended in 1887.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1887.	Remarks.	
		£				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
<b>PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &amp;c.—continued.</b>											
<b>MOULAMBIN.</b>											
Court-house .....	Furniture		} Consolidated Revenue.	1887	Finished..				0 10 0		
Police Station .....	Additions			"	"	"	375 0 0		375 0 0		
<b>MUDGE.</b>											
Lands and Survey Office .....	Furniture		} Consolidated Revenue.	"	"				2 1 2		
Court-house .....	Repairs			"	"	"	86 12 0		86 12 0	37 8 5	
Gaol .....	"			"	"	"	1 19 6		1 19 6	1 12 6	
Police Officers' quarters .....	"			"	"	"	94 15 0		94 15 0		
Police Station .....	Furniture		} Loans.	"	Unfinished				0 14 4		
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Additions	2,000		"		"	"		500 0 0	500 0 0	
<b>MULWALA.</b>											
Court-house .....	Erection	2,000	} Loans.	1886	Finished..	1,916 16 0		1,116 16 0	3 18 0		
Police Station .....	Furniture			"	1887	"				7 6 3	
<b>MUNDOORAN.</b>											
Police Station .....	Repairs		} Consolidated Revenue.	"	"						
<b>MURRUBUNDI.</b>											
Court-house .....	"			"	"	"	136 2 0		136 2 0		
<b>MURWILLUMBAH.</b>											
Police Station .....	Furniture		} Loans.	"	"				5 17 0		
Court-house .....	"			"	"	"				0 4 0	
<b>MUSWELLBROOK.</b>											
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Repairs		} Consolidated Revenue.	"	"						
Court-house .....	"			"	"	"	6 16 6		6 16 6		
<b>NAMBUCCA.</b>											
Police Station .....	"		} Consolidated Revenue.	"	"						
<b>NATIONAL PARK.</b>											
Military Camp .....	"		"	"	"	2 12 10		2 12 10			
<b>NELGLEN.</b>											
Lock-up .....	"		} Consolidated Revenue.	"	"						
<b>NEVERTIRE.</b>											
Lock-up .....	Cell		"	"	"	5 10 0		5 10 0			
<b>NOWRA.</b>											
Court-house .....	Furniture		} Loans.	"	"				23 7 4		
Land Office .....	"			"	"	"				5 5 0	
<b>NYMAGEE.</b>											
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Erection	1,600	} Consolidated Revenue.	1885	"	1,657 0 0		334 0 0	63 13 9		
<b>NYNGAN.</b>											
Police Buildings .....	Repairs		"	1886	"	8 0 0		8 0 0	10 10 0		
<b>NARRABRI.</b>											
Gaol .....	"		} Loans.	1887	"				0 12 6		
Police Station .....	"			"	"	"	3 1 8		3 1 8		
Court-house .....	Erection	3,500		"	"	Unfinished		2,360 0 0	2,360 0 0	7 10 9	
Lands and Survey Office .....	Furniture			"	"	Finished..				5 0 0	
<b>NARRANDERA.</b>											
Court-house .....	"		} Consolidated Revenue.	"	"				0 10 9		
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Additions			"	1886	"	296 2 6		196 2 6		
Police Station .....	"			"	1887	Unfinished		280 0 0	280 0 0		
" .....	Repairs		"	"	Finished..	8 12 5		8 12 5			

<b>NEWCASTLE.</b>									
Asylum for Imbeciles .....	Alterations and repairs .....				180 17 0		180 17 0	2 19 6	
Lock-up .....	" .....				252 18 10		252 18 10		
Police Station .....	Repairs .....				2 3 3		2 3 3	6 12 6	
Post and Telegraph Office .....	" .....				45 15 6		45 15 6	28 12 9	
Court-house .....	" .....				12 18 6		12 18 6		
Custom-house .....	" .....				81 16 10		81 16 10		
" .....	Gas supply .....				74 15 0		74 15 0		
Clerk of Works' Office .....	Repairs .....				4 7 0		4 7 0		
Seamen's Shelter Shed .....	" .....				92 8 0		92 8 0		
Fortifications .....	" .....				106 17 8		106 17 8		
Water Police Station .....	" .....				57 1 9		57 1 9		
Shipping Master's Office .....	Repairs, &c. .....				87 6 6		87 6 6		
Morgue .....	Additions .....				34 0 2		34 0 2		
Signal Station .....	Repairs .....				1 4 0		1 4 0		
Pilot's Cottage .....	" .....				6 6 0		6 6 0		
Lightkeepers Quarters .....	" .....				1 10 0		1 10 0		
Police Quarters .....	Lay on gas .....				45 13 6		45 13 6		
<b>NIMITYBELLE.</b>									
Police Station .....	Repairs .....				11 2 6		11 2 6		
<b>OBERON.</b>									
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Erection .....	1,300	Loans.....	1886	1,231 5 2		411 5 2		
Court-house .....	U.G. Tank, &c.....			1887	278 13 0		278 13 0		
<b>ODLEY.</b>									
Police Station .....	Stable .....				166 10 0		166 10 0		
<b>O'CONNELL'S PLAINS.</b>									
Police Station .....	Repairs .....				4 10 0		4 10 0		
<b>ORANGE.</b>									
Lands and Survey Office .....	" .....				3 4 10		3 4 10	24 4 11	
Police Barracks .....	" .....				3 10 0		3 10 0		
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Furniture .....							10 4 0	
Court-house .....	" .....				47 18 10		47 18 10		
Gaol .....	Repairs, &c. ....				21 18 7		21 18 7		
<b>OXLEY.</b>									
Police Buildings .....	Erection .....					840 6 0	840 6 0	2 10 0	
<b>PANBULA.</b>									
Court-house .....	Furniture .....							10 4 9	
<b>PARKES.</b>									
Court-house .....	Repairs .....				1 10 0		1 10 0	9 12 0	
Post and Telegraph Office .....	" .....				33 10 0		33 10 0		
Lock-up Gaol .....	" .....				19 16 10		19 16 10		
<b>PATERSON.</b>									
Court-house .....	" .....					140 6 0	140 6 0	6 1 0	
<b>PELICAN FLAT.</b>									
Police Station .....	" .....				9 10 0		9 10 0		
<b>PENRITH.</b>									
Court-house .....	" .....				8 8 7		8 8 7		
<b>PICTON.</b>									
Police Station .....	" .....				0 2 0		0 2 0	0 13 6	
Court-house .....	Furniture .....							5 9 9	
<b>PILLIGA.</b>									
Court-house .....	Verandah .....				158 10 0		158 10 0		
<b>PORT MACQUARIE.</b>									
Pilot Station .....	Repairs .....				15 6 0		15 6 0		
Post and Telegraph Office .....	" .....				117 10 0		117 10 0		
Light-house .....	" .....				3 9 0		3 9 0		
Gaol .....	" .....				6 16 6		6 16 6		
<b>PORT STEPHENS.</b>									
Light-house .....	Retaining wall .....	800			591 17 0		591 17 0		
" .....	Additions .....	500			523 2 7		523 2 7		
" .....	Alterations and repairs .....	250			250 19 6		250 19 6	2 9 0	



No. 47 (continued).—RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Com- menced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1887.	Amount expended in 1887.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1887.	Remarks.								
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.—continued.			£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.									
PURNAMOOA.			Consoli- dated Revenue.	1887 ...	Finished...	3 15 0		3 15 0										
Court-house	Furniture																	
QUIRINDI.																		
Court-house and Lock-up	Repairs, &c.												14 19 0		14 19 0	35 1 2		
Post and Telegraph Office	"												10 16 0		10 16 0	0 9 0		
RAYMOND TERRACE.																		
Lock-up	"												1 6 9		1 6 9			
Police Buildings	"												3 12 0		3 12 0			
RICHMOND.																		
Court-house	"																	
Post and Telegraph Office	Additions	1,000											59 18 8		59 18 8	0 4 6		
RYDAL.															570 0 0	570 0 0	12 15 9	
Police Station	Repairs																	
RYLSTONE.																		
Court-house	"												8 13 3		8 13 3			
Police Buildings	Erection	1,200											12 0 0		12 0 0			
SEAL ROCKS.															475 0 0	475 0 0		
Light-house	Additions																	
SCONE.																		
Police Barracks	Repairs												100 0 6		100 0 6			
Court-house	"				165 0 0		165 0 0											
Post and Telegraph Office	"				4 0 0		4 0 0	29 5 10										
SILVERTON.																		
Custom-house	"				62 15 0		62 15 0											
Police Station	Alterations, &c.				0 7 11		0 7 11	5 5 0										
Warden's Office	Fencing, &c.	350			215 11 6		215 11 6											
Court-house	Erection	3,500					300 0 0											
SINGLETON.							200 0 0	200 0 0	19 3 11									
Lock-up	Repairs																	
Court-house	Furniture				8 17 6		8 17 6											
SOUTH CREEK.																		
Post and Telegraph Office	"								27 17 1									
Lock-up	Repairs								9 0 0									
SOUTH SOLITARY ISLAND.																		
Light-house	"				30 15 0		30 15 0											
STOCKTON.																		
Custom-house	Furniture				5 18 0		5 18 0	6 19 6										
STUARTTOWN.																		
Court-house	"								1 13 9									
Police Station	"								2 17 0									
SUNNY CORNER.									1 2 1									
Police Station	Repairs																	
Court-house	Furniture				3 2 0		3 2 0											
TALBRAGAN.									15 8 0									
Police Buildings	Repairs																	
TAMBAR SPRINGS.																		
Court-house	Furniture				7 0 0		7 0 0											
TARALGA.																		
Court-house	Repairs, &c.								10 16 0									
					45 11 9			45 11 9										

TAMWORTH.									
Gaol.....	"			"	"	22 7 10	22 7 10	.....	.....
Lands and Survey Office .....	"			"	"	13 8 11	13 8 11	24 19 4	.....
Foreman of Works Office.....	"			"	"	6 0 0	6 0 0	.....	.....
Post and Telegraph Office .....	"			"	"	91 3 10	91 3 10	.....	.....
Police Station.....	"			"	"	70 19 7	70 19 7	.....	.....
Court-house .....	Furniture			"	"	.....	.....	14 8 0	.....
TARCUITA.									
Police Buildings.....	Fencing, &c.			"	"	220 10 0	220 10 0	.....	.....
Lock-up .....	Furniture			"	"	.....	.....	0 17 6	.....
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Fencing, &c.			"	"	89 15 0	89 15 0	2 12 8	.....
TARRE.									
Court-house .....	Repairs .....			"	"	10 10 0	10 10 0	.....	.....
Police Station.....	"			"	"	0 15 0	0 15 0	.....	.....
TEMORA.									
Court-house .....	"			"	"	130 5 0	130 5 0	.....	.....
TENTERFIELD.									
Gaol .....	"			"	"	3 0 0	3 0 0	8 16 3	.....
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Repairs, drainage, &c.	350		"	"	337 13 6	337 13 6	.....	.....
TIGHE'S HILL.									
Police Station.....	Repairs .....			"	"	6 18 2	6 18 2	.....	.....
TINGHA.									
Court-house .....	Furniture			"	"	.....	.....	11 18 0	.....
TINONEE.									
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Erection	1,000	1886	"	"	1,262 12 0	962 12 0	10 5 9	.....
TRUNKY CREEK.									
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Furniture		1887	"	"	.....	.....	4 10 0	.....
Court-house .....	"			"	"	.....	.....	1 2 6	.....
TUENA.									
Court-house .....	"			"	"	.....	.....	4 10 0	.....
TUMBERUMBA.									
Court-house .....	"			"	"	.....	.....	63 18 4	.....
Lock-up .....	Fencing, repairs, &c.			"	"	135 9 6	135 9 6	17 14 3	.....
TUMUT.									
Lock-up .....	Furniture			"	"	.....	.....	0 8 1	.....
TWEED RIVER.									
Light-house .....	Repairs .....			"	"	0 3 6	0 3 6	.....	.....
Police Station .....	"			"	"	25 8 0	25 8 0	.....	.....
Custom-house.....	"			"	"	3 14 6	3 14 6	.....	.....
ULMARRA.									
Court-house .....	Furniture			"	"	.....	.....	4 3 6	.....
URALLA.									
Court-house .....	Repairs .....			"	"	1 5 0	1 5 0	3 18 11	.....
URANA.									
Police Station.....	"			"	"	3 10 0	3 10 0	.....	.....
WAGGA WAGGA.									
Gaol .....	"			"	"	32 8 6	32 8 6	.....	.....
Lands and Survey Office .....	Alterations			"	"	184 0 9	184 0 9	30 15 6	.....
Court-house .....	Repairs .....			"	"	46 0 0	46 0 0	13 10 0	.....
Post Office .....	Erection	3,000		"	Unfinished	.....	2,190 0 0	.....	.....
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Repairs .....			"	Finished	10 2 9	.....	15 0 0	.....
Public Buildings .....	"			"	"	36 0 0	36 0 0	.....	.....
Police Buildings.....	"			"	"	4 9 8	4 9 8	.....	.....
WARDELL.									
Court-house .....	Furniture			"	"	.....	.....	15 2 1	.....
WALCHA CROSSING.									
Lock-up .....	Erection	1,200	1886	"	"	1,161 19 0	511 19 0	9 10 3	.....

Consolidated Revenue.

No. 47 (continued)—RETURN OF PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

Work, and where situated.	Whether Constructing or under Repair.	Estimated Expense.	Fund from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	If Finished, actual amount of Expenditure.	If Unfinished, amount of Expenditure to 31 December, 1887.	Amount expended in 1887.	Amount expended for Furniture in 1887.	Remarks.
<b>PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &amp;c.—continued.</b>										
<b>WALGORT.</b>										
Police Buildings .....	Additions .....			1886 .....	Finished .....	440 11 8 .....	.....	315 11 8 .....	.....	
Police Officers' Quarters .....	Erection .....			" .....	" .....	1,903 1 9 .....	.....	572 1 9 .....	.....	
Gaol .....	Furniture .....			1887 .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	10 9 11 .....	
<b>WALLSEND.</b>										
Police Buildings .....	Repairs .....			" .....	" .....	46 1 1 .....	.....	46 1 1 .....	.....	
Post and Telegraph Office .....	" .....			" .....	" .....	75 0 0 .....	.....	75 0 0 .....	.....	
Court-house .....	" .....			" .....	" .....	24 8 0 .....	.....	24 8 0 .....	6 12 7 .....	
<b>WALBUNDIE.</b>										
Police Station .....	" .....			" .....	" .....	4 10 0 .....	.....	4 10 0 .....	.....	
<b>WARREN.</b>										
Police Station .....	Furniture .....			" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	2 16 0 .....	
Court-house .....	" .....			" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	4 6 6 .....	
<b>WARATAH.</b>										
Court-house .....	Repairs .....			" .....	" .....	2 16 0 .....	.....	2 16 0 .....	.....	
<b>WARIALDA.</b>										
Court-house .....	" .....			" .....	" .....	111 0 0 .....	.....	111 0 0 .....	29 5 11 .....	
Lock-up .....	Additions .....			" .....	" .....	48 13 0 .....	.....	48 13 0 .....	.....	
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Repairs, &c. ....			" .....	" .....	66 0 0 .....	.....	66 0 0 .....	.....	
<b>WALLERAWANG.</b>										
Court-house .....	Furniture .....			" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	11 7 6 .....	
<b>WEST JASPER.</b>										
Police Barracks .....	Repairs .....			" .....	" .....	17 1 0 .....	.....	17 1 0 .....	.....	
<b>WELLINGTON.</b>										
Gaol .....	" .....		Consolidated Revenue.	" .....	" .....	2 0 3 .....	.....	2 0 3 .....	.....	
Police Station .....	" .....			" .....	" .....	3 5 7 .....	.....	3 5 7 .....	.....	
Inspector, Schools Office .....	Furniture .....			" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	0 7 3 .....	
<b>WENTWORTH.</b>										
Court-house .....	Repairs .....			" .....	" .....	4 10 0 .....	.....	4 10 0 .....	26 2 9 .....	
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Additions .....			" .....	" .....	272 3 3 .....	.....	272 3 3 .....	.....	
<b>WERRIS CREEK.</b>										
Lock-up .....	Repairs .....			" .....	" .....	10 0 0 .....	.....	10 0 0 .....	.....	
<b>WICKHAM.</b>										
Police Station .....	" .....			" .....	" .....	3 12 9 .....	.....	3 12 9 .....	.....	
<b>WINDREYER.</b>										
Police Station .....	Stables .....			" .....	" .....	38 10 0 .....	.....	38 10 0 .....	.....	
<b>WINGHAM.</b>										
Lock-up .....	Repairs .....			" .....	" .....	1 3 0 .....	.....	1 3 0 .....	.....	
Post and Telegraph Office .....	" .....			" .....	" .....	0 3 6 .....	.....	0 3 6 .....	.....	
Police Buildings .....	" .....			" .....	" .....	170 0 0 .....	.....	170 0 0 .....	.....	
Court-house .....	Furniture .....			" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	5 11 0 .....	
<b>WINDSOR.</b>										
Gaol .....	Additions .....			1887 .....	Finished .....	0 9 2 .....	.....	9 9 2 .....	.....	
Post and Telegraph Office .....	Land for .....			" .....	" .....	758 15 6 .....	.....	758 15 6 .....	.....	
Court-house .....	Repairs .....			" .....	" .....	60 2 6 .....	.....	60 2 6 .....	.....	
<b>WILCANNIA.</b>										
Custom House .....	Erection .....	800		1886 .....	" .....	1,011 16 6 .....	.....	861 16 6 .....	.....	
Lands and Survey Office .....	Furniture .....			1887 .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	28 15 7 .....	
Court-house .....	Repairs, &c. ....			1886 .....	" .....	229 18 0 .....	.....	69 18 0 .....	35 19 8 .....	
Police Barracks .....	Additions .....	850		1887 .....	Unfinished .....	.....	793 8 6 .....	793 8 6 .....	.....	

Localities	Category	Year	Consolidated Revenue	1886	1887	Estimated Expenditure to 31 December, 1887	Expenditure in 1887
WOLLAR.	Furniture Additions	Finished	Consolidated Revenue.	140 0 0	140 0 0	10 17 3	
WOLLONGONG.	Repairs			54 8 11	54 8 11	5 14 0	
WOLLONGONG.	Repairs			118 13 0	118 13 0	10 12 0	
WOLLUMBI.	Post and Telegraph Office			117 4 0	117 4 0		
WOLLUMBI.	Court-house			4 11 0	4 11 0	4 6 4	
WOY WOY.	Police Station			13 10 0	13 10 0		
WYNDHAM.	Police Station			4 5 0	4 5 0		
YAMBA.	Police Station			5 16 4	5 16 4		
YANTABULLA.	Erection			1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0		
YASS.	Repairs			4 0 0	4 0 0		
YASS.	Post and Telegraph Office			120 9 1	120 9 1	0 5 2	
YASS.	Lock-up			15 0 0	15 0 0		
YASS.	Court-house			10 10 0	10 10 0	17 14 1	
YOUNG.	Dwarf wall, &c.	1886		762 5 0	687 5 0	27 5 5	
YOUNG.	Additions	1887		16 11 3	16 11 3	20 8 8	
YOUNG.	Repairs			2 6 0	2 6 0	3 7 5	
YOUNG.	Post and Telegraph Office			13 18 6	13 18 6		
YOUNG.	Furniture			2 19 0	2 19 0		
Public Buildings generally	Alterations and repairs			674 1 11	674 1 11	559 6 5	
"	Jubilee Illuminations			839 2 8	839 2 8		
"	Superintendence		525 0 0	525 0 0			
Gaols and Court-houses	"		1,964 10 3	1,964 10 3			
Post and Telegraph Offices	"		983 6 8	983 6 8			
Public Buildings generally	Advertising		77 5 0	77 5 0			
Coffins for Paupers	Coffins and Burials		320 18 8	320 18 8			
Ballot Boxes	Supply		157 13 9	157 13 9			
Public Buildings generally	Fuel and light		181 9 4	181 9 4			
Institutions for Insane generally	Superintendence		425 0 0	425 0 0			
			321,161 1 10	445,114 0 9	266,641 10 3	14,392 2 8	

SEWERAGE AND WATER WORKS, CITY OF SYDNEY.

Works.	Whether Constructing or under Repairs.	Funds from which the Expense is defrayed.	When Commenced.	Whether Finished or Unfinished.	Estimated Expenditure to 31 December, 1887.	Expenditure in 1887.
Sewers	Constructing	Government Loan, Corporation Debentures, Sewerage Rate.	1854	Constructing	£ 932,377 0 10 s. d.	£ 39,173 15 1 s. d.
Water	"	Government Loan, Corporation Debentures, Water Rate.	"	"	1,719,565 8 8	78,770 6 0

VOTERS.

No. 48.—NUMBER of ELECTORS in each Electorate in New South Wales, upon the Roll for each year since 1880.

Electoral Districts,	Number of Members.						Grand Total.	Rolls for 1882. No. of Names on Roll for each Electorate.	Rolls for 1881-82. No. of Names on Roll for each Electorate.	Rolls for 1882-83. No. of Names on Roll for each Electorate.	Rolls for 1883-84. No. of Names on Roll for each Electorate.	Rolls for 1884-85. No. of Names on Roll for each Electorate.	Rolls for 1885-86. No. of Names on Roll for each Electorate.	Rolls for 1886-87. No. of Names on Roll for each Electorate.	Rolls for 1887-88. No. of Names on Roll for each Electorate.		
	General Election, Nov.-Dec., 1882.	General Election—October, 1885.	Under Proclamation.													General Election, February, 1887.	
			Under sec. 5 of Act, 24 Oct., 1882.	4 Mar., 1884.	17 Sept., 1884.	4 July, 1885.											9 July, 1885.
Albury .....	1					1	1,365	1,234	1,136	1,322	1,288	1,322	1,447	1,444			
Argyle .....	2					2	2,770	2,819	2,759	2,897	2,912	2,692	2,759	2,783			
Balmain .....	1					3	3,221	3,859	4,354	5,119	5,757	6,759	7,900	8,686			
Balranald .....	2					2	2,940	3,404	3,387	3,615	3,765	3,777	4,036	4,064			
Bathurst .....	1					1	1,426	1,445	1,493	1,637	1,720	1,773	1,863	1,962			
The Bogan .....	2					2	3,280	3,250	3,577	4,628	4,722	4,386	4,876	4,923			
Boorowa .....	1					1	1,387	1,353	1,291	1,202	1,104	1,107	1,103	1,081			
Bourke .....	1					2	3,748	3,494	3,972	5,768	5,714	3,889	4,431	5,289			
Braidwood .....	1					1	1,564	1,619	1,601	1,609	1,403	1,427	1,501	1,571			
Camden .....	2					2	3,438	3,637	3,931	4,271	4,448	4,448*	4,977	5,347			
Canterbury .....	2					4	5,421	5,761	6,737	8,059	9,470	10,520	12,045	15,221			
Caregar .....	2					2	2,667	2,689	2,858	3,006	3,105	3,095	3,514	3,814			
The Clarence .....	1					1	1,956	1,721	1,638	1,728	1,772	1,832	1,951	1,934			
Central Cumberland .....	2					3	3,523	3,597	3,860	4,761	5,841	6,011	7,882	9,005			
Durham .....	1					1	1,472	1,481	1,489	1,438	1,429	1,433	1,491	1,543			
Eden .....	2					2	2,532	2,605	2,740	2,808	3,008	3,140	3,289	3,425			
Forbes .....	2					2	2,704	2,617	2,674	3,054	2,548	2,461	2,409	2,384			
The Glebe .....	1					2	1,967	2,147	2,359	2,755	3,129	3,256	3,653	4,042			
Glen Innes .....	1					1	1,575	1,577	1,860	2,257	2,218	2,218	2,832	3,040			
Gloucester .....	1					1	1,527	1,678	1,426	1,696	1,548	1,655	1,638	1,725			
Goulburn .....	1					1	1,546	1,596	1,657	1,822	1,949	2,079	2,187	2,200			
Grafton .....	1					1	1,897	1,918	1,965	1,981	2,008	2,124	2,068	2,128			
Grenfell .....	1					1	1,614	1,646	1,550	1,692	1,524	1,456	1,597	1,647			
Gundagai .....	1					1	1,749	1,806	1,744	1,817	1,896	2,375	2,614	2,224			
Gunnedah .....	1					1	1,916	1,956	2,085	1,876	1,872	1,953	2,047	1,982			
The Gwydir .....	1					1	1,949	1,791	1,684	1,817	1,799	1,961	2,174	2,390			
Hardley .....	1					1	1,677	1,719	2,012	1,965	2,047	2,003	2,220	2,325			
The Hastings and Manning .....	2					2	2,328	2,356	2,379	2,515	2,556	2,590	2,933	3,012			
The Hawkesbury .....	1					1	1,971	2,021	2,025	2,075	2,031	2,103	2,283	2,328			
The Hume .....	2					2	2,949	3,016	2,777	2,654	2,665	2,713	2,606	2,640			
The Hunter .....	1					1	1,366	1,356	1,274	1,253	1,288	1,364	1,403	1,530			
The Upper Hunter .....	2					2	2,790	2,773	2,668	2,715	2,743	2,822	2,871	2,947			
Illawarra .....	1					1	1,831	1,743	1,711	1,692	1,792	2,365	2,873	3,111			
Inverell .....	1					1	1,783	1,882	1,779	1,908	1,883	1,839	2,049	2,177			
Kiama .....	1					1	1,288	1,335	1,379	1,484	1,491	1,565	1,621	1,774			
The Macleay .....	1					1	1,738	1,808	1,894	2,089	2,216	2,577	3,032	3,367			
East Macquarie .....	2					2	2,055	2,070	2,062	2,008	2,077	2,239	2,805	2,842			
West Macquarie .....	1					1	1,112	1,122	1,080	1,037	1,050	1,083	1,109	1,133			
East Maitland .....	1					1	966	966	984	982	1,018	1,075	1,161	1,227			
West Maitland .....	1					1	1,223	1,233	1,214	1,349	1,468	1,617	1,633	1,773			
Molong .....	1					1	1,855	1,937	1,859	1,754	1,722	1,866	1,867	1,887			
Monaro .....	2					2	2,590	2,653	2,736	2,843	2,773	2,846	3,109	3,553			
Morpeth .....	1					1	1,169	1,178	1,162	1,191	1,187	1,189	1,250	1,281			
Mudgee .....	3					3	4,443	4,491	4,982	5,120	4,638	4,026	3,933	3,808			
The Murray .....	2					2	3,191	3,316	2,942	3,010	2,768	2,721	2,879	2,846			
The Murrumbidgee .....	2					3	5,258	5,143	4,876	5,979	6,805	6,961	7,936	7,750			
The Namoi .....	1					1	1,744	1,758	1,987	2,173	2,148	2,163	2,517	2,707			
The Nepean .....	1					1	1,338	1,336	1,474	1,568	1,676	1,717	1,862	2,148			
Newcastle .....	2					2	3,383	3,338	3,312	3,532	3,875	4,362	5,160	6,153			
New England .....	2					2	3,430	3,582	3,923	4,061	3,625	3,635	3,908	3,910			
Newtown .....	2					3	3,376	3,524	3,812	4,358	4,929	5,406	6,123	6,766			
Northumberland .....	2					3	3,765	3,567	3,363	3,754	4,066	4,940	5,482	6,206			
Orange .....	2					2	2,463	2,626	2,702	2,426	2,444	2,689	2,684	2,682			
Paddington .....	2					3	4,044	4,273	4,546	5,358	6,034	6,728	7,742	8,381			
Parramatta .....	1					1	1,429	1,473	1,538	1,707	1,829	1,875	2,046	2,170			
Patrick's Plains .....	1					1	1,522	1,538	1,561	1,475	1,524	1,573	1,737	1,785			
Queanbeyan .....	1					1	1,712	1,681	1,679	1,601	1,597	1,936	2,608	1,920			
Redfern .....	2					4	5,409	5,358	5,947	6,630	7,385	7,675	8,592	9,159			
The Richmond .....	1					2	2,632	2,673	2,924	3,686	3,999	4,668	5,170	5,439			
Shoalhaven .....	1					1	1,938	1,941	1,942	1,959	1,990	2,022	2,166	2,335			
St. Leonards .....	1					2	2,717	2,810	3,082	3,523	3,831	4,264	5,285	5,807			
East Sydney .....	4					4	8,992	8,504	8,045	8,923	8,799	10,240	10,888	10,889			
South Sydney .....	4					4	8,127	7,997	7,905	8,562	8,978	8,724	9,620	9,730			
West Sydney .....	4					4	8,882	9,451	9,330	10,661	10,036	10,439	11,523	11,442			
Tamworth .....	2					2	3,638	3,442	3,015	2,884	2,882	2,871	3,067	3,208			
Tenterfield .....	1					1	1,411	1,353	1,385	1,412	1,910	2,312	2,326	2,320			
Tumut .....	1					1	1,931	1,898	1,854	1,907	1,840	1,844	1,744	1,737			
Wellington .....	1					1	1,639	1,527	1,268	1,341	1,269	1,316	1,342	1,441			
†Wentworth .....	1					2	1,901	1,900	2,097	3,828	3,835	4,882	5,444	5,617†			
Wollombi .....	1					1	1,288	1,299	1,347	1,409	1,435	1,672	1,912	2,134			
Yass Plains .....	1					1	1,858	1,891	2,002	1,990	1,923	1,838	1,953	1,972			
Young .....	2					2	3,049	4,656	3,518	3,629	3,457	3,502	3,425	3,171			
GRAND TOTAL .....	108	5	3	2	1	122	2	124	188,414	192,214	196,250	214,016	221,483	232,244	256,781	270,394	

\* The Roll for 1885-86 not having been perfected, the Roll for 1884-85 was partially used in substitution for it. † This Electorate was sub-divided by Act of Parliament (51 Vic. No. 24) into three Electoral Districts, viz.:—Wentworth, Wilcannia, and Sturt, each to return one Member. The Act to commence and take effect from date of next dissolution of the Legislative Assembly. ‡ The Roll for 1887-88 not having been perfected, the Roll for 1886-87 was partially used in substitution for it.

## STATISTICS 1887—MISCELLANEOUS.

402

## NATURALIZATION.

No. 49.—PERSONS NATURALIZED in the Colony of New South Wales, from 1878 to 1887.

Native Countries.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Total.
France .....	3	1	1	5	3	4	3	10	8	8	46
Spain .....	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
Portugal .....	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	7
Switzerland .....	1	1	5	1	...	4	4	1	3	1	21
Italy .....	...	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	5	6	36
Germany .....	56	39	43	34	32	46	44	47	45	48	434
Austria .....	2	1	...	4	1	3	8	1	5	3	28
Holland .....	1	4	1	2	...	2	2	1	2	3	18
Belgium .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
Denmark .....	7	2	13	7	5	12	11	7	18	19	101
Norway .....	1	1	...	8	1	3	6	3	4	5	32
Sweden .....	6	8	12	7	5	13	8	17	10	13	99
Russia .....	3	...	1	2	2	2	3	7	6	3	29
Poland .....	...	1	1	...	...	2	4	4	4	3	19
Greece .....	2	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	13
Persia .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Bulgaria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
China .....	15	23	18	31	93	301	265	22	5	1	774
Hongkong .....	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
India .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Penang .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
America (unspecified) .....	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	1	8
United States .....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	5
Western Islands .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	7
Corcia .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
New Caledonia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Unknown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total .....	98	96	102	108	147	406	367	128	124	119	1,695

## CURRENT WAGES.

No. 50.—NOMINAL RATES of WAGES of various Trades, &amp;c., during 1887.

<b>Iron Trades—</b>		<b>Blacksmiths and wheelwrights...</b>	35/- to 60/- per week, of 9 hours per day.
Iron-moulders .....	9/4 to 11/- per day of 8 hours.	Farriers .....	35/- to 55/- per week, of 8 hours per day.
Boiler-makers and ship-smiths .....	9/4 to 11/- " "	Shipwrights .....	11/- to 12/- per day of 8 hours.
Boiler-makers' assistants .....	6/- to 7/6 " "	Saddle, collar, and harness makers .....	30/- to 50/- per week of 54 hours.
Iron-turners .....	9/4 to 12/- " "	Sailmakers .....	30/- to 50/- " "
Engine-fitters .....	9/4 to 11/- " "	Tailors .....	50/- to 60/- per week, piece work.
Blacksmiths .....	9/4 to 12/- " "	Pressers .....	50/- to 60/- " "
Strikers .....	6/- to 7/6 " "	Cutters .....	70/- to 80/- per week, first-class hands up to £8 8/-.
Furnacemen .....	6/8 to 8/- " "	Silk hatters .....	53/- to 70/- per week, piecework.
Engine-drivers .....	40/- to 50/- per week.	Upholsterers .....	10/- to 12/- per day.
Labourers working with engineers, &c. .....	5/- to 6/8 per day of 8 hours.	<b>Furniture-makers—</b>	
Pattern-makers .....	10/- to 12/- " "	Cabinet-makers .....	8/- to 10/- per day.
Ironworkers (Eskbank) .....	8d. to 1/- per hour.	French-polishers .....	8/- to 10/- " "
<b>Brass and Copper Trades—</b>		Coopers .....	1/3 per hour, or piecework 40/- to 55/- per week.
Brass-moulders .....	9/4 to 10/- per day of 8 hours	*Coal-miners .....	1/- to 1/3 per hour.
Brass-finishers .....	8/- to 12/- " "	Coal lumpers and trimmers .....	1/3 per hour, day, 1/6 per hour, night work.
Copper-smiths .....	10/- to 12/- " "	Wharf labourers .....	1/- per hour.
<b>Tin and Galvanized-iron Trades—</b>		Bootmakers (factory hands) .....	25/- to 55/- per week.
Tinsmiths .....	8/- to 10/- " "	Cooks and pastry-cooks .....	30/- to 60/- " "
Galvanized-iron workers .....	9/- to 10/- " "	Drapers .....	30/- to 70/- " "
Black-iron workers .....	8/- to 10/- " "	Tobacco operatives .....	25/- to 50/- " "
<b>Building Trades—</b>		Gas-stokers .....	8d. to 1/- per hour, 8-hour shifts.
Stonemasons .....	10/- to 11/- per day of 8 hours.	Sawyers and mill-workers .....	8d. to 1/3 per hour.
Bricklayers .....	11/- to 12/- " "	Butchers .....	8d. to 1/- " "
Plasterers .....	11/- " "	Compositors .....	Piece-work, 1/1 per thousand, day, and 1/2 per thousand, night work; or 55/- to 65/- per week, good jobbing hands.
Quarrymen .....	7/- to 10/- " "	<b>Government Railways—</b>	
Carpenters and joiners .....	9/- to 10/- " "	Gangers .....	9/- per day.
Painters .....	9/- " "	Fettlers .....	7/6 " "
Labourers in building trades .....	8/- " "	Labourers, line-repairing .....	7/6 " "
Plumbers .....	10/- to 11/- " "	Engine-drivers .....	11/-, 12/-, 13/-, 14/- per day.
Gasfitters .....	10/- to 11/- " "	Firemen .....	8/- to 10/- per day.
Slaters .....	10/- to 12/- " "	Fitters .....	10/- to 12/4 " "
<b>Brickmakers and Potters—</b>		Cleaners .....	7/- " "
Brickmakers .....	10d. to 1/- per hour.	Turners and machinists .....	8/- to 11/8 " "
Pipemakers .....	8/- to 10/- per day of 8 hours.	Blacksmiths .....	10/- to 14/- " "
Potters .....	8/- to 10/- " "		
Pitmen .....	7/- to 8/- " "		
<b>Coachbuilding Trade—</b>			
Coachmakers .....	8/- to 10/- " "		
Coachbuilders .....	8/- to 10/- " "		
Wheelwrights .....	8/- to 10/- " "		
Painters .....	6/8 to 10/- " "		
Trimmers .....	8/- to 10/- " "		
Coachsmiths .....	8/- to 10/- " "		

\* Mostly paid piece-work; Newcastle colliers heaving rate, average 4s 2d per ton; Illawarra, 2s. 6d. per ton; Western Districts—Lithgow Valley, 2s. 4d. per ton.

## STATISTICS, 1887—MISCELLANEOUS.

CURRENT WAGES—*continued*.No. 50 (*continued*).—NOMINAL RATES of WAGES—*continued*.

<b>Government Railways (<i>continued</i>)—</b>		<b>Municipal Labourers (<i>continued</i>)</b>	
Strikers ... ..	7/6 per day.	Gangers ... ..	9/- to 14/- per day.
Boilermakers ... ..	9/4 to 12½ per day.	<b>Domestic Servants—</b>	
" assistant ... ..	7/- to 7/6 "	Cooks (female) ... ..	£45 to £65 per annum.
Carriage and waggon builders	9/6 to 11/- "	" (males) ... ..	£52 to £78 "
Station-masters ... ..	£150 to £400 per annum.	Hotel cooks ... ..	£65 to £200 "
Telegraph operators ... ..	£50 to £195 "	Laundresses ... ..	£45 to £52 "
Signalmen shunters ... ..	7/- to 11/- per day.	Housemaids ... ..	£30 to £40 "
Guards ... ..	8/- to 12/- "	General servants ... ..	£35 to £52 "
Porters ... ..	7/- to 10/- "	Nurse Maids ... ..	£20 to £39 "
<b>Government Tramways—</b>		Grooms and Coachmen ... ..	£52 "
Conductors ... ..	8/- to 9/- "	<b>Station Hands—</b>	
Cleaners ... ..	6/6 to 7/6 "	Married Couples ... ..	£65 to £80 }
Flagmen ... ..	7/- "	Farm Labourers ... ..	£40 to £52 }
Engine-drivers ... ..	12/- to 13/- "	Bullock Drivers ... ..	£40 to £52 }
Firemen ... ..	7/6 to 9/- "	Horse Teamsters ... ..	£40 to £65 }
Engine-fitters ... ..	10/- "	Boundary Riders ... ..	£40 to £52 }
Labourers ... ..	7/- "	Stockmen ... ..	£40 to £75 }
<b>Municipal Labourers—</b>		Shepherds ... ..	£35 to £45 }
Skilled labourers ... ..	8/- "	Gardeners ... ..	£40 to £52 }
Unskilled " ... ..	6/6 to 7/- "	Boys ... ..	£25 to £35 }
Carters (finding horse and cart) ... ..	11/6 "	Roadmakers, tanksmakers, &c.	6/ to 8/ per day, including rations or board.
Pipe-layers ... ..	9/- "	Navvies ... ..	6/6 to 8/- per day.
Sewer-men ... ..	8/- "		

Government Statistician's Office,  
20th July, 1888.

T. A. COGHLAN.

1887-S.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

POPULATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA.

(ESTIMATED, ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 March, 1888.*

				New South Wales.	Victoria.
Males ...	...	...	...	574,012	550,050
Females	...	...	...	468,907	486,060
				<u>1,042,919</u>	<u>1,036,110</u>



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 551  
LECTURE 10  
STATISTICAL MECHANICS

PROFESSOR J. K. JOHNSON

1887-8.

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

**STATISTICS.**

(STATISTICAL VIEW, SHOWING PROGRESS OF THE COLONY FROM 1859 TO 1887 INCLUSIVE.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 May, 1888.*

---



# STATISTICAL VIEW of the Progress of the Colony of New South Wales from the separation of Queensland in 1859 to the year 1887.

YEAR.	* POPULATION AT END OF YEAR			BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	MAR-RIAGES.	ARRIVALS BY SEA.	DEPARTURES BY SEA.	SCHOOLS.		RAILWAYS.		TELEGRAPHS.		POST OFFICE.				MANUFACTORIES AND WORKS.	HANDS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTORIES, &c.	NUMBER OF ACRES UNDER CROP.	LIVE STOCK.				COAL RAISED.		GOLD COINED AT MINT.	WOOL EXPORTED.		LAND SOLD.			SHIPPING.				VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS.	VALUE OF TOTAL EXPORTS.	PUBLIC DEBT.	PUBLIC REVENUE.	PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.	COIN IN CIRCULATION.	DEPOSITS IN BANKS.	YEAR.	
	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.						NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON ROLL.	MILES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC. †	NET EARNINGS.	CAPITAL EXPENDED ON LINES OPEN.	MILES OF WIRE.	NUMBER OF TELEGRAMS.	NO. OF OFFICES.	NO. OF LETTERS.	NO. OF NEWSPAPERS.				NO. OF PACKETS AND BOOKS.	HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	CONDITIONALLY.	UNCONDITIONALLY.	AMOUNT ACTUALLY RECEIVED.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Vessels.									Tonnage.
1860	348,546	199,426	149,120	14,233	6,562	2,945	23,031	6,847	798	34,767	70	11,841	1,422,672	.....	.....	287	4,230,761	3,668,783	88,736	567	.....	260,798	251,497	2,408,586	6,119,163	180,662	368,862	226,493	1,846,552	12,809,362	1,123,699	.....	109,216	155,316	1,424	427,835	1,438	431,484	\$7,519,285	5,072,020	3,830,230	1,808,925	1,321,724	2,946,613	5,721,690	1860
1861	357,978	201,574	156,404	14,681	5,343	3,222	13,421	13,200	849	37,874	73	13,817	1,536,032	1,616	74,204	340	4,369,463	3,384,245	105,338	601	.....	297,575	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,054	146,091	342,067	218,820	1,817,437	12,745,891	1,396,426	.....	189,936	222,594	1,327	366,236	1,391	379,460	\$6,391,555	5,594,839	4,017,630	1,421,831	1,540,005	2,947,719	5,637,368	1861
1862	366,721	204,199	162,522	15,434	6,524	3,326	15,386	15,079	925	42,211	97	35,146	1,907,807	2,539	104,660	368	5,092,545	3,460,936	170,782	645	.....	302,138	273,389	2,620,383	6,145,651	125,511	476,522	305,234	2,775,692	13,482,139	1,283,818	357,281	88,086	216,988	1,493	454,837	1,568	467,356	\$9,334,645	7,102,562	5,802,980	1,557,639	1,608,810	2,963,116	6,260,371	1862
1863	377,712	207,560	170,152	15,679	6,653	3,314	15,205	13,796	976	46,810	124	27,073	2,466,950	2,683	124,638	397	5,662,339	4,554,739	276,814	910	.....	307,035	262,554	2,032,522	7,790,969	135,899	433,889	236,230	1,876,962	14,791,849	1,262,274	259,370	96,679	192,113	1,494	479,827	1,603	511,373	8,319,576	6,936,839	5,802,980	1,534,187	2,064,299	2,783,284	6,399,407	1863
1864	390,864	213,365	177,499	16,881	6,445	3,480	20,667	17,448	1,022	48,427	143	43,938	2,631,790	2,847	130,500	419	5,963,562	4,600,077	287,540	960	.....	318,854	284,567	1,924,119	8,271,520	164,154	549,012	270,171	2,880,668	25,827,917	2,294,615	163,617	68,198	112,719	1,849	607,168	1,842	617,057	10,135,708	9,037,832	6,073,180	1,661,805	1,862,245	3,023,761	6,330,196	1864
1865	409,147	223,254	185,893	17,283	6,596	3,578	26,266	18,154	1,069	53,453	143	57,106	2,746,373	2,989	138,785	435	6,328,353	4,689,858	249,904	1,017	.....	378,254	282,587	1,961,905	8,132,511	146,901	585,525	274,303	2,859,562	29,858,791	2,233,560	151,540	110,307	213,241	1,912	635,888	2,120	690,294	10,635,507	9,563,818	5,749,630	1,899,468	1,760,516	3,009,523	6,571,972	1865
1866	428,813	235,116	193,697	16,950	7,361	3,462	25,528	15,093	1,155	59,594	143	62,305	2,786,094	3,346	143,523	455	6,678,371	4,513,185	249,939	1,119	.....	451,225	278,437	1,771,809	11,562,155	137,915	774,238	324,049	2,955,732	36,980,685	2,830,348	358,652	117,889	261,590	2,099	730,354	2,259	784,331	9,403,192	9,913,839	6,418,030	2,012,079	2,125,414	3,198,207	6,752,115	1866
1867	444,709	243,131	201,578	18,317	8,631	3,426	19,972	13,450	1,180	63,183	204	71,748	3,282,320	3,567	130,447	477	6,748,356	3,897,905	189,297	1,146	.....	413,164	280,201	1,728,427	13,909,574	173,168	770,012	342,655	2,492,853	21,708,902	1,711,322	232,176	138,906	264,660	1,868	646,970	2,104	726,721	7,024,812	7,077,759	6,917,630	2,012,042	2,249,521	3,552,399	6,833,081	1867
1868	463,188	254,003	209,185	18,485	7,225	3,736	26,564	18,679	1,254	66,335	247	80,158	4,060,950	4,385	132,872	487	6,555,890	3,580,332	116,987	1,446	.....	434,756	280,818	1,761,411	15,080,625	176,901	954,231	417,809	2,345,728	25,721,632	1,879,751	239,517	151,829	265,250	2,073	724,193	2,218	776,449	9,240,414	7,192,904	8,564,830	2,107,157	2,646,303	4,114,549	7,425,351	1868
1869	481,448	263,899	217,549	19,243	6,691	3,799	19,756	13,717	1,304	71,523	318	88,613	4,681,329	5,053	145,370	521	7,143,634	3,593,553	158,034	1,556	.....	482,324	280,304	1,795,904	14,989,923	175,924	919,774	346,146	1,319,888	51,269,672	3,162,522	397,329	164,890	319,613	2,022	741,369	2,236	833,248	8,392,753	9,933,442	9,546,030	2,202,970	2,649,329	3,208,296	7,570,199	1869
1870	498,659	272,543	226,116	19,648	6,558	3,848	18,621	14,206	1,381	74,503	339	101,139	5,566,092	5,247	173,812	562	7,083,500	3,814,700	157,700	1,692	.....	426,976	337,597	2,195,096	16,308,585	243,066	868,564	316,836	1,243,298	47,440,610	2,741,141	329,318	94,374	250,843	1,858	689,820	2,066	771,942	7,757,281	7,990,038	9,681,130	2,102,697	2,638,264	3,313,186	7,044,464	1870
1871	517,758	282,846	234,912	20,143	6,407	3,953	19,820	12,974	1,450	77,889	358	158,257	5,887,258	5,579	218,530	570	7,509,500	3,992,100	158,300	1,813	.....	417,801	304,100	2,014,888	16,278,697	213,193	898,784	316,340	2,870,419	65,611,953	4,748,160	358,682	88,638	262,531	1,891	706,019	2,123	794,460	10,933,508	11,259,909	10,614,330	2,238,900	2,733,102	4,417,180	7,989,801	1871
1872	535,219	292,015	243,204	20,250	7,468	3,925	24,107	16,881	1,464	106,691	398	217,071	6,388,727	6,114	336,065	622	8,654,000	4,341,200	170,500	1,919	.....	454,634	328,408	2,287,660	17,560,048	218,904	1,012,426	396,198	2,091,728	50,233,453	3,342,900	749,587	166,834	436,483	2,011	774,490	2,091	813,550	9,567,843	10,476,654	10,773,230	2,802,011	2,461,391	4,768,700	10,382,513	1872
1873	553,833	301,399	252,434	21,444	7,611	4,384	24,022	16,770	1,508	110,287	403	246,201	6,739,918	6,521	365,360	654	9,602,600	4,961,700	209,600	1,959	.....	456,825	334,462	2,731,327	18,990,595	240,680	1,192,862	665,747	1,528,963	31,606,846	2,201,910	1,391,719	390,688	845,410	2,161	874,804	2,212	887,674	10,959,864	12,618,755	10,842,115	3,330,913	2,333,166	4,161,869	11,619,955	1873
1874	574,943	312,843	262,100	22,178	8,652	4,343	29,756	19,279	1,547	119,133	403	278,372	6,844,546	7,449	370,326	681	11,120,100	5,794,200	270,300	1,994	.....	464,957	346,691	2,856,699	22,797,416	219,958	1,304,612	790,224	2,036,612	75,156,924	5,010,125	1,586,252	702,758	1,163,572	2,217	1,016,369	2,168	974,525	11,645,420	12,398,518	10,516,371	3,514,314	3,273,827	4,562,669	13,463,973	1874
1875	594,297	323,080	271,217	22,528	10,771	4,605	30,967	20,350	1,586	124,756	473	318,474	7,245,379	8,012	419,326	732	13,717,900	6,262,600	357,000	2,424	.....	451,139	357,696	3,134,036	25,353,924	199,950	1,329,729	819,430	2,128,517	87,534,280	5,651,643	1,756,678	1,135,274	1,760,570	2,376	1,109,086	2,294	1,059,101	13,735,133	13,797,397	11,470,637	4,126,303	3,394,024	4,705,024	15,300,764	1875
1876	614,181	333,515	280,666	23,298	11,193	4,630	32,942	21,923	1,629	131,620	554	353,819	7,990,601	8,472	458,301	782	14,466,900	6,917,200	413,900	2,517	.....	513,840	366,703	3,131,013	25,269,755	173,604	1,319,918	803,300	1,651,293	100,736,330	5,565,173	1,984,212	1,873,059	2,513,404	2,313	1,074,425	2,265	1,053,300	13,800,505	13,061,412	11,759,519	5,037,661	4,499,013	4,924,049	16,563,438	1876
1877	643,707	350,329	293,378	23,851	9,869	4,994	38,628	20,174	1,695	138,267	643	396,935	8,883,177	9,761	1,001,884	810	16,509,000	8,385,000	398,600	2,602	21,932	546,556	328,150	2,746,385	21,521,662	191,677	1,444,271	858,998	1,596,657	102,150,246	5,256,038	1,699,816	2,150,750	2,967,857	2,361	1,136,206	2,301	1,101,775	14,852,778	13,457,900	11,724,419	5,751,878	4,501,210	4,829,876	18,147,754	1877
1878	671,888	365,625	306,263	25,328	10,763	5,917	39,879	22,913	1,744	148,788	733	366,001	9,784,645	11,760	1,132,287	847	18,159,900	9,469,200	536,800	2,723	25,991	613,642	336,468	2,771,583	25,470,434	220,320	1,575,497	920,936	1,328,276	111,833,017	5,723,316	1,588,248	1,210,693	2,076,												

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS.

(RELATING TO SHIPPING AND IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING THE YEAR 1887 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 June, 1888.*

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS relating to Shipping and Imports and Exports during the year 1887 and previous years.

No. I.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS—INWARDS AND OUTWARDS, 1887.

Colony.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Total Shipping.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
New South Wales.....	2,815	2,142,457	2,906	2,180,301	5,721	4,322,758
Victoria.....	2,435	1,920,180	2,418	1,938,063	4,853	3,858,243
Queensland.....	838	468,180	879	456,052	1,717	924,232
South Australia.....	907	841,422	905	836,461	1,812	1,677,883
Western Australia.....	255	249,813	185	214,824	440	464,637
Tasmania.....	677	360,404	714	374,895	1,391	735,299
New Zealand.....	653	489,754	675	493,583	1,328	983,337
<b>Total, Australasian Colonies.....</b>	<b>8,580</b>	<b>6,472,210</b>	<b>8,682</b>	<b>6,494,179</b>	<b>17,262</b>	<b>12,966,389</b>

No. II.—TOTAL TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1878-87.

Colonies.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
New South Wales.....	2,459,504	2,540,724	2,432,779	2,786,500	3,296,665	4,006,237	4,660,958	4,133,077	4,258,604	4,322,758
Victoria.....	1,913,427	1,940,222	2,179,899	2,411,002	2,690,884	2,664,331	3,151,587	3,269,158	3,735,387	3,858,243
Queensland.....	1,066,758	1,256,394	1,255,576	1,533,808	1,880,591	882,491	1,152,112	1,029,181	1,120,479	924,232
South Australia.....	906,273	932,891	1,200,904	1,269,491	1,337,418	1,504,765	1,834,532	1,807,042	1,558,476	1,677,883
Western Australia.....	162,753	170,037	250,429	285,016	344,247	389,102	442,886	468,035	497,568	494,637
Tasmania.....	315,844	351,895	413,393	383,762	417,418	471,122	614,198	667,806	692,429	735,299
New Zealand.....	884,683	949,692	819,716	831,021	899,836	1,002,491	1,063,430	1,032,700	990,903	983,337
<b>Total, Australasian Colonies.....</b>	<b>7,709,552</b>	<b>8,171,855</b>	<b>8,552,606</b>	<b>9,504,130</b>	<b>10,866,859</b>	<b>11,220,539</b>	<b>12,919,703</b>	<b>12,357,999</b>	<b>12,853,786</b>	<b>12,966,389</b>

No. III.—TOTAL TRADE—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1887.

Colony	Imports.	Exports.			Total Trade.	Per head of Population.			
		Home Produce.	Re-exports.	Total Exports.		Imports.	Export of Home Produce.	Total Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales.....	18,806,236	15,472,361	3,024,556	18,496,917	37,302,133	18 7 10	15 2 8	18 1 10	36 9 8
Victoria.....	19,022,151	8,502,979	2,845,166	11,351,145	30,373,296	18 13 2	8 6 10	18 2 8	29 15 10
Queensland.....	5,821,611	6,338,205	115,740	6,453,945	12,275,556	16 8 2	17 17 4	18 3 10	34 12 0
South Australia.....	5,096,293	3,348,561	1,982,219	5,330,780	10,427,073	16 6 1	10 14 3	17 1 1	33 7 2
Western Australia.....	666,345	601,195	3,470	604,665	1,271,011	15 4 9	14 13 1	14 14 9	30 19 6
Tasmania.....	1,595,817	1,425,457	23,914	1,449,371	3,045,188	11 8 4	10 3 10	10 7 3	21 15 7
New Zealand.....	6,245,515	6,551,081	315,078	6,866,159	13,111,684	10 9 6	10 19 8	11 10 3	21 19 0
<b>Total, Australasian Colonies.....</b>	<b>57,254,968</b>	<b>42,239,839</b>	<b>8,313,153</b>	<b>49,948,327</b>	<b>107,203,295</b>	<b>16 8 5</b>	<b>12 2 4</b>	<b>14 7 1</b>	<b>30 15 6</b>

## No. IV.—TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS, 1878-87.

Colony.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
New South Wales .....	£ 14,768,873	£ 14,198,847	£ 13,950,075	£ 17,409,326	£ 21,281,130	£ 20,960,157	£ 22,826,985	£ 23,365,196	£ 20,973,548	£ 18,806,236
Victoria .....	16,161,880	13,035,538	14,556,894	16,716,521	18,748,681	17,743,840	19,201,633	18,044,004	18,530,575	19,022,151
Queensland .....	3,436,077	3,080,889	3,087,290	4,063,625	6,318,463	6,233,351	6,381,976	6,422,490	6,103,227	5,821,611
South Australia .....	5,719,611	5,014,150	5,581,497	5,224,064	6,707,788	6,310,055	5,749,353	5,548,303	4,852,750	5,006,293
Western Australia .....	379,050	407,299	353,669	404,831	508,755	516,847	521,167	650,301	758,013	656,345
Tasmania .....	1,324,812	1,267,475	1,369,223	1,431,144	1,670,872	1,832,637	1,656,118	1,757,486	1,756,567	1,596,817
New Zealand .....	8,755,663	8,374,505	6,162,011	7,457,045	8,609,270	7,974,038	7,663,888	7,479,021	6,759,013	6,245,515
Total, Australasian Colonies	50,545,966	47,378,783	45,160,665	52,708,556	63,844,359	61,570,931	64,001,120	63,268,391	59,733,693	57,211,968

## No. V.—TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS, 1878-87.

Colony.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
New South Wales .....	£ 12,965,879	£ 13,086,829	£ 15,525,138	£ 16,049,503	£ 16,716,061	£ 19,886,018	£ 18,251,506	£ 16,541,745	£ 15,556,213	£ 18,499,917
Victoria .....	14,025,707	12,454,179	15,951,559	16,232,103	16,193,579	16,398,803	16,050,465	15,551,759	11,795,321	11,351,145
Queensland .....	3,199,419	3,434,034	3,448,160	3,510,366	3,534,452	5,276,608	4,673,864	5,243,404	4,933,970	6,455,945
South Australia .....	5,355,021	4,762,727	5,574,505	4,407,757	5,359,890	4,383,461	6,623,704	5,636,255	4,489,008	5,330,790
Western Australia .....	448,491	494,884	499,183	502,770	583,056	447,010	450,693	446,692	630,393	604,605
Tasmania .....	1,315,695	1,301,097	1,511,931	1,555,576	1,587,389	1,731,599	1,475,857	1,313,693	1,331,540	1,449,371
New Zealand .....	6,915,525	5,743,126	6,352,692	6,090,266	6,658,008	7,095,999	7,691,667	6,819,939	6,672,791	6,866,169
Total, Australasian Colonies	44,196,737	41,276,857	48,866,168	48,388,941	50,633,335	55,719,558	54,572,756	54,553,486	45,409,236	49,948,327

T. A. COGHLAN,  
Government Statistician.

MS. B.  
m. 6.

1888